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EAST INDIA (EUROPEAN TROOPS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 22 May 1862,—for,

“COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE with the Government of *India*, relating to  
the Number and Expenses of the EUROPEAN TROOPS now doing Duty in  
*India*.”

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

India Office, S. W., }  
26 May 1862. }

T. T. PEARS, Major General,  
Military Secretary.

[*Mem.—The following Despatch should have been inserted in page 50, of  
Parliamentary Paper, No. 298.*]

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 446, dated  
15 November 1861.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in  
Council.

My Lord,

Para. 1. In your Despatch, No. 80, dated 18th May 1861, paragraph 32, you expressed an opinion that the number of regiments of European Cavalry in Bengal might be reduced to six, as soon as the season should arrive in which a regiment can be sent to England.

2. The proposed establishment of six regiments for Bengal is lower than has been yet recommended by any of the Military authorities.

3. At the time when you were authorized to form three regiments of Cavalry for general service, from the European Cavalry of the Bengal Army, Her Majesty's Government had reason to suppose that a greater number of regiments of Cavalry would, in your opinion, be required as an adequate force for that Presidency, and I should wish you to communicate further with His Excellency the Commander in Chief, before a final decision is made as to the requisite number of regiments for Bengal.

4. In reference to that question, I do not clearly understand your instructions about the Lahore Light Horse.

5. I can hardly consider this as an equivalent for an English regiment, and yet they appear to me to be nearly as expensive, man for man. The duty which they perform may be, I should think, as easily done by native troopers.

6. I think, therefore, that the first reduction should be made by discontinuing this corps.

7. You will then report to me more fully your opinions on the ~~v~~ ~~h~~ ~~e~~ ~~r~~ ~~e~~ ~~h~~ ~~e~~ ~~r~~ ~~s~~ ~~o~~ ~~f~~  
298—I.

2    CORRESPONDENCE :—EAST INDIA (EUROPEAN TROOPS).

European Cavalry required for service in Bengal; and, in the meantime, the regiment of Cavalry, which you propose to send home, should be retained in India. If six regiments of Cavalry suffice for Bengal, it may be necessary to reduce one regiment of Cavalry.

8. In this case, the 21st, being the youngest in the service, would, according to the rule and practice of Her Majesty's service, be the one to be disbanded; and as it appears from the latest returns that there are not men enough of the Bengal Light Cavalry in India for three complete regiments, it will be better not to complete the 21st until it is decided what number of European Cavalry regiments are to be maintained in Bengal.

9. If the ultimate decision should be that six regiments are enough, and the 21st should be disbanded, an unnecessary expense would have been incurred by sending a regiment home, which would have to be sent back to India on the disbandment of the 21st.

10. With reference to the proposed embarkation of one Infantry regiment from Madras during the present cold season, I learn from the Secretary of State for War that no provision has been made in the estimates of the current financial year for this regiment, which will become, from the date of embarkation, chargeable to Imperial revenues.

11. With a view to diminishing this charge, as well as the expense of transport, as much as possible, every facility should be offered to the men belonging to the regiment about to return to volunteer into those remaining in India.

12. I request that you will forward the earliest possible information of the regiment selected for return to England from Madras, the place and probable date of embarkation, and also of the result of the volunteering.

I have, &c.  
(signed)    C. Wood.



**EAST INDIA (EUROPEAN TROOPS).**

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**COPY of CORRESPONDENCE with the Govern-  
ment of *India*, relating to the Number and  
Expenses of the EUROPEAN TROOPS now doing  
Duty in *India*.**

*(Mr. Henry Seymour.)*

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**Ordered, By The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
2 June 1862.**

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**EAST INDIA. (EUROPEAN TROOPS).**

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 23 May 1862;—for,

‘ COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE with the Government of *India*, relating  
to the Number and Expenses of the EUROPEAN TROOPS now doing  
Duty in *India*.’

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India Office, S.W., }  
26 May 1862. }

T. T. PEARS, Major General,  
Military Secretary.

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(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
2 June 1862.

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COPY of CORRESPONDENCE with the Government of *India*, relating to the Number and Expenses of the EUROPEAN TROOPS now doing Duty in *India*.

COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General of India, dated  
5 May 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information the accompanying communication from the Quartermaster General of the Army, detailing the views of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India on the amount of European force required for the safe defence of the Presidency of Bengal, and submitting a scheme for the disposition of the troops of all arms, European and Native, under the orders of the Commander in Chief.

See Appen  
No. 1.

2. These details have been furnished in consequence of my having requested Lord Clyde to favour me with his final opinion as to the European force necessary for this Presidency; it being requisite, in determining the total amount of troops to be henceforward maintained, to begin by deciding what number of European troops is indispensable.

3. The necessary amount of native troops and the strength of the police force which must be kept up, are also considerations obviously involved in the subject. So far as the police is concerned, I must for the present postpone my remarks. That part of the subject is under my consideration, and will be hereafter reported on. And, so far as the native troops are concerned, although the Commander in Chief has made certain propositions, these must of course be understood to depend more or less on the strength of the police which it may eventually be determined to maintain.

4. The Quartermaster General's letter is accompanied by a tabular statement, a complete return of all the stations under this Presidency, comprising Bengal Proper, Oude, the North West Provinces, and the Punjab, and showing the amount of force of all arms which the Commander in Chief recommends for their future garrison. That force is as follows:—

EUROPEAN.

Troops or batteries of Artillery	- - -	40, and 2 post guns.
Reserve companies of Artillery	- - -	17
Regiments of Cavalry	- - -	10
Regiments of Infantry	- - -	43

NATIVES.

Sappers	- - -	1 } regiment and 2 } companies.
Artillery.		
Cavalry, irregular	- - -	29 regiments.
Infantry, regular and irregular	- - -	60 ditto.

The Civil Corps and contingents under the Government of India, and the Punjab Irregular Force, are not included in this return.

5. To meet the requirements of this Presidency in European and Native troops, there are available, exclusive of the corps dispatched to China,—

- 42 Troops or field batteries of European Artillery, including the Royal Artillery.
- 11 Reserve companies of European Artillery.
- 10 Regiments of European Cavalry, including the Lahore Light Horse.
- 45 { 38 Regiments of Her Majesty's Line.
- 6 Regiments Indian forces.
- 1 Eurasian regiment.
- 1 Regiment and 2 companies of Native Sappers.
- 24 Regiments of Irregular Cavalry.
- 58 Regiments Native Infantry, including the three regiments coming back from China.

6. If, therefore, the force and the composition of it, as recommended by the Commander in Chief, be adopted for this Presidency, it is shown that two troops or field batteries of Artillery are in excess as well as two regiments of European Infantry.

The Commander in Chief, however, expresses his opinion that two additional infantry regiments, making four in all, can be spared from Bengal next cold season; and these he would take from Allahabad and Roorkee, where two regiments are occupying temporary quarters; from the Peshawur Division, one regiment; and from the Hills, one regiment. This estimate of the number of regiments which can be spared at the end of this year has been made after consideration of the subject by his Excellency and myself. I think that two regiments may be spared, but I am not prepared at present to recommend that more be sent away.

7. The deficiency of Reserve Artillery is noticed by the Commander in Chief as a serious requirement, both for garrison duties and to man the heavy field batteries which are to be located at the head-quarters of most of the divisions of the army, and of which the details and the number are now under the consideration of a select committee of Artillery officers at Meerut. And, as several important forts, Agra, Gwalior, Jhansi, Mooltan, and Attock, are without the necessary garrison companies, his Excellency recommends that the super-numerary field batteries be reduced, and the men formed into reserve companies.

8. In irregular cavalry 24 regiments are available, while the Commander in Chief's scheme provides for 29 regiments; but when the two corps of irregular cavalry now with the China Expedition shall have returned, they would in part make up the deficiency; and if the three regiments now serving in the Gwalior Division can be brought away by any arrangement under which the corps now being organized by Captain Mayne, for Central India, could take their place, the number required by the Commander in Chief would be complete.

9. To make up the 60 regiments of native infantry, which the Commander in Chief considers requisite for this Presidency, it is shown that there are 58 available, besides two Punjab corps now at his Excellency's disposal, and when the native infantry regiments return from the China Expedition, it will probably be practicable to reduce the strength of this arm; but any final determination as to the requisite amount of native force must depend, as before observed, on the number of the police to be henceforward maintained.

10. On comparing the scheme proposed by the Commander in Chief with that which I proposed in 1858, it will be observed that in the principal point, the number of British infantry regiments to be maintained in Bengal, the difference is not great. I had proposed 45 regiments, of which 30 were to be local and of a considerably reduced strength. The Commander in Chief proposes 43, but does not suggest a reduction of strength in any. His Excellency's scheme, however, does not allude at all to the organization of the force, nor to its being local or otherwise, but merely states the amount of force requisite for the defence of this Presidency.

11. From the returns transmitted herewith it will be seen that the cost of the European force, comprised in my proposal of 1858, would be four crores, seven lacs, forty-four thousand nine hundred and six (4,07,44,906) rupees per annum;

annum; and that that of the European force, according to the scheme of the Commander in Chief, would be three crores, sixty-eight lacs, six hundred and twenty-seven (3,68,00,627) rupees per annum. The difference is, thirty-nine lacs, forty-four thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine (39,44,279) rupees,\* but then, in point of artillery, my proposal considerably exceeds that of the Commander in Chief, and in European cavalry is also in excess of that of his Excellency.

12. The total cost of the troops as they stood in 1856, just before the mutinies, was five crores, fifteen lacs, sixty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-four (5,15,63,354) rupees. The cost of my proposal of 1858, would be five crores, thirty lacs, seventy-seven thousand, three hundred and twenty-eight (5,30,77,328†) rupees, and that of the Commander in Chief's scheme, five crores, sixteen lacs, ninety-seven thousand two hundred and fifteen (5,16,97,215) rupees, and in all three the cost of Punjab irregular force, and that of native contingents and civil corps, is omitted.

13. I should not object to the 45 regiments of British infantry proposed by me being reduced to 43, but after mature consideration, I am disposed to prefer the apportionment of force, as suggested by me in 1858, to that which has now been proposed by the Commander in Chief.

14. I attach the very highest importance to a commanding strength in artillery, and, upon the whole, I should prefer to see the larger amount of European cavalry, as proposed by myself, to the larger amount of native cavalry, as proposed by the Commander in Chief. I have little doubt that 50 regiments of native infantry may be made to suffice; his Excellency the Commander in Chief's proposal is 60 regiments.

15. The subject of disposing of the officers of the Bengal Army is one of great difficulty.

16. In my Memorandum of 1858, I stated that 48 cadres of officers, in addition to those already absorbed, in constituting the three latest formed local regiments of European infantry, would be absorbed in making up the other 24 regiments required to complete the 30 local corps which I proposed, and I suggested that the remaining 20 cadres of officers should go to form 20 regiments of regular native infantry. Thus, the whole of the 74 cadres of officers of the old native infantry were to be disposed of.

17. But, at the termination of the late mutinies, there remained only 15 of the old native infantry regiments, and I am not inclined to propose that any addition to that number, constituted on the same footing, be authorised for the future period. This, however, leaves five of the 20 cadres which I had proposed to assign to the formation of regular native infantry regiments to be disposed of, over and above the number required for the local European regiments.

18. At the present moment the complement of the Bengal Army consists of 2,785 officers of all ranks, and of all arms, and it has also 41 unattached officers.

19. In the six existing corps of European infantry there are 306 officers. To constitute 24 additional regiments of European infantry, so as to complete the number of 30 regiments proposed by me in 1858, 48 cadres of officers are required, or in other words 1,224 officers.

In the Artillery, at its present strength, 348 officers of all grades are employed.

In the Engineers, 135 officers.

The five regiments of European cavalry have taken 225 officers, thus absorbing the whole of the number of officers of the old native light cavalry.

The

\* This result, however, has arisen from calculating the regiments of local European cavalry in Lord Clyde's scheme, at the reduced complement proposed by me. Reckoning those corps at the established complement, the result makes a difference of 2,68,970 rupees as against my original scheme.

† A return herewith transmitted, by omitting five of the 20 regiments of native infantry, which I had at first proposed, shows correctly the actual scheme which I now propose, and reduces the entire cost to 9,63,720 rupees below the cost of that proposed by the Commander in Chief.

The 15 remaining regiments of the regular native infantry absorbed 390 officers.

20. The several numbers aggregate total of 2,628 officers, leaving the five surplus cadres of infantry officers, in all 130, who, with 27 supernumerary colonels, complete the number of 2,785, besides the 41 unattached officers. The colonels here called supernumerary are the residue of the cadres of officers taken to form the three latest raised European infantry regiments, and the 24 additional corps of the same class, of which mention is made above. These 27 regiments absorbed 54 cadres of officers, in each of which there is a colonel; but as in the complement of each of these regiments only one colonel is allowed, though each is composed of two cadres, one half of the colonels become supernumerary.

21. But the irregular corps of cavalry and infantry have to be furnished with officers, and the requirements of the staff to be provided for, and the established rule is, that each regiment, or cadre of officers, may give six officers for staff and detached employ, including under that designation the irregular corps under the Commander in Chief, the Punjab force and other corps under the Government, the general staff of the army and its departments, civil and political appointments, and the military police.

22. According to the scheme of the Commander in Chief, there are 28 (or 29) regiments of irregular cavalry; and it is certain that six officers to each would render these corps much more efficient than they have hitherto been; on active service, less than that number does not suffice. Also his Excellency proposes 45 regiments of irregular infantry (in addition to the 15 regular native infantry regiments), to each of which I would assign six officers. On this plan, the cavalry corps require 168 officers, and the infantry 270; both together 438 officers.

23. According to my proposal of 1858, 18 regiments of irregular cavalry, and 35 of irregular infantry, would have to be provided with officers, and at the rate of six officers to each; the cavalry would require 108, and the infantry 210; in all, 318 officers.

24. For the staff, and for detached employment of all kinds, exclusive of the military police, there are about 1,122 officers required; and at present there are 124 officers employed in the police. The total of these numbers is 1,246 officers; and, added to the 318 officers required for the irregular cavalry and infantry, the aggregate number is 1,564 officers.

25. Were each of the regiments of European artillery, cavalry, and infantry, the engineers, and the regular native infantry, to furnish six officers for staff and detached employ, the total number so contributed would be 693. Besides these, there are the five surplus cadres of officers, giving (without their colonels), 125 individuals; there are the 41 unattached officers, and there are 105 colonels of all the arms, but of whom very few serve or reside in India. Reckoning together all these numbers, there would be 964 officers available; a number far short of the requirements of the staff, and detached employment of all descriptions.

26. But then it is to be remembered, that, for detached employ, of most kinds, officers of the British regiments serving in India, and officers of the Madras and Bombay establishments are eligible; and with their aid, the staff and detached employments are provided for, though not without calling in uncovenanted persons likewise.

27. In my Memorandum of 1858, I stated it "to be most important, that in the event of an amalgamation of the local army with the line being found to be too difficult for adjustment, too expensive, or for other reasons not advisable, some arrangement should still be provided, by which the local European army should be made to feel that it is composed of the same stuff, and is in all respects in an equally honourable position with the line"; that it was "very desirable that officers should be enabled to pass from the one into the other, though here also the difficulties are not slight; that there should be a clear understanding that the senior officers, whose service and ability may render them fit for such marks of Her Majesty's confidence, shall be permitted to serve Her

Her Majesty out of India, as well as in this country; and that divisional and brigade commands should be distributed between the two armies, in a fair proportion." I also observe that, "on the other hand, the officers of the line should have a larger share of staff employment than they have hitherto had."

These remarks I now desire to reiterate.

28. But I adhere to the opinion that the interests of India require that there should be an army devoted to India. I am confirmed in it by the experience which I have acquired, after much intercourse with officers of Her Majesty's regiments of the line in India, of the unwillingness which appears to prevail amongst them to look to India as the scene of their profession for any considerable length of time. During the excitement of active service, this feeling was not so perceptible, though even in 1858 the applications for leave to return to England were numerous; but since the cessation of military operations it has become very strong, and it is not too much to say that it is a rare occurrence to meet with an officer of the line who looks forward contentedly to a long stay in India.

29. I do not think that the unwillingness will be removed by throwing open the door to their employment in every kind of staff or irregular service. Making every allowance for the events of the last three years, for the disjointed and uncertain condition of service in India, to which those events have led, and for all the discomforts of frequent and unreasonable movements of corps, and indifferent accommodation, the feeling is, I fear, likely to prove a lasting one amongst those who are brought to India only accidentally. I believe that there are very few Englishmen indeed, who will readily make up their minds to devote themselves to a career in this country, unless they are trained to look to it, and are bound to it from their youth.

30. This does not apply to military officers alone. Professional men, engineers, merchants, and others, furnish frequent instances of distaste for the country; overcoming pecuniary and all other inducements to remain in it. No one would dream of attempting to administer the civil affairs of India, through officers who were not attached to the Government by some other tie than the receipt of Indian salaries; and inasmuch as the efficiency of our military service, in those branches of it which are of daily importance to the peace and safety of the country, such as the management of irregular regiments, or the conduct of the half political, half military operations on the frontiers, and in native States, depends mainly upon the application which the officer gives to his early training, upon the heartiness with which he undertakes his duty, and upon his persevering adherence to it. I should greatly deplore seeing Her Majesty's army in India officered entirely, or even in the greater part by men who are at liberty to cast themselves loose from the country at their pleasure, and at an insignificant sacrifice of their interests.

31. Speedily to raise a European army for India, and to officer it efficiently from our present body of officers, is impossible. But I think that a considerable sacrifice both of money and of time should be incurred, in composing an army exclusively Indian, rather than that Her Majesty's Government should commit itself to depriving India, as a final measure, of its own peculiar service. I would, if necessary, sacrifice something even of perfection of discipline. The European troops of the East India Company's army were much below those of the line in this respect; and probably it would not have been possible to keep them up to the mark of their brother soldiers, trained in England; but neither officers nor men had fair play. It appears as though these troops, forming as they did a very small fraction of the Indian army, had been until lately almost overlooked by their successive Commanders in Chief. Upon no other supposition can I account for the fact that there did not exist for the Bengal European regiments any code of instructions or regulations teaching the officers the first elements of their duty.

32. I know of no mode of effectually or speedily training the local European troops to the required degree of efficiency, which is more likely to be successful than that of obtaining for a time from the line regiments, whether serving in India or elsewhere, the assistance of officers of experience. No doubt this measure will be, to a certain extent, distasteful to the officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces, and not without some unpleasantness to the officers of the line



selected for the purpose; and much tact and mutual consideration will be requisite on both sides. But if the army of the line will lend to the Indian army officers of sufficient standing and experience, and if such Indian officers as are about to be attached to the new local European regiments are admitted to learn their duty with line regiments until their services are required with their own corps, I believe that the measure may be carried out with good prospect of success.

33. I am aware that it is the opinion of many high authorities that the maintenance of perfect discipline will be difficult if two distinct English armies are preserved in India; and that the complete order and economy of regiments is greatly promoted by their return from time to time to home service. I do not contend that, if judged mainly with reference to soldierly efficiency, the question would be decided more satisfactorily by substituting one army for two; but I do not regard this as the only or the most important consideration. I hold that there is quite as much to be said against as for the bringing together, in this remote dependency, of one vast English army, pervaded by an identity of feeling and interest, and likely to be swayed in the same direction by any accident or influence that may arise.

I would, within safe bounds, give up something of perfection in discipline, for the sake of keeping up an Indian spirit amongst the many officers whom, be the arrangement what it may, we must strive, by some means or other, to bind to India for all the best years of their manhood.

Moreover, if the opinion to which I have referred had been founded very much upon recent events in the local European army, I doubt whether due allowance has been made for the very exceptional circumstances which attended them. I have already spoken of the imperfect training of the officers to whose care some of the European troops were unavoidably entrusted: this is obviously capable of remedy. But the men themselves were at a disadvantage. A body of raw lads, strange to each other and to their officers, undrilled, unused to obey, landed in India, and immediately marched to the Central Provinces, where, with little hope of sharing in the campaign, they were put to severe regimental training, in the hottest part of the year. Such were very many of the young soldiers who, in 1858 and 1859, forgot their duty, and committed themselves by acts of grave insubordination; and although there were other, older soldiers, whose misconduct was a much more serious imputation upon the discipline of the local European army in Bengal, I do not think that the occurrences to which I refer furnish ground for abolishing that army, as incapable of being brought into order.

34. I have said, in the Memorandum of 1858, that the proportion in which it appeared to me desirable that the European troops in Bengal should be divided between the line and the local army, is two-thirds of the latter and one-third of the former. The proportion is not very material if a local army be preserved; but I should regret to see the local European regiments fixed at a much smaller number, prospectively, than that of the regiments of the line.

It is to be desired that the importance and dignity of a local army of the Crown should be sustained, and this will not be easy if it becomes essentially a Sepoy army.

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COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 374;  
dated 9 October 1860.

Para 1. YOUR letter in the Military Department of the 5th May 1860, detailing your Lordship's views, and those of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the amount of European force permanently required for the defence of the Bengal Presidency, and submitting a scheme for the distribution of troops of all arms, has received the attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

2. Many of the important questions raised in this Despatch are still under discussion, and will form the subject of future communications; but it is essential, with reference to present arrangements for the relief of British cavalry regiments, to determine as soon as possible the amount of force of that  
arm

arm to be permanently maintained in India. This force is, I observe, very differently estimated by yourself and Lord Clyde.

3. Your Lordship has proposed that there shall be 13 cavalry regiments in Bengal, of which three would be on the establishment fixed for British dragoon regiments in India (about 700 non-commissioned officers and privates), and 10 would be on a reduced establishment of about 450, making an aggregate of 6,600 men.

4. Lord Clyde proposes 10 regiments, with an aggregate strength of 5,616 men.

5. Her Majesty's Government, after personal communication with Lord Clyde, have arrived at the conclusion that the force of European cavalry to be maintained for the present in Bengal should consist of eight regiments. There are now four regiments of British dragoons in Bengal, and the transfer of a regiment from Bombay, as ordered by my letter No. 291, dated 2d August 1860, will make five regiments now in India. The other three should be formed out of the local cavalry.

6. Her Majesty's Government purpose out of the remains of the five local cavalry regiments to form three complete regiments. They contain, according to the last returns, 1,256 men, which will be increased to 1,600 by the drafts which have been lately sent out. These, divided amongst three regiments, would rather more than suffice to complete them to a strength of 500 each, which may for the present be considered as the establishment for these regiments; and you will take early steps for carrying this measure into effect.

7. It is understood from your Despatch, No. 152, dated 8th September 1859, that the absorption of the men of two regiments of Bengal European light cavalry into those to be retained will cause no difficulty in regard to supernumerary non-commissioned officers; and it will be for his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in distributing these men, to secure to them as far as possible their prospects and fair claims to promotion.

8. I have further to observe, that all men in the Indian service having been enlisted for "infantry" and "cavalry" respectively, and not for particular regiments, have no valid ground for objecting to be transferred in the manner proposed, which is believed to be in accordance with the usage of the service in India; but it may be necessary to proceed with great caution in carrying out this part of the arrangement; and in the event of any difficulty arising, Her Majesty's Government desire to leave in your hands a full discretion to adopt such measures, in communication with the Commander in Chief, as may be best calculated to obviate dissatisfaction on the part of the soldiers.

9. The commissioned officers of the disembodied regiments will revert to the position in which they stood before those regiments were formed, and will be dealt with in the manner that may hereafter be determined upon in respect to the officers of the disbanded native infantry regiments, and will be employed, at your discretion, in the way most advantageous to the public service.

10. When these arrangements are completed, the cavalry force of Bengal would consist of the three new regiments above mentioned, at about 500 each, say 1,500; and five of the old British cavalry regiments, at about 700 each, equal 3,500; making a total of 5,000 cavalry; which, though less by 1,600 than your Excellency's demand, will yet exceed the strength of this arm in Bengal as it stood on the 1st of April last, viz. 4,084 men.

11. Her Majesty's Government hope that it will be possible hereafter to reduce the European cavalry to 4,000 men, which might be conveniently effected by reducing the establishment of all the eight regiments to eight troops, at a uniform strength of about 500 men to each regiment; but before taking any measures to carry out this further reduction, I request to have the opinion of your Government on the subject.

12. The disposition of the forces would of course rest with your Government; but it appears to Her Majesty's Government, that with eight regiments of cavalry  
298.

you would be enabled to occupy all the stations at which in quiet time it is essential to place European cavalry, viz. :

Lucknow.	Gwalior.
Allahabad.	Lahore.
Meerut.	Sealkote.
Umballa.	Peshawur.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

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**COPY MILITARY LETTER** from the Government of India, No. 122 ; dated 2 June 1860.

We have the honour to inform you that a regiment of British Cavalry can be dispensed with next cold weather in the Bombay Presidency, and to request the favour of your informing us which regiment of those now serving in India, it is desired should be sent home.

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**COPY MILITARY DESPATCH** to the Government of India ; dated 2 August 1860, No. 291.

1. I HAVE considered in Council your Military Letter, No. 122, dated 2d June 1860, reporting that one of the Dragoon regiments in the Bombay Presidency can be dispensed with ; and with reference to your proposal to send home one of those regiments next cold season, I would observe that, in coming to the conclusion that one of the British Dragoon regiments can now be withdrawn from India, your Lordship probably calculated on a much larger force of European cavalry from the local cavalry regiments than at present exists in Bengal.

2. The views of Her Majesty's Government regarding the proportion of European cavalry to be retained at each of the three Presidencies, will be communicated in a separate Despatch. In the meantime you are requested to make arrangements for transferring from the Bombay to the Bengal Establishment one of the British cavalry regiments, which is no longer required in the former Presidency.

3. The embarkation of drafts for all the British cavalry regiments now serving in India, will proceed as usual.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

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**COPY MILITARY LETTER** from the Government of India, No. 265, of 8 October 1860.

Proceedings for June 1860, Nos. 242 and 243. WE have the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 291, dated the 2d of August 1860, requesting that arrangements may be made by us for transferring from the Bombay to the Bengal Establishment one of the British cavalry regiments, which is no longer required in the former Presidency.

Proceedings for July 1860, Nos. 828 to 830.

Proceedings for September 1860, Nos. 359 and 360.

Proceedings for October 1860, Nos. 11, 12, and 57 to 60. We trust that this order may be reconsidered by Her Majesty's Government, and that upon the transfer of one regiment from Bombay to Bengal taking place, the senior cavalry regiment in Bengal may be permitted to return to England.

See Appendix,  
No. 2.

The accompanying Minutes express fully our views on this subject, and we very earnestly solicit the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the reasons for which we are induced to request that we may not be required to receive an additional regiment of dragoons in Bengal, where their services are really not required, and where it is scarcely practicable to find accommodation for them ; while the measure will occasion a very considerable augmentation to the already heavy expenditure incurred unavoidably in this Presidency.

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COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to Government of India, No. 440; dated  
19 November 1860.

1. WITH reference to your Excellency's Despatch, No. 265, dated 8th October 1860, which will be more fully replied to hereafter, I have to inform you that after communicating with His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, it has been determined that the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) shall be sent to England during the present cold season, and that its place on the Bengal Establishment shall be supplied by one of the regiments now serving in Bombay.

2. You are requested to make the necessary arrangements for carrying these measures into effect.

3. Volunteering from the 6th Dragoon Guards into other British regiments of cavalry serving in India may be permitted.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to Government of India, No. 462;  
dated 30 November 1860.

1. IN continuation of my Despatch, No. 440, dated 19 November, authorising the immediate return to Europe of the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and the transfer to the Bengal Presidency of one of the British cavalry regiments now serving in Bombay, I desire to make some further observations on your Military Letter, No. 265, dated 8th October.

2. The last Despatch received from your Excellency, previous to the one under reply, on the subject of the strength of European troops required for the future garrison of India, was your separate letter, dated Simla, the 5th May, in which you transmitted to me a scheme for the distribution of all arms, European and native, under the orders of the Commander in Chief.

3. The proportion of European cavalry proposed in that scheme was 10 regiments, with an aggregate strength of 5,616 men; and in comparing the Commander in Chief's scheme with your own, which was prepared in 1858, you observed that in European cavalry and artillery, your proposal exceeded that of Lord Clyde, and, to a small extent, in infantry also. You observed, "I should not object to the 45 regiments of British infantry proposed by me being reduced to 43; but after mature consideration, I am disposed to prefer the apportionment of force as suggested by me in 1858 to that which has now been proposed by the Commander in Chief."

4. One of the returns attached to your Despatch showed the strength of European cavalry, which you then considered necessary, to be as follows:

3 Regiments of Royal Cavalry, at 743	-	-	-	-	2,229
10 Regiments of local European Cavalry, at 440	-	-	-	-	4,400
				TOTAL	6,629

With this overt expression before me of the views held by your Lordship at so recent a date as May last, I addressed to you my Despatch, No. 374, dated 9 October, expressing the intention of Her Majesty's Government, after consultation with His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief and Lord Clyde, to restrict the force of European cavalry in Bengal to 5,000 men; viz.

3 Local regiments, at 500	-	-	-	-	1,500
5 British regiments, including the one transferred from Bombay, at 700 each	-	-	-	-	3,500
				Making a Total of	5,000

which, though less by 1,600 than your Excellency's demand, would yet exceed the strength of this arm in Bengal, as it stood on the 12th April last, viz. 4,084 men. This reduction of the strength which you considered necessary was as great as I ventured to propose for the present, in the face of your Lordship's recorded opinion. I contemplated, however, a future further diminution of the cavalry force, by reducing the establishments of the British regiments uniformly to eight troops, with a strength of 500 men each; but before taking any step to carry out this measure, I awaited the opinions and report of your Government.

5. Your Despatch of the 10th October conveyed to me the first intimation I have received of your opinion that the European cavalry force required for the permanent garrison of the Bengal Presidency may be at once reduced to between 4,000 and 5,000 men. Much inconvenience would have been avoided had this information been communicated to me at an earlier date. The number proposed in my Despatch of 9th October, and in your Lordship's under reply, exactly correspond, though the mode of effecting the reduction is different. I proposed to effect it by gradually reducing such amount of force as your Lordship reported from time to time might be dispensed with in India; but finding that your Lordship is now prepared for an immediate reduction of the cavalry force, I have, after communication with his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief determined to concur in your Lordship's proposal, and to withdraw one of the dragoon regiments, which is the more immediate mode of effecting the reduction.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

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COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India, No. 278;  
dated 18 October 1860.

Proceedings for  
October 1860,  
No. 416.  
Appendix, No. 3.

WE have the honour herewith to transmit, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a letter from the Military Finance Commission, on the subject of reduction being effected in the strength of the European force in India.

As strong reinforcements are, it is believed, on the way out, they suggest that, assuming 48,000 men to be sufficient for the permanent strength of the British Infantry in India, one battalion should be sent home for every 1,000 privates that may arrive in excess of that number.

On this suggestion we cannot lay down any rule, but we consider it highly inexpedient that any drafts should be sent out for Her Majesty's 5th, 24th, 37th and 75th regiments, inasmuch as there is a fair prospect of their being sent home in the course of the spring, and the chance of this will be increased if the other regiments in India are to be so fully reinforced, as appears to be intended.

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COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 480;  
dated 15 December 1860.

1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Military Despatch, No. 278, dated 18th October, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Military Finance Commission suggesting certain reductions in the strength of the European force in India.

2. The Finance Commission were under the impression that reinforcements of infantry drafts were under embarkation for India in numbers sufficient to raise the aggregate strength of the British regiments from 48,000 to 60,000 privates; and assuming 48,000 British infantry to be sufficient, they recommended that one battalion should be sent home for every 1,000 privates in excess of the 48,000. Without adopting this suggestion, your Excellency recommends  
that

that drafts may not be sent out to the four regiments named in the margin, as there is a fair prospect of these corps being sent home in the course of the spring. 5th, 24th, 37th  
and 75th Regi-  
ments.

3. The impressions of the Finance Commission were however erroneous. The number of drafts of British infantry regiments sent out, during the past season, was between 5,000 and 6,000, and will have raised the aggregate of British infantry in India to about 53,000 privates.

4. I observe with much satisfaction that you contemplate the possibility of being able to dispense with four regiments in the course of the spring, and the attention of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief will be directed to your suggestion that no more recruits for these regiments should be sent out. You will probably have observed that no drafts for the 24th and 37th regiments have been sent to India during the past year.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

EXTRACT MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India; dated  
8 March 1861, No. 115.

Para. 2. THE reduction of the European garrison of India to the minimum force required for the military occupation of the country, with a proper reserve for unforeseen contingencies, has been for some time a subject of anxious consideration to Her Majesty's Government.

3. A synopsis of the various schemes for the disposition of the forces, which have been submitted from time to time, is appended to this Despatch. The totals of the European force considered necessary by the several authorities are as follows:—

	Lord CLYDE.	Sir H. ROSE.*	Sir W. MANSFIELD.	Sir P. GRANT.
Batteries of Artillery - - -	41	40	- - -	40
Garrison Companies ditto - - -	16	10	not stated.	33
Eurasian Company - - -	1	1	- - -	—
Regiments of Cavalry - - -	9	9	6	5
Eurasian Regiment - - -	1	1	1?	—
Regiments of Infantry - - -	43	41	32	30
Eurasian Regiment - - -	1	1	1?	—

4. In your remarks on the plan of distribution by Sir Hugh Rose, you refer to your expectation of being able to dispense with some portion of your present European force before the advent of the next hot weather, and you advert, in correspondence to the withdrawal of some troops from Oudh, of two regiments from the Punjab, and of one from Ferozepore.

5. The exact distribution of the Forces in India must necessarily be left to your Government, in communication with the Commander in Chief, and may be dependent, in some measure, on local and temporary exigencies, and I am glad

\* The summary of Sir H. Rose's scheme states the number of infantry regiments at 43, giving seven for the Benares Division; but the preceding detail of that division shows only six regiments. I am unable to account for this discrepancy, as it does not appear that a seventh regiment can be necessary for the Benares Division.

glad to find that the attention of Sir H. Rose has been turned to the concentration of the European infantry, by calling in outposts and detachments.

6. I do not wish to discuss the details of the proposed distribution, but I must observe, with reference to your Secretary's Letter, No. 270, of the 8th November 1860, that as long as there is an arsenal at Ferozepore, it would not be advisable to leave that station without the protection of a European regiment.

7. I feel no doubt, however, that it will be found practicable to carry out generally the reductions which you anticipate, and I confidently assume that 38 European infantry regiments, exclusive of the Eurasian regiment, will be found sufficient at present for the Bengal Presidency, and I hope that it may be found practicable hereafter to reduce still further the number of regiments for Bengal. The number of line regiments now in that Presidency is 38, and the present local European infantry may possibly be shortly consolidated into three line and one local regiments, which would admit of your sending home the four regiments named in your Despatch, No. 278, of the 18th October 1860, viz., 1st Battalion, 5th Foot; 1st Battalion, 24th Foot, 37th Foot, and 75th Foot, the last named being probably a mistake for the 73d Foot.

8. There are at present four British Dragoon regiments on the Establishment of Bengal, and it is possible that the reorganization of the Local European Cavalry will give you three line and one local regiments of that arm. This number, though short of that considered necessary by Lord Clyde and Sir Hugh Rose, would be in excess of the other recommendations. I feel no doubt that eight regiments of cavalry will suffice for the present, and I hope that it will be practicable hereafter to reduce the number to six or seven.

9. The number and organization of the European Artillery force will form the subject of a separate Despatch.

10. It remains to consider the subject of the disposal of the Eurasian regiments of infantry, the Lahore Light Cavalry (supposed to be chiefly Eurasian), and an Eurasian Mountain Train Battery of Artillery, which I gather from the Quartermaster General's statement of troops, is now stationed at Dacca.

11. I have had some doubt of the expediency of retaining the Eurasian regiment, but if the employment of this corps in Eastern Bengal, with the Mountain Train Battery, should prove to be an efficient arrangement, superseding the necessity for stationing a European regiment in that Province, I shall not object to its continuance. The Lahore Light Cavalry may also be retained for the present at Dum Dum, as it is expedient that there should be a small body of cavalry (other than native) at the disposal of the Government, for employment in the Lower Provinces.

12. The disposition of the native forces proposed by Sir Hugh Rose, refers only to the regiments of cavalry and infantry under the orders of the Commander in Chief, and though a portion of the civil corps of all arms is reckoned upon by his excellency for the occupation of certain frontier stations of the Punjab, they are not included in the numbers of 25 cavalry and 58 infantry regiments, referred to in your Despatch.

13. In my letter, No. 146, dated 7th April 1860, I pointed out to you the difficulty I had experienced in taking a comprehensive view of the number and distribution of the native forces in the Bengal Presidency, in consequence of their being placed under several distinct authorities, or returned under different heads, and I requested that your future arrangements and proposals for the distribution and strength of the native troops, should be based on a careful review of all the native forces at your disposal, whether military, civil, or police.

14. The latest return of the strength of the native army which I have received from the Bengal Presidency is dated July 1860, and it is probable that  
since

since that date considerable reductions may have been effected. At that time, however, it appears that you had—

Under the orders of the Commander in Chief:

27 Regiments of Native Cavalry, with 14,019	of all ranks, or an average of 519 per regiment.
59 Regiments of Native Infantry, with 46,491	men, or an average of 788 per regiment.
1 Company Assam Artillery - - -	107
1 Regiment and two companies Sappers and Miners - - - -	1,029

Under the Civil Authorities:

12 Regiments of Native Cavalry, with 6,825	men, or an average of 569 per regiment.
23 Regiments of Infantry, with - 18,574	men, or an average of 807 per regiment.
4 Punjab batteries - - - -	478
2 „ Mountain Train batteries	257
<hr/>	
Making a Grand Total of - -	87,780

Native Troops, besides Police - - - - 61,401

15. In your Despatch, No. 88, of 17th June 1859, you reported that you had reduced the established strength of cavalry regiments to 420 sowars, and in my Letter, No. 352, of 7th October 1859, I directed that Infantry regiments, with exception of the Ghoorka Corps, should be reduced to 600 sepoy. This, with non-commissioned officers, would be equivalent to about 500 of all ranks for cavalry, and 670 for infantry regiments; but I observe from the returns quoted above, that the cavalry regiments, both Civil and Military, are slightly in excess of that strength, while the Infantry regiments are considerably above the complement fixed in 1859.

16. I desire that more stringent measures may be adopted by your Government for carrying out these necessary reductions, and that your attention may be directed to the diminution of the number as well as the strength of native regiments.

17. I would wish that the native force, exclusive of police, should, if possible, be ultimately reduced to about 16,000 cavalry, in regiments, civil and military, of about 500 of all ranks, and to between 40,000 and 45,000 infantry, both civil and military, in regiments of 600 privates, or about 670 of all ranks.

18. It may not be possible or desirable to effect so large a reduction at once, but I desire that the object may be kept in view, and that the earnest attention of your Government and of the Commander in Chief may be directed to the immediate reduction of all regiments of cavalry and infantry, by the discharge of all unfit men, and by dismissing, with a gratuity of three months' pay, men of short service, to the extent that may be necessary in order to bring down the regiments to the authorised establishment.

19. This course has been followed without reservation in dealing with the old regiments of the Madras Army, and I cannot recognise any sufficient reason for hesitating to adopt the same course in the Bengal Presidency.



STATIONS.

STATIONS.	LORD CLYDE.				SIR W. MANSFIELD.				SIR P. GRANT.				SIR HUGH ROSS.			
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.	
			Batteries.	Reserve Companies.			Batteries.	Reserve Companies.			Batteries.	Reserve Companies.			Batteries.	Reserve Companies.
<b>BENGAL PROPER:</b>																
Fort William, Dum Dum, &c.	1	3	1½	1	—	5	—	—	—	2	4	3	1	2	1½	1
Berhampore	—	1	½	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
East Bengal	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dinapore	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hazaree Bagh, &c.	—	—	two post guns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Dehree	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½	—	—
	1	7	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	5	—	—	—	—
<b>ODES:</b>																
Lucknow	1	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
Seetapore	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Roy Bareilly and Sultanpore	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	1	1	—
Fyzabad	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Gonda	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	1	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
<b>NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:</b>																
Benares, &c.	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Ghazeeapore District	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Goruckpore	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—
Allahabad and Orais	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Cawnpore	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Bundelkund, Sangor, and Jabbulpore	—	2	3	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	2	—	2	3	1	1
Gwalior	—	1½	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	1
Jhansi	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Agra and Fettehghur	—	2	1½	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	2	1	1	1
Muttra	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
Meerut	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Bareilly	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	1
Shahjehanpore and Moradabad	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	4	14	16	7	—	—	—	—	1	10	15	11	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	1
Umballa	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—
Subathoo and Dugeshai	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—
Jullundur and Phillour	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	—
Umritsur	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Ferozepore	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Lahore	—	1	1½	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	1½	2	1
Mooltan	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Sealkote and Kangra	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Rawal Pindce, Jelam and Dera Ismail Khan	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	4	3	—	2	2	—
Shumshabad	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Attock	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nowshera	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peshawur	—	2	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	1
	4	15	15	7	—	—	—	—	3	14	16	15	—	—	—	—
	10	42	41 and two post guns.	17.	6	33	—	—	5	30	40	33	10	41	40	20

COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of Bombay, No. 112,  
dated 12 December 1860.

THE Quartermaster General writes, under date the 8th instant, as follows:—

“ I am desired by the Commander in Chief to remind the Government that a field battery of the Royal Artillery, 3/13, commanded by Captain Govans, Royal Artillery, left this command for China, when the expeditionary force was organized for service in that country.

“ 2d. The families of that field battery are still here.

“ 3d. His Excellency having, at the instance of the Supreme Government, already suggested a scheme by which the force of Royal Artillery in this Presidency may be reduced, it seems to be of the highest importance that the battery now in China should not return to this command, and that the families should be despatched during this season to such places as it may please Her Majesty's Government to fix on for the station of the battery 3/13.”

2. We have the honour to request the earliest possible intimation of the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to the disposal of the battery, and, consequently, of the families.

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 116, dated  
8 March 1861.

1. In a Despatch, dated 12th December, No. 112, the Government of Bombay have deprecated the return to that Presidency of the battery No. 3, of 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, which was sent from thence to China; and in other Despatches relative to reductions of their military establishment, they have represented that they are prepared to dispense with one troop and one field battery, forming part of the Royal Artillery now serving with the Bombay army.

2. I have further been informed, that the two companies of Native Artillery detached from the Madras Presidency, will shortly return from China, and think it possible that the Madras Government may, therefore, be able to dispense with a portion of the Royal Artillery now serving in that Presidency.

3. The present, therefore, appears to be a fit opportunity to consider whether some portion of the force of Royal Artillery (consisting of three entire brigades and four troops of the horse brigade) now serving in India, may not be withdrawn. But it is necessary, in the first place, to determine the number of batteries and companies which shall be supplied by the new brigades of Royal Artillery which are about to be formed out of the Indian regiments of that arm.

4. The usual number of batteries in a brigade of Royal Artillery is eight, but it will not be convenient to adhere rigidly to that number in the formation of the seven brigades in Bengal, four brigades in Madras, and three brigades in Bombay.

5. The established number of batteries and companies in the Bengal Artillery is, at present, 13 troops and 36 companies, which may be divided into two brigades of horse, and five of foot artillery, varying to some extent in the number of batteries. Thus, the horse brigades would have respectively seven and six troops. Of the foot brigades, one would have eight, and four would have seven companies. The officers, surplus to these troops and companies, would be required at present for irregular native artillery, and would be available for that purpose.

6. The number of troops and companies existing in the Madras Presidency, including those now returning from China, is 28, viz., five troops and 23 companies, including one troop and seven companies of native artillery, which latter will be transformed into European troop and companies, as men become available.

available. These may be formed into one brigade of horse and three of foot, on the scale of the Royal Artillery, which would leave the officers of five batteries or companies available for duty with the native artillery of Hyderabad and Nagpore, so long as these may be maintained.

7. At the Bombay Presidency, there are four troops and 18 companies, including six native companies, which will hereafter be superseded by European companies.

8. The three brigades of Royal Artillery to be formed out of them must at present consist of one horse brigade of four troops, and two brigades of nine companies each.

9. This distribution is rather an awkward one, but it is not advisable at present to alter the proportion of horse and foot artillery. It will leave the officers of two companies available for miscellaneous duties.

10. The number of gunners, in addition to those which you have already, required to complete this establishment, depends on the organization of batteries which may be determined upon, after consideration of the report of Sir G. Barker's Committee, which I hope may be transmitted as early as possible.

11. The time and manner of forming the new brigades must depend on the result of the measures which were authorized in my Despatch, No. 29, of 18th January, for the volunteering of the local for the Royal Artillery.

12. This result cannot be known for some time, but as the aggregate number of batteries will not necessarily be affected by it, there is no occasion to defer on that account the consideration, whether any portion of the artillery force now in India can be immediately dispensed with.

13. In Bengal, I observe, that in the seventh, eighth, and ninth battalions (on the old organization), which are complete in officers, European gunners have not yet taken the place of the disbanded native artillerymen, and that the total number of batteries, including the Royal Artillery, is 53, which is below the number considered necessary for the defence of the Presidency by the late and present Commanders in Chief.

14. I cannot, therefore, anticipate, in the absence of information from your Government, that it would be practicable to reduce the number of batteries in Bengal, but as you have 13 troops of local and two of Royal Horse Artillery, there may be no objection to the two troops of the Royal Horse Brigade being relieved by field batteries of Royal Artillery from Madras and Bombay, so as to admit of the four troops of the Royal Horse Artillery being sent home at once.

15. Hereafter, when the establishment of Bengal Artillery, or rather of the new brigades of Royal Artillery, which will henceforth represent it, shall receive their full complement of men, it will be proper to dispense with one of the remaining brigades of Royal Artillery.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

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COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of Bombay, No. 119,  
dated 27 December 1860.

Appendix  
No. 4.

We have the honour to forward copy of a Memorandum drawn up by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the occasion of his having been asked to give an opinion on the artillery organization for India by His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, which his Excellency has sent to England.

We beg to express our confidence in the justness of Sir William Mansfield's observations.

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EXTRACT MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 28,  
dated 18 January 1861.

Para. 6. HER Majesty's Government have determined on the adoption of the plan, which I shall now proceed to explain to your Lordship.

7. They are unwilling, by allowing the local corps to die out, which would be the necessary consequence of merely ceasing to fill up their numbers by recruits, that the names of such corps as the three older regiments of each Presidency should cease to be borne on the rolls of Her Majesty's army, whilst they feel it to be indispensable that no man, except with his own consent, should have his present terms of service altered.

8. The first object will be attained by maintaining these regiments as regiments of the line; the second by retaining in a local corps such men as prefer to continue their service only in India.

9. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction the necessary increase of the establishment of Her army; and orders are transmitted herewith from his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, who will take the necessary measures for this purpose which depend on him.

10. The plan which they have determined upon is as follows:

To offer to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers the usual bounty given to a man volunteering from one regiment to another, if they are willing to accept service on the terms of Her Majesty's line forces, and to form a regiment of the line from such volunteers, with the addition of such men of good character of the 4th and 6th regiments of Bengal European Infantry, as may volunteer to be transferred to it on similar terms, and with similar bounty.

The men who may not volunteer on these terms will be transferred to the 4th Regiment of European Infantry, which will remain a local corps.

To make to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 2d Bengal Fusiliers and of the 3d Bengal European Infantry a similar offer to that made to the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and to pursue a similar course in forming from them two new regiments of the line.

11. The men of the 1st and 2d Bengal Fusiliers and of the 3d Bengal Regiment of Infantry who volunteer for line service, will be kept in the regiments representing those to which they respectively belong, and those who volunteer from the 4th and 6th regiments must be divided, so as to equalize, as far as possible, the number in each of the three line regiments. If the numbers fall short of 850 in each regiment, the complement can be made up by men from regiments leaving India, or by recruits.

12. If the men declining these terms are more than enough to fill up the 4th Bengal European Regiment, the 6th Bengal European Regiment must likewise be retained as a local regiment.

13. It is necessary that the officers of these three general service regiments should be generally under the conditions of service of line officers, and that they should be permanently attached to their regiments. It is considered to be desirable that they should be taken from among the officers of the local armies, and, as far as possible, from the old regiments, which will be respectively represented by the new ones.

14. By my Despatch of this date, No. 27, you have been directed to place all the officers of the European and Native regular infantry and cavalry of each Presidency on general lists, and you will invite from these lists the number of officers required for the new line regiments to volunteer for general service in these regiments, on the same conditions as line officers, except that the system of purchase which prevails in the army of the line will not be allowed in these regiments. The present and prospective advantages which officers derive from the Military and Orphan Funds will be secured to them, and they will be allowed

retiring pensions under the Indian Regulations, counting their service in India in full, and one year for every two years of their future service out of India, in completion of the periods of service required under those Regulations for the several grades of pension.

• 1 Lieut.-Colonel.

2 Majors.

12 Captains.

14 Lieutenants.

10 Ensigns.

A Colonel will be appointed hereafter

to each regiment.

} Including two Companies at the Depot.

15. These officers will be formed into cadres, of the strength noted in the margin,\* exclusive of regimental staff, and will be appointed by the Commander in Chief to do duty with the several new regiments, and they will eventually receive new commissions from Her Majesty in those regiments, bearing the same dates respectively as the commissions which they now hold. Such of them as may have belonged to the three older local regiments will be appointed respectively to the new regiments representing those to which they belonged. And it should be secured to them, that they shall hold a position in the new regiments as far as possible the same as that which they held in the old ones.

16. The names of these officers will remain on the general list, printed in italics, to regulate the promotion of their juniors, in precisely the same way as if they had been transferred to the Staff corps, under the conditions detailed in my separate Despatch on this subject.

17. The three older regiments of the Bengal Presidency will thus be converted into regiments of Her Majesty's general army, and will be numbered and designated as follows:

The 101st Regiment of Foot (or 1st Bengal Fusiliers).

The 104th Regiment of Foot (or 2d Bengal Fusiliers).

The 107th Regiment of Foot.

They will be permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the honorary distinctions won by the regiments of the Indian army which they will respectively represent.

18. In my Despatch, No. 374, dated 9th October, you were directed to form into three regiments of European light cavalry the five existing regiments of that arm in the Bengal Presidency, and, assuming this consolidation to have been completed, measures will now be taken analogous to those above prescribed, for the conversion of these regiments into three regiments of light dragoons of Her Majesty's general army.

19. Such of the non-commissioned officers and men of each of the three regiments as may accept the offer of bounty on the conditions of general service will form the basis of a new regiment of dragoons, which will be made up hereafter to the complement of 500 sabres. The three regiments will be respectively designated as follows:

19th (Light) Dragoons (now 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry).

20th (Light) Dragoons (now 2d Bengal European Light Cavalry).

21st (Light) Dragoons (now 3d Bengal European Light Cavalry).

20. The officers of the three regiments having been placed on a general list, under the instructions of my Despatch of this date, No. 27, will be permitted to volunteer for general service in the regiments representing those to which they formerly belonged, and any vacancies that may then remain in the cadres of officers, calculated on the establishment of a Dragoon regiment, as per margin,\* exclusive of regimental staff, will be filled up in the following manner:—

• 1 Lieut.-Colonel.

2 Majors.

9 Captains.

9 Lieutenants.

9 Cornets.

A Colonel will hereafter be appointed

to each regiment.

} Including one troop for the Depot.

The 19th Light Dragoons by volunteers from the remaining officers of the Bengal Cavalry.

The 20th and 21st Light Dragoons by volunteers from the officers of the Madras and Bombay Cavalry, respectively.

21. The non-commissioned officers and men who may prefer the conditions of local service will be placed in the 4th Bengal European Light Cavalry, which will be re-formed for that purpose, with the officers who belonged to it, as a local regiment.

22. The measures for the conversion of the European regiments in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies into regiments of the line will be similar to those prescribed for adoption in Bengal, but with such modifications as circumstances render necessary.

23. At Madras, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers accepting the conditions of general service will be formed into three regiments of the line, which will be designated as follows :—

- 102d Regiment of Foot (or Madras Fusiliers),
- 105th Regiment of Foot (or Madras Light Infantry),
- 108th Regiment of Foot,

and they will bear on their colours and appointments any honorary distinctions belonging to the old regiments, which they will respectively represent.

24. The men who may not accept the offer of bounty will be placed in a separate corps for local service, which may be designated the Madras European Regiment.

25. To this corps officers of the three European regiments who may not volunteer for general service, and, if required, other officers from the General List, will be appointed to do duty.

26. In the Bombay Presidency, the three new regiments of the line will be formed, in the manner above described, of volunteers from the three existing regiments of European Infantry, including the German soldiers of the 3d European Regiment, who will also be permitted to volunteer, and will be designated respectively,—

- The 103d Regiment of Foot (or Bombay Fusiliers).
- The 106th Regiment of Foot.
- The 109th Regiment of Foot.

They will bear on their colours any honorary distinctions which have been won respectively by the 1st, 2d, and 3d Bombay European Regiments.

27. The men who may not accept the offer of bounty will be placed in a separate corps for local service, which may be designated the Bombay European Regiment.

28. Officers will be provided for these regiments in the manner above described, with reference to Bengal and Madras, except that in the formation of a cadre of officers for the 109th Bombay Regiment of Foot, the claims of the German officers whom, after receipt of my Despatch, No. 154, of the 5th September, the Government of Bombay may have thought it necessary to retain with the 3d European Regiment, will be considered. Such of these officers as may desire it will receive commissions in their present grades in the 109th Foot.

29. The new regiments added, in the manner above described, to the establishment of Her Majesty's army, will be available for general service, and will be 12 in number, as follows :—

- 19th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons.
- 20th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons.
- 21st Regiment of (Light) Dragoons.
- 101st Regiment of Foot (or 1st Bengal Fusiliers).
- 102d Regiment of Foot (or Madras Fusiliers).
- 103d Regiment of Foot (or Bombay Fusiliers).
- 104th Regiment of Foot (or 2d Bengal Fusiliers).
- 105th Regiment of Foot (or Madras Light Infantry).
- 106th Regiment of Foot.
- 107th Regiment of Foot.
- 108th Regiment of Foot.
- 109th Regiment of Foot.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General of India, No. 8,  
dated 21 January 1861.

See Appendix,  
No. 5.

It will also be seen that I have not deemed it necessary any longer to defer the measure on account of the reduction which it will occasion in the number of European cavalry regiments below the number (eight) at which your Despatch informed me that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion the European cavalry force in Bengal should for the present be maintained. In paragraph 11 of that Despatch, a further numerical reduction in the European cavalry is anticipated, and I hope ere long to be in a position to recommend for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government a fixed establishment of that arm for this Presidency, as well as of the other arms, by which a reduction both in the strength and in the number of regiments will be effected. The absorption now directed of two regiments of cavalry will contribute to the speedier completion of that reduction.

COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General of India, No. 13,  
dated 5 February 1861.

See Appendix,  
No. 4.

\* Up Country Proceedings, December 1860,  
Nos. 114 to 116, 277, 278, 301, 347 to 349,  
351 to 362, 365 A, 370, 381, and 390.

Diito, January 1861, Nos. 14, 15, and 42.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copies of the documents marginally noted,\* showing the arrangements now being made in communication with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, for sending home five British infantry regiments from India, viz., Her Majesty's 24th, 37th, 5th, and 73d from Bengal, and the 64th from Bombay.

2. It will be seen from the enclosures that it was my intention to send home five regiments from Bengal, but the requisition for a regiment for New Zealand, received in your Despatch of the 27th November last, reduced the number to four. The Commander in Chief having selected the 70th Foot for that service, that corps has been sent to the Presidency for embarkation for New Zealand; and including that corps five regiments are now to leave Bengal.

3. The Commander in Chief has acquainted me of his having received information from the Horse Guards that Lieutenant General Sir J. Hope Grant, commanding in China, has been furnished with orders from the home authorities to send from China to India Her Majesty's 44th, 67th, and 99th Regiments. The 44th went to China from Madras, and is not required now in that Presidency. The regiment will therefore be sent to Bombay to release the 83d Foot, which stands on the roster for home next, after the 64th, and arrangements will be made to send from India to England Her Majesty's 83d from Bombay, and Her Majesty's 6th and 75th Regiments from Bengal, when relieved by the corps returning from China. It would appear, however, from the latest accounts from China, though I have no official intimation of it, that the 44th, 67th, and 99th Regiments are still employed in that country, and are not likely to return for some time to India.

4. Her Majesty's 87th Regiment (standing on the Horse Guards roster between the 70th and 75th Regiments for home) will be sent to England direct from China. This has been intimated in a communication received on the 1st of December 1860, from the Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, of which copy is herewith transmitted.

5. It will be seen from his letter, No. 1653, dated 26th November 1860, which forms one of the enclosures, that the Chief Commissioner of Oude considered that a troop or battery of Royal Artillery could be spared from Oude. As I have reason to believe that his Excellency the Commander in Chief concurs with me in thinking that the reduction can safely be effected, I have requested that measures may be at once taken to send one home. An early reply has been also requested from Sir Hugh Rose, to my reference to his Excellency dated the 1st January 1861, respecting the removal of one troop and one battery of Royal Artillery from the Bombay Presidency (where, as reported by the Government of Bombay, they are not required,) and their despatch home, should their presence not be considered necessary in India.

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to Government of India, No. 145, dated  
30 March 1861.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatches, Nos. 8 and 13 of the 21st January and 5th February, relating to the measures which you were about to take for the consolidation of the five Regiments of local European cavalry into three, and to the withdrawal from India of six regiments of European Infantry, and two batteries of Royal Artillery.

2. The delay which has occurred in giving effect to the consolidation of the Bengal cavalry regiments, which was directed in my Despatch of the 9th October, will probably have enabled you to combine that measure with the more extensive changes in the organization of the European Cavalry, which were ordered in my Despatch, No. 28, dated 18 January 1861.

3. I regret to learn that you had reason to anticipate any feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the men about to be transferred, according to the usage of the Indian service, from one cavalry regiment to another. But I trust that his Excellency the Commander in Chief will have found no difficulty in convincing them that they have no claim to continue serving in any particular regiment.

4. When all the contemplated changes have been successfully carried out, I shall be glad to be informed of your Lordship's view regarding the number of British cavalry regiments to be permanently retained in the Bengal Presidency.

5. The reductions for which you have arranged in the number of British infantry regiments have anticipated and even exceeded the expectations expressed in my Despatch of 8th March, No. 115. I do not find from the explanatory correspondence attached to your Despatch of the 5th February, that you had, at that date, received replies to the letters of the 29th December 1860, which you had addressed to the Government of Bombay, and to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, regarding the manner in which the proposed reduction was to be carried into effect, but I feel confident that your Lordship will have acted in concert with these authorities, and that you will have carefully weighed the objections which they may have expressed to any part of the details of your proposed measures.

6. With reference to your proposal to dispense with two batteries of Royal Artillery, I desire to draw your attention to my Despatch, No. 116, of the 8th March, in which I suggested an arrangement for sending home four troops of Royal Horse Artillery in the course of the present year. Whatever may be the number of batteries of Royal Artillery which you may find it practicable to dispense with, I desire that the four troops of Royal Horse Artillery may be the first to be sent home.

7. I would further desire your careful consideration of the opinion expressed in my Despatch, No. 115 of the 8th March, that it would be most inexpedient to leave the important arsenal of Ferozepore without the protection of an adequate force of European troops; and, generally, with reference to the final and permanent occupation of the Punjab, and north-west frontier of European troops. I reserve the expression of my opinion until I shall have received the proposals of your Excellency as to the strength of cavalry, infantry, and artillery necessary for the North West Provinces, which were promised in the concluding para. of your Despatch, No. 8, of the 21st January.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

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COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of Bombay, No. 29, dated  
12 March 1861.

WITH reference to our Despatch, No 114, of 12th December last, we have the honour to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the accompanying copies of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 298. See Appendix No. 7.



100A. of 10th January, and of our Secretary's letter, No. 693, of 12th March, and its accompaniments, in reply.

In elucidation of our explanation to the Government of India, we beg to refer to Secretary Sir R. Birch's letter, No. 177, of the 6th November,\* copy of which accompanied our Despatch, No. 114, of 12th December last.

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COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of Bombay, No. 34,  
dated 5 April 1861.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 34, of 18th February, on the subject of the reorganization of the Native Cavalry.

2. Our Despatch, No. 29, of the 12th March, will have explained the reasons which induced us to increase the number of corps. It is only necessary, therefore, to notice the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, now received.

3. The order for revising the designation of the several corps has been carried into effect.

4. The instructions conveyed in the 10th to 12th paragraphs of your Despatch relating to the Guzerat Horse have also been attended to. That corps has not been transferred to the Military Department, and no increase of pay has been accorded. It remains a civil police corps.

5. This reduces the number of corps to twelve. Your Despatch supposes these to be each 360 strong, and directs the substitution of nine corps of 499 men each.

6. Her Majesty's Government will have learned from our Despatch, No. 29, of the 12th March, that the organization of the Sind Horse has been modified. In order to obtain a larger cavalry force on the Sind frontier, without additional expense, a reduction of the infantry and artillery of the frontier force has been made, and the four regiments of Sind Horse, constituted at a strength of 450 each, including an additional native officer to each corps.

7. To carry out the orders conveyed in the Despatch under acknowledgment would involve a third alteration of the establishment of Sind Horse, beside the additional discharge of 303 men, with large gratuities, and the stoppage of promotion for many years. At the same time, it would be necessary to send another regiment to the Sind frontier from elsewhere. We trust, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government will concur in our conviction, that the administrative difficulties, and the moral objection to further changes, prejudicial to the interests of all concerned, render such rearrangement of the frontier cavalry force, at this conjuncture, inexpedient.

8. It remains to consider the instructions as applicable to the rest of the cavalry force. They require the substitution of six corps for the existing eight, by converting the two corps of Poona Horse, numbering 720 men, into one of 499, and the three of the Southern Mahratta Horse, numbering 1,080 men, into two, numbering 998; at the same time raising the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments, each to 499 men.

9. Objections similar in kind, though not in degree, to those stated in the case of the Sind Horse, apply to this change; nevertheless, in our desire to fulfil the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, we proceeded to consider the matter, with the intention of giving effect to the change. But it appears that it will actually cost less to maintain the present arrangement.

10. We append a comparative statement of the cost of the two plans. We beg to explain that, in this comparison, we have omitted the ranks of Kote Duffadar Major and Farrier Major, because these ranks are no more necessary on the one plan than the other. If, after consideration of what his Excellency the Commander in Chief may represent in favour of their maintenance, Her Majesty's

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\* *Note.*—The letter here referred to relates to the reorganization of the Bombay Native Cavalry and to European Troops.

Majesty's Government should disallow them, they can be abolished without further alteration of the existing scheme. We have referred to his Excellency the Commander in Chief on this point. See Appendix No. 8.

11. Although Statement No. 1, in the memorandum appended, shows a difference of 5,493 l. per annum, yet the maximum reduction eventually attending the proposed scheme is only 4,595 l. per annum; because the Statement is calculated on the exceptional rates of pay given to the officers of the regular cavalry. The infantry officers receive less; and as the regular cavalry officers are absorbed, the lower rates will prevail, and the difference between those rates, is for two corps, 898 l.\* per annum.

* Pay of Infantry Officers with Sillidar Cavalry—		
Commandant - - - - -	Rs. 1,000	} Difference Rs. 374-4 per annum, or for two corps Rs. 898 = £499 per annum.
2d in Command - - - - -	500	
Lieutenant-Adjutant - - - - -	456-10	
Lieutenant Extra Officer - - - - -	356-10	
Assistant Surgeon - - - - -	530-4	
	2,843-8	
Corresponding Pay of Cavalry Officers	3,217-12	
Difference - - - - -	374-4	

12. This reduction of 4,595 l. per annum will not be realised until all supernumerary officers of cavalry and infantry fit for such commands have been absorbed, and will be attended by an immediate outlay of probably 5,000 l., for gratuities to men discharged,† and a temporary outlay for supernumerary native officers which, for the first year, will be about 1,956 l.‡ per annum, to be gradually extinguished by absorption.

† To be discharged—	
Poona Horse - - - - -	221
Southern Mahratta Horse - - - - -	82
	<hr/> 303

‡ This is the difference between the pay of—  
6 Russaidars.  
6 Russaidars.  
2 Wordees Majors.  
12 Jemadars, and the pay of so many private Suwars.

13. Until the supernumerary European officers shall have been absorbed, the real reduction is only, as indicated in Statement No. 2, 421 l. per annum. The mere interest on the outlay for gratuities is equivalent to a great part of this, and owing to supernumerary native officers, the actual cost would for several years considerably exceed what it is at present.

14. The following is a summary of the results which would attend the proposed change, omitting the ranks of kote duffadar major and farrier major :—

An increase of number of men by 118.

	£.	
An immediate outlay of probably - - - - -	5,000	
An increased outlay, in consequence of supernumeraries, which, for the first year, would be about - - - - -	1,535§	‡ Cost of Supernumerary Native Officers - - - - - £. 1,956
This excess would be gradually extinguished in the course of several years, when a saving would commence, which, by small increases, would, after many years, reach its maximum - - - - -	4,595	Deduct reduction on Establishment as in Statement No. 2 421
		<hr/> £. 1,535

15. The eventual saving principally depends upon the absorption of the supernumerary European officers, and this proceeds whether the change be made or not. Consequently, several years hence, the financial reduction, if then desired, can be effected at once, which would now require as many years for fulfilment. These circumstances, and the probable causes of change considered, we have no doubt that the actual outlay of money by the State will be less by maintaining the existing arrangement for the present than by making the proposed change.

16. To financial and administrative inconveniences we would add a special objection to change under present circumstances. The conversion of the cavalry as directed from the regular to the sillidar system, is viewed by the army as part of the entire scheme of amalgamation and conversion of the services, and we have reason to believe that, owing to the careful and complete manner in which it has been carried out, it is viewed as a satisfactory part of the amalgamation. Therefore, any change affecting the stability of the appointments now held by the cavalry officers, or otherwise affecting their interests, is calculated to shake the confidence of the officers of the army generally, in the maintenance of the arrangements which may shortly be determined for reconstitution of the army.

17. Hereafter, when the number of officers of the regular cavalry shall have diminished, and a feeling of trust in the Government shall prevail again among the people, we hope to reduce the number of corps to the full extent desired by  
298. D Her

Her Majesty's Government, with a corresponding reduction in the number of Suwars, as intimated in the 16th para. of our Secretary's letter, No. 693, of 12th March. But as no financial saving even would be effected by the immediate measures proposed, we hope that Her Majesty's Government will approve and confirm existing arrangements.

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COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of Bombay, No. 156, dated  
30 September 1861.

1. Your military letters, Nos. 29 and 34, dated 12th March and 5th April, on the subject of the re-organization of the native cavalry at your Presidency, have been considered by me in Council, in connexion with the general subject of the force of all arms, European and native, to be maintained for the future military occupation of India.

2. I learn from your letter of the 5th April, that my instructions, that the Guzerat Horse should revert to its civil duties, have been carried out. The Government of India have reported, that one of the 12 remaining regiments at your Presidency is to be reduced, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Bombay troops from Aurungabad, and that they intend to press a further reduction of two regiments. The total strength of cavalry, at your Presidency, will then be nine regiments, 4,320 men.

3. In reply, I have informed the Government of India that this decision is in accordance with my views, as explained in my Despatch to your Government, No. 34, dated 18th February last, para. 11.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

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COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 187, dated  
2 May 1861.

1. In order that the Estimates for Army Services may be framed with accuracy, it is requisite that early intimation should be received of the amount and description of force of Her Majesty's British troops, which it is proposed to maintain in India during the financial year.

2. The Secretary of State for War is therefore desirous that the arrangements which the respective Governments in India propose to make, with regard to forces for the financial year, commencing on the 1st April 1862, should be sent to this country in the shape of estimates of numbers, and in sufficient time to allow of a decision upon the estimates so transmitted, being arrived at by Her Majesty's Government, and communicated to the Secretary of State for War, early in the month of November next, and that a similar course be followed in each succeeding year.

3. I am well aware that the circumstances of India, during the last few years, would have rendered it impossible to prepare a reliable estimate of this nature; but I trust that the restoration of tranquillity which has now been effected, and the approaching settlement, in regard to the force of European troops of all arms, required for the permanent garrison of India, will obviate all difficulty, and will enable your Government to take the necessary steps for the preparation and transmission of the information required.

4. It will be essential that the arrangements so fixed, upon which the Army Estimates will for the future be based, shall, under ordinary circumstances, be strictly adhered to during the financial year, and that no changes be made without previous sanction from this country.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

27

COPY FINANCIAL DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 90, dated  
31 May 1861.

1. I HAVE to acquaint you that, in communication with the Secretary of State for War, arrangements have been for some time under consideration for determining an average rate, to be paid in this country, from the revenues of India to the British Exchequer, on account of troops serving in India.

2. A special committee was accordingly appointed to consider the subject, and they have reported that, pending a full and complete report, they consider that as a provisional arrangement, to commence from the 1st April 1861, a payment for every 1,000 men, of all arms, in India, of 10,000*l.* per annum for the effective, and 3,500*l.* per annum for the non-effective charge, would sufficiently approximate to the actual charge, as to warrant a temporary adjustment on that basis.

3. To that arrangement I have assented, on the understanding that the number of men, in regard to which the payments from the revenues of India are to be made, shall be determined by the average of 12 monthly muster-rolls; and that the payment is to include all expenses incurred on account of regiments and recruits for the service of India, and for maintaining them until arrival there, and after embarkation from India, except clothing, arms, and accoutrements, which are now subject to special regulations, and also except passage-money and transport.

4. This arrangement has not yet been finally agreed to by the Secretary of State for War; but as there appears to be no reason to doubt that the number of men in India, as shown on an average of 12 monthly muster-rolls, will form the basis of the adjustment, I have to request that you will transmit to me monthly original returns for each regiment, corps and detachment, serving under your Government, according to the form, copy of which is forwarded in the packet.

5. You will call the particular attention of the officers of your Government to the proposition, that the payments to be made to the British Exchequer are to cover all charges for the British forces before arrival, and after quitting India, with the exceptions specified. It will often be necessary for the several Governments in India to make disbursements on account of charges incurred for a regiment within those periods; and in such cases the amount of these disbursements will be recoverable from the British Exchequer.

6. You will accordingly transmit to me, from time to time, and as early as practicable, statements (in triplicate) of all the amounts so advanced, with full particulars and vouchers, in order that the same may be deducted from the next payment made to the War Department by this office.

7. Similar instructions will be transmitted to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in regard to the troops serving under those Governments respectively.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

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COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India, No. 44, dated  
2 April 1861.

WE have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the papers noted in the margin, relative to the military expenditure of the Madras Presidency.

In para. 6 of their letter of the 28th January last, the Military Finance Department allude to a large amount of military stores which, it is understood, has been sent out without demand. We have called upon the Madras Government for full particulars as to the facts of the case; but we earnestly solicit that in future no stores of any description may be sent out that are not indented for by the Indian Governments. The Military Finance Department have been  
298.

Military Finance  
Department to  
Financial Secretary,  
No. 344,  
dated 28 January  
1861, with enclosure.  
Letter to Madras,  
No. 31 of this date.  
Letter to Military  
Finance Depart-  
desired

ment, No. 32 of this date.  
See Appendix, No. 9.  
\* G. O. G. G. No. 20 A, dated 26 January 1861.

desired to submit more specific suggestions, as to the mode of further reforming the present system of Commissariat accounts in all the Presidencies. The Madras Government has also been requested to state what progress is being made in effecting the reduction of the Force in Pegu, ordered by our Resolution,\* dated the 26th January 1861.

As regards the reduction of European troops in the Madras Presidency, it does not appear that anything can be done, pending the settlement of the general question now under consideration, but we would specially draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the remarks contained in paras. 16 and 17 of the letter from the Military Finance Department. The large number of men charged to the Madras Government, but actually in England, is a striking illustration of one prominent evil of the present system, and shows how much reduction might be effected if the regiments serving in India were completed to their proper strength.

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 265, dated  
24 June 1861.

1. I HAVE received your Military Despatch, No. 44, dated 2d April 1861, and have considered in Council, with much attention, the important Report by the Finance Commission on the Military expenditure of the Madras Presidency, which was transmitted in that Despatch.

2. The results which have already been obtained justify the acknowledgment expressed in your Secretary's letter of the 2d April of the exertions which have been made by the Madras Government in carrying out the necessary measures for the reduction of military expenditure.

3. Compared with the estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th April 1861 (viz., 411 lakhs of rupees), that for the following year will be diminished by 90 lakhs, in the following items, viz. :—

Native infantry	20 lakhs
Native cavalry	5 "
Stores from England	15 "
Commissariat, Madras	20 "
" Eastern Provinces	20 "
Troops, &c.	10 "
	90 "

And as this reduction depends on measures which have been already carried into effect, or which are in course of execution, it is believed that it may be relied upon with confidence. The Military Finance Commission, in the 13th to 22d paragraphs of their Report, indicate further items of prospective reduction, as follows :—

In European cavalry	10 lakhs
" infantry	30 "
" artillery	6 "
" Native sappers	-½ "
	46½ "

4. I feel no doubt that room will be found for further reductions under these and other heads of military expenditure; but I cannot anticipate that it will be possible to effect them in the manner suggested by the Finance Department; nor can I concur in all the views and arguments by which their suggestions are supported.

5. It may possibly be a subject for consideration whether one regiment of European dragoons may not suffice in future for the requirements of the Madras Presidency; but the formation of "a few squadrons of European cavalry" under supernumerary officers of native cavalry, in substitution for the 2d Dragoon Regiment

Regiment (para. 14), would be entirely opposed to the principle on which the reorganization of the Indian armies has been founded.

6. The Military Finance Department point out (para. 16) that the total established strength of the 12 regiments of European infantry on the Madras establishment is 15,392—the actual effective strength present in the country being 9,000 only—the rest being either at the depôt in England or wanting to complete the establishment; and they hold that, if establishments were kept complete in India, “six regiments of 1,300 non-commissioned rank and file would be admitted as ample for Madras.”

7. Your Government has already been informed that the large depôts of line regiments, which were considered necessary during the operations for suppressing the mutiny, have been greatly reduced since those operations have been brought to a close, and an arrangement has now been made by Her Majesty's Government, under which the depôt charges of regiments serving in India will be included in one sum, to be paid out of the revenues of India, so that the amount chargeable to India on this account will not depend on the number of men retained at the depôt, whatever may be the reason for considering it desirable to keep them there. The ground, however, on which the Military Finance Department base their calculation is obviously unsound. It is impossible that the whole established strength of a regiment could be present in India, or that the regiment could be kept in existence without a recruiting depôt at home; and it must be admitted that the cost of maintaining an adequate depôt for a regiment in India is as legitimate a charge on the revenues of that country as is any other expense connected with it.

8. The question whether six regiments of 1,300 strong would be as efficient as the same number of men divided into regiments of about 850 each depends upon the number of stations to be occupied by European infantry; it is believed that there would be considerably more than six in the Madras Presidency, and it would be inexpedient to adopt an organization which would require a large proportion of the European regiments to be habitually separated into wings.

9. I observe that your Government has expressed an opinion in which I concur, that the reduction of European troops in the Madras Presidency must be considered in connexion with the general question of the strength of European forces required for the military occupation of India generally; and I await your Lordship's promised communication on this important subject.

10. I would further observe, that I should object to an exceptional regimental organization for the Madras Presidency, or even for India generally, as I consider it to be a matter of much importance that all Her Majesty's regiments serving in India should be of the uniform strength and organization of Her Majesty's regiments at home or in the colonies.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

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COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India, No. 51, dated  
18 April 1861.

WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the correspondence, noted in the margin, relative to the establishment and proportion of artillery for India.

The opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief upon the proceedings of the Special Committee, of which Brigadier Sir George Barker, R.A., was President at Meerut, to take into consideration the question of details as to the necessary strength of field batteries, and troops, and companies of artillery for service in India, the assembly of which was reported in our letter, No. 32, of the 17th February 1860, para. 7, has not yet been received, because neither the Madras nor Bombay Artillery Committees have transmitted to Sir H. Rose their final reports on the equipment, but the whole of the papers will be forwarded in due course for the information and orders of Her Majesty's Government.

Proceedings for  
October 1860,  
No. 850.  
Proceedings for  
April 1861, Nos.  
447-8.  
See Appendix,  
No. 10.

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to Government of India, No. 266, dated  
24 June 1861.

1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Excellency's Despatch, No. 51, dated 8th April 1861, transmitting copies of correspondence relative to the establishment and organization of batteries of artillery in India.

2. The views expressed by the Military Finance Commission in August 1860, on the above important subject, do not apply to the condition of the Indian or Royal Artillery after the extended assimilation of the respective establishments shall have been carried out.

3. All the batteries, whether of the new or old brigades of Royal Artillery, will then have one uniform strength and one rate of cost; and it cannot be anticipated that the revised establishment of men and horses which will eventually be fixed for field batteries, which will be such as to admit of two additional guns being posted to each of them; nor should I think it advisable, on the score of military efficiency and discipline, that batteries of eight guns should be kept up, with a view of ordinarily dividing them into two detachments of four guns each.

4. With regard to the recommendation that the Royal Artillery should be altogether withdrawn from India, and especially the four troops of Royal Horse Artillery, I would observe that I have already directed the return of the four troops whenever they could be dispensed with, but that until the establishment of the new Indian Brigade shall have been completed, according to the strength that may be decided upon, I do not anticipate that you will be able to reduce the artillery force, which is considerably below the regiments of India, as estimated by Lord Clyde, by the withdrawal, at present, of one or more of the brigades of Royal Artillery.

5. It is very desirable, however, that the new scale for the establishment of batteries and brigades should be fixed, and brought into operation as soon as possible, and that the requisite number of troops, batteries, and reserve companies for the permanent garrison of India should be carefully considered without any further delay.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India, No. 59,  
dated 3 May 1861.

WE have the honour, herewith, to transmit for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of the documents noted in the margin, having reference to reductions in the strength of the European Force in India, and in the depôts maintained in England, at the cost of the revenues of India.

We also forward copy of a note recorded by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the subject of the representations made by the Military Finance Department.

We are of opinion that the observations of the Military Finance Department on the subject of the depôts, deserve the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; but we differ from them as to the proper strength of regiments of European Infantry for India. The gross number of bayonets given, it is of course cheaper to divide them between a few large than between many smaller regiments. But facility of distribution is of the highest value in India, and unless it were conceded that regiments of the strength of 1,291 non-commissioned officers and privates might, as a rule, be broken into wings and separated, the Indian Government would be purchasing economy at the cost of efficiency, by adopting the proposals of the Military Finance Department.

It is not to be expected or desired that the habitual division of one regiment between two or more stations should be admitted; and this being so, we are of opinion that the strength fixed in England (850) is a better strength. It makes one regiment a sufficient garrison for most stations—even for some of the highest importance; and it admits of a division into wings or detachments where necessary, without compelling the Government to require this as a constant practice.

Military Finance  
Department.  
Proceedings for  
October 1860,  
No. 549.  
No. 2213, dated  
12 August 1860,  
No. 164 A, dated  
18 March 1861.  
Copy of note by  
His Excellency  
the Commander  
in Chief.  
See Appendix,  
No. 11.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

31

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 312,  
dated 8 August 1861.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Military Despatch, No. 59, dated 3d May 1861, forwarding copies of correspondence having reference to reductions in the strength of the European Force in India, and in the depôts maintained in England at the cost of the revenues of India.

2. The attention of the Military Finance Department has been very properly directed to this important subject. They rightly thought it to be essentially necessary that the vast military expenditure at home on account of India, which had grown up under the pressure for reinforcements, and for military stores of all kinds, caused by the Mutiny in Bengal, should be diminished as far as possible, and that the emergency has passed away.

3. The subject has also occupied my attention, and the measures which have been taken by your Government in sending home all the troops that could be spared, and by Her Majesty's Government in this country in reducing establishments, have anticipated many of the suggestions made by the Military Finance Department in the accompanying correspondence.

4. You have been already informed in my Military Despatch, No. 247, of 17th June 1861, that the depôts of the Line regiments serving in India have been prospectively reduced to 100 rank and file, and that a considerable reduction has taken place in the establishment of Cavalry regiments.

5. It is understood that His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, has recently issued orders limiting the proportion of officers allowed to be absent on leave from regiments in India.

6. You are also aware that I have recently made an arrangement for a year, for the home charges of the British troops serving in India, based on the average proportion which the home expenses bore to the effective strength of British troops in India, during a series of years prior to 1857; and, therefore, not including the extraordinary charges incident to the mutiny, under an arrangement formed on this basis definitely settled, the military home charges paid by the revenues of India will be in exact proportion to the effective strength of the British force maintained in that country from year to year.

7. In the 9th para, of my Despatch, No. 265, dated 24th June 1861, I have communicated to you my opinion on the question raised by the Military Finance Department, whether or not it would be desirable to increase the numerical strength, and reduce the number of European Infantry regiments serving in India. My objections to that proposal being similar to those expressed in your Despatch under reply, it is unnecessary to discuss the subject further.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India, No. 60,  
dated 3 May 1861.

WE have the honour to enclose, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of messages to and from the Governments of Madras and Bombay, on the subject of the return to England of the Royal Artillery from those Presidencies.

The Madras Government will arrange for the despatch of the troop of Royal Horse Artillery at Secunderabad, as soon as the season allows of its march to the coast.

The Bombay Government will send home two Royal batteries of artillery at the close of the monsoon, but the head quarters' 13th brigade will embark at once.

Proceedings for  
April 1861,  
Nos. 688, 693, and  
876 to 878.  
Proceedings for  
May 1861,  
Nos. 71 and 72.  
See Appendix,  
No. 12.



COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 268,  
dated 24 June 1861.

1. I HAVE considered in Council your Despatch, No. 60, dated 3d May, reporting your communications with the Governments of Madras and Bombay on the subject of the return to England of detachments of Royal Artillery at those Presidencies.

2. From these papers it appears that the D. battery of the horse brigade, and No. 1 battery of 13th brigade, have sailed from Bombay, and that the head-quarters of the 13th brigade were to be sent home forthwith, and that the 6th and 7th batteries of the 13th brigade from Bombay, and the H. battery of the horse brigade from Madras, were to be brought to the coast for the purpose of embarkation as soon as the season would admit.

3. In my Despatch, No. 266, dated 24th June 1861, I have expressed a doubt whether your Government will be in a position to dispense with the services of either of the brigades of Royal Artillery now serving in India, in addition to the four troops of the horse brigade, until the new brigades of Royal Artillery shall have been fully organized and completed up to the strength of batteries indicated in my Despatch, No. 116, dated 8th March.

4. It is impossible that the organization of these brigades could have been far advanced at the date of your Despatch; and as the drafts raised in this country to complete the batteries of the Indian brigades have not yet embarked, it is certain that, even if formed, they must have been very much below the established strength.

Under these circumstances, I consider that the embarkation of the head-quarters of the 13th brigade Royal Artillery from Bombay, and, indeed, the despatch to England of any battery of Royal Artillery, with the exception of the four troops of the horse brigade, were premature.

5. I request that no more batteries of the 11th, 13th, or 14th brigades may be sent home until the requisite force of artillery for the permanent garrison of India shall have been decided upon, and approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India, No. 80, dated  
18 May 1861.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your Despatches, Nos. 116 and 116, of the 8th March 1861, and No. 83 of the 18th February 1861; the first relating to the establishment which you desire to have fixed for the infantry and cavalry, both European and Native, of the Indian army; the second to the establishment of artillery to be maintained in the three Presidencies, and to the organization to be adopted for the new Royal Regiments of Indian artillery; the third to the measures lately taken by the Bombay Government in re-organizing the native cavalry of that Presidency.

2. We shall best reply to these letters by stating in detail the reductions which we have effected, or are about to effect, in all branches of the three Indian armies, and by giving a summary of the forces necessary for holding secure possession of the country.

3. We propose to consider each branch of the service in turn, as the clearest way of treating the subject.

First, with respect to the native infantry, we enclose a resolution in which the immediate reduction of every regiment is ordered to eight companies, with 600 privates, and 712 of all ranks. In Madras and Bombay, regiments have already been brought down to that number of privates, and the only reduction to be made is a small one in the upper ranks. In Bengal the order will cause a reduction in several

several regiments of two companies and 100 privates, with officers in proportion. The regiments named in the margin,\* which are now at a greater strength than 700, will of course undergo a still greater reduction.

4. The former establishment of a native infantry regiment in Bengal was 1,160 of all ranks; thus each regiment will now contain 448 men less than before. This reduction has been rendered practicable by the army being relieved of guards and escorts by the new police. Each regiment will then be sufficiently strong for the purposes of drill and discipline, but not more than that; while it can be augmented to any required strength if ordered on active service. In no country can recruits be more easily obtained than in India, and, therefore, nowhere is it more practicable to keep the peace establishment of regiments on a low scale.

5. The following Table shows the number of native infantry regiments of all kinds in India, on the 1st of August last, to have been 178.

	Government of India.	Commander in Chief, Bengal.	Commander in Chief, Madras.	* Commander in Chief, Bombay.	TOTAL.
Regular Regiments - - - -	-	15	52	29	96
Extra or Irregular Regiments - - - -	-	30	1	5	36
Punjab Infantry - - - -	7	18	-	-	25
Sikh Infantry and Guides - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Hyderabad Contingent - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Nagpore Irregular Force - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Local Corps - - - -	7	-	-	-	7
	28	63	53	34	178

6. Commencing with Bombay, we have ordered, as will be seen in the resolution, a reduction of four regiments. We consider it quite safe to make these reductions. Four regiments have been withdrawn from Sind, and now that it has been determined that the Madras army shall retain Jaulnah, the Bombay troops that were sent to Aurungabad will be withdrawn. Further, the number of British regiments has been increased from seven to ten. We think it likely that in the course of time, a still further reduction may be made of the Bombay native regiments; but our proposal now is that there shall be 30 of these regiments.

7. In Madras no reduction has been made in the number of regiments, though the question of retaining the Pegu Sapper battalion is under consideration. The Madras Government has urged that instead of reducing the Madras army by whole regiments, it should be made to occupy Belgaum in place of the Bombay army, as well as Jaulnah, and that it should also take the place of the Nagpore Irregular force. On the other hand four regiments have returned from Burmah without relief, so that when the troops now stationed in China return to that Presidency, there will be actually more Madras regiments in India than there were at the beginning of 1857.

8. We consider that the Madras army is entitled to peculiar consideration, and it has undoubtedly been heretofore overworked. At the same time we consider that the large increase in its European force, and the creation of the civil constabulary, will render disposable a considerable body of its native troops.

9. A portion of this disposable force will probably find employment in stations heretofore garrisoned by troops of the Bombay or Bengal armies, or by the local troops of Hyderabad or Nagpore, thus rendering possible reductions among the troops so displaced with which for any cause we may wish to dispense. To what extent this can be done we cannot now state, as various important political and other

\* 25th Punjab Infantry (Hazara Goorkhas).  
Shekhawattee Battalion.  
1st and 2nd Assam Light Infantry.  
Sylhet Light Infantry.  
Erinpoorah Infantry Battalion.

Deolee Infantry Battalion.  
Meywar Bheel Corps.  
2 Regiments Nagpore Infantry.  
6 Regiments Hyderabad Contingent.

other questions are involved; but we hope that further reductions may be effected in the manner above indicated. Our present proposal is that Madras shall have 53 regiments of native infantry.

10. The infantry in the Bengal Presidency is shown in the Table attached to paragraph 5, to consist of 28 regiments under the Government of India, and 63 under the Commander in Chief. Of the former the seven Punjaub regiments, the Hyderabad contingent, the Guides, and the four Sikh regiments are employed on peculiar duties, for which at the reduced strength of the regiments, they are not more than sufficient, and the remainder are stationed at posts which could not be conveniently taken by regular troops. We have, however, determined to disperse altogether with the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion and one of the Nagpore regiments, and we have ordered the conversion of the Mhairwarra battalion and Mhair regiment into police, thus reducing the number of regiments under the Government of India from 28 to 24.

4th Native Infantry.  
58th Native Infantry.  
73rd Native Infantry.  
10th Punjaub Infantry.  
12th Punjaub Infantry.  
13th Punjaub Infantry.

14th Punjaub Infantry.  
Nusseree Battalion.  
Cawnpore Levy.  
Moradabad Levy.  
Kemaon Levy.

11. Of the 63 regiments under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, three, the Kamroop regiment, the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, and the Arracan battalion, are to be converted into police: the 2d Gwalior infantry has already been disbanded; and 11 more, as detailed in the margin, are now to be broken up under the terms of the resolution, leaving 48 regiments on the list.

12. The number of infantry regiments in Bengal and in the provinces administered by the Government of India will thus be reduced to 72, and the whole number in the three Presidencies of India to 165, with a strength of 110,360 of all ranks, as shown in Tables II. and VI., attached to this Despatch.

13. We may here observe that in the 17th paragraph of your Despatch, No. 115, you express a hope that the native infantry of Bengal may be reduced to 45,000 at the least, while the strength as shown in Table No. VI. is 51,264. But this includes the Hyderabad contingent and Nagpore regiments, the first of which, at least, cannot be said to have any connexion or contact with the army of Bengal. If these are excluded from the calculation, the reduced strength of the native infantry of the Bengal Army, including all other irregular infantry regiments under the Government of India, will be 45,568.

14. Next with regard to the native cavalry, your Despatch No. 34, of the 18th February 1861, to the Government of Bombay, contains your instructions that of the 14 regiments lately organized, the two which were formed out of the Guzerat Horse, should be replaced on their former civil footing, and that the remaining 12 should be converted into nine regiments of 499 sabres each. The Bombay Government, in their Despatch No. 34, of the 5th April 1861, have solicited that the question may be reconsidered; in the meanwhile, they have carried out your instructions regarding the Guzerat Horse, though it does not appear that the two regiments have been converted into one, and they have made an addition to the strength of the Scind Horse of 90 sabres per regiment.

2 Regiments of Dragoons at (say)	- 500	- 1,000
8 Regiments of Irregular Cavalry at	- 360	- 2,880
2 Regiments ditto Civil	- 360	- 720
4 Regiments of Scind Horse	- 450	- 1,800
	Total	- 6,400
2 Dragon Regiments at 500 each	- -	- 1,000
4 Scind Horse	" 450 "	- 1,800
7 other Regiments (including two Civil) at 360 each	- - -	- 2,520
		5,320
Strength in the beginning of 1857 (including Civil Corps)	- - -	5,973
Reduction	- - -	653

The strength of cavalry in the Bombay Presidency, as now organized, is given in the margin. The question of the organization of this force having been referred to you, we have not thought it desirable to reopen it in this country until your reply is received; but the question what strength of cavalry shall be maintained in the Bombay Army can be settled at once. We have decided that one of the 12 regiments shall at once be reduced in consequence of the withdrawal of the Bombay troops from Aurungabad, and we shall press a further reduction of two more regiments upon the Bombay Government. The total strength of cavalry in that presidency will then be not far short of its strength in the beginning of 1857, and considering the increased efficiency gained by the larger proportion of Europeans to natives that will now obtain, and that a regular police is in course of formation, we think that this reduction will be by no means excessive.

15. The Madras Native Cavalry has already been reduced to four regiments, and stands at that number at present.

The

The question of converting the Madras Cavalry into irregulars, which the Madras Government has referred to us, is now under our consideration.

16. In Bengal there are now 43 regiments, and we have determined to reduce them to 32, by disbanding 11 of those under the Commander in Chief, as none of the others can well be spared. This reduction will be carried out at an early date.

Under the Government of India (including the Guide Cavalry)	-	-	-	14
Under the Commander in Chief	-	-	-	29
				<u>43</u>

17. The scale of pay which we propose for the irregular cavalry is given in the margin. This scale has been sanctioned for the native officers and superior grades of the Bombay Army, in your letter, No. 83, dated 18th February last, in reply to our letter, No. 310, of the 8th November 1860, in which we fully explained the reasons which induced us to recommend the increased rates of pay.

	Per month.		Per month.
1 Ressaldar, at	- 300	2 Jemadars, each	- 60
1 Ditto "	- 250	1 Woordce Major	- 130
1 Ditto "	- 200	6 Kote Duffadars,	
1 Ressaidar "	- 150	each	- 47
1 Ditto "	- 135	48 Duffadars	- 38
1 Ditto "	- 120	6 Nisbanburdars	- 38
2 Jemadars, each	- 80	6 Trumpeters	- 34
2 Ditto "	- 70	420 Sowars	- 27
	Total, 499 natives of all ranks.		

As regards the pay of the sowars, after full inquiry, and mature reconsideration of the reasons set forth in that letter, we are satisfied that the efficiency of the sowars of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry cannot be maintained on its present rate of 25 rupees a month.

We believe that a smaller number of thoroughly efficient and contented regiments would be preferable to a larger body, less well equipped and mounted, and less secure against pecuniary embarrassments. We have therefore made our measure of reduction to include two more cavalry regiments than we intended to reduce, before we had determined to make an increase in the rate of the sowar's pay. This has now been fixed at a minimum of 27 rupees, with good-conduct pay after fixed period of service, to be hereafter determined, to the extent of 3 rupees, making the maximum rate of pay 30 rupees per month.

With reference to the 4th paragraph of your Despatch, No. 83, we trust that although we were not committed to any pledge regarding the pay of the sowar, the mode which we have adopted for carrying into effect this measure, will remove the objections you have expressed to his rate of pay being enhanced.

18. We have also determined that the strength and establishment of each regiment under the Government of India (with the exception of the cavalry of the Guide Corps, which will remain as at present, and the commissioned and non-commissioned grades of the Hyderabad Cavalry, in which no alteration will be made) will be maintained on the uniform standard above laid down for the native cavalry.

31 Regiments at 499	-	-	-	15,469
Guide Cavalry	-	-	-	329
				<u>15,798</u>
Strength in April 1857	-	-	-	26,411
Reduction	-	-	-	<u>10,613</u>

19. The total native cavalry force under the Commander in Chief in Bengal and the Government of India, will then amount to 15,798 men, or 10,000 less than were maintained in the early part of 1857.

20. We now turn to the subject of the European infantry.

21. Taking Bombay first, there are seven British regiments in that presidency. Another, the 44th, may be expected to return from China, when the 83d will be sent home, leaving seven as before.

These, added to the three new regiments now to be formed out of the local forces, will give a total of 10 regiments, which we consider a proper garrison.

22. The new local regiment, if one has to be formed at all, will probably be exceedingly weak in this as well as in the other presidencies, and should not, we think, be taken into account.

23. In Madras there are now nine regiments, and there will be 12. We shall request the Government of that presidency to send one of them home as soon as the season will permit, thus reducing them to 11. We consider that number quite sufficient.

24. The Bengal establishment contains at present 33 British regiments, to be increased to 36, by the formation of three new regiments out of the local forces. As regards the proper strength, Lord Clyde and Sir Hugh Rose have expressed opinions respectively that 42 and 41 regiments are necessary. You express an

opinion in your Despatch, No. 115, now under reply, that 38 should be sufficient.

25. On the other hand, Sir William Mansfield would retain only 33, and Sir P. Grant thinks it would be safe to hold Bengal and the provinces conjoined with it with only 30 regiments.

26. After carefully reviewing the requirements of each part of the Presidency, we have determined to retain 36 regiments in Bengal for the present.

27. The 67th and 99th regiments which are under orders to return to Bengal from China, will therefore be in excess of the strength required, and on their arrival the two regiments which are first on the roster for relief, will be sent home.

Bengal - - - 36  
Madras - - - 11  
Bombay - - - 10  
57

28. The total number of European infantry regiments required for India will therefore be 57.

29. The European cavalry has next to be considered. There are now eight British Cavalry regiments stationed in India; two in Madras, two in Bombay, and four in Bengal.

30. We think that the strength of this arm in Madras and Bombay should remain unaltered.

31. In Bengal there will be altogether seven regiments when the three new regiments now about to be formed out of the five local corps shall have been completed.

32. You express an opinion in your Despatch, No. 115, of the 8th of March, that eight regiments of cavalry will be found enough, and also a hope that it will be practicable hereafter to reduce the number to six or seven. We consider that the actual number of seven may be reduced to six as soon as the season shall arrive in which a regiment can be sent to England. We assume that the regiments will be of the strength of 500 sabres, and that it will be competent to us occasionally, though by no means as a general practice, to divide one regiment between two stations.

33. We will inform you hereafter which of the eight English regiments will, in communication with the Commander in Chief, be selected for embarkation in the cold season.

34. In this enumeration of European regiments in Bengal, we have not taken the Eurasian regiment (infantry) or the Lahore light horse into account. They are both very weak, and only partly European.

35. We now come to consider the necessary strength of the Indian artillery, which has formed the subject of your Despatch, No. 116, of the 8th March 1861. Commencing with Bombay, from which one troop and one battery of Royal Artillery have lately been sent home, the present strength of that arm consists of 25 batteries, 18 of them being horsed, and six of them native, with 108 field guns, besides three mountain trains.

Present Strength.	Batteries Horse Ar- tillery.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Batteries.	Total.
Royal Artillery - - - - -	0	2	1	3
European, Local - - - - -	4	9	3	16
Native - - - - -	0	3	3	6
Total - - - - -	4	14	7	25
Strength in 1857.				
European - - - - -	4	5	3	12
Native - - - - -	0	4	8	12
Total - - - - -	4	9	11	24

36. Previous to the mutiny, the Bombay artillery consisted of 24 troops and companies, with 78 field guns, 12 of the companies, however, being native.

37. You have directed the regiment to be formed into one horse brigade of four batteries, and two foot brigades of nine batteries each, making 22 batteries of Royal Artillery in all, which is the existing strength of the local force.

38. We think that considering the greater effective power gained by the substitution of European for native gunners, and that the numerical strength of each company (or battery) will be considerably greater than before, the strength of this arm may safely be reduced to this number of batteries; the Bombay Government has already expressed a desire to dispense with the batteries of Royal Artillery now stationed in that Presidency; these will accordingly be sent home after the expiration of the monsoon, with the exception of the battery at Aden.

39. Of the 18 companies to be formed, 12 might be attached to field batteries, leaving six reserve, and giving with the horse artillery 96 field guns.

40. The artillery in Madras now consists of 31 troops and companies, eight of them being native, with 108 field guns.

	Batteries Horse Artillery.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Batteries.	Total.
Royal - - - - -	1	1	1	3
European, Local - - - - -	4	11	5	20
Native - - - - -	1	0	7	8
Total - - - - -	6	12	13	31

41. In 1857 there were 30 troops and companies, but only 66 field guns.

	Batteries Horse Artillery.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Batteries.	Total.
European - - - - -	4	5	11	20
Native - - - - -	2	0	8	10
Total - - - - -	6	5	19	30

42. The present proportion of field guns is by no means excessive; indeed it would scarcely be sufficient were not a part of the Madras army detached to Burmah and Singapore.

43. You have directed that the Royal Madras Artillery shall be formed into one horse and three foot brigades.

44. We may here observe that there is apparently a mistake in the numbers set down in your 6th paragraph. A brigade of horse artillery on the Royal standard consists of ten troops, and even supposing that you intended only five troops to be formed, still the surplus of officers will not be sufficient for five companies, but only for three companies.

1 Brigade of 5 Troops Horse Artillery - - - - -	5
3 Brigades of 3 Batteries each - - - - -	24
Established strength of Officers for Companies - - - - -	32
Surplus - - - - -	3

45. There will under the new organization be one company less than existed before the mutinies; but three companies with two field batteries have been withdrawn from British Burmah, so that actually there will be, when the China force returns, a larger number of Madras artillery serving in Madras than heretofore. And considering, as in the case of Bombay, the improved character and efficiency of the new artillery to be now organized, and the general reduction that has taken place in the infantry and cavalry, this complement of 29 batteries

should be sufficient, provided that the number of horsed batteries is kept at the present strength of 18, with 108 field guns, the reduction being made to consist of one reserve company.

46. We think, therefore, that in addition to the horse brigade, the foot artillery of Madras should have 13 field batteries, leaving 11 garrison batteries. The division of the regiment into three brigades of eight batteries each, need not interfere with this distribution.

47. The field and garrison battery of Royal Artillery now serving in the Madras Presidency may be sent home so soon as their places can be supplied by the new artillery to be formed, and the battery of horse artillery will at any rate be sent home in the ensuing cold season.

48. The Bengal artillery consisted at the beginning of 1857 of 55 troops and companies, 22 being native, and had 198 field guns.

	Horse Batteries.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Batteries.	Total.
European - - - - -	9	12	12	33
Native - - - - -	4	8	10	22
Total - - - - -	13	20	22	55

49. There were also 108 field guns belonging to the various contingents (including Hyderabad) and irregular forces under the Government of India, besides mountain trains and post guns. In all there were 306 field guns.

Ramghur - - - - -	4
Assam - - - - -	6
Punjab - - - - -	18
Oude - - - - -	18
Hyderabad - - - - -	24
Gwalior - - - - -	24
Malwah - - - - -	4
Kotah - - - - -	4
Nagpore - - - - -	6
	108

50. There are now serving in Bengal 52 troops and batteries of regular artillery, with 240 field guns.

	Horse Batteries.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Batteries.	Total.
Royal - - - - -	2	11	2	15
Local European - - - - -	13	14	10	37
Total - - - - -	15	25	12	52

51. We learn from you that it is intended to complete the new Royal batteries of Bengal artillery to the number that existed before the mutinies. It is stated in the fifth paragraph of your Despatch, No. 116, that the established number of companies in the Bengal artillery is 36; but including the native companies

1 Brigade of Horse Artillery - - - - -	7	which have mutinied, there are 42 companies, and deducting them 24. We presume, however, that the number 42 is meant, and that it is intended to organize the Bengal regiment into two horse and five foot brigades, with 13 troops and 42 batteries, leaving the officers of one company available for other duties.
1 do. of do. - - - - -	6	
	13	
2 do. of Foot Artillery, of 9 Batteries each	18	
3 do. - do. of 8 Batteries each	24	
	42	
	55	

52. We

52. We think that this strength will eventually be sufficient for the wants of the Bengal Presidency. It certainly will not give the same number of guns as before, but a large part of these were, as the army was then constituted, a source of weakness rather than strength.

53. As regards the organization, 11 garrison batteries will be required to hold forts and magazines, and 5 batteries might be kept for the service of heavy guns in the field. Thus two brigades would be composed of garrison artillery and three of field batteries, giving with the horse artillery\* a total of 234 field guns.

Fort William and Bengal	-	-	-	1	Umritsur	-	-	-	1
Allahabad	-	-	-	2	Lahore	-	-	-	1
Lucknow	-	-	-	1	Mooltan	-	-	-	1
Agra	-	-	-	1	Peshawur	-	-	-	1
Delhi	-	-	-	1					
Ferozepore	-	-	-	1					
*Troops					-	-	-	-	13
Batteries					-	-	-	-	26
									<u>39 × 6 = 234</u>

54. As these batteries are raised and made efficient, the batteries of Royal Artillery may be dispensed with. But this process must be gradual. The existing troops and batteries are considerably below their proper strength, and the first recruits who are sent out will be required to complete them, before the 18 new companies can be raised. It is probable, therefore, that the whole of the Royal Artillery will not be set free for two or three years. In order to hasten the formation of the new companies, it would be well to permit volunteering from the Royal Artillery going home, and it is a question whether some additional bounty should not be offered. Upon this point we shall be glad to have your instructions.

† Estimated proper strength	-	-	-	4,530
Actual strength, 1st October 1860	-	-	-	3,583
Deficiency	-	-	-	<u>947</u>

55. A Table (No. IV.) is appended, showing what will be the total strength of the Indian artillery under the proposed arrangements. The strength of men is assumed at 140 per troop and field battery, and 75 per garrison battery, the lowest numbers which we think would be admissible under any circumstances; but the Commander in Chief has not yet been able to favour us with his views on this point, in connexion with the report of the Meerut committee.

56. Another Table (No. VI.) shows the number of field guns for every 1,000 men of each army.

57. It will be observed that the ratio is different for each army: this arises from the strength of the artillery being already fixed arbitrarily. In each case the minimum number of reserve batteries possible has been assumed, and the remaining companies determine the number of field guns available.

58. It may also be observed that, under the the new organization, the strength of artillery is not reduced in the same proportion with the other arms. But the reasons for this are evident. The native force is kept down to a peace establishment, which could, and undoubtedly would, be augmented largely on war breaking out; and there would be no difficulty in doubling the strength of the native army in six months, if it was required to do so. But any addition of artillery, especially of European artillery, would be a much longer work; and it is obviously prudent that the establishment, to be kept up, should bear the recognised proportion to a native army, such as that army would be if augmented.

59. The proportion of regular field guns in the Bengal army will be about two guns to 1,000 men, for the reduced force; but including the irregular batteries and mountain trains, and a proportion of the heavy batteries which may be taken into the field, there will be nearly three guns to 1,000 soldiers of the line. And it may be observed, that in India it is usually practicable to move almost all the field guns of an army to the scene of war, whereas a considerable part of the infantry must necessarily be locked up in forts and garrisons.

60. In addition to the 55 European batteries, there will still remain—

The Hyderabad Artillery	-	-	-	-	24	guns.			
„ Punjaub	„	-	-	-	12	„			
„ Assam	„	-	-	-	6	„			
Total					-	-	-	<u>42</u>	guns,

besides the Peshawur and Hazara Mountain Trains.

Of the Hyderabad Contingent (including artillery) we have already spoken in the 9th paragraph of this Despatch.



The Punjab Artillery was reduced by six guns last year. We consider it necessary to retain a small force of this artillery on a frontier which is guarded mainly by native troops, and where the service is always likely to be of a nature to make the movement of European Artillery difficult and slow.

The Assam Artillery is entirely of a local character, and is placed in a remote country where guns have been occasionally needed, and where the employment of native gunners is not open to the objections which apply in the plains. We consider it desirable to retain the Native Local Company in addition to the European Artillery now serving at Debroughur.

The mountain trains, manned by natives, are quite necessary for the localities in which they are employed.

61. This concludes our summary of our military forces, the leading features of which are a strong, well-organized, and efficient artillery, a largely increased European force of infantry and cavalry, a greatly reduced native infantry, organized on an economical scale, but capable of prompt augmentation, and in Bengal and Madras a greatly reduced native cavalry.

62. To complete the efficiency of our military force it is essential that we should always have ready the means of moving a part of it on the shortest notice. We have therefore determined, as was notified in resolution No. 247, of 19th March 1861, to establish a small moveable column or columns in each division of the army of Bengal. We attach a statement (Table No. VIII.) of the strength and disposition of these columns, which have been fixed on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief; their carriage will be kept up ready for immediate use, and at convenient seasons they will be exercised in moving. These columns will give us military command of the districts in which they are stationed, and will thus afford most effectual aid in procuring carriage and supplies for the remainder of each garrison.

63. It was notified in the same resolution, that the total strength of the moveable columns in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay was not, together, to exceed one-third of the strength fixed for the Bengal Presidency, but with such modifications in the strength of the different arms composing the columns as, from local circumstances, might appear necessary. Of these columns statements shall be forwarded when their respective strength and distribution are determined.

64. It will also be necessary to keep up sufficient carriage at each principal magazine for the movement of a proportion of heavy guns. All other carriage will be dismissed.

65. We attach a Table (No. VII.) showing what may be taken as an approximate distribution of the proposed strength of European troops in the Bengal Presidency. The Table also shows the distribution suggested by Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose, Sir Patrick Grant, and Sir William Mansfield respectively, according to the strength proposed by each.

66. It will be seen that a garrison of 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  regiments, and 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  field batteries is proposed for Bengal proper. Of these one regiment would always be required to hold Fort William, and Dinapore should never be left without a regiment and half a battery. This would leave 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  regiments and 18 field guns to be moved upon any part of the country, or to be sent upon emergency to the north-west.

67. Oude is sufficiently garrisoned with one cavalry and four infantry regiments, with 24 field guns. The troops in that province would receive support from Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Benares.

68. In the Doab and bordering on it, the points at which a European garrison must always be retained are Allahabad, Agra, and Delhi; and allowing a minimum garrison of half a regiment for each of the two first places, and a regiment and battery for Delhi, there remains a moveable force of two cavalry regiments and 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  infantry regiments with 57 guns, available for field service.

69. Rohilcund will be held with two infantry regiments and 12 guns.

70. The garrisons of Saugor, Gwalior, Jhansi, and Bundelcund are not more than sufficient to hold the surrounding country, but support can be given from Allahabad, Agra, and Cawnpore.

71. In

71. In the Cis-Sutlej States there are one cavalry and three infantry regiments, with 12 field guns, all available for movement. It will be remembered that a force of similar strength, stationed in this district in 1857, formed the nucleus of the army which captured Delhi.

72. The force proposed for the Punjaub is very strong, and assuming that in case of disturbances it would be necessary to hold Mooltan, Lahore, and Ferozepore with adequate garrisons, and that the Peshawur Brigade was fully employed beyond the Indus, there would still be available for general purposes a regiment of Dragoons and four and-a-half infantry regiments, with seven batteries. But it is very desirable that the Punjaub Garrison should be entirely self-dependent for its military defence.

73. A copy of this Despatch will be communicated to the Commander in Chief, in order that his Excellency may favour us with any remarks upon the subject of it which he may desire to transmit to Her Majesty's Government.

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COPY MILITARY LETTER to the Government of India, No. 98, dated  
8 June 1861.

WITH reference to our separate letter, No. 80; of the 18th ultimo, we have the honour to transmit copy of a General Order issued by us on the 31st ultimo, carrying out the reductions in the establishment of Native Cavalry, which we informed you in that letter it was our intention to make at an early date.

Paragraphs 14  
19.  
See Appendix  
No. 14.

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COPY MILITARY LETTER to the Government of India, No. 100, dated  
8 June 1861.

WE beg to correct two or three errors inadvertently made in our letter No. 80, dated 18th ultimo.

2. Owing to their not being entered in the Returns and Army List, from which the tables were compiled, a battery of Royal Artillery, which had returned in the early part of this year from China, and also the Bhopal Levy, a Native Infantry Corps, under the Government of India, were overlooked. The real number of troops and batteries serving in Bengal was 53 instead of 52, as stated in paragraph 50 of our letter, and in the table in the margin; and including the Bhopal Levy, there were 29 regiments of Native Infantry, under the Government of India, instead of 28, and 179 Native Infantry regiments of all kinds in India on 1st of August 1860, instead of 178, as stated in para. 5 of our letter, and in the table in the margin. The reductions noticed in paras. 10 and 11 of the letter will, therefore, leave 25 regiments under the Government of India, 73 in the Bengal Presidency, and 156 (with a strength of 111,072 of all ranks) in the three Presidencies, instead of the numbers given in para. 12 of the letter, and in Tables II. and VI. appended to it.

3. Another error was made in para. 14 (in the margin) in comparing the strength of the Native Cavalry in the Bombay Presidency with what it had been in 1857. The present strength both of Europeans and Natives (5,320, of whom 1,000 were Europeans) was there compared with the strength (5,973) of the Native Cavalry alone in 1857, and the former number was inadvertently entered in Table VI., as the present strength of the Bombay Native Cavalry. We may observe that the original calculation had been based on your orders to Bombay for 10 regiments (including the Guzerat Horse); but, when the Bombay Government reported that they had referred the question to you, alterations had to be made accordingly; and, in order to show how their 14 regiments would be disposed of, the Guzerat Horse was included in the calculation as two (civil) corps, the Bombay Government having ordered two Irregular Cavalry Corps to be formed from it. The number of regiments of Bombay Native Cavalry in Table II. should in strictness, therefore, have been altered from 10 to 11; but the neces-

sity for that alteration was inadvertently overlooked; and, as the Guzerat Horse appears not to have been actually divided, we have let the number 10 stand in the revised tables (that being the correct number), with a note to show that the Guzerat Horse is included in it.

See Appendix,  
No. 15.

4. We have now the honour to send corrected Tables I. to VI., in substitution of those attached to our letter.

5. In order to avoid in future the discrepancies to which the compilation of tabular statements of troops by different departments, each in its own form and from its own data, has been found to lead, we will take measures to ensure uniformity by having the whole information collected in one department in future.

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 356, dated  
6 September 1861.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your military letters, No. 80, dated 18th May, and Nos. 98 and 100, of 8th June 1861, which contain the report and recommendation of your Government regarding the force of all arms, European and Native, to be maintained for the future military occupation of India.

\*1 Subadar.  
1 Jemadar.  
5 Havildars.  
5 Naicks.  
2 Drummers.  
75 Privates.  

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89 × 8 = 712.

2. With respect to the Native Infantry, an immediate reduction of all regiments to eight companies, with 600 privates and 712\* men of all ranks, has been ordered. It may be found necessary, however, to allow some addition to this strength in regiments stationed beyond the Indus. The regiments at Madras and Bombay, having been already considerably reduced, will not be much affected; but in Bengal the order will cause a reduction in several regiments of 100 privates, with native officers in proportion. In some regiments the reduction will be still greater.

3. I observe that the several Goorkha regiments are placed in the present list of regiments of Native Infantry, and numbered 11th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 25th respectively. I consider it highly desirable that these corps should retain, in a marked manner, their national and distinctive character, and with this view I desire that they may be numbered, without reference to the list of the Native Infantry, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Goorkha Regiments. By withdrawing these from the general list, the latter will be reduced to 43 regiments, which may be closed up and re-numbered accordingly.

Considering, also, the peculiar circumstances under which the men of these corps serve in our army, and in particular that, if disbanded, they cannot return to Nepal, I authorise your allowing the contemplated reduction to be made gradually in these five corps as vacancies occur.

4. The former establishment of a regiment in Bengal was 1,160 of all ranks; thus each regiment will now contain 448 less than before. The reduction is rendered practicable by the army being relieved of guards and escorts by the new police.

5. On 1st August 1860, there were in India 179 regiments of Native Infantry of all kinds. The number is, for the future, fixed as follows:—

Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	73
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	53
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	30
						<hr/> 156

with a strength of 111,072 of all ranks.

6. Excluding the forces at Hyderabad and Nagpore, the reduced strength (46,280) of the Bengal Native Infantry closely approximates to the number (45,000) considered necessary, as stated in my Despatch, dated 8th March last, No. 115, paragraph 17, although the establishment of the regiments is on a higher scale than was contemplated in that Despatch (670 of all ranks).

7. The

7. The reduction of force in the Bengal Presidency is probably as great as would be safe or proper for the present, though possibly opportunity may be afforded hereafter for future diminution.

8. With respect to the Madras Presidency, no reduction has been made in the number of regiments, although the question of retaining the Pegu Sapper Battalion is under consideration. Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir P. Grant proposed to reduce 12 regiments of Native Infantry, and if, as you some time ago suggested, the force occupying the Burmese Provinces is considerably reduced, some of the Madras regiments now in that country will be available for other duties. You observe, also, that the large increase in the European forces, and the creation of the civil constabulary in that Presidency, will render disposable a considerable body of native troops.

9. You consider, however, that the Madras Army is entitled to peculiar consideration, and that it has, undoubtedly, been heretofore overworked. In this opinion I concur. The loyalty displayed by the Madras Native Army, and the promptitude and devotion shown by it on every occasion when its services were required during the mutinies, are fully appreciated by Her Majesty's Government.

10. You have suggested that a portion of the Madras troops rendered disposable by the causes above mentioned will probably find employment in stations heretofore garrisoned by troops of the Bombay or Bengal Armies, or by the local troops of Hyderabad and Nagpore, thus rendering possible reductions among the troops so displaced, with which, from any cause, you may wish to dispense.

It seems to me that the Nagpore regiments might be disbanded at once, and Berar occupied by Madras regiments; and I shall be glad to find you are able to make such further arrangements of the nature indicated in the 9th paragraph of your Despatch, as shall enable you to give full and suitable employment to the Native Army of the Madras Presidency, the strength of which will otherwise be in excess of the requirements of the public service, and will have to be reduced.

11. In Bombay, an immediate reduction has been ordered of four regiments.

12. With regard to the Native Cavalry, the 43 regiments in Bengal will be reduced to 32, all of which, with the exception of the Guide Corps, will have the uniform strength of 499 of all ranks. The total cavalry force in Bengal will then be 15,798 men, or 10,000 less than in 1857.

13. The scale of pay for the Native officers and superior grades of Irregular Cavalry has been already sanctioned. Your Government now, after full inquiry and mature consideration, are satisfied that the efficiency of the Sowar of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry cannot be maintained on the present rate of 25 rupees per month. You have, therefore, fixed it at 27 rupees a month, with good-conduct pay after fixed periods of service, to the extent of 3 rupees, making the maximum rate of pay 30 rupees per month. In consideration of the strong opinion expressed by your Government, I will no longer object to the increase of pay proposed for the Sowars of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry. It must be borne in mind, however, that under any circumstances, effective measures will still be necessary to prevent the men from falling into debt.

14. The native cavalry at Madras has already been reduced to four regiments. The question of converting it into irregulars is stated to be under your consideration. I trust to receive an early report upon this subject.

15. The question of the force of native cavalry to be maintained at Bombay has been complicated by the irregular action of the Government of Bombay, which has formed the subject of previous correspondence.

16. Of the 14 regiments recently formed at that Presidency, two (Guzerat) are to be replaced on the footing of civil corps. One is to be reduced in consequence of the withdrawal of the Bombay troops from Aurungabad. Your Government intend to press a further reduction of two regiments. The total strength of cavalry will then be nine regiments (4,320 men).

17. This decision is in accordance with my views, as explained to the Government of Bombay in a Despatch, dated 18th February last, No. 34, paragraph 11.

18. With regard to European infantry, the Bengal establishment at present comprises 33 British regiments, to be increased to 38 by the formation of the three new regiments. Lord Clyde considered 42, Sir H. Rose 41, as the proper garrison for Bengal. In my Despatch, dated 8th March last, No. 115, paragraph 7, I expressed my confident expectation that 38 European regiments, exclusive of the Eurasian regiment, would be found sufficient for the present requirements of the Bengal Presidency, and that it might be found practicable hereafter to reduce the number still further. Your Government now, after carefully reviewing the requirements of each part of the Presidency, have determined to retain 36 regiments in Bengal for the present.

19. In Madras there are now nine regiments, and, including the new line regiments, there will be 12. You intend requesting the Government of that Presidency to send one home as soon as the season will permit, thus reducing them to 11, which you consider quite sufficient.

20. You consider 10 regiments a proper garrison for Bombay. This includes the three new line regiments, but excludes any local corps which, if formed at all, will probably be exceedingly weak in this as in the other Presidencies, and should not, therefore, be taken into account. There are now seven British regiments in Bombay. Another, the 44th, may be expected from China. When it returns, the 83d will be sent home, leaving seven as before, which, with the three new regiments, will make 10.

21. The total number of European infantry regiments you consider will be required for India will thus be 57.

22. With regard to British cavalry, there are now eight regiments in India, viz. :—

4 in Bengal,  
2 in Madras,  
2 in Bombay.

23. In my Despatch, dated 8th March last, in which I reviewed the various schemes proposed for the military occupation of the Bengal Presidency, I expressed my conviction that eight regiments of cavalry would suffice for the present, and that hereafter it might be practicable to reduce them to six or seven. There will be seven regiments, when the three new regiments now about to be formed out of the five local corps shall have been completed.

24. You consider that this number may be reduced to six, as soon as the season shall arrive at which a regiment can be sent to England. The stations in Bengal for cavalry regiments are to be Lucknow, Benares, Meerut, Umballa, Lahore, and Peshawur. The cavalry stations of Muttra, Cawnpore, and Sealkote are to be abandoned.

25. You are of opinion that the strength of this arm in Madras and Bombay should remain unaltered. There will thus be hereafter 10 British cavalry regiments in India.

26. As respects the future establishment of these regiments, full information was conveyed to you in my Despatch, dated 17th June, No. 247.

27. It is satisfactory to find that you consider a smaller body of European troops to be necessary than has hitherto been thought requisite, but it is to be regretted that this opinion was not formed and communicated to me before directions were given for forming the new line regiments of infantry and cavalry in India. The number which you were directed to form was based upon a calculation of the number of regiments and battalions required for service abroad and for the necessary reliefs, and 59 was the number of infantry regiments assumed for India, and seven of cavalry for Bengal.

Bengal	-	-	36	28. On the present calculation, so much below what I had reason to suppose
Madras	-	-	11	would be wanted, it appears to me that some regiments or battalions must be
Bombay	-	-	10	reduced, and certainly it would have been better not to form regiments at all
			57	than to form them merely to be reduced.

29. As respects the artillery, it was stated in my Despatch that the usual number of batteries in a field or garrison brigade of Royal Artillery is eight, but that

that it would not be convenient to adhere rigidly to that number, in the formation of the—

	7 Brigades in Bengal,	
	4     "     Madras,	
	3     "     Bombay.	
Bengal (paragraph 5) was to have—		
2	Brigades of horse, 7 and 6 troops respectively	13
1	Brigade of foot, 8 batteries	8
4	Brigades of " 7 "	28
<u>7</u>		<u>49</u>
Madras (paragraph 6) was to have—		
1	Brigade of horse, 5 troops	5
2	Brigades of foot, 8 batteries	16
1	Brigade of " 7 "	7
<u>4</u>		<u>28</u>
Bombay (paragraph 7) was to have—		
1	Brigade of horse, 4 troops	4
2	Brigades of foot, 9 batteries each	18
<u>3</u>		<u>22</u>

30. The complement of officers surplus to these troops and companies, it was observed, would be available for irregular native artillery. These, it was stated, would be in—

Bengal,	the officers of 7 batteries.
Madras,	" 4 "
Bombay,	" 2 "

\* Erroneously given in the Despatch as 5.

31. With respect to the Bengal Artillery, you state that you understand from my Despatch, No. 116, that it is intended to complete the new Royal batteries to the number that existed before the mutinies; but no such intention was expressed, nor was any reference made to the state of the corps before the mutinies. The "established number" of companies was stated in that Despatch to be 36, and it was directed that these should be divided into five brigades.

32. The difference may, perhaps, be thus explained :—

33. On the old organisation there were nine battalions of Foot Artillery, viz. :—

6	European, of 4 companies each.
3	Native, of 6 companies each.

The native battalions having mutinied and been dispersed, the "establishment" referred to in my Despatch was calculated on the assumption that the three native battalions would be replaced by European battalions, with the usual complement of four companies each, making in all nine battalions and 36 companies, as correctly stated in the Despatch. The authority to form 12 European troops or companies in replacement of the disbanded native artillery in Bengal was originally communicated to you in Lord Stanley's Despatch of 19th January 1859, No. 8.

34. Your Government, however, have reckoned on the three battalions in question being formed with six companies each, which never was the organisation of European battalions; and you observe, "we presume that the number 42 is meant, and that it is intended to organize the Bengal regiments into two horse and five foot brigades, with 13 troops and 42 batteries, leaving the officers of one company available for other duties."

35. This conclusion being at variance with the definite instructions in paragraph 5 of my Despatch above quoted, must not be carried into effect, and it must be carefully considered what proportion of the 12 batteries originally intended to be reformed with European gunners in Bengal may now be dispensed with.

36. For Madras, it was directed in my Despatch, No. 116, that the artillery should be formed into one horse and three foot brigades. You observe, in paragraph 44, that there is apparently a mistake in the numbers set down in the sixth

1 Brigade of 5 Troops Horse Artillery	-	-	5
3 " 8 Battalions each	-	-	24
			<hr/>
Established strength of Officers for Companies	-	-	29
			<hr/>
Surplus	-	-	3
			<hr/>

sixth paragraph of that Despatch. A brigade of Horse Artillery on the Royal standard, you state, consists of 10 troops. This is a mistake, the proper complement of a brigade of Horse Artillery is six troops; and you add, "even supposing that five troops only were intended to be formed, still the surplus of officers will not be sufficient for five companies, but only for three companies."

37. Your Government have rightly understood that the Horse Brigade at Madras is to consist of five troops, but your intention to fix the three Foot Brigades for Madras at eight batteries each, making 24 batteries instead of 23 (and 29 in all instead of 28), which now exist, is at variance with the instructions which my Despatch was intended to convey. The sixth paragraph of that Despatch has been misunderstood, and it is admitted the instructions were not expressed with sufficient clearness. You have applied the term, "on the scale of Royal Artillery" to the number of batteries per brigade, instead of the number of officers only per brigade, and you thus make the surplus of officers sufficient for three batteries only, instead of for four batteries, as was intended.

38. This misunderstanding must now be rectified. The 24th battery in the Madras Brigade of Foot Artillery will not be formed at present, and it must be carefully considered whether the original intention of replacing the native gunners with Europeans in eight of the existing batteries at Madras should now be carried out to its full extent, or whether it would not be preferable to allow one or more of the native batteries to die out without replacement.

39. For Bombay, your Government are of opinion that the existing number of *ci-devant* local batteries; viz.:

- 1 Horse Brigade, 4 Troops;
- 2 Foot Brigades, 9 Batteries each,

will suffice, with the addition of one garrison battery of artillery for Aden, for the wants of that Presidency; but it still remains to substitute European for native gunners in six of the existing batteries.

40. The battery at Aden is furnished at present from a brigade, the head-quarters of which you report to be under orders for embarkation for England. Under the instructions conveyed in my Despatch, No. 268, of the 24th June last, the embarkation of the head-quarters of the brigade will, I trust, have been deferred; but whenever it is sent home, the battery at Aden should come too, as soon as it can be relieved from India.

From which Presidency or Brigade of Artillery this battery should hereafter be furnished; will depend upon the position of the several brigades and the requirements of each Presidency. The most obvious arrangement, if facility of communication alone were looked to, would be to furnish it from a brigade having its head-quarters at or near Bombay. If, however, the brigades in that Presidency could not spare a battery for the purpose, it might be sent from Madras.

41. In Bengal, you state, when the new batteries are raised and made efficient, the batteries of Royal Artillery may be dispensed with.

42. The field and garrison battery of Royal Artillery now serving in the Madras Presidency, you state, may also be sent home as soon as their places can be supplied by the new artillery to be formed. The battery of Horse Artillery will, at any rate, be sent home in the ensuing cold season.

43. The Government of Bombay express a desire to dispense with the services of the Royal Artillery now stationed in that Presidency, and have proposed that these batteries should be sent home after the expiration of the monsoon, with the exception of the battery at Aden. On this subject you have, however, received instructions.

44. On the subject of the proposed return of Royal Artillery from India, I am in communication with the Secretary of State for War and the General Commanding in Chief.

45. The result will be shortly communicated to you; but you have been already requested, in my Despatch, No. 268, of the 24th June last, not to send home any more batteries of the 11th, 13th, or 14th Brigades, until the requisite force of artillery for the permanent garrison of India shall have been decided upon and approved by Her Majesty's Government.

46. My Despatch of the 18th February contemplated a larger force of artillery at all the Presidencies than is now apparently considered necessary, and the measures then directed for providing that force will require some modification.

47. You have proposed to reduce the artillery force by the withdrawal of the 11th, 13th, and 14th brigades of Royal Artillery, but, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the necessary reductions may be more conveniently made by replacing with Europeans a smaller number of the old native batteries in each Presidency. It is understood that two at least of the brigades of Royal Artillery proper now serving in India are not at present required at home, and that if they are sent from India it may be indispensable to make a large reduction in the force of the corps of artillery. It appears to me, therefore, that it would be the preferable course not to form new batteries in India, but to retain two of the brigades of Royal Artillery, and thus to avoid disbanding trained artillerymen. The effect of this, as regards the officers of the Indian Artillery, would be to leave, for the present, the officers of a larger number of batteries without men, than was originally contemplated. Of these, some would probably join the Staff Corps or be in staff employment, and others would be available for miscellaneous duties, and officers might be drawn from these employments if at any time the exigencies of the Imperial service should require an augmentation.

48. You will have seen, by my letter dated 16th July 1861, No. 283, that his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief has permitted volunteering from the Royal Artillery quitting India to the Royal Artillery now there or in course of formation, on the distinct understanding that no bounty or gratuity shall be granted.

49. In the absence of the Report of the Commander in Chief in India, I shall defer any observations with regard to the organization of the batteries under the proposed arrangements.

50. The establishment of moveable columns in all the divisions of the Army of Bengal, as shown in Table VIII. of the accompaniments to your letter, and of the carriage to be kept up for immediate use, I approve, and also the introduction of this measure in the other Presidencies. You must, however, bear in mind that the maintenance of carriage for these columns must necessarily be attended with a heavy expense, and I request that the establishment may from time to time be revised, with a view of its being reduced whenever experience shows that reduction is practicable. I desire that I may be furnished with half-yearly reports from each Presidency, showing in detail the expense incurred in the maintenance of these establishments. In the meantime, measures should be taken to employ the cattle for public purposes to such extent as may not interfere with the primary object of their maintenance.

51. The proposed distribution of the European forces in Bengal meets with my approval as a general arrangement, but it appears to me a question whether it would not be expedient to place a portion of the force allotted to Lahore at Sealkote, taking into consideration the salubrity of the climate, the excellence of the barracks, its vicinity to Jummoo, and the absence of sufficient accommodation at Lahore.

It appears that you have not provided for the occupation of the fort at Kangra, which, if maintained, certainly requires a European garrison, which could be supplied, as hitherto, from Sealkote.

52. In conclusion, I desire to express the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received the views of your Lordship in Council with respect to the reduction which may be effected in the European and Native forces in India, and the arrangements you propose for carrying into effect arrangements which, while they promise the maintenance of a strong, well-organized, and efficient force for the maintenance of the tranquillity of the country, hold out a well-founded hope of affording considerable relief to the over-strained finances of India. A copy of your present communication, you state, has been furnished to the Commander in Chief. I shall be glad to be favoured with any remarks which his Excellency may desire to submit to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.



COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India, No. 130, dated  
8 July 1861.

Pro. June 1861, Nos. 967-8.  
To Adjt.-Gen. G. T., No. 154, 4th July 1861.  
From Officiating Deputy Adjt.-Gen. G. T.,  
No. 165-1, 6 July 1861.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has communicated to us the information received by him from the Horse Guards, regarding the revised strength of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India, determined on in April last. We have not received any communication from yourself on this subject.

The revised establishment of these regiments shows a decrease from the former establishment of 98 of all ranks in a regiment of cavalry, and of 261 of all ranks in a regiment of infantry, including in the calculation the service and depôt troops and companies.

Appendix, No. 16.

The accompanying copies of returns which we have obtained from the Commander in Chief exhibit an excess in non-commissioned officers and rank and file in cavalry and infantry regiments now serving in Bengal of 4,124 men, from which number it may be expected that about 50 men per regiment will leave India as time-expired men and invalids, in the ensuing cold season, or, on the whole, 1,850 men, leaving an excess of about 2,274 men.

In Madras the present excess is 1,056 men; and after deducting the probable number of time-expired men and invalids, about 550, expected to leave India at the end of the year, there will remain about 506 men surplus to the establishment.

In Bombay the present number in excess is 552, and after sending home probably 450 men, there will remain a surplus of about 102 men.

In all the Presidencies, taken together, it may be calculated that after the time-expired men and invalids of the season shall have left India, there will remain about 2,882 men in excess of the revised establishment of regiments. But, in addition to this number, the recruits are to be calculated, of whom considerable numbers are now being despatched from England.

The Commander in Chief informs us that "it is believed that the depôts at home are at present nearly up to full strength." It is added in the Adjutant General's letter herewith forwarded, "that the head quarters of regiments in India and depôts at home exchange returns monthly, showing strength, casualties, &c."

But we solicit your earnest attention to the subject; for it is very desirable that the revenues of India should be spared the charges of men so much in excess of the authorised strength of the regiments of cavalry and infantry serving in this country.

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COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 357, dated  
6 September 1861.

1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Lordship's Despatch, No. 130, of the 8th July, pointing out that in consequence of the strength of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India having been revised, there is likely to be at the end of the present year an excess of about 2,882 men over the authorised establishment of cavalry and infantry regiments serving in India, without counting the recruits that may be on their way out and the depôts believed to be up to their full strength, and soliciting earnest attention to the subject.

2. From my Despatch, No. 247, dated 17th June, you will have learnt that the subject had not escaped my attention, and the drafts to be sent out from this country would be regulated with reference to the revised strength of regiments.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

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COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India, No. 228, dated  
1 October 1861.

Pro. September 1861,  
Nos. 734 & 968.

In our Despatch, No. 80, dated the 18th of May last, paragraph 23, we reported that it was our intention to request the Government of Fort Saint George to send home,

home, as soon as the season would permit, one of the 12 regiments of British Infantry serving in that Presidency, thus reducing the entire European Infantry in Madras to 11 regiments, which we consider to be a sufficient number.

Her Majesty's 6th Regiment serving in Bengal, being first on the roster to return to England, we have determined to send that regiment home in the cold season, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief has been requested to consider how a regiment could most conveniently be brought to this Presidency from Madras, to relieve the 6th Regiment. This measure is under consideration, but the 6th Foot will embark from Calcutta for England after the rains.

The Government of Fort St. George have expressed their desire to be relieved of a second regiment of British Infantry, their services not being required in that Presidency, and no accommodation for them being available.

A full report on the forces required for the Madras Presidency is promised by the Governor shortly, and should the reasons for dispensing with the second regiment appear sufficient, we propose to send home another regiment in addition to the 6th Foot. See Appendix,  
No. 17.

We are now in communication with his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India on this subject, it being necessary, as the 83d Foot, serving in the Presidency of Bombay, is the first corps on the roster for England after the 6th Foot, to arrange for sending a regiment from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency, to enable the 83d Regiment to embark for England in the ensuing cold season.

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COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 445, dated  
15 November 1861.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Despatch, No. 228, dated 1st October, from which I learn that you have selected the 6th Foot for return to England during the present cold season, that you propose calling up a regiment from Madras to relieve the 6th, and that, in consequence of the Madras Government having expressed a desire to be relieved of a second regiment of British Infantry, their services not being required, and there being no accommodation for them, you have it in contemplation, should the reason for dispensing with the second regiment appear to you sufficient, to send another regiment from that Presidency to Bombay, with a view to the despatch of the 83d Regiment for England in the ensuing cold season.

2. In your Despatch, No. 80, of the 18th May last, you stated (in paragraphs 21 and 23) that the 83d Regiment would be sent home when relieved by a regiment from China, that you considered 10 regiments a proper garrison for Bombay, that in Madras there would be 12 regiments, and that you intended to request the Government of that Presidency to send one home, thus reducing the number to 11, which you considered quite sufficient. You proposed (in paragraph 28) that the total number of infantry regiments in India should be 57.

3. You now propose, upon the representation of the Madras Government, to reduce the number of regiments in Madras to 10, thus making the total for India 56.

4. You state that the Government of Fort St. George have expressed their desire to be relieved of a second regiment of British Infantry, their services not being required in that Presidency, and no accommodation for them being available.

5. It appears to me, however, that there must be some misunderstanding upon this point, as I learn from a Minute \* by the Governor of Madras, dated the 26th July last, that he considered eight regiments of European Infantry necessary for Madras, exclusive of the regiment at Kamptee, and two regiments in Pegu, which would thus give a total of 11 regiments considered necessary for the stations usually occupied by the army of that Presidency.

\* Enclosure to Despatch from Madras, No. 297, dated 27th Sept. 1861.

6. The Provincial Commander in Chief at Madras states, in a letter from the Quartermaster General to the Government, dated 12th June 1861, that there were then 12 regiments in that Presidency, and that since the station of  
298.

Wellington was to be discontinued as a garrison, and no regiment was to be stationed at Waltair, "there was now one regiment more than was needed in the Presidency."

7. I request, therefore, that no further reduction may be made this year in the number of regiments, 57, which you proposed to retain in India, and that you will, after communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, report further upon the number and distribution of regiments of British Infantry required for those Presidencies, with a view to timely notice being given to the War Department of any contemplated change in the present amount of the force in India.

8. The importance of this subject was pointed out to you in my Despatch, No. 187, of the 2d May last.

9. Should a regiment have been already transferred from Madras to Bombay with a view to the relief and embarkation of the 83d regiment, you will recall it, unless you are of opinion it can be better accommodated and employed in the Bombay Presidency.

10. In the event of the 83d regiment having embarked, you will make arrangements to receive a regiment from China at whichever Presidency you think it can be most usefully employed. If sent to Madras, it is believed that accommodation would be found for it at Bangalore, where the new barracks for the regiment of dragoons must be very near completion.

11. The establishment of British regiments for India being for the present determined upon, I trust that no orders will be given in future for a reduction in that establishment by the despatch of regiments to England, without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

12. It must be borne in mind, that when once the military establishment throughout Her Majesty's dominions has been fixed and determined, a proposal to reduce that establishment in any portion of those dominions may, and probably will, involve a reduction in the army, and that, until it is known in what manner such reduction is to be effected, it would be obviously inexpedient to make any movements connected therewith.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

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COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 453, dated  
26 November 1861.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India  
in Council.

My Lord,

1. YOUR several Despatches upon the subject of the amount of European force to be permanently maintained in India have been considered by me in Council. I have now to communicate to you the decision at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived on that subject.

#### ARTILLERY.

Horse Brigades - 4  
Field and Garrison 10  
Total - 14

#### Artillery for India.

2 Brigades Old Royals.  
4 Horse Brigades,  
new.  
10 Field and Garrison,  
new.  
16 Brigades.

2. The 14 new brigades of Royal Artillery (formed from the local European and Native Artillery) are to be maintained on their present organisation as lately formed. Ultimately the number of troops per horse brigade will be six (6), the number of batteries for the other brigades eight (8), as in the old Royal Artillery.

3. For the present, the batteries in the new Royal Artillery are to be manned only to the extent required for service in India, beyond the brigades of Royal Artillery which are to be retained in that country.

4. The batteries of the 13th brigade, now in India, are to be gradually brought home, as those of the new Royal Artillery are completed.

5. Brigades

5. Brigades of artillery in India are, for the present, to have one troop or battery per brigade without men.

CAVALRY.

6. Eight old regiments of cavalry of the Line will be kept up in India. If your Government consider that 11 regiments of European Cavalry are required for service in that country, the three new regiments will be maintained, and, in this case, no difficulty will arise.

7. I proceed, however, to give you directions, in the event of your Government, after communication with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, coming to the conclusion that not more than 10 regiments of European cavalry will be required in India.

8. In that case, if the three regiments of cavalry have not been formed, two only must now be formed, and the organisation of the 19th and 20th Regiments must be completed by fairly distributing the vacancies in them among the cavalry officers of all the Presidencies who may have volunteered for general service.

9. If the three regiments have been formed, it will be necessary to reduce the 21st, as was pointed out to you in my Despatch of the 15th November last, No. 446. In that case, you will make the best provision in your power for the officers who had volunteered for that regiment, and who, of course, must be permitted to revert to their former positions and duties with the local service.

INFANTRY.

10. The nine new regiments which were formed from the local European troops are to be maintained.

11. It has been understood until very lately that the force of infantry recommended by your Government to be hereafter maintained in India consisted of 57 regiments.

	Old.	New.
Bengal	33	3=36
Madras	8	3=11
Bombay	7	3=10
	48 +	9=57

12. Your Despatch, No. 228, dated 1st October, made it appear that you now contemplate reducing this to 56, one more being withdrawn from Madras.

13. I have been led to think, from a communication from Madras,\* that there may be a mistake on this point, but if you still desire to make the reduction from 57 to 56, Her Majesty's Government have determined that one more regiment may be sent home.

\* Despatch from Madras, No. 297, dated 27th September.

14. It is with great regret that I have found myself under the necessity of addressing to you the present Despatch, and my former Despatch, of November 15th, on the same subject.

15. When the authority for the formation of the brigades of artillery and the regiments of cavalry and infantry was given, which was sanctioned in my Despatches, Nos. 28 and 29, of 18th January 1861, Her Majesty's Government had been led to believe by the Despatches from your Government, that both your Government and the military authorities in India considered a much larger force necessary for India even than that which Her Majesty's Government thought requisite.

16. The addition then authorised to be made to Her Majesty's Army was so calculated as to provide for the force required in India and in the Colonies, and to afford the necessary reliefs for home.

17. The reduction, however, of your demand for India, which is now so far below not only your own estimate, but even our reduced calculation, has created a difficulty which cannot be met beyond a certain point without entailing hardship on officers who have been invited to volunteer for general service in the Queen's Army.

18. Her Majesty's Government have explained their readiness to take two regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry more than was calculated on when the Despatch of 18th January, No. 28, was written. The present Despatch 298.

expresses their readiness to take one additional regiment of infantry, if you can dispense with it.

19. Any diminution, however, of the force in India beyond the numbers now sanctioned, of 56 regiments of infantry and 11 regiments of cavalry, must lead to a reduction of the regiments of the Queen's Army.

20. I am far from urging upon you to keep up any force in India which is not required for that country. It is quite right that the finances of India should be relieved from the charge of any regiments which are not required for the safety of Her Majesty's dominions in that country.

21. I must impress upon you, however, the necessity of caution and deliberation in forming an opinion on this subject, from a consideration of the hardship which may be entailed on officers and men by sudden and unexpected changes.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Charles Wood.

COPY MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India, No. 1, G. G., dated 28 October 1861.

See Appendix,  
No. 18.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a correspondence\* connected with the formation of brigades and battalions of Indian Artillery into brigades of Royal Artillery.

2. A copy of the General Order which we have issued, carrying out the formation, is enclosed.

3. The transfer of the several batteries has been made in accordance with the wish of Her Majesty's Government.

2d Brigade R. H. A.	-	7	Batteries.
3d	"	4	"
4th	"	4	"
5th	"	6	"
Total	-	21	"

4. There were altogether 21 troops and 52 companies of Indian Artillery, or a total of 73 batteries; and these have been formed into four brigades of Royal Horse Artillery, consisting respectively of seven, four, four and six batteries, and into 10 brigades of Royal Artillery, consisting as noted in the margin.

16th Brigade of	-	5	Batteries.
17th	"	6	"
18th	"	6	"
19th	"	6	"
20th	"	5	"
21st	"	6	"
22d	"	5	"
23d	"	5	"
24th	"	5	"
25th	"	4	"
Total	-	52	Batteries.

5. It has been decided by Her Majesty's Government that two of the old brigades of Royal Artillery shall continue in India. These will give 16 batteries, and with the late Indian batteries, will form a total artillery force now available of 89 batteries.

6. In our letter, No. 80, of the 18th May last, we stated our requirements in European Artillery for service in India to be 106 batteries. This leaves a deficiency of 17 batteries, which remain to be formed and to be added to the new brigades of Royal Artillery.

7. We calculate that four Indian (European) batteries, consisting of men who have elected for local service, will be available for at least two or three years, so that the increase, in the meantime, will be limited to 13 batteries.

8. It will be seen that we have intimated to the Commander in Chief, that the strength of the horse and field batteries is not at present to exceed, including non-commissioned officers, 140 men each, and that of the garrison batteries, 75 men each. In our letter, No. 463, dated 9th instant, we have stated the grounds on which we consider the above a suitable establishment for service in India.

9. When

\* Proceedings, October 1861, Nos. 572-5:

Letter from Adjutant General of the Army, No. 1,109 A, dated 5th September 1861.  
Secretary Military Department, to the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 463, dated 9th October 1861.  
Adjutant General of the Army, No. 1,318 A, dated 12th October 1861.  
Copy of General Order, No. 924, dated 14th October 1861.

9. When any of the batteries which have been serving in India may return to England, they can easily be increased to the complement required for European service.

10. We assume that the whole of the Royal Artillery, whether of the old or of the new brigades, will be of a uniform strength; the batteries which are of a greater strength than we consider necessary for service in India, being reduced by transfers of the surplus non-commissioned officers and gunners to the new batteries.

11. In our Despatch, No. 80, we specified the strength of our artillery for India at 12,695 men. This result was arrived at after the most careful consideration of the existing materiel of the artillery, of the due proportion of that arm to the other branches of the army, and of the financial condition of the country.

12. The total strength of the new Royal Artillery will be—

21 troops, at 140 men	- - - - -	2,940
32 field batteries now existing, at 140	- - - - -	4,480
4 additional to be raised	- - - - -	560
20 garrison batteries, existing at 75 each	- - - - -	1,500
13 additional to be raised	- - - - -	975
Total of 90 batteries of the new Royal Artillery		10,455
The existing strength of the 16 batteries of the old Royal Artillery, at 200		3,200
Making a total of		<u>13,655</u>

which would entail on India the extra expense of 460 artillery men, in addition to the extra charges for the officers, if the old Royal Artillery were maintained at the European complement: but we have assumed, and in just consideration for the finances of India we earnestly hope that the assumption is correct, that the whole of the Royal Artillery, whether of the old or the new brigade, will be uniformly of the strength which may be determined on as that suitable for India. In which case the numbers will be—

New Royal Artillery	- - - - -	10,455
16 batteries of old Royal Artillery, at 140	- - - - -	2,240
TOTAL		<u>12,695</u>

as stated in our Despatch, No. 80, of the 18th of May last.

13. The strength of the Indian Artillery, before the formation of the new brigades, deducting 500 men who have elected for local service, was 7,406 men, and there had been despatched from England 1,047 recruits, making a total of 8,453. This taken from the number we calculate for 90 batteries, leaves a deficiency of 2,002 men.

14. We hope that a few of the new garrison batteries may be formed this year: and this will enable us, with the four Indian European batteries which will be formed, to dispense with the services of the remaining batteries of the 13th Brigade now in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, which we propose sending to England towards the end of the cold season.

15. There are seven troops and batteries of Native Artillery at Madras, and six native batteries at Bombay. These are being gradually reduced, and will cease to exist by the time the additional batteries of European Artillery are organised. In the meantime, these native batteries will serve in place of the European batteries which are wanting to make up the number proposed.

16. We are able to say that our honourable colleague, Major General Sir R. Napier, concurs entirely in this Despatch.

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 471,  
dated 10 December 1861.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Lordship's separate Military Letter, dated Allahabad, the 28th October 1861.

2. On the questions of the number of men per troop and battery, and the number of batteries required for service in India, I am not in possession of the opinion of the Commander in Chief, who has, however, intimated his intention of submitting remarks upon the subject,\* and I must, therefore, defer forming a decided opinion.

3. There is one point, however, on which an answer to you is required without loss of time, that is, as to your proposal of sending home, at the end of the present cold season, the remaining batteries of the 13th brigade, Royal Artillery.

4. It certainly seems to me that this is a measure of doubtful expediency, and I am somewhat at a loss to understand on what grounds you have come to the conclusion that it will be a safe measure to leave India for some months with so small a force of European Artillery as will be left there when these batteries have come away.

5. In your separate Despatch of 5th May 1860, the number of artillerymen estimated as required for Bengal alone was 11,180, and this, with the number estimated at the time as necessary for the other Presidencies, gave as the total force required for India (in round numbers) 19,000. This opinion, as regards Bengal, was formed by your Government upon due consideration of the report of Lord Clyde upon the subject.

6. The estimate for Madras was made by Sir P. Grant, then the Commander in Chief in that Presidency, and that for Bombay was sent home by the late Lord Elphinstone.

7. With these opinions before them, Her Majesty's Government proceeded to determine on the force of artillery to be formed out of the local European Artillery, and to replace the native batteries by Europeans.

8. They determined, after much deliberation, to authorise the formation of 14 brigades, which, assuming an organization of the Royal Artillery, in round numbers, at 200 men per battery, and 100 per battery of garrison artillery, and leaving one troop or battery per brigade without men, would have provided, with the addition of two brigades of old Royal Artillery to be left in India, a force rather below that estimated by you.

9. A somewhat less number of men per battery has been considered as sufficient for Indian service, and therefore, by not maintaining the batteries in India on the full scale of the Royal Artillery, a force even below that amount might easily have been kept in India, without at all disturbing the organization so sanctioned.

10. The authority to form the brigades was given in January last, and you proceeded to form the brigades, so far at least as the officers were concerned, extensive promotions being made so as to complete their organization.

11. In the meantime, however, it seems that you had come to the conclusion that a much less force of artillery was required. This opinion was communicated to me in your Despatch, No. 80, dated 18th May 1861.

12. The opinion contained in that Despatch was, that less than 13,000 men would suffice. What your reasons were for this change of opinion, or why you considered that the duties for which 19,000 men had been supposed to be required 12 months before could now be performed by the smaller force, I have never been informed.

13. Such

\* See Letter from Adjutant General to the Government of India, No. 1,318 (A), dated 12th October 1861.

13. Such a reduction cannot have been lightly recommended. In all Indian warfare the utmost importance has always been attached to that arm, and it is that branch of the service which it takes the greatest time to increase, from the longer training which the men require.

14. At the time when your Despatch of 18th May 1861, No. 80, was sent, you had not in India anything like the number of European artillerymen which, even in your reduced estimate, you considered necessary; nevertheless, you sent home the head-quarters of a brigade (the 13th Royal Artillery), and proposed to send home the remaining batteries at an early period.

15. It seemed to me to be unwise to reduce so rapidly the force of artillery in India, and I, therefore, in my Despatch, No. 268, dated 24th June 1861, directed that these batteries should only be sent home as the new batteries were formed and manned, so that, at any rate, there should not be in India a force of European artillery materially less than your reduced estimate.

16. You have now, however, repeated your desire to send home these batteries at the close of the cold season; and you state, at the same time, that the number of artillerymen will, after their departure, be not less than between 1,500 and 2,000 below your estimate.

17. I must confess that I am not quite satisfied of the wisdom of this course, and I certainly should have been glad to have been put in possession of the reasons which have led you to a conclusion so different from what was conveyed to me in your separate Despatch of the 5th May 1860.

18. I am quite aware that there are some native batteries in existence, which are yet to be replaced by Europeans; and I fully admit, also, that it is desirable to attain, as soon as possible, what is to be the ultimate arrangement for the artillery in India. But it certainly seems to me that it would be more prudent not to leave that country without, at least, such a force of European artillery as your Government considered to be a minimum.

19. You, however, on the spot, must be the best judge of what the risk may be in reducing for a time the European artillery in India; and if, after mature consideration, you are decidedly of opinion that the batteries in question can be spared, even before they are replaced by the formation of new batteries, Her Majesty's Government will not object to their being sent home. Every exertion shall be made here to send out recruits, for the purpose of enabling you to form these batteries, as soon as possible, but greater expense is necessarily incurred in raising men beyond the ordinary demands, and, with the double passage, it seems to me doubtful whether the measure will be very economical.

20. I should be glad, therefore, that the men of the batteries coming home should have every opportunity of volunteering to remain in India, and I wish also that you would inform me, as early as possible, when you propose to despatch each of the batteries.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Charles Wood.

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EXTRACT MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, dated  
17 March 1862.

(No. 108.)

3. THE subject of the supply of stores, so far as regards the action of the Home Government, has been already disposed of in my Despatch in the Financial Department, No. 40, dated this day. • See Ap  
No. 20.

4. I shall in this Despatch notice the other subject as to the troops and the  
298. despatch



despatch of recruits from this country. The views of the Military Finance Department are more fully stated in the several paragraphs quoted in the margin.\*

5. The general tenor of these paragraphs is to impute to the Government in this country a neglect of the financial interests of India, and a disposition to allow themselves to be influenced by Imperial considerations, in disregard of those interests, and they support this view by assertions as to the number of troops maintained

\* Extract Letter from Military Finance Department, dated 8th October 1861, No. 974 A.

15. The revised estimates I now submit provide for an European Force as follows:—

*European Infantry.*

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Regiments, British Infantry -	32	8	7	47
"    Indian    "    -	3	3	3	9
Total Regiments, Infantry -	35	11	10	56

*European Cavalry.*

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Regiments, British Cavalry -	2	2	2	6
"    Indian    "    -	3	-	-	3
Total Regiments, Cavalry -	5	2	2	9
Total Regiments, Infantry and Cavalry - - - - }	40	13	12	65

16. This was the number of corps for India spoken of by Mr. Laing, at page 7 of his financial statement, as admitting of "no discussion," having been "distinctly ordered." The number of European corps now in India (as shown below) is, nevertheless, larger than the above, and the organization of the force also involves a high rate of expenditure; Imperial considerations, over which the Government of India have no direct control, having determined the military formation which thus affects the Indian charges.

17. The above shows four European infantry and cavalry regiments in India more than was calculated on.

18. \* \* \* \* On the whole, therefore, the excess of strength and establishments that has now to be provided for, above that estimated, is about 5,000 men; or, when all the reinforcements now under orders shall have come out to India, nearly 9,000 men more than the strength sanctioned, according to the regimental scale fixed by Her Majesty's Government, under date the 23d April 1861, which is as follows:—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Bengal - - - - -	43,338	69,757
Madras - - - - -	14,693	40,432
Bombay - - - - -	13,090	26,180
TOTAL - - - - -	71,121	136,369

19. This standard is greatly below the effective strength as it stood during the past three months, and at present stands, and the fact of such excess existing, will be, and is already being used by heads of departments, as a strong plea holding them to the limits to which departmental expenditure has been restricted in these estimates; indeed, this plea may be urged with much justice, considering the number of European recruits arriving from England, whereby the effective strength will shortly be raised to 78,000 or 80,000 men.

20. But this is not all that has to be contended against. The influence of measures adopted at home, with respect to the administration of the Indian army, is powerful in India; and the spirit by which measures are dictated in respect to keeping up the European forces on the Indian establishment, has a great influence in this country.

maintained in India, and of recruits sent out by order of the Home Government.

6. You do not distinctly express your concurrence in these views, but the terms in your letter and minute appear to give them the weight of your authority.

7. I observe also that in a Despatch of 18th January 1862, the following expression occurs: "If the existing excess in the numerical strength of the forces is to be maintained."

8. I can only understand this sentence as implying that, in your opinion, there is an excess of European force in India, and that this excess is due to the proceedings of the Government at home.

9. For reasons which I shall show in the sequel of this Despatch, it appears to me that your Government were in possession of information which should have prevented them from giving to these views even so much appearance of support as is implied by the reference to them in your Despatch now under consideration, and by the observation which I have quoted from that of January 18th last.

10. I proceed to notice the statements of the Report.

11. In the 15th paragraph allusion is made to certain revised estimates submitted therewith.

12. These revised estimates specify

9 Regiments of Cavalry,  
56 Regiments of Infantry in India,

and it is added,\* "this is the number of corps for India spoken of by Mr. Laing as admitting of no discussion, and as having been distinctly ordered."

\* Paras. 16 & 17.

13. I do not wish to refer to what Mr. Laing may have stated, but most undoubtedly the force, as here stated, was never "distinctly ordered" either in India or here, was not recommended by the Government of India at the time, and has not, in fact, been recommended by that Government up to the present time.

14. The force recommended, after mature consideration by your Government, in a Despatch, No. 100, of 8th June 1861, consisted of

10 Regiments of European Cavalry,  
57 Regiments of European Infantry.

The number of regiments actually in India at the time you wrote was

11 of Cavalry, and  
58 of Infantry.

The establishment was, therefore, in excess of your requirements by one regiment of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, instead of "four European infantry and cavalry regiments," as stated in the 17th paragraph of the report above quoted.

15. You proposed, and you were authorised,† to reduce the force in Madras by one regiment of infantry, sending home the regiment first on the roster.

16. By this measure the number of regiments of infantry was reduced to your own requirements.

17. You have been authorised to reduce, if you think fit, one regiment of cavalry. If this is done, the force of cavalry also will be brought down to your requirements. So far as to the number of regiments.

18. You have since stated that the Madras Government are anxious to reduce the number of regiments in that Presidency by one more regiment, and you were informed, in my Despatch No. 453 of the 26th November 1861, that Her Majesty's Government were ready to take one more regiment of Infantry, if there

was

† Military Letter from India, No. 228, dated 1st October 1861.  
Despatch to India, No. 445, dated 16th November 1861.

was not some mistake, as we apprehended, as to the views of the Madras Government, thus reducing the force in India to 56 of infantry.

19. As regards the number of men, it is stated in the 18th paragraph of the letter from the Military Finance Department, that, "on the whole, therefore, the excess of strength and establishments that has now to be provided for above that estimated, is about 5,000 men; or, when all the reinforcements now under orders shall have come out to India, nearly 9,000 men more than the strength sanctioned, according to the regimental scale fixed by Her Majesty's Government, under date the 23d April 1861, which is as follows":—

	European.
Bengal - - - -	43,338
Madras - - - -	14,693
Bombay - - - -	13,090
Total - - - -	<u>71,121</u>

20. On what data this calculation has been made, I of course am unaware. No establishment for the artillery has even now been sanctioned, and the regimental scale sanctioned by Her Majesty on the 23d of April 1861 could not have been known to you when your Despatch of 18th May 1861, No. 80, was written.

21. The force estimated by your Government as necessary, and recommended for sanction in that Despatch,\* was 73,577 men, exclusive of officers; but when the arrangements were made for the embarkation of recruits for the season, I had not received from you any estimate of force so low as the recommendation in that Despatch.

22. The force actually in India, by the returns of the 1st of October last, amounted to 73,149 men,† exclusive of Commissioned Officers. It was, therefore, at the time when the Report of the Military Finance Department was made, actually below your requirements as communicated to me.

† Bengal, 45,951  
Madras, 14,687  
Bombay, 12,511

73,149

23. The recruits sent out during the past year amounted to 2,844 men of all arms, instead of 4,000, as implied in paragraph 18, above quoted.

24. On the assumption that none of the recruits had joined before October, and making no allowance for casualties between that date and the date of their arrival, the addition of that number would raise the total force in India to 75,993, being 2,416 above the force proposed by you—4,872 above that now estimated by your Finance Department, and not 9,000, as stated in the 18th paragraph of the Report above quoted.

25. It is obvious, however, that the force in India on the arrival of the annual drafts must be considerably above its average, or even its established strength. The annual casualties are calculated at 10 per cent., and as the drafts only arrive once a-year, each year's arrival must provide for the casualties of the ensuing twelve months. The force on the arrival of the recruits would require to be 10 per cent. above its establishment, to keep it up to that establishment as a minimum; 5 per cent. to keep it up to the same as the average of the year.

26. To attain the former object, it would have been necessary to send upwards of 7,000 recruits, and to attain the latter upwards of 3,500. The number actually sent was 2,844.

27. The mere statement of these figures is enough to show the inaccuracies contained in the Report of the Military Finance Department.

28. Upon this subject I shall only further observe, that while Her Majesty's Government will be ever ready to acknowledge the important aid that you have received from the officers of the Military Finance Department, whose undoubted duty it is to apply the most minute and close scrutiny to every branch of expenditure connected with our military administration in India, it appears that nothing but evil and embarrassment can arise from that department framing estimates calculated upon data not previously recognised by your Government, to which publicity is in some way or another subsequently given. The evil will be greater when the proceedings of your Government give any currency to these statements.

29. You

29. You will observe, that the total of all ranks given in the 18th paragraph, and the number of infantry regiments for Bengal, given in the 15th paragraph, do not agree with any report or opinion yet given by your Lordship's Government.

30. It is of the greatest importance that statements connected with the administrative measures of the Government of India, and especially with such as bear upon the financial prospects of that country, should be prepared with deliberation, and with the utmost regard to accuracy.

31. The errors into which your Military Finance Department has fallen on this occasion (and which have been, to a certain extent, adopted and published by your Government), may be attributable to accidental oversight on their part, or to an insufficient acquaintance with the facts of the case. But it would be well, in all future similar cases, that your Government should be perfectly satisfied of the correctness of statements of this nature before submitting them to Her Majesty's Government, or permitting their publication.

32. It is not necessary that I should notice the subject any further; but as a good deal of misapprehension has arisen, probably from the publication of such statements as these, as to the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government in regard to the reduction of the army in India, and the charge for military force to be borne by that country, I take this opportunity of showing what their views and intentions have been in what they have done, and the grounds on which their views were formed and their orders were issued.

33. In considering these matters, two questions are involved—

1st. The extent of the reduction.

2d. The time and manner of making it.

34. The first of these questions depends upon the important point of the amount of force, European and native, which is required for the safety and protection of India, and is to be determined altogether on Indian considerations.

35. Whatever amount of European force of all arms is required for this purpose, the cost of that force, with the expenses in England, such as depôts, &c., incident to the maintenance of it in India, is necessarily charged on Indian funds.

36. The amount of native force is determined by the Indian Government, subject of course to directions from home.

37. As to the second question, that of the time and mode of effecting the reduction, so far as regards the reduction of the native army, it is, like that of the amount of force, to be determined on Indian grounds alone.

38. As regards the European force, other considerations are involved.

39. This force always has been to a certain extent, and is now entirely, part of the Queen's general army; and the arrangements as regards that part of it which happens to be stationed in India cannot be determined without some reference to more general considerations.

40. The total number of regiments of infantry in the British service is determined by the number required for foreign, colonial, and Indian service, with those which must be kept at home as reliefs, these latter, with the Guards, forming the military force in the British Islands. The number of regiments, therefore, required for service in India is an essential element in determining the number of regiments in the army.

41. With reference to any reduction of the force in India, to be made by sending regiments home, regard must be paid to the circumstance that time must be given for making provision for them at home.

42. The number of men to be maintained at home, and the means of paying and providing for them, are voted by Parliament every spring for the ensuing year.

43. If any number (say 1,000 men) are sent home in the course of a year in which provision has not been made for them, they are beyond the number of

men included in the Mutiny Act, and beyond that for the payment of whom money has been voted in the Estimates.

44. These various considerations have never been lost sight of by Her Majesty's Government, and, so far from their having endeavoured to force troops on India, or increase the charge on India, they have from time to time urged reduction, and have taken upon themselves, in more than one instance, to order a diminution of force beyond that which at the time was demanded from India, as required for the protection of that country.

45. All these questions were brought prominently under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government in the summer and autumn of 1860, when the Act putting an end to the separate existence of the Indian army as a local body had been sanctioned by Parliament, and the measures for carrying this Act into execution, by the conversion of the local regiments into regiments of the line, were under preparation.

46. The first and most important question was the amount of force of each arm required for India.

47. I was then in possession of the very recent views of the Government of India on the subject. That Government had stated their opinion in 1858; and this opinion was, in all important particulars, repeated in a Despatch from the Governor General, of 5th May 1860, which contained his last views as regarded Bengal. The opinions of the authorities at Madras and Bombay were also before the Secretary of State.

48. I proceed to refer to them as regards each branch of the service.

#### 1. Cavalry.

49. As regards the force of this arm, for the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, there has been no difference of opinion. Before the mutiny, there was one regiment of Queen's cavalry in each Presidency. Since the mutiny, all authorities have agreed that there should be two regiments of British cavalry in each.

50. As regards Bengal, Lord Clyde's opinion, contained in the enclosure to the Despatch of May 1860, was, that 10 regiments of British cavalry were required.

51. On this, the Governor General observed that he proposed a larger force; and, in a return, annexed to the Despatch of May 1860, it appeared that he thought 10 regiments of local cavalry, of 450 men each, and three of line cavalry, of 700 each, necessary.

52. At this time there were in Bengal,—

*N. B.*—Orders had been given for making these five into three regiments.

	Men.
4 Queen's regiments - - - -	2,648
5 Local regiments - - - -	1,391
	4,039

In Bombay there were three Queen's regiments, 2,039 men; in Madras there were two Queen's regiments, 1,302 men.

53. In order, therefore, to meet the views of the Government of India, it would have been necessary to complete the existing five regiments of local cavalry to the required strength, and to raise five new regiments.

54. But, as these regiments could not have been completed for many months, it would have been necessary, in order to maintain in India a force of cavalry at all approaching to what the Government of India required, to retain all the Queen's cavalry in India for some time.

55. Therefore, not only would the expense of raising new regiments have been incurred, but, for some time, a double charge would have been imposed on the revenues of India.

56. The two regiments of Queen's cavalry so retained would have had ultimately

mately to be brought home ; and, not being wanted here, must have been disbanded.

57. Her Majesty's Government thought the force of cavalry asked for by the Government of India excessive, and the mode of proceeding recommended by them expensive and objectionable.

58. They determined that only eight regiments of cavalry should be allowed for Bengal, being five less than those required by the Government of India.

59. In order to provide the force so determined on, one regiment was ordered from Bombay to Bengal, which, added to the four already there, would, with the three which were ordered to be formed from the five local European regiments, and for which there were only about men enough, provide the eight allotted to Bengal.

60. They thus avoided both present and future expense, and retained two well-disciplined regiments, instead of forming five new ones.

61. In your Despatch of 8th October 1860, No. 265, a strong remonstrance was made against the regiment from Bombay being ordered to Bengal. No intimation, however, had been given of any alteration of opinion on the part of the Government of India as to the number of cavalry required for Bengal, nor any reason for changing the views contained in the Despatch of May 1860. Without any reason assigned, however, Her Majesty's Government was pressed to allow one regiment to be sent home, leaving seven only, instead of 13, as proposed by the Government of India six months before.

62. Her Majesty's Government acquiesced, and sanctioned a regiment being sent home from Bengal.

63. In April 1861, the Government of India acted on the authority given them by Her Majesty's Government, and formed the three new regiments of cavalry.

64. In May 1861, a Despatch from the Government of India announced that they proposed to send home another regiment of cavalry, as only six were required for Bengal, even at the now reduced strength of 500 sabres, making a reduction of more than 60 per cent. below the number of men stated to be required twelve months before ; that is, from 6,600 to 3,000.

65. By this unexpected diminution of the demand for cavalry in Bengal to six regiments a serious question arose as to how the regiments should be dealt with which the Government of India proposed to dispense with in Bengal. One regiment Her Majesty's Government, in order to avoid any difficulty, had taken : but it was impossible to throw upon the charge of this country a regiment not required for any purpose out of India ; and when the proposal to dispense with another came, the Government of India were told that if, on consideration, they were of opinion that six regiments only were enough for Bengal, the last of the three new regiments must be reduced.

66. It is the invariable practice of the British army that, on a reduction, the youngest regiment is disbanded.

67. It could not be contended that, in the present case, such a course would have been unjust. The men of the new regiments had seen no service ; were not even completely drilled ; and had, more or less, taken part in the mutiny of the European force in India. The officers had belonged to native regiments which mutinied, and, if the regiments were reduced, would only be in the same position as other Indian officers of regiments which had mutinied.

68. It would, no doubt, be unfortunate that a regiment should be reduced so soon after it had been formed, but the necessity for this course (if it be necessary) arises, not from the Home Government forcing a regiment on India more than it requires, but from the Indian Government having led Her Majesty's Government to sanction, and having themselves formed, more regiments than were wanted for service in that country.

## 2. ARTILLERY.

\* See Appendix to Royal Commission, p. 121.

† See *ib.*, pp. 148 and 160.

69. In a Minute of Lord Canning's of 1858, the number of artillery required for Bengal was stated by him in round numbers at 11,000. The same number was repeated in an enclosure to the Despatch of May 1860. The number for Madras was stated by Sir Patrick Grant at 5,000;\* that for Bombay, by Lord Elphinstone and Sir Henry Somerset, at about 4,000.† These numbers together amount to 20,000.

70. It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the importance of this arm in India, where more guns than are usually allotted to our army may be desirable; and Her Majesty's Government were very unwilling unduly to weaken this arm. They, however, considered that 15,000 might be taken as an adequate force of artillery.

71. The Government of India ultimately, in a Despatch of 18th May 1861, stated that, in their opinion, 13,000 European artillery was the proper number for India.

72. The last returns before the Home Government, in September 1860, gave the number of European Artillerymen in India at about 10,000.

73. The Government of India, however, even before they had intimated their opinion that so small a number as 13,000 was the proper number of European Artillery for India, despatched the head quarters and one battery of a brigade of foot artillery to England, and proposed to send another away, thus reducing the number when it was already so much below its minimum. They also sent foot artillery home at a time when they had in India batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, which are more expensive than foot batteries, were quite unnecessary in India, and were wanted at home.

74. Her Majesty's Government, on the 8th of March 1861, directed the horse artillery to be sent home in the first instance; but, being anxious that the force of artillery in India should not be unduly reduced, they desired the Government of India to send home the foot batteries, only as those of the brigades to be formed in India should be completed.

75. The number of European artillerymen in India, according to the last returns, is now about 2,000 below the minimum recommended by the Government of India; but, so anxious have Her Majesty's Government been not to press on the finances of India, that they have, nevertheless, authorised them to send home the remaining batteries of the 13th Brigade, if they are satisfied that no risk will be incurred by the temporary reduction of European Artillery in India below the minimum fixed by themselves.

## 3. INFANTRY.

76. Till within the last two or three months, no opinion has been expressed by any one that less than 21 battalions were required for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Eleven for Madras and ten for Bombay are the numbers stated so recently as the 18th of May 1861 by the Government of India. In considering the force of infantry for India, therefore, 21 battalions were adopted for Madras and Bombay.

77. In the Despatch of 5th May 1860, above referred to, Lord Clyde considered 43 battalions as required for Bengal; Lord Canning, 45.

78. Her Majesty's Government took upon itself to reduce this number to 38, which, with the 21 for Madras and Bombay, gave 59 battalions as the force for India.

79. In deciding on the number of regiments to be added to the British army by converting local European into line regiments, in addition to the ordinary number required for foreign and colonial service, 59 were reckoned upon for India; and one-half of the number of battalions so determined being taken for reliefs, the whole number of battalions of infantry required for the British army was

was arrived at. The number so determined on was 141; and, as there were already 132 battalions in existence, nine were added from the Indian local force to complete that number.

80. It had been originally contemplated to form only two regiments of the line in Madras and Bombay, leaving the third in each of those Presidencies to take those men who did not volunteer for general service.

81. Her Majesty's Government were glad to find, however, that there was room for the three older regiments of each Presidency, and authority was, therefore, given to the Government of India to form nine regiments.

82. The Government of India acted to the full extent of this authority, and formed the nine regiments; but almost as soon as they had done so, namely, in May 1861, they stated that instead of the 46 they had asked for, and 38 which the Home Government had fixed, 36 regiments were enough for Bengal.

83. This reduced the battalions for India to 57.

84. In this case, therefore, the formation of two regiments had been authorised for service in India, in order to meet, though not to the full extent, the requirements of the Government of India, which would not have been authorised but for those requirements.

85. Her Majesty's Government, as in the case of the cavalry, in order to avoid inconvenience to the Government of India, took upon itself two more regiments of infantry. Hardly had this been done, when a further Despatch came from India, proposing to send another infantry regiment home from Madras.

86. It seemed to me, in the first instance, that there was some misapprehension as to the opinion of the Government of Madras on this question; but, ultimately, on the 26th November a Despatch was addressed to the Government of India, authorising them to send home this regiment also, if, after full consideration, they thought it right to make the reduction.

87. So far, therefore, from objecting to reduction, or forcing regiments on India, Her Majesty's Government have agreed to take one regiment of cavalry and three regiments of infantry more than had been calculated on for any service except in India.

88. They were led by the demands of the Government of India into forming regiments, with a view to Indian service, which the Government of India, as soon as they were formed, declared to be unnecessary.

89. In respect to four of these regiments, they agreed to take the charge of them on the Imperial finances, and they authorised the reduction of the fifth.

90. It thus appears that, in consequence of the deliberately expressed views of the Government of India, modified though they were from time to time by suggestions and orders from home, all tending to a reduction of force, a charge has been imposed upon the finances of Great Britain or India of five regiments, namely, three of infantry and two of cavalry, more than would have been incurred but for their requirements. Of this charge four-fifths have been assumed by this country, and the Government of India have been authorised to relieve itself of the remaining fifth by reducing one regiment of cavalry.

91. It is unnecessary to do more than refer very briefly to the reduction of the native army.

92. It is impossible to consider this question without reference to the institution or development of the police in India.

93. In forming the police of Madras, Sir Charles Trevelyan stated, as one of the strongest arguments in favour of the scheme, that it would render easy a large reduction of the native army, and similar expectations were held out after the meeting of the Police Committee at Calcutta. Guards and other duties heretofore performed by the soldiery were to be undertaken by the police, and a reduction of the more costly body was to be effected.

94. A large reduction of the native regiments was directed by the Home Government, in a Despatch of October 1859, and subsequent letters. In a



Despatch of March 1861 it was pointed out to your Government that, in spite of these orders, the numbers of the native army and police in Bengal, the North West Provinces, and the Punjab, taken together, were as large as in the preceding year.

95. Considerable delay has taken place in this branch of reduction, and even now, although the police was formed first at Madras, and has been in existence there longer than elsewhere, the reduction of the Madras army has been most unaccountably delayed.

96. Of the manner of effecting this reduction, it is needless to say anything, as far as the native army is concerned.

97. With regard to the mode of effecting the reduction of the European army, Her Majesty's Government has reduced the establishment of the regiments in India to 850 men, and the depôts have been reduced nearly by one-half. It has been directed that the regiments in India which were above the reduced strength now sanctioned should be left to come down to that strength by casualties, or by volunteering to other regiments.

98. I have before referred to the number of recruits actually sent out last summer. Before any were sent out, a calculation was made on the number of men in India according to the last returns from the Horse Guards, and a due allowance was made for casualties. With this allowance, recruits were sent out last summer only to such regiments in India as were below the reduced establishment, or would become so before the arrival of the next body of recruits, and to those regiments only to such an extent as was calculated to keep them up to the reduced strength.

99. The number of men in depôt, who had been recruited in order to keep up the regiments to the larger numbers of the previous establishment, both of the regiments in India and of the depôts at home, far exceeded the number so sent out. They were invited to volunteer for other regiments; but as no provision had been made for this, considerable inconvenience was entailed on the War Department in providing for them.

100. In regard to the time of reduction, intimation has been given to your Government, that Her Majesty's Government will take a regiment from Madras beyond the calculated number, if it should turn out that the Madras Government requires 10 only, instead of 11, but that, as a rule, notice must be given by the Government of India of any proposed reduction of force in time to allow of provision being made in the Estimates for the ensuing year for its reception in this country.

101. Such has been the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government. They have been anxious to provide an adequate force, and not more than an adequate force, for the protection and safety of India. They have been guided in their estimate of the force required for that purpose by the deliberately recorded opinions of the Government of India, modifying those views by consultation with military authorities in this country, and reducing the estimate of force which was received from India. They have met the altered views of the Government of India, not by forcing expenditure on India, but by taking much of it on themselves, and authorising the Government of India to relieve itself of the remainder, if it could do so without detriment to the public service.

102. Before concluding this Despatch, I must observe, that your Government must have known what was the estimate of the force required for India, contained in your Despatch of May 1860, and also that contained in the Despatches of May and June 1861.

103. I presume that you might have known not only the number of regiments, but the number of men present in India in autumn last, as monthly returns of the numbers are made out.

104. You might not know the number of recruits despatched from this country, but you certainly had no reason to suppose that 4,000 were sent, and before writing the Despatch of January 1862, you had the means of knowing the actual number that had arrived in India.

105. It is from your own Despatches, and the returns sent from India, that the incorrectness of the views implied or contained in the statements to which I have

I have referred is demonstrated. I must call your serious attention to the evil of opinions being formed or supported by your Government on insufficient or erroneous data, and still more to the mischief which must arise from such opinions being publicly understood to be entertained by the Government.

106. That such has been the case, is obvious enough, from the reports received from India, and the questions which have been asked in Parliament in consequence of those reports.

107. I shall always be ready to receive any suggestions from your Government with a view to determining the proper force for India, and for reducing the expense in any way. But I have a right to expect that any statement made in this, as indeed in all other matters, shall be based upon certain data, and that before giving or implying any opinion, your Government shall satisfy itself that it is well founded.

108. I must also request, that when opinions or statements of this description are sent to me, they should be accompanied by the grounds in detail on which they are founded.

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 151, dated 14th April 1862.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your letter, No. 17, dated 3d February 1862, communicating copies of your proceedings relative to the amount of military force required for the Madras Presidency.

2. The force, you propose, shall consist of the following :—

<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>
29 Batteries Artillery.	4 Regiments of Cavalry.
2 Regiments Cavalry.	44 " Infantry.
11 " Infantry.	

3. In order to bring the Native Infantry down to the proposed establishment, you have ordered the immediate disbandment of eight regiments, and, though not considering it expedient to declare that this reduction shall be final, you have informed the Madras Government that they are the only reductions of regiments at present contemplated as regards Madras, and that you do not foresee occasion for carrying them further in that Presidency.

4. In your Despatch, No. 228, of the 1st October last, I was informed that the Government of Madras had expressed a desire to be relieved of a second regiment of British infantry, their services not being required in that Presidency; and you proposed, should the reasons for dispensing with the second regiment appear sufficient, to send home another regiment in addition to the 6th foot.

5. It appeared to me, as stated in my Despatch, No. 453,\* of the 26th November 1861, that there was some mistake on this point, but you were informed that, if you still desired to make this further reduction in the establishment of infantry regiments, Her Majesty's Government had determined that one more regiment might be sent home.

6. It appears from your letter now under acknowledgment, that the regiment in question is not to be sent home from Madras, but that 11 regiments are to be maintained in that Presidency.

7. The grounds upon which the withdrawal of one regiment was proposed in the former case do not appear, nor do the reasons for reverting now to the establishment of 11 regiments. It is stated, indeed, that Jaulnah is to be garrisoned by a European regiment, but this regiment was included in the number provided for in the Minute by the Governor of Madras, dated 20th July 1861.

8. With regard to the Native Infantry, you observe, with reference to paragraph 10 of my Despatch, No. 356, of 6th September 1861, that (paragraph 2) 298.

\* Political and other considerations, some financial and others connected with the special qualifications required in local troops, have interfered with the proposal as regards the Nagpore force, the contingent at Hyderabad, and some of the local troops in Central India; and the only substitution of Madras troops which, after much consideration, we have deemed it expedient to make, are at Saugor and Jubbulpore."

9. I learn, however, from your Despatch, No. 193, in the Foreign Department, dated 9th December 1861, and from your letter to the Commissioner of Nagpore, dated the 30th September, copy of which accompanied that Despatch, that while you have not pressed upon the Commissioner the immediate reduction of the Nagpore Irregular Force beyond the limits already laid down, you contemplated its ultimate entire reduction, and the substitution of Madras troops to such an extent as may be found requisite. With this view you have ordered that recruiting for the local regiments of Native Infantry shall be stopped.

10. In the meantime Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the orders which you have given, relative to the reduction of eight native infantry regiments in Madras, and of the amount of force, European and native, which you have fixed for the future military establishment in that Presidency.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Charles Wood.

COPY MILITARY LETTER from India, No. 17, dated 3 February 1862.

In our letter, No. 80, dated 18th May last, in considering the question of the military force required for the Presidency of Fort Saint George, we intimated our opinion (paras. 7-9) that a further reduction of the Madras Native Infantry might possibly be avoided by the employment of portions of it at stations formerly occupied by regiments of the Bengal or Bombay army, and by substituting Madras troops for portions of the Nagpore Force and Hyderabad Contingent, should this be found feasible.

2. Political and other considerations, some financial, others connected with the special qualifications required in local troops, have interfered with the proposal as respects the Nagpore Force, the Contingent at Hyderabad, and some of the local troops in Central India; and the only substitutions of Madras troops which, after much consideration, we have deemed it expedient to make, are at Saugor and Jubbulpore. We have accordingly requested the Government of Fort Saint George to order one regiment of native cavalry and one of native infantry to the former, and one regiment of native infantry to the latter station. The Bengal native troops now located there (one cavalry and three infantry corps), will be available for employment elsewhere.

\* Proceedings for  
Jan. 1862, Nos.  
596 to 601.  
Appendix, No. 19.

3. We now beg to forward copies of the papers noted in the margin,\* relative to the amount of military force required for the Madras Presidency, from which it will be seen that we have informed the Government of Fort Saint George, that the strength of the European force for that Presidency, as fixed by us in communication with Her Majesty's Government, must remain as already ordered, viz.—

29 Batteries of artillery,  
2 Regiments of cavalry, and  
11 Regiments of infantry,

including the regiment now at Jaulnah, which is to be retained there.

4. With respect to the native army, we have informed the Madras Government that no further reduction will be made in the cavalry, now brought down to four regiments; but that, as the requirements of the Madras Presidency are acknowledged to be far below the present strength of its army, and we have been enabled to employ Madras regiments elsewhere only to a very small extent, we have, with a careful consideration of the services on which that army is likely to be

be employed, concluded that eight out of the present 52 infantry regiments, shall be at once disbanded.

5. We have, it will be seen, informed the Madras Government of the course pursued in the recent reductions in Bengal, and left to them the details of the measure: but we have desired that it should be carried out with every consideration for the officers and men of the regiments to be disbanded, and in such a manner, and with such explanations as may serve to show that it is one of the unavoidable results of the reduction of the Indian army to a peace establishment.

6. With this view, we have authorised the continuance of the command and staff allowances heretofore drawn by them to the European officers for six months after their regiments may be finally broken up; and we have invited any suggestions which the Government of Fort Saint George may be able to offer as to their future employment.

7. We have not, however, thought it expedient to accede to the recommendation of the Madras Government, that these reductions should be declared to be final; though we have intimated that they are the only reductions of regiments at present contemplated as regards Madras, and that we do not foresee occasion for carrying them further in that Presidency.

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EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from the Government of India, No. 37, dated  
8 February 1862.

Para. 3. We have also the honour to inform you that, acting on the permission conveyed in your letter, No. 453, dated 26th November last, we intimated to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, our intention to send home without delay Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, now in Fort William, which is the first regiment on the roster for home service; and it has been accordingly arranged that this regiment should be relieved by the 92d Highlanders, which stands next on the roster, the place of the 92d at Benares being taken by a wing of the 1-20th from Gorruckpore.

4. These measures are now being carried out, and the further arrangements for sending the 75th home, will be reported in due course.

# A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1.

Appendix, No. 1.

Enclosures to Military Letter from the Governor General of India,  
dated 5 May 1860.

(No. 2072.)

To Major General *R. J. H. Birch, C.B.*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military  
Department, with the Governor General.

Quartermaster General's Office, Head Quarters,  
Simla, 30 April 1860.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 331, dated the 30th ultimo, requiring the opinion of the Commander in Chief as to the number of European troops of all arms necessary for the safe occupation of the Bengal Presidency, I am desired to draw attention to the reference made in this Department by Letter No. 3863, dated 26 September last, to your address, in which the Commander in Chief solicited certain information as to the extent, organization and duties of the military police corps of the several provinces of the Bengal Presidency, without which the Commander in Chief felt difficulty in submitting for the consideration of Government anything like a definite scheme for the disposition of the troops of all arms, European and native, under his Lordship's orders.

Bengal Proper.

2. Subsequent to that communication, however, arrangements have been proposed and approved of, for the permanent military occupation of portions of the Presidency, and with my letter No. 4459, of date the 22d November 1859, a minute by the chief of the staff, and a schedule of troops deemed necessary for the province of Bengal Proper was submitted; the detailed disposition therein recommended was based on the proposals of the Lieutenant Governor of that Province, a copy of whose letter and its accompaniments was at the same time laid before Government, and your Despatch No. 197, dated 15th December 1859, conveyed the approval of his Excellency the Viceroy to that disposition; the troops have, for the most part, been echeloned accordingly, and all will be completed as soon as practicable. A further requisition has been made by the Honourable the President in Council, for a Company of European Foot Artillery to relieve the naval brigade at Dibrooqurh, and the Commander in Chief will accordingly send a reserve company to Assam when practicable; but the location of this company on that frontier will form the subject of a special representation. Her Majesty's 70th Foot has also since been ordered to be placed as a supernumerary corps at the Presidency.

North Western  
Provinces.

3. A detail of the troops the Commander in Chief deems necessary for the several stations composing the North Western Provinces, was also submitted with my letter No. 1717 of the 4th instant, and is still under Government consideration; but the occupation of certain portions of those provinces had been authoritatively settled, previous to the submission of that general statement, viz., the districts comprising the Saugor and Gwalior commands, and the troops are now located according to the authorised allotment.

Oude.

4. The strength of force for the stations in Oudh has also been decided, and the corps now quartered in that province are in accordance with the proposals contained in my letter No. 4541, dated 28th November 1859, and sanctioned in your office memorandum, No. 131, dated 12th December, it only therefore remains for the Commander in Chief to lay before Government his views in detail for the occupation of the Punjab Provinces; and in order to embody this disposition with the general question referred to in your letter under reply, the Commander in Chief has had drawn out in the accompanying tabular statement a complete return of all the stations under this Presidency, showing the amount of force of all arms he recommends should be maintained in each for their future garrison.

Bengal Presidency.

5. Hereafter, a greater concentration of the present forces within each division may be practicable, and it certainly will be advantageous on all accounts to centralise the troops, and their aggregate number may then probably be reduced, but for the present, it will not, in his Lordship's opinion, be expedient to withdraw from any of the out stations now in established occupation, as barrack buildings of a semi-permanent description have been completed, or are in rapid progress at nearly all of them.

6. From the accompanying statement, it will be seen that it is proposed to maintain the following detail of forces for the occupation of the Bengal Presidency:—

- 40 troops or batteries of European Artillery.
- 17 reserve companies of European Foot Artillery.

10 regiments

- 10 regiments of European Cavalry.
- 43 regiments of European Infantry (includes Eurasian Light Infantry).
- 1 regiment Native Sappers and Miners.
- 2 companies Sebundy Sappers, 28½ (say 29) regiments Irregular Cavalry, 60 regiments Native Infantry, exclusive of Civil Corps, Punjaub Irregular Force, and police, under the Civil Governments; and to provide this force there are now in the Presidency at the Commander in Chief's disposal, exclusive of the corps lately despatched to China :
  - 42 troops, field batteries of European Artillery.
  - 11 reserve companies of European Artillery.
  - 10 regiments of European Cavalry (including the Lahore Light Horse).
  - 38 regiments, Her Majesty's British Infantry.
  - 45 { 6 regiments, Her Majesty's Indian Infantry.
  - 1 regiment, Her Majesty's Eurasian Infantry.
  - 1 regiment of Native Sappers and Miners.
  - 24 regiments of Irregular Cavalry, and 58 regiments of Native Infantry; in this latter, however, are included the three Hindustani regiments, shortly expected back from China, so that if the allotment of troops herewith proposed, be considered by his Excellency the Viceroy sufficient for the safety and requirements of this Presidency, it is shown that two troops or batteries of Field Artillery are in excess of requirements, and the two European Infantry regiments also above the complement, are now in temporary quarters; Her Majesty's 75th at Allahabad, 2d Bengal European Fusileers at Roorkee, and, therefore, this number can certainly be dispensed with; and the Commander in Chief is further of opinion that two more British Infantry regiments may be also spared, making a total of four Infantry regiments, which can be spared from the Presidency next cold weather, one from the Peshawur division, and one from the Hills.

Including Royal Artillery.

7. The deficiency of reserve artillery is a serious requirement, to render that arm efficient for garrison duties, as well as to man the heavy field batteries, it is proposed to locate at the head quarters of most of the divisions of this army; the details and number of these heavy field batteries are now under the consideration of a select committee of artillery officers at Meerut; but meanwhile, the important forts of Agra, Gwalior, Jhansie, Mooltan and Attock, are without the necessary garrison companies; and the Commander in Chief, therefore, would propose that the supernumerary field batteries be reduced, and the artillerymen, thus made available, should be formed into reserve companies for garrison duties.

8. It will be seen that the corps of Irregular Cavalry now at the Commander in Chief's disposal only amount to 24\* regiments, since the absorption of the two regiments of Beatson's Horse, and one regiment of Mayne's Horse into the brigade recently organized as "Mayne's Horse" for civil duties, under the Governor General's agent in Central India; and it is shown in the disposition statement, that the Commander in Chief requires 28 or 29 regiments of Irregular Cavalry for the military duties of the whole Presidency; I am, therefore, to represent that, including the two corps of Sikh Cavalry now employed with the China expedition, three more regiments of Irregular Cavalry are requisite, unless the brigade of Mayne's Horse can, by its location and employment, release the three regiments of Irregular Cavalry now serving in the Gwalior division; and it may be doubted whether seven regiments of Irregular Cavalry are required in that district.

The aggregate number of Native Infantry regiments deemed necessary is 60, and there are (or will be shortly) available 58† regiments for distribution throughout the Presidency; and as there are five regiments now serving with the China force, the strength of this arm may hereafter be reduced by the disbandment of three of the least useful levies; but until the Commander in Chief is furnished with the information adverted to in the first paragraph of this letter relative to the future strength, organization and duties of the military police, his Lordship considers that no further reduction of Native troops under his command can at present be proposed.

9. The force of all arms herein proposed for the Governor General's sanction, will, it is believed, amply provide for the military requirements of the Presidency under present circumstances; but it is most essential that complete and efficient movable columns, such as have been already generally sanctioned, should for some time to come be kept ready for immediate service in every province.

10. If the military police is rendered available for many local duties in aid of the troops, the force now considered necessary for this Presidency may doubtless, under a continuance of the present tranquillity, be hereafter considerably diminished in its details of all arms.

I have, &c.

A. Becher, Colonel,  
Quartermaster General of the Army.

\* I think this number of 24 regiments will be found to be sufficient, with the aid of two regiments which I think may be withdrawn from Gwalior. (signed) *Chyde*.

† Exclusive of two (2) Punjaub regiments, now at the Commander in Chief's disposal.

Appendix, No. 1.

## STRENGTH of the European Force for Bengal, proposed by His Excellency the Governor General.

No.	CORPS.	Number in each.	TOTAL.	
ARTILLERY:				
18	Battalions Local European Artillery - - -	860	11,180	11,180
CAVALRY:				
3	Regiments of Royal Cavalry - - - - -	748	2,229	6,629
10	Regiments of Local European Cavalry - - -	440	4,400	
INFANTRY:				
15	Regiments of British Infantry - - - - -	1,067	16,005	40,005
30	Regiments of Local European Infantry - - -	800	24,000	
GRAND TOTAL - - -				57,814

## ANNUAL COST of the New Bengal Army, as proposed in the Governor General's Memorandum of 1858.

		Rs.	Rs.
1	Regiment Sappers and Miners - - - - -	2,56,267	2,56,267
	Officers of 13 battalions, a brigade of 6 companies each -	23,58,704	
	Head Quarters of 13 battalions - - - - -	2,11,053	92,19,321
12	Troops of Horse Artillery - - - - -	13,96,248	
40	Batteries - - - - -	41,25,800	
26	Reserve Companies - - - - -	11,27,516	
3	Regiments of Queen's Cavalry - - - - -	21,76,077	1,09,35,833
10	Ditto - - European Light Cavalry (390 privates) - -	49,29,364	
18	Ditto - - Irregular Cavalry (500 sowars) - - -	38,30,392	
15	British Infantry (Line) - - - - -	86,00,370	2,44,20,144
30	European Local Infantry (800 rank and file) - - -	1,58,19,774	
20	Native Infantry (700 rank and file) - - - - -	49,50,769	82,45,763
30	Irregular Native Infantry (700 rank and file) - - -	32,94,994	
TOTAL - - -			5,30,77,328

## EUROPEANS, as above:

	Rs.
Artillery - - - - -	92,19,321
Cavalry - - - - -	71,05,441
Infantry - - - - -	2,44,20,144
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 4,07,44,906

Mily. Andr. Genl.'s Office,  
2 September 1859.(signed) J. Hamington, Lt. Coll.  
Dy. Mily. Andr. Genl.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

71

Cost of the Old Bengal Army, replaced by the Army proposed in the Governor General's Minute.

	Annual Cost.		Annual Cost.
	Rs.		Rs.
1 Regiment Sappers and Miners - - - - -	2,56,267	7 Extra Corps * - - - - -	8,79,415
1 " of Artillery - - - - -	53,67,674	3 Local Corps - - - - -	4,77,620
2 " Queen's Cavalry - - - - -	14,50,718	Oude Irregular Force - - - - -	18,22,525
10 " Native Cavalry (Regular) - - - - -	38,59,430	Gwalior Contingent - - - - -	15,87,282
18 " Native Irregular Cavalry - - - - -	32,86,566	United Malwa Contingent - - - - -	3,59,298
15 " British Infantry - - - - -	86,00,370	Kotah Contingent - - - - -	2,07,038
3 Companies European Infantry - - - - -	16,46,988	Bhopal Contingent - - - - -	1,84,379
74 " Native Infantry - - - - -	2,16,77,956		
		TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 5,15,63,354

\* Nusseerce, Sirmoon, Kemaon, Shekawattee, Loodianah, Ferozepore, Khatol-ghilzie.

Notes.—For the portion of the Old Army which is omitted in this Return, see the following —

	Annual Cost.		Annual Cost.
	Rs.		Rs.
Governor General's Body Guard - - - - -	93,534	Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion - - - - -	1,83,547
Nagpore Irregular Force - - - - -	6,04,170	Arracan Battalion - - - - -	1,53,948
Punjab Irregular Force - - - - -	20,01,789	Pegu Battalion - - - - -	1,61,473
4 Regiments of Sikh Infantry - - - - -	5,54,844	Malwah Bheet Corps - - - - -	66,823
Hasara Mountain Train - - - - -	14,217	Meywar ditto - - - - -	1,14,069
Corps of Guides - - - - -	2,18,357	Darjeeling Sebundy Sappers - - - - -	25,337
Calcutta Native Militia - - - - -	1,13,941	Assam Local Artillery - - - - -	25,168
Bhangulpore Hill Rangers - - - - -	67,983	Ditto - Militia - - - - -	14,541
Mhairwarrah Local Battalion - - - - -	86,742	Kookey Levy - - - - -	16,601
1st Assam Light Infantry Battalion - - - - -	2,88,724		
2d Ditto - ditto - - - - -		TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 49,16,788

Military Auditor General's Office,  
9 September 1858.

(signed) J. Hannington, Lieut. Colonel,  
Deputy Military Auditor General.

ANNUAL COST of the New Bengal Army, as proposed by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

No.	REGIMENTS, COMPANIES, &c.	Total of each Battalions, Regiment, &c.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL of each Arm of the Service.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Regiment of Sappers - - - - -	2,56,267		2,56,267			
2	Companies Sebundy Sappers - - - - -			26,267			
10½	Brigades and Battalions Artillery (Officers of 6 Companies each) - - - - -	1,81,438	12 4	19,05,107	1 6	2,82,634	
	Ditto ditto (Head Quarters of) - - - - -	16,234	13 6	3,70,468	13 9		
15	Troops Horse Artillery - - - - -	1,16,354		17,45,319			
25	Batteries Artillery - - - - -	1,03,145		25,78,625			
17	Reserve Companies Artillery - - - - -	43,266		7,37,223			
4	Regiments Queen's Cavalry - - - - -	7,25,359		29,01,436		71,36,729	15 3
6	Ditto European Light Cavalry (390 Ptes.) - - - - -	4,92,938	6 4	29,57,618	6 -		
28	Ditto Irregular Cavalry (500 Sowars) - - - - -	2,12,799	8 10	59,53,387	7 4	59,53,387	7 4
36	Ditto British Infantry (Line) - - - - -	5,73,358		2,06,40,888			
6	Ditto Local Infantry (800 Rank and File) - - - - -	5,27,325	12 9	81,63,954	12 6	2,38,04,842	12 6
18	Ditto Native Infantry (700 Rank and File) - - - - -	2,47,538	7 3	37,13,076	11 6		
45	Ditto Irregular Infantry - (ditto) - - - - -	1,09,833	2 1	49,42,490	2 9	88,55,566	14 3
	GRAND TOTAL - - - - -			Rs. 5,16,97,215	7 4		

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Artillery - - - - -			
Cavalry - - - - -	71,36,729	15	3
Infantry - - - - -	58,69,054	6	-
	2,38,04,842	12	6
TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 3,68,00,627	1	9



STRENGTH of the European Force for Bengal, proposed by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

Number.	CORPS.	Number in each (as proposed by his Excellency the Governor General).	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	Number.	CORPS.	Number in each (present Strength).	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
	<b>ARTILLERY:</b>					<b>ARTILLERY:</b>			
15	Troops Horse Artillery - - - -	114	1,710		15	Troops of Horse Artillery - - - -	114	1,710	
42	Companies Foot Artillery (including 17 Reserve Companies)	83	3,486	5,196	42	Companies of Foot Artillery (17 Reserve Companies included)	83	3,486	5,196
	<b>ENGINEERS:</b>					<b>ENGINEERS:</b>			
	Attached (Non-commissioned Officers) to Regiment of Native Sappers - - - -	-	75	75		Attached (Non-commissioned Officers) to Regiment of Native Sappers - - - -	-	75	75
	<b>CAVALRY:</b>					<b>CAVALRY:</b>			
4	Regiments of Queen's Cavalry - - - -	708	2,832		4	Regiments of Queen's Cavalry - - - -	708	2,832	
6	Ditto - - Local Cavalry (800 privates) - -	464	2,984	5,816	5	Ditto - - Local Cavalry - - - -	818	4,090	
					1	Ditto - - Lahore Light Horse - - - -	175	175	7,097
	<b>INFANTRY:</b>					<b>INFANTRY:</b>			
86	Regiments of British Infantry - - - -	1,070	88,520		86	Regiments of British Infantry - - - -	1,070	88,520	
6	Ditto - - Local Infantry (800 privates) - -	987	5,742		6	Ditto - - Local Infantry - - - -	988	5,928	
1	Ditto - - East Indian Rifles - - - -	300	300	44,562	1	Ditto - - East Indian Rifles - - - -	300	300	44,748
	<b>GRAND TOTAL - - - -</b>			<b>55,449</b>		<b>GRAND TOTAL - - - -</b>			<b>57,116</b>

STRENGTH of the Native Force for Bengal, proposed by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

298.

Number.	CORPS.	Number in each (as proposed by his Excellency the Governor General).	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	Number.	CORPS.	Number in each (present Strength).	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
	<b>ARTILLERY:</b>					<b>ARTILLERY:</b>			
1	Company (Assam Light Infantry) - - -	46	46	46	1	Company (Assam Light Infantry) - - -	46	46	46
	<b>SAPPERS:</b>					<b>SAPPERS:</b>			
1	Regiment of Sappers - - - - -	1,892	1,892	1,598	1	Regiment of Sappers - - - - -	1,892	1,892	1,598
2	Companies Sebundy Sappers - - - -	103	206		2	Companies Sebundy Sappers - - - -	103	206	
	<b>CAVALRY:</b>					<b>CAVALRY:</b>			
28	Regiments of Irregular Cavalry (500 sowars) -	564	15,792	15,792	28	Regiments of Irregular Cavalry - - -	484	13,552	13,552
	<b>INFANTRY:</b>					<b>INFANTRY:</b>			
15	Regiments of Native Infantry (Line at 700 Rank and File) - - - - -	770	11,550	45,570	15	Regiments of Native Infantry (Line) - - -	860	12,900	44,940
45	Regiments of Irregular Infantry (700 Rank and File) - - - - -	753	84,020		45	Ditto - - Irregular Infantry - - - -	712	82,040	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> - - -			<b>63,008</b>		<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> - - -			<b>80,136</b>

K

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

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STATEMENT showing the Number of Officers required for the various Regular and Irregular Regiments, Civil and Political Employ, &c. in the Bengal Presidency.

REQUIRED FOR	Number of Officers.
10½ Brigades and Battalions Artillery - - - - -	348
Engineers - - - - -	135
1 Regiment of Sappers - - - - -	12
5 Ditto of European Cavalry - - - - -	225
6 Ditto - ditto Infantry - - - - -	306
15 Ditto - Native Infantry (Line) - - - - -	390
28 Ditto - Irregular Cavalry* - - - - -	168
45 Ditto - ditto Infantry* - - - - -	270
1 Ditto - Lahore Light Horse* - - - - -	5
1 Ditto - East Indian Rifles* - - - - -	6
TOTAL Number required for Regiments Officered from Corps in Bengal Presidency - - - - - }	1,865
Staff of the Punjab Force† - - - - -	3
3 Batteries of Artillery (Punjab Force)† - - - - -	9
1 Corps of Guides† - - - - -	5
5 Cavalry Regiments (Punjab Force)† - - - - -	20
11 Infantry Regiments (Punjab Force) - - - - -	44
Civil and Political Staff† - - - - -	140
Nagpore Irregular Force - - - - -	14
TOTAL - - - - -	235

*N.B.* The above allows for only 6 European regiments (the present number) of the Local Service; any increase in them will require a proportionate number of officers. The requirements of the Military Police also are not allowed for, as its strength, &c. are not yet known.

\* Officers of the British army are eligible for appointment to these corps.

† Officers of either of the three Presidencies are eligible for these appointments.

COMPARATIVE COST of the SCHEMES for the New Army of Bengal proposed by his Excellency the Governor General and the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

DETAIL	Proposed by the Governor General.	Proposed by the Commander in Chief.	Excess on the Governor General's Proposal.	Excess on the Commander in Chief's Proposal.	Cost of the Excess, at	Excess in Cost on Governor General's Scheme.	Excess in Cost on Commander in Chief's Scheme.	Difference in each Branch.	
<b>ARTILLERY:</b>									
Battalion and Brigades of Artillery (Officers of)	- - 18 - -	- - - 10½ - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> each.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Battalion and Brigades of Artillery (Head Quarters of)	- - 18 - -	- - - 10½ - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,81,488	4,59,595	-	-	
Troops Horse Artillery	- - 12 - -	- - - 15 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	16,234	40,585	-	-	
Batteries	- - 40 - -	- - - 25 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,16,364	-	3,49,062	-	
Reserve Company	- - 26 - -	- - - 17 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,08,145	15,47,175	-	-	
					48,866	8,90,294	-	-	
					<b>TOTAL ARTILLERY</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>24,31,649</b>	<b>3,49,062</b>	<b>20,82,587</b>
Queen's Cavalry Regiments	- - 8 - -	- - - 4 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	7,26,359	-	7,26,359	
Local European Cavalry Regiments	Men. Men. 10 of 464 = 4,640	Men. Men. Regs. Men. 5 at 818 = 4,090 Lahore L. H. 175 } 4,265 = 9½ at 464 each	- - - - -	- - - - -	½	4,92,936	3,94,848	-	
Native Irregular Cavalry Regiments	18 of 564 = 10,152	28 of - 484 = 13,552 = 24 of 564 each	- - - - -	- - - - -	6	2,12,799	-	12,76,794	
					<b>TOTAL CAVALRY</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>8,94,848</b>	<b>20,02,153</b>	<b>16,07,805</b>
British Infantry (Line) Regiments	- - 15 - -	- - - 36 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	21	5,78,358	-	1,20,40,518	
British Infantry (Local) Regiments	Men. Men. 30 of 957 = 28,710	Men. Men. Regs. Men. 6 European of 988 } 6,228 = 6½ of 957 each 1 Eurasian - 300 }	- - - - -	- - - - -	23½	5,27,325	1,23,92,137	-	
Native Infantry (Line) Regiments	*20 at 730 = 15,400	15 of - 660 = 12,900 = 16½ of 770 each	- - - - -	- - - - -	3½	2,47,588	8,04,498	-	
Native Infantry (Irregular) Regiments	36 at 756 = 22,680	45 of - 712 = 32,400 = 42½ of 756 each	- - - - -	- - - - -	12½	1,09,833	-	18,61,929	
					<b>Rs.</b>	<b>1,81,96,635</b>	<b>1,34,02,447</b>	<b>2,05,812</b>	
					<b>Rs.</b>	<b>1,60,22,682</b>	<b>1,57,53,662</b>	<b>2,68,970</b>	

\* The Reduction of these 20 Native Infantry Line Regiments to 15, as proposed by the Governor General, reduces the cost of his Excellency's scheme to 1,47,84,942 Co.'s rupees, or 9,66,720 rupees less than that of the Commander in Chief's scheme.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

STATEMENT of Troops recommended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the future occupation of the Bengal Presidency.  
 Quarter Master General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, 25 April 1860.

PROVINCES.—STATIONS.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.				POLICE.		REMARKS.
	Troop or Battery of Artillery.	Reserve Companies Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Bengal Proper:											
Calcutta, Fort William, and Allypore.	-	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	( <sup>1</sup> ) And the Royal Artillery Depôt to stand in lieu of a second company.
Dum Dum - - -	1	depôt	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	1 <sup>(3)</sup>	-	-	-	detach. ( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> ) Lahore Light Horse. ( <sup>3</sup> ) Provisional Battalion. ( <sup>4</sup> ) From Barrackpore.
Barrackpore - - -	½	-	-	1 and (depôt)	-	-	-	2 <sup>(5)</sup>	-	-	( <sup>5</sup> ) Detachments to Dum Dum, Chinsurah and Raneeungee.
Berhampore - - -	½	-	-	3 cos. ( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	1 squad.	½	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> ) From Dinapore.
Raneegunge - - -	-	-	-	3 cos. ( <sup>7</sup> )	-	-	1 squad.	½	-	-	( <sup>7</sup> ) To be withdrawn, and replaced by three companies of the Eurasian Regiment.
Dacca - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	½	-	-	
Julpigoree - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	detach.	½	-	-	( <sup>8</sup> ) With 13 companies.
Assam - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1 ( <sup>9</sup> )	-	2	-	-	( <sup>9</sup> ) Eurasian Regiment.
Cherra Poonjee Sylhet -	-	-	-	1 ( <sup>9</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Arracan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Darjeeling - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2 cos. ( <sup>10</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>10</sup> ) Sebundy Sappers. Convalescent Depôt for Bengal on a more extended scale than it has hitherto been, so as to take 100 men from each regiment in Bengal and Behar, if the barracks are made suitable.
Sumbulpoore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Dorundah - - - - -	-	-	-	2 cos. ( <sup>11</sup> )	-	-	1 ( <sup>12</sup> )	1	-	-	( <sup>11</sup> ) From Hazareebagh. ( <sup>12</sup> ) Ramgurh Cavalry.
Furreedpoore ( <sup>13</sup> ) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	½	-	-	( <sup>13</sup> ) Kamroop levy divided between this station and Dacca.
Dinapore - - - - -	1	-	-	2 ( <sup>14</sup> )	-	-	½	1	-	-	( <sup>14</sup> ) Giving detachments to Berhampore, Dacca, and Patna.
Churparum and Tirhoot Districts.	-	To be left to police.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dehrer - - - - -	-	-	-	1 ( <sup>15</sup> )	-	-	½	½	-	-	( <sup>15</sup> ) This regiment should detach a wing to Ghazeepoore.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

298.

Hazareebagh	detail 2 guns <sup>(1)</sup>			1 <sup>(2)</sup>			1 troop <sup>(3)</sup>									(1) Post guns. (2) Giving detachment to Dorundah. (3) From Dorundah.
Bhagulpoor								1								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 and 2 post guns</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2 cos.<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>								(4) Lahore Light Horse. (5) Sebundy Sappers.
<b>Oudh :</b>																
Lucknow	2	1	1	2			1	1								
Seeta-poor	1			1			1	1								
Roy Bareilly	1						1	1								
Sultanpoor				3 cos. <sup>(6)</sup>												(6) From Roy Bareilly.
Fyzabad	1			1			1	1								
Buraitch							1	1								
Gondah	1			1			1	1								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>								
<b>North Western Provinces :</b>																
Benares, Secrole, Raj Ghat and Sultanpoor.	1	1		1			1 <sup>(7)</sup>	1 <sup>(8)</sup>								(7) At Sultanpoor. (8) Detachment to Ghazépoor Dis- trict.
Juanpoor								1								
Azimgurh				2 cos. <sup>(9)</sup>				1								(9) And post guns with European Infantry.
Ghazépoor District and Segowlee.			1				1 <sup>(10)</sup>	detach.								(10) At Segowlee.
Gorruckpoor District	1			1 <sup>(11)</sup>			1 squad. <sup>(12)</sup>	1								(11) Giving two companies to Azim- gurh.
Allahabad	1	1		1 1/2 <sup>(13)</sup>			detach. <sup>(14)</sup>	1								(12) From Segowlee. (13) The remaining wing at Orsie. (14) One troop from Cawnpoor.
Cawnpoor	1		1	1			1 <sup>(15)</sup>	1 <sup>(16)</sup>								(15) Giving detachments to Etawah. (16) From Agra.
Futtehgurh	1			1 1/2 <sup>(17)</sup>			1 squad.	1 <sup>(18)</sup>								(17) Giving detach. at Mynpoorey. (18) From Futtehgurh.
Mynpoorey								2 cos. <sup>(19)</sup>								(19) From Hameerpoor.
Calpee								detach. <sup>(20)</sup>								(20) From Hameerpoor.
Orsie				5 cos.				hd. qrs. 1 reg. detach.								
Hameerpoor								hd. qrs. 1 reg. detach.								
Jaloun								1 squad. <sup>(21)</sup>								(21) From Cawnpoor.
Etawah								1								
Bandah								1								
Nowgong	2 guns			3 cos.				1								
Nagode	hd. qrs. 4 guns			3 cos.				1 <sup>(22)</sup>								(22) Giving one squadron to Jubbul- poor.
Saugor	1	1		hd. qrs. 7 cos.				1								

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

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STATEMENT of Troops recommended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief for the future Occupation of the Bengal Presidency—*continued.*

PROVINCES.—STATIONS.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.				POLICE.		REMARKS.
	Troop or Battery of Artillery.	Reserve Companies Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
<i>North Western Provinces—continued.</i>											
Jubbulpoor	1	-	-	hd qurs., 7 cos.	-	-	1 squad. <sup>(1)</sup>	1	-	-	<sup>(1)</sup> From Nagode.
Gwalior	2	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	-	1½	1 co.	-	1	2	-	-	<sup>(2)</sup> For fort and heavy battery.
Seepree	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2 cos.	-	-	-
Goonah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 cos.	-	-	-
Seronge	-	-	-	-	-	-	½	½	-	-	-
Jhansee	1	1 <sup>(4)</sup>	-	½	-	-	1	1½	-	-	<sup>(4)</sup> Heavy battery.
Lullutpoor	-	-	-	2 cos. <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>(4)</sup> From Gwalior temporarily for the sake of barracks.
Agra	1	1	-	1½ <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	<sup>(4)</sup> If the arsenal from Delhi is established here. The other half regiment to Futteghur.
Muttra	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meerut	2	Recruit depôt.	1	1	-	-	½	1	-	-	-
Roorkee	-	Head quarters, sappers and miners				-	-	-	-	-	The Bengal Eurasian regiment is now at this place.
Deyrah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Landour	-	Convalescents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bareilly	1	1 <sup>(4)</sup>	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	<sup>(4)</sup> Heavy field battery.
Shajehanpoor	½	-	-	½	-	-	½	1	-	-	-
Moradabad	½	-	-	½	-	-	½	1	-	-	-
Nynee Lall	-	Convalescents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almorah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<sup>(7)</sup> From Almorah.
Loohooghat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	detach. <sup>(8)</sup>	-	-	<sup>(8)</sup> From Almorah.
Petorahgurh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	detach. <sup>(8)</sup>	-	-	-
TOTAL	16	7	4	14	hd. qurs., 1 regt.	-	12	25	-	-	-
<i>Punjab:</i>											
Delhi	1	1	-	1	1 co.	-	½	1	-	-	-
Umballa	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kussowlee	-	Convalescent depôt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dugshai	-	-	-	1 and convalescent depôt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subathoo	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juttogh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	½ <sup>(9)</sup>	-	-	<sup>(9)</sup> Goorkhahs.
Phillor	-	-	-	2 cos. <sup>(10)</sup>	-	-	-	detach. <sup>(10)</sup>	-	-	<sup>(10)</sup> From Jullundur.
Jullundur	1	-	-	1 <sup>(11)</sup>	-	-	1	1 <sup>(12)</sup>	-	-	<sup>(11)</sup> Furnishing two cos. to Phillor. <sup>(12)</sup> Detachment for Phillor.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

298.	Noorpoor	-	-	-	2 cos. (1)	-	-	-	wing (2)	-	police.	(1) From Sealkote.
	Kangra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2) Goorkahs.
	Dhurmsala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3) From Umritsir.
	Goordaspoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	police	(4) Giving one troop to Goordaspoor.
	Umritsir and Govindgurh	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	(5) From Lahore or Umritsir.
	Ferozpoor	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	(6) To furnish a troop to Ferozpoor.
	Lahore	2	1	1	1 1/2	-	-	-	2	-	-	
	Mooltan	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	Sealkote	-	-	1	1 (7)	-	-	-	1	-	-	(7) Furnishing two companies to Kangra.
	Asnee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dera Ghazee Khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dera Ishmailkhan	-	-	-	1 co. (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8) From Rawul Pindee.
	Bunnoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Jhelum	-	-	-	2 cos. (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9) From Rawul Pindee, as a temporary arrangement.
	Rawul Pindee	2	-	-	2 (11)	-	-	1	1	-	-	(10) From Sealkote.
	Murree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11) Giving one company to Dera Ishmailkhan and two companies to Jhelum (the latter temporarily).
	Hazarah	-	-	-	1 co. (12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12) From Rawul Pindee, temporarily.
	Shumshabad	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	Campbellpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be abandoned.
	Attock	-	1	-	2 cos. (13)	1 co.	-	-	2 cos. (14)	-	-	(13) From Nowshera.
	Nowshera	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14) From Shumshabad.
	Kohat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Peshawur	3	1	-	2	1 co.	-	2 (15)	2	-	-	(15) Furnishing the Doaba out-posts.
	Doaba Out-posts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
	TOTAL	15	7	4	15	3 cos.	-	8 1/2	16	-	-	

A B S T R A C T.

Total of Bengal Proper	3 and 2 post guns	2	1	8	2 cos. (16)	1	3	14	-	-	(16) Sebundy sappers.
" of Oudh	6	1	1	6	-	-	5	5	-	-	
" of N. W. Provinces	10	7	4	14	hd. qrs.	-	12	25	-	-	
" of Punjab	15	7	4	15	1 regt.	-	8 1/2	16	-	-	
GRAND TOTAL	40 and 2 post guns	17	10	43	3 cos.	-	28 1/2	60	-	-	
					1 regt and 2 cos.	1					



Appendix, No. 1. At the present time the strength of Troops of all arms serving in the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of the China force, is,—

Troops or batteries of artillery, Royal and Bengal	42	
Reserve companies - - - - -	11	
European cavalry :		
Her Majesty's British and Indian - - -	10	includes the Lahore Light Horse.
Her Majesty's British infantry - - -	38	regiments.
Ditto - - Indian ditto - - -	6	"
Ditto - - Eurasian ditto - - -	1	"
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>regiments.</b>
Sappers and Miners - - - - -	1	regiment.
Irregular horse - - - - -	24	regiments.
Native infantry - - - - -	60	Includes three Hindoostani regiments coming from China, and two Punjab corps at Commander in Chief's disposal.

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Appendix, No. 2.

Appendix, No. 2. Enclosure to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated 8 October 1860, No. 265.

(No. 1918 of 1860.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Pro. June 1860,  
No. 242.

WITH reference to my letter, No. 1634, of 5th instant, I am desired to communicate the accompanying copy of a letter from the Quartermaster General, No. 7, of 22d May, and to express the concurrence of his Excellency the Governor in Council therein.

Bombay Castle, 26 May 1860.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. F. Marriott*, Captain,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

(No. 7.)

From the Quartermaster General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government.—Military Department.

Sir,

HAVING submitted Government Resolution, No. 1633, dated 5th instant, to his Excellency Lieutenant General, Sir W. Mansfield, I am desired to inform Government, that Sir William is under the impression that the first regiment of dragoons on the roster to return home, is the 6th Carabiniers now at Meerut. His Excellency would therefore suggest the expediency of soliciting orders from the Supreme Government as to the march of 3d Dragoon Guards after the monsoon, as he is aware that the Home authorities view with great disinclination the return of a regiment from foreign service before others which have a prior claim.

If his Excellency in Council has no objection to entertain the suggestion, the Commander in Chief would recommend, subject to the approval of the Supreme Government, that the 3d Dragoon Guards should march to Meerut, where it would obtain re-mounts from the Carabiniers, if it should be determined to send the latter home.

Head Quarters, Matheran,  
22 May 1860.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. Phayre*, Lieut. Col.,  
Quartermaster General.

(True copy.)  
(signed) *W. F. Marriott*, Captain,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

---

(No. 416.)

(4021 of 1860)

Appendix, No. 2.

To the Quartermaster General of the Army.—Military Department, No. 243.

Sir,  
 In transmitting to you copies of the documents as per margin, on the subject of the return to England of one of the dragoon regiments now in India, I am directed to request that his Excellency the Commander in Chief may be moved to favour Government with an expression of his views on the question.

Letter from Acting Secretary to Government at Bombay, No. 1634, dated 5 May 1860.  
 Letter to ditto in reply, No. 1438, dated 30 May 1860.  
 Letter, with annexment, from the Acting Secretary to Government at Bombay, No. 1918, dated 29 May 1860.

I am, &c.  
 (signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,  
 Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
 Council Chamber, Fort William,  
 9 June 1860.

(No. 4021 of 1860.)

From Major *Huntly Garden*, Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army to the Secretary to Government of India.—Military Department.

Sir,  
 11 July 1860. No. 828.  
 In reply to your letter, No. 416, dated 9th ultimo, and enclosures relative to the return of a European cavalry regiment to Europe, and the transfer of Her Majesty's 3d Dragoon Guards from Bombay to this Presidency, as suggested by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, I am desired by Sir Hugh Rose to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that when his Excellency was Commander in Chief in Bombay, the 3d Dragoon Guards were very sickly, out of order and badly horsed, and as they had been detached ever since they arrived in India, nearly three years ago, his Excellency was desirous to concentrate them at Kirkee (near Poonah), which is a good cavalry station, and very healthy.

2. For these reasons, and because the Bombay Government wished to reduce their military expenditure by sending home the 3d Dragoon Guards, a heavy regiment, unsuited for service in India, the Bombay Government consented to have the corps brought down to Kirkee, in order that they might be ready to embark.

3. His Excellency's intention was to have thus concentrated the 3d Dragoon Guards, and to have detached the 6th (Immskillen) Dragoons in their stead, as the latter have remained at Kirkee since they reached India, and are, moreover, in good health and order.

4. Under these circumstances, and as it is not the turn of the 3d Dragoon Guards on the roster to go home, his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose thinks it would be better for the service, and more just to the regiment, that it should be concentrated according to the original plan at Kirkee there to recover their health and order, than in their present unfavourable state to make the immense march to Meerut.

5. Sir Hugh Rose would therefore propose that if the 6th Dragoon Guards now at Meerut are to go home, of which he has as yet received no intimation, they should be relieved by the 8th Hussars now in Rajpootana, he believes; a corps which is in excellent order, and would stand a long march much better than the 3d Dragoon Guards. The 8th, moreover, has seen very hard service, been much detached, and done good work in the field, and has not had a good quarter for a long time. His Excellency considers therefore it would be just to concentrate them at so favourite a station as Meerut.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *Huntly Garden*, Major,  
 Offg. Depy. Quarterm. Genl. of the Army,  
 Quartermaster General's Office,  
 Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4 July 1860.

(No. 1279.)

From Major General Sir *R. J. H. Birch*, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Acting Secretary to Government of Bombay.—Military Department.

Sir,  
 With reference to your letter, No. 1918, of the 26th May last, I am desired to transmit to you, for the information of the Government of Bombay, copy of a letter from the Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, No. 4921, of the 4th instant, on the subject of the proposed transfer of the 3d Dragoon Guards to Bengal, and to observe that Her Majesty's Government has been referred to, to decide what regiment of cavalry from those now serving in India shall be sent home; and that in the opinion of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, it is necessary to await the reply before any move is directed.

I am, &c.  
 (signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
 Secy. to Govt. of India,  
 Council Chamber, Fort William,  
 31 July 1860.

Appendix, No. 2.

(No. 1280.)

No. 830.

From Major General Sir *R. J. H. Birch*, к. с. в., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army.—Military Department.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 4021, of the 4th instant, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that Her Majesty's Government has been referred to, to decide what regiment of cavalry from among those serving in India shall be sent home; and that it is necessary, in the opinion of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, to await the reply before any move is directed. The Bombay Government has been communicated with to this effect.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, Fort William,  
31 July 1860.

(No. 136.)

Pro. Sept. 1860.  
No. 366.

Copy of Service Message by Electric Telegraph from Poona, from Secretary *Marriott*, to Calcutta, to Secretary *Birch*.

REASONS explained by letter this day make it desirable that 3d Dragoon Guards, if any, should be transferred to Bengal Presidency, as ordered by Sir Charles Wood. But as a regiment is not to go home in consequence, can you accommodate another cavalry regiment in Bengal Presidency?

(signed) *Henry Wood*,  
In charge.

Calcutta, Electric Telegraph Department,  
3 September 1860.

(No. 159.)

No. 360.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, dated 5 September 1860.—Military Department.

Sir,

In transmitting copy of a letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, No. 291 of the 2d August 1860, intimating that it has been decided by Her Majesty's Government to retain in India all the British cavalry regiments now serving in this country, and requesting that arrangements may be made to transfer from Bombay to Bengal, one of the regiments no longer required in the former Presidency, I am desired, with reference to your letter, No. 4021, of the 4th of July last, to request that his Excellency the Commander in Chief may be moved to favour Government with information as early as may be practicable in regard to the accommodation available in this Presidency, for an additional regiment of British cavalry.

The Government of Bombay, to whom the decision of Her Majesty's Government was communicated direct by the Secretary of State, has also made inquiries on this point by telegram; but the question of which particular dragoon regiment it may be best to bring into Bengal will form the subject of subsequent consideration. The present question relates solely to the question whether or not there is available accommodation for an additional corps of British cavalry.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, Fort William,  
5 September 1860.

(No. 11.)

From Colonel *A. Becher*, Quartermaster General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 78 C, dated Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25 September 1860).

In reply to your letter No. 159, dated 5th instant, I am desired to inform you that there is not in this Presidency any available cavalry quarters, or even a spare set of permanent infantry barracks which could conveniently be allotted to a dragoon regiment, if transferred from the Bombay Presidency. But if the Government of India desire to add another British dragoon regiment to the cavalry strength in Bengal, the Commander in Chief has little doubt, in the arrangements likely to result from the re-organization of the Local Indian Army and the relief movements, that measures could be adopted for affording shelter for such a regiment.

2. Roorkee, a healthy and conveniently placed station, may be rendered available (and with slight additions suitable) if it should not be the intention of Government to send home any of Her Majesty's British infantry corps this coming winter.

3. I am

3. I am instructed by Sir H. Rose to observe, that the weakly state of Her Majesty's 37th regiment indicates a state of organic sickness which renders it desirable, that the regiment should go home, and its removal would obviate difficulty on the score of accommodation for a dragoon regiment.

4. The Commander in Chief will be glad to be favoured with the views of Government, relative to the chances of sending the 37th regiment to England before next hot season.

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(No. 12.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster General of the Army (No. 19, dated Fort William, 1 October 1860).

HAVING laid before the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, your letter No. 78 C, dated the 25th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the Governor General in Council has not determined on sending home any infantry regiment during the ensuing cold season. At present it appears to his Excellency in Council to be very inexpedient to send British troops away from India; but it is possible that the reasons which make it inexpedient may cease to exist before the season suitable for the shipment of troops for England has passed away.

With regard to Her Majesty's 37th Foot, the Commander in Chief's representation of the sickly state of that regiment will be borne in mind. But the corps having been recently moved to Hazareebaugh, from the climate of which place some improvement may be looked for in the health of the men, the Governor General in Council begs to be favoured with a further report of the state of the regiment as the change of season advances, in order that it may be decided, about the beginning of the new year, whether or not to send the 37th to England.

Regarding the proposed transfer of a regiment of dragoons from Bombay to Bengal, the Governor General in Council will make a further communication to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

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(No. 57.)

From Captain *W. F. Marriott*, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, to Major General *R. J. H. Birch*, K. C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 3094, dated Bombay Castle, 3 September 1860).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1279, of 31st July, on the subject of the proposed transfer of the 3d Dragoon Guards to the Bengal Presidency, and to append copy of a letter, No. 2115, of 22d August, from the Quartermaster General, on the subject.

2. This Government, in a Despatch, No. 58, of 7th July last, recommended that the families of the 3d Dragoon Guards should be sent to Calcutta.

3. This circumstance and the other important considerations mentioned in the Quartermaster General's letter, seem to render it desirable that the 3d Dragoon Guards, if any, should be selected for transfer. But since the receipt of your letter and of the Quartermaster General's letter, this Government has received Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, No. 128, of 2d August last, which directs the transfer of one regiment of British cavalry to the Bengal Presidency, without the withdrawal of a regiment to England.

4. The Governor in Council thinks it very probable that the difficulty of accommodating another cavalry regiment in the Bengal Presidency may be very great.

5. The Governor in Council therefore solicits early instructions, and begs that if it shall be decided to retain the regiment here, because it cannot be accommodated in the Bengal Presidency, the cost thereof may nevertheless not be debited to this Presidency.

6. Early decision is of great importance, because of the approach of the season for effecting the reliefs.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *R. Phayre*, Quartermaster General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department (No. 2115, dated Head Quarters, Poona, 22 August 1860).

I AM desired by the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the resolution of Government (No. 2895), dated 16th instant, regarding the proposed transfer of the 3d Dragoon Guards to the Presidency of Bengal, and giving cover to a letter from Sir R. J. H. Birch, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

2. In reply to the query put in the resolution, Sir W. Mansfield desires to say that, in total ignorance of any wish on the part of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in 298.

2. India about the matter, his proposal to execute no relief between Kirkee and the Mhow division, as regards British cavalry this year, was in order to save the great expense entailed by the operation; the 8th Hussars being reported to be in a very good state of health, and therefore not requiring a change. The economy, under present circumstances, for the current financial year, seems to be important, considering the repeated injunctions his Excellency has received to save the Treasury by all means in his power. This being the case, seeing that the Bombay Government wished to reduce its strength by one cavalry regiment, the most convenient and the most economical mode of effecting that object appeared to be the march of the 3d Dragoon Guards, which was accordingly recommended.
3. The head quarters and two squadrons of the 3d Dragoon Guards are now at Mhow, or nearly half-way to Agra, and, if deemed desirable, would proceed northward without relief, the remaining squadrons following at leisure. On the other hand, if it be determined to send the 8th Hussars to the north, on being relieved by the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, the 3d Dragoon Guards coming to Kirkee, the Presidency of Bombay will be left without European cavalry; excepting the two squadrons of the 3d Dragoon Guards now at Nuggur and Kirkee, for some months. It is for the Government to decide if this may be considered expedient during the coming season. It will be recollected that before all the 8th Hussars can move from the stations they now occupy, the relieving squadrons must actually reach Neemuch and Nusseerabad.
4. His Excellency begs the Government to bear in mind that when he mentioned the probable movement of the 6th Carabineers from Meerut, he merely alluded to the fact of that regiment being the oldest cavalry corps in India, and therefore that, if one of Her Majesty's cavalry regiments were to be removed from the Indian establishment, his Royal Highness would probably desire that the lot should fall according to roster. This was urged as a reason for the improbability of any cavalry regiment now on the Bombay establishment being ordered to England.
5. Excepting the question of expense, and the doubt about denuding the Bombay Presidency of European cavalry during the ensuing cold season, which can only be determined by Government, his Excellency is aware of no reason why the wishes of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India should not be carried into effect, the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons and the 8th Hussars being alike in high order.
6. On reflection, however, it seems there may be another cause for hesitation. The Government have, it is believed, moved the Secretary of State for India to cause the families of the 3d Dragoon Guards to be sent to Calcutta, in anticipation of the transfer of that regiment to the Presidency of Bengal.

(No. 58.)

MINUTE by his Excellency the Governor General of India (dated Fort William, 30 September 1860).

*English Cavalry.*—For seven or eight months the Government of India has been reckoning confidently upon effecting a reduction of the English cavalry in India by at least one regiment, in the course of the approaching cold season.

At one time I thought it possible that two regiments might be spared, one from Bombay and one from Bengal, but this has been precluded by subsequent events: by the abandonment in England of the scheme for raising five local European regiments for Bengal, and by the fact that the first pressure of the new taxes will not, owing to delays that have taken place, have passed away at so early a date as was at first expected.

Both these reasons tell upon reduction in Bengal, and make it inexpedient to withdraw an English cavalry regiment from that Presidency; but the first of them has no application to Bombay, which, unlike Bengal, is stronger in native cavalry, besides being very much stronger in English cavalry than it was before the mutinies, and has no dissolved cavalry to replace.

The Governor of Bombay therefore has very properly adhered to the proposal made by Lord Elphinstone in April, that a regiment of English cavalry shall be withdrawn from Bombay.

This proposal is assented to by the Home Government; but it is ordered by them that the regiments withdrawn shall go to Bengal, and remain there, in addition to the four regiments already in that Presidency.

I hope that this order will be cancelled.

The reason given for it is the probability that in asking that an English cavalry regiment should be withdrawn from India, the Government of India calculated on having a much larger force of local European cavalry in Bengal than will now exist.

This is true. I suggested, in 1858, that the future establishment of local European cavalry for Bengal should be fixed at 10 regiments of 440 sabres each (instead of five regiments of 818 sabres each, as was then contemplated in England), and that three regiments of cavalry from the English army (we have now four) should be retained there "for the present"; that is, whilst the local cavalry were being formed and trained. I wished to see a force of European cavalry of from 4,000 to 5,000 men fixedly allotted to Bengal; but I had no desire to see that force augmented permanently by 2,000 more, which

which would be about the aggregate strength of three regiments of cavalry of the English army on their Indian scale. Appendix, No. 2.

I thought then, and I still think, that about 4,000 European cavalry would suffice for Bengal. I was sure, even speaking in 1858, that from 4,000 to 4,500 would be abundantly sufficient, and would put us on the safe side.

No how do we stand as to numbers in Bengal, at present?

The five new regiments of local European cavalry have reached an aggregate strength of about 1,300.

The four regiments of the English army are of an aggregate strength of 2,380,\* without counting non-commissioned officers.

* Queen's Bays	-	-	582
Carbineers	-	-	575
7th Dragoon Guards	-	-	574
7th Hussars	-	-	649

On the whole we have 3,680 English sabres. But the regiments of the English army are considerably short of their Indian complement. When each of these regiments shall be raised to the usual Indian strength of 660 sabres, we shall have a force, in the whole, of 3,940 sabres, and if Her Majesty's Government will allow the five local regiments to be consolidated into three, we shall possess that force, of close upon 4,000 sabres in shape of seven regiments, of which four will be perfectly trained corps.

This being so, and informed as we have been, that the drafts for all the British cavalry regiments now serving in India are proceeding from England as usual, I would earnestly request Her Majesty's Government not to require that another regiment should come into Bengal at an addition of about 60,000*l.* a year to the military expenditure of this Presidency.

We do not want this augmentation of strength. The existing regiments in Bengal will, as I have shown, come close up to the mark of our requirements, without any such addition.

We shall have great difficulty in finding quarters for another entire regiment of cavalry. No cavalry barracks capable of holding it exist. The Quartermaster General has reported, that the best accommodation will be in the unfinished infantry barracks at Roorkee; a spot where it will be utterly useless, as it will be within 60 miles of the cavalry station of Meerut, and not much further from that of Umballa, with the Himalayas overhanging it on two sides.

The finances of India, as Her Majesty's Government are well aware, need every relief that is possible. Our best endeavours to effect this will be of little avail, if we may not reckon upon being allowed to send home troops which are in excess of our wants, and of the intended return of which timely notice has been furnished. The Governor General in Council has been strongly enjoined to diminish the cost of the army in India to the utmost, and specifically to dispense with such part of its English force as may not be necessary to the safety of the country. It may therefore be fairly expected that no reductions of any kind will fail to receive the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. I believe that the return of infantry regiments would be more convenient in England than that of cavalry; and Her Majesty's Government may be sure that infantry shall be sent back as fast as they can be spared, with a due regard to the state of things in India, and to possible demands from China; but meanwhile, I beg that cavalry may not be rejected, and that upon our receiving into Bengal the regiment of that arm which is no longer wanted in Bombay, the senior cavalry regiment in Bengal may return to England.

I suggest this arrangement, in order that everything may be done fairly towards the several regiments, and according to usual rule. There will be plenty of time to carry it out, if Her Majesty's Government will favour me with an early answer; but if it be preferred that a regiment should proceed straight from Bombay to England, I have nothing to say against it.

I will not mix up with the present question, how to dispose of the superfluous regiment in Bombay; the more general subject of the organization of the English cavalry regiments which are to come out for service in India; but it is one to which I propose to call the attention of the Secretary of State very shortly. All that I desire to say upon this point now is, that assuming 4,000 English cavalry to be about the aggregate force required for Bengal, I by no means recommend as a permanent arrangement that it should be comprised in seven regiments, of which four should be of the great strength of nearly 700 sabres each, with the largely increased establishment of officers which is now given to regiments of English cavalry in India. I am sure that a more economical, and, for Indian purposes, more efficient division of a gross total of 4,000 sabres can be made.

(No. 59.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir *H. B. E. Frere*, K. C. B., concurred in by the Honourable *C. Beadon* (dated Fort William, 2 October 1860).

I ENTIRELY agree with his Excellency the Governor General, and should be inclined to go much further in urging a reduction of the force of European cavalry now serving in India. Rating most highly the value of that arm in a regular campaign against an organized enemy, I believe it to be undesirable that in time of peace, or even in guerilla warfare, English dragoons can perform no other service in India, save adding to the imposing appearance

appearance of the force at the disposal of Government, and serving as models of cavalry discipline and organization. In both respects they are sufficiently valuable to justify the retention of a considerable force, even in times of the profoundest peace and the greatest financial pressure; but looking at the country to be occupied, and the effective force of English cavalry which was found ample in recent times, when Sindia and the Seikhs could both bring formidable armies on to the plains of Hindostan; or still more lately, when we had to reconquer the whole of the North-western Provinces and Oude, I cannot but think it ought to suffice for our utmost reasonable desires to have four, or at most five European cavalry stations; viz.:

One in the Punjaub,  
 One at Umballah or Meerut,  
 One, or at most two, lower down in the Doab, and  
 One in Oude;

at the utmost, five stations of European cavalry. If a whole regiment of (say) 575 sabres strong, in good and serviceable order, were posted at each station, less than 3,000 English cavalry would suffice; but as for any practical purpose in time of peace, a much smaller force would suffice at each station (say 500 at two stations, and 250 at the other three), I cannot think that more than 1,750 English sabres are now indispensable in the Bengal Presidency, including the Punjaub.

I do not say that more might not be desirable, if we could afford them; but seeing that we may be forced by imperious necessity to stint India in the more necessary arms of European artillery and infantry, that we are daily forced from sheer poverty to deny the most urgent requests for better police, more and better courts of justice, and public works both remunerative and those which are simply necessary for the public health and convenience, or useful as military communications and channels of trade, that we have been forced to curtail our railway expenditure, and that we are, after all this pinching economy, and after imposing new and unpopular taxes, still spending as near as we can judge eight per cent. per annum more than our full income; considering all these facts, I cannot but think we shall be guilty of a profligate waste of public money, if we retain a single English cavalry soldier more than is really necessary in India, and I consider we should judge our necessities in this matter, not by what we would like to have for absolute security, but by what we can afford, honestly both as regards India, which pays in the first instance, and England which must pay if we are driven to bankruptcy by having imposed on us charges which in the opinion of the Governor General are unnecessary to the immediate security of his charge.

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(No. 60.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department (No. 115, dated Fort William, 2 October 1860).

WITH reference to your letter, No. 3094, of the 3d ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Government of Bombay, that no European cavalry regiment can be conveniently received in Bengal, unless Her Majesty's Government shall allow one to be sent home from Bengal, and this question has been referred to Her Majesty's Government.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to observe, that the Government of Bombay has overstepped its functions in reporting, without sanction of the Government of India, that a particular regiment would be transferred from Bombay to Bengal, and in suggesting that the families of that regiment should be sent to Calcutta.

His Excellency in Council remarks, that it did not belong to the Government, or to the Commander in Chief at Bombay, to determine whether any regiment from Bombay should be transferred to Bengal, or what that regiment (if any) should be, or by what route (the Ganges or the Indus) the regiment or its families should travel to its destination in Bengal.

As it is, however, the suggestions of the Government of Bombay have fortunately reached England too late, and the families of the 3d Dragoon Guards are on their voyage to Bombay.

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## Appendix, No. 3.

Enclosures to Military Letter from the Government of India; dated  
18 October 1860, No. 278.

Appendix, No. 3.

(No. 416.)

From the Military Finance Commissioners, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 2611, dated Calcutta, 4 October 1860).

THE public intelligence received by the past two mails from home, regarding the embarkation of troops from England for India, impresses us with the consideration that considerable reinforcements are on their way out, and that the discussions which have been already raised, and which the late representations may raise still further, regarding the excessive strength of Indian depôts at home, may induce the authorities to push out the men hitherto maintained in those depôts.

2. Now we beg to bring to notice that on 1st April last, there were 56 British regiments serving in three Presidencies with fixed establishments of 52,200 privates for service in India. But of these 4,138 were wanting to complete strength, leaving 48,062 privates in India. On that date there were 28,000 infantry recruits in depôts at home; of these, the greater portion will now be added to effective strength in India, bringing up the total to nearly 60,000 men.

3. On a variety of general considerations, 60,000 Royal infantry would appear to be considerably in excess of the actual requirements of the country at the present time, and under existing circumstances, if, in April last, 48,000 men were sufficient; and on this point we would refer to the considerations set forth in our letter, No. 2102, of the 6th August 1860, regarding European infantry.

4. Therefore we would urge that as the reinforcements cannot now be countermanded, and as the despatch of these men is really the best mode of relieving our finances of heavy home charges, the best mode of diminishing the charges which must now accrue in India will be to send some more battalions home, and we would venture to suggest that for every 1,000 privates in excess of 48,000 infantry, one battalion be spared from this country. We are the more anxious on this point, as we see that recruits are expected to join regiments, generally supposed to be shortly destined to return home. As the distribution of the British infantry is of importance to financial arrangements, we venture to hope that the Government will decide, as soon as practicable, on the strength to be maintained in each Presidency. We observe, that by his Excellency the Governor General's Despatch of 5th May 1860, 45 battalions were proposed to be maintained in Bengal, including local regiments of which there are now six, which will leave 39 British battalions. At the standard of strength previously proposed by his Lordship, this will give 35,200 privates. This will leave 13,000 out of 48,000 privates for distribution between Madras and Bombay. Of them we apprehend that 7,000 might be allotted to Madras, and 6,000 to Bombay.

5. The same remarks apply, only with greater force, to the cavalry and horse artillery, in both of which arms there is already a superabundant strength. Under the circumstances the necessity for sending home troops of both these arms becomes more and more urgent. As regards the retention of one or two dragoon regiments in this country, which were intended to be sent home, we have urged our views in separate letter, No. 2604 of the 1st instant.

## Appendix No. 4.

Enclosures to Military Letter from the Government of Bombay; dated  
27 December 1860, No. 119.

Appendix, No. 4.

Bombay, 26 November 1860.

MEMORANDUM on the Strength of the Field Batteries for India, written in Answer to an Inquiry made by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., &c., &c.

1. A committee was assembled last year by order of Lord Clyde, late Commander in Chief in India, of which the president was Sir George Barker, K. C. B., for the purpose of considering the establishment comprised in the title of this minute.

2. The proceedings of that committee have probably been referred by this time to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour, however, to enclose an extract of the proceedings for submission to His Royal Highness, in case they should not yet have reached the Horse Guards.

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3. There



3. There are some one or two points on which I venture to differ from the results arrived at by the Committee.

In the plan proposed for a nine-pounder field battery, the establishment is fixed at 80 gunners and 65 drivers, or 145 gunners and drivers in all.

For Indian requirements I consider this to be excessive, and that 120 gunners and drivers, in addition to the non-commissioned officers and artificers, are an ample establishment.

4. In support of this opinion, I will instance, that the establishment of a Bengal or Bombay battery used to have but 60 gunners, the drivers being natives.

In a troop of horse artillery there were 80 gunners, who drove the guns as well as worked them. I am aware that these establishments were too weak, and have often so represented it; we must, however, bear in mind, that with such establishments the several Governments of India have been in the habit of carrying on their successful wars during the last century.

The difference between European and Indian war should never be forgotten when deliberating on the question of establishment.

Our casualties in India during war never approach in number those of an army engaged in an European contest, consequently it is never necessary to maintain a vast number of men in a battery as supernumeraries, according to what is deemed requisite to meet the casualties of a war elsewhere.

I am therefore of opinion that a field battery in India should consist of 120 gunners and drivers, and that every man in the battery should be at the same time a gunner and driver, the rear rank men being the regular drivers, while the front rank men should be able to drive on occasion, and the others to work guns whenever called upon.

By such means I am convinced that the safety of the service will be amply provided for, with an establishment of 120 gunners and drivers, and with non-commissioned officers, artificers, and trumpeters, &c., &c., in proportion.

5. I believe that a similar rule should be adopted for the horse artillery, and that the present full establishment of a Bombay troop or horse field battery should be but little exceeded.

That establishment comprises 150 non-commissioned officers, artificers, and gunners, it being very much in excess of the old peace establishment which was formed on a basis of 80 gunners, as above shown.

6. I venture to take this opportunity of stating that, with regard to the wants of India, the present establishments of the Royal Horse Batteries and Field Battery are extravagant, and should be immediately diminished.

7. I would also draw attention to the expediency of providing all the Royal batteries in India with the Indian pattern of nine-pounder, which, being 3½ cwt. lighter than the English pattern, is better suited to the cattle we are able to obtain in India than the latter.

Owing to the weight of the English nine-pounders, the Royal Artillery officers have got into a habit of attaching eight horses to each gun.

This is a great extravagance in time of peace, as it multiplies the number of horses and of drivers.

In time of war, such number of horses is not required with the gun of the Indian pattern, and is never applied, except in extraordinary circumstances of operations, carried on on very difficult or heavy ground.

8. In making any change, it must be recollected that the Indian pattern of gun does not fit the carriage constructed for the English pattern.

9. Considering the state at which India\* has now arrived, the absence of any native power possessed either of armies or arsenals, it seems clear that the present style of ordnance is sufficient to meet any enemy that can come against us, and that to have recourse generally to Armstrong ordnance for field purposes might also be considered an extravagance.

At the sea-ports, guns of this description are required, and it would be well to have a few in store for field use against a possible European attack, and a battery attached to each artillery dépôt of instruction, for the information of the officers and gunners. But beyond this, I would deprecate the introduction of the new guns, which could only lead to very great expense, without being demanded by the present circumstances of India.

(signed) *W. R. Mansfield.*

True copy.

(signed) *W. H. Kirby, Lieutenant Colonel,  
Military Secretary.*

True copy.

(signed) *T. Stock, Major,  
Acting Adjutant General.*

\* It should not escape us how everything is changed in this respect. Twenty years ago there were still mighty native powers in existence with great standing armies, most efficient artillery, and well stored arsenals.

Now no such means exist in India for array against us. We may recollect with advantage, that we conquered the greater part of India with weakly-manned bullock batteries.

## Appendix, No. 5.

Appendix, No.

Enclosures to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated  
21 January 1861, No. 8, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

(No. 155.—Military Department.)

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the accompanying copy of a Despatch, No. 374, dated the 9th of October 1860, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, and with reference to paras. 5 to 10 inclusive, to request that the Commander in Chief may be moved to favour his Excellency the Governor General with his views on the best mode of breaking up two regiments of the local European cavalry, and of distributing the men of those corps among the three regiments to be retained in such manner as may be well calculated to obviate dissatisfaction on the part of the soldiers.

U. C. Proceeding  
January 1861.  
No. 207.

2. The transfer of a regiment of British cavalry from the Bombay to the Bengal Presidency, alluded to in para. 5 of the Despatch, does not, as it was to have done at the date of the Despatch, involve the addition of a fifth regiment to the Bengal establishment; the 8th Hussars coming from Bombay, being about to replace the 6th Carabineers, under orders for England.

3. This change in the intended arrangement disturbs the calculations, both as to the numbers of regiments of cavalry, and as to the total strength of that arm, given in paras. 5 and 10 of the Secretary of State's Despatch. But the Governor General nevertheless considers it expedient that the proposed reduction of two local cavalry regiments should take place, and that measure will be carried out after his Excellency shall have been favoured with the opinion of the Commander in Chief.

4. In para. 8, the Despatch from the Secretary of State enjoins caution in carrying into effect the transfer of the two corps broken up to the three corps still retained. The Commander in Chief is aware that such caution is the more necessary, because of the indications given in one of the cavalry corps likely to be broken up, and in other regiments, of an uneasy feeling in each of the two classes of men of which these corps are composed,—the men recruited from England, and the men who have volunteered into these regiments from the British corps serving in India.

5. It is observed in the enclosed Despatch, para. 8, "that all men in the Indian service having been enlisted for 'Infantry' and 'Cavalry' respectively, and not for particular regiments, have no valid ground for objecting to be transferred in the manner proposed;" and the usage of transfer from one corps to another of the same arm is well established; should any difficulty arise on this point, the Governor General will be prepared to act with the Commander in Chief in such manner as may appear expedient.

6. With regard to the volunteers from Her Majesty's line regiments, the general order by the Commander in Chief (Lord Clyde) to Her Majesty's Forces in India, dated the 21st December 1859, regulated the volunteering, and must be carefully considered in determining the position and claims of these men.

On both these points the Commander in Chief's opinions are requested by the Governor General.

7. The amount of force in cavalry to be maintained in Bengal, and the stations at which cavalry regiments shall henceforward be located, will form the subject of a subsequent communication to the Commander in Chief.

I have &amp;c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

Camp, Jubbulpore,  
16 January 1861.

(No. 156.)

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, for the information of the Honourable the President in Council, with reference to office memorandum, No. 214, dated 8th January 1861.

By order,

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

(True copy.)

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

Appendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 6.

Enclosure to Military Letter from the Government of India; dated  
5 February 1861, No. 13.

(Office No. 22.)

From Galle; from Mr. *Loch* to the Earl of *Elgin*, and to President in Council, for the  
Secretary to Government, Foreign Affairs, with the Governor-General.

U. C. Proceedings,  
December 1860.  
No. 114.

PEACE has been concluded with China on the 24th of October; the Convention of Peking signed, and the ratified copies of the treaty of Tientsing exchanged. Lord Elgin and Baron Gross established their embassy in Peking on the 24th October, and were to remain there until the 9th of November. The French army retired from Peking on the 8th of November. The English army was to remain there till the 9th of November. A large force is to remain at Tientsing until the conditions of the treaty are carried out. The European corps return to India. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 87th regiments go home. The native troops, excepting Fane's Horse, return to India. Convention and treaty to come into immediate operation. All the prisoners, with the exception of Mr. Parkes and myself, died during their imprisonment; their bodies were brought and buried on the 17th October. Principal clauses in convention, Resident Minister indemnity, doubtless a clause allowing emigration. Komloon ceded to the Queen, and the immediate opening of Tientsing to trade.

Benares, E. T. Office, the 1st December 1860.

(No. 49.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department with the Governor-General.

(signed) *C. U. Aitchison*,  
Foreign Department on the Ganges, Under Secretary to Government of India,  
Off Benares, 5 December 1860. with the Governor-General.

No. 115.

(No. 71.—Military Department.)

To the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:—

“The Governor General requests that arrangements may be made at once to send home the families of the 3d and 87th regiments, which are proceeding to England from China. The Commander in Chief has been requested to issue the necessary orders.

Camp, Benares,  
10 December 1860.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor-General.

No. 116.

(No. 72.—Military Department.)

To the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:—

“Intimation having been received from China that the 3d Buffs and 87th Fusiliers are to proceed to England, the Governor General has directed that arrangements may be made in Calcutta for sending home at once the families of those regiments. The Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary orders.

Camp, Benares,  
10 December 1860.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor-General.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

9a

Appendix, No  
No. 277.

(No. 277.)

From Camp Goomuddy, 20th December; from the Quartermaster General of the Army to Governor General's Camp to General *Birch*.

THE Commander in Chief desires to know what is doing for relief of Her Majesty's 24th Foot. When is it to start for Kurrachee?

(No. 176.—Military Department.)

To the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:—

"In reply to your message of the 20th instant, the Commander in Chief is requested to make arrangements for sending Her Majesty's 24th regiment to Kurrachee, and thence to England. Information is immediately expected from the Bombay Government as to what regiment from that Presidency is to come to Bengal in its stead. In a late letter the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has strongly expressed his opinion that a wing of British infantry should be placed at Ferozepore, when the 24th Foot take their departure. He proposes to have a wing only at Sealkote, and to supply a wing to Ferozepore from Lahore, which is now available."

Camp, Mowgunge,  
22 December 1860.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

(No. 176 A.)

COPY of message from Quartermaster General and of the above forwarded to the officiating secretary, Calcutta, for the information of the Honourable the President in Council.

By order,  
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

(No. 194.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department.

No. 301.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:—

"Orders have been issued to send the 24th Foot to Kurrachee to embark for England."

Camp, Lour,  
25 December 1860.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

(No. 229.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, Military Department.

No. 347.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:—

"Sir Hope Grant has been ordered to send back from China to India the 44th, 67th, and 99th Regiments. The first of these three corps went from Madras to China. Is it required now in the Madras Presidency?"

Camp, Kuttra Moharee,  
29 December 1860.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

ppendix, No. 6.

No. 348.

(No. 230.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:—

“The Governor General’s orders are now being issued to send to England six British infantry regiments. The five first on the roster are the 24th, 37th, 5th, 73d, and 6th; these will go from Bengal. The sixth is the 64th Regiment at Kurrachee, and the Governor General requests that that corps may now be sent home. This renders unnecessary the proposed transfer of a regiment to Bengal. It is understood that Sir Hope Grant has been ordered to send back from China to India the 44th, 67th, and 99th Regiments, the two last to Bengal. The 44th went to China from Madras, but is not required in that Presidency; and as the 83d Regiment is next on the roster for England after the 64th Regiment, the 44th will be sent to Bombay, and the 83d will then go home. But regarding the 44th you will hear again.”

I am, &amp;c.

Camp, Kuttra Moharee,  
29 December 1860.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

No. 351.

(No. 233.—Military Department.)

To the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,  
Calcutta.

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram of this date, of which a copy is here given, “the Governor General’s orders are now being issued to send to England the five first British infantry regiments on the Horse Guards roster, from Bengal, and the sixth on that list from Bombay; the corps from Bengal, as soon as relieved by the Commander in Chief, viz., the 24th, 37th, 5th, 73d, and 6th. From Bombay, the 64th to go at once; more by post;”

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Honourable the President in Council, that the Governor General’s orders are now being issued to send to England the six British infantry regiments which stand first for England on the Horse Guards roster, viz., the 24th, 37th, 5th, 73d, and 6th from Bengal, and the 64th from Bombay. This makes the proposed transfer of an infantry regiment from Bombay to Bengal unnecessary, and the Bombay Government has been requested to send home the 64th at once. The five Bengal regiments are to go home as soon as they are relieved, for which the Commander in Chief has been requested to make early arrangements.

The Commander in Chief has informed the Governor General, that Sir Hope Grant has orders to send back to India from China the 44th, 67th, and 99th regiments.

The 44th went to China from Madras, and is believed not to be required in that Presidency. If so, this regiment will be ordered to Bombay, to release the 83d foot, which stands next to the 64th on the roster, and the 83d will then go home.

The other two corps went from Bengal, and must be received here; they stand at the bottom of the roster, and to make room for them two other corps, the 70th and 75th, will be sent home, as next on the roster; the 87th, which stands between these two corps in that list, going home from China direct.

The Commander in Chief, having proposed in the Quartermaster General’s letter, No. 64 C., of the 22d of September last, to dispense with three British infantry regiments from the 38 now in Bengal, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab having further agreed to dispense with one regiment from that province, and the Chief Commissioner in Oude being also able to dispense with two regiments, of all which the Governor General entirely approves, these considerations have led to his Excellency’s determination to send home at once six regiments of British Infantry, five from Bengal and one from Bombay, as above explained, the Bombay Government having urged their desire to be relieved of one regiment of infantry.

This arrangement, however, leaves one infantry regiment in Bengal in excess of its requirements, and this point will not escape the attention of the Governor General.

The correspondence on the subject of these arrangements will be transmitted without delay for the information of the President in Council.

I have, &amp;c.

Camp, Kuttra Moharee,  
29 December 1860.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

(No. 1653 of 1860.)

No. 362.

To the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, dated  
Lucknow, 26 November 1860.

(General.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 269, dated 8th instant, transmitting a statement of the number and disposition of troops, European and native, proposed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief for the province of Oude, and requesting to be informed whether the Chief Commissioner considers it necessary to retain so large a force, and what reduction he can suggest. In reply I am directed to observe that this is a question on which the Chief Commissioner entertains a very strong conviction. We must have pursued a conciliatory course of policy towards the only influential class in Oude, namely, the hereditary chiefs and great landholders, and have disarmed the population to very little purpose, if we cannot safely make large reductions in the military force now maintained in the province. But he need hardly say, he is convinced this is not the case; the Chief Commissioner is well assured that the talookdars of Oude are sincerely attached to our Government, with which they feel their own interests to be identified, and no longer require to be overawed by an enormous military force, while the lower classes have not the power, even if they had the inclination, to oppose our authority.

2. It will be in his Excellency's recollection that the Chief Commissioner in his secretary's telegrams, dated 23 July and 1 August 1859, suggested the expediency of discontinuing the construction of permanent barracks at Gonda, Roy Bareilly, and Sultanpore, as it seemed improbable that European troops would be permanently maintained at those stations; his suggestion was approved in regard to Sultanpore only. In the 143d para. of his annual report for 1859-60, the Chief Commissioner expressed his opinion that the military force might be reduced by at least one regiment of European and one of native infantry. He did not enter further into the subject, because it seemed beyond the scope of an administration report to do so.

Vide letter  
No. 6557, dated  
6 August 1860,  
P. W. D.

3. His opinion is now called for, and beginning with the European infantry, which is the basis of our military strength, his conclusion is that two regiments may safely be withdrawn. He would remove the regiment from Gonda altogether. The population of the Trans-Gogra districts is the most pacific in Oude. The great talookdars of those parts, viz., the Maharajah of Kupoorthulla, the Maharajah of Berhampore, Maharajah Maun Singh, and Rajah Kishen Dut Ram, are eminently well affected to our Government; on our frontier to the hills, we have a staunch ally. It is true that the presence of European troops is essential to keeping up our prestige in the country, but they are sufficiently near at Fyzabad. It is enough that the people should know that we have a large European force in India; it is not necessary that it should be dotted about every province.

4. Roy Bareilly is situated in the centre of those districts from which the late Bengal army was mainly recruited, and till the disbanded sepoys shall have finally settled down to peaceful occupations, it may not be advisable altogether to withdraw the European troops from that part of the province. But the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the wing of a regiment will be sufficient. A wing produces just as much moral effect as a regiment. The people do not count the soldiers, and always exaggerate numbers, and the presence of 400 or 500 European infantry is sufficiently imposing to produce an impression of strength. The Chief Commissioner would feel no uneasiness if the entire regiment were removed; but he thinks the reduction might be better effected elsewhere.

5. A wing of infantry he considers quite enough for Seetapore, which part of the province is, like Baraitch, inhabited by a peacefully disposed population; the military requirements of Oude cannot perhaps be duly considered without reference to the disposition of troops in the North-west Provinces. If European troops are maintained at Shajehanpore, as well as Baraitch, Seetapore may very well do without any.

6. If objections are entertained to breaking up the European regiments into wings, the Chief Commissioner would withdraw the European infantry corps from Seetapore rather than from Roy Bareilly at present, or one regiment might be removed from Lucknow, though he is inclined to think that a greater moral effect is produced by massing troops at the capital of the province, which is at the same time the largest city in the Presidency after Calcutta; four European infantry regiments should suffice for Oude. If we had had as many between Berhampore and Lucknow in 1857, the mutiny would probably never have broken out, or at any rate it could never have assumed such formidable proportions.

7. The proportion of troops and batteries of artillery does not appear so large; but one of these might be safely dispensed with.

8. The Chief Commissioner believes that a certain proportion of native infantry must be cantoned with each European corps to take cantonment and fatigue duties, but he is not aware what proportion is required for this purpose; as, however, wings only of native corps are stationed at Roy Bareilly and Fyzabad, a wing should be sufficient for Gonda. The native regiment at Gonda could then be distributed between that station and Baraitch,

which does not want an entire corps, and thus a reduction of one regiment might be easily made. Before the mutinies, the troops at Baraitch never exceeded half a regiment.

9. The Chief Commissioner further observes, that an entire corps of native cavalry cannot be required both at Gonda and Seetapore. Half a corps would be sufficient for each, and thus a reduction of one corps of cavalry could be effected.

10. The reductions suggested by the Chief Commissioner are then as follow :—  
Two regiments European infantry.  
One troop European artillery.  
One regiment native infantry.  
One regiment native cavalry.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Currie,  
Officiating Secretary  
to the Chief Commissioner, Oude.

No. 368.

(No. 602.—Military Department.)

(No. 6331.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, dated Lahore, 14 December 1860.

Sir,

I AM now desired by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor to reply to your letter, No. 270, of 8th November 1860, regarding the disposition of troops in the Punjab, and to reply as follows :—

2. His Honor considers it most important that there should be two regiments of British infantry at Rawul Pindee, and also two at Peshawur.

3. The importance of Rawul Pindee as a military position is very great. It is the natural support for our frontier of Kohat and Dehra Ishmail Khan; Peshawur would draw on it for infantry if necessary, and it is the only point on the line between Peshawur and Lahore which could supply them. Its position, as regards the hill tribes of Huzara and Rawul Pindee district, is also of great value, and it is a site eminently suited for the location of Europeans, being not only healthy itself, but having the sanitarium of Murree within an easy night's dāk of it.

4. His Honor, however, considers that, without weakening Rawul Pindee, he can yet meet the wishes of the Supreme Government, and proposes that at the stations of Sealkote and Ferozepore there should be half a regiment of British infantry, instead of, as at present, an entire regiment; thus one entire regiment of infantry will be available for other employment beyond the limits of the Punjab.

5. His Honor considers Sealkote could not satisfactorily be denuded of infantry; its position is not one, in a military point of view, which he would have selected, as it is off our trunk line of communication; but apart from that drawback, it is a station closely bordering on Cashmere, and the only link between Rawul Pindee and Lahore. It is a healthy position for European troops, and possesses excellent accommodation.

6. As regards Ferozepore, his Honor feels strongly it is a very important arsenal, and that he cannot recommend that, if Her Majesty's 24th Foot are withdrawn, no Europeans should take their place.

7. By the before-mentioned arrangement of having a wing only at Sealkote, a wing becomes available from the Lahore regiment which now supplies Umritsur; and this wing might take the duties of Ferozepore, the Umritsur duties being taken by a wing from Sealkote.

8. His Honor concurs entirely in the proposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief contained in your letter under reply, only suggesting the above alteration, and further adding that he would be glad if two companies of British infantry could be stationed at Nowshera, with the cavalry proposed to be sent there; also, if it were possible, to supply Mooltan with a squadron of British cavalry.

9. His Honor understands there is accommodation at Mooltan for a squadron of dragoons, with a very trifling outlay. It is a very important position, and at present it is extremely weak in Europeans.

I have, &c.  
(signed) R. H. Davies,  
Secretary for Officiating Secretary to Government,  
Punjab, Military Department.

From Camp, 26 December, *via* Shajehanpore; from the Commander in Chief,  
to Governor General.

Appendix, N

No. 864.

SIR Hope Grant has been ordered to send three regiments of British infantry from China to India, the 44th, 67th, and 99th Regiments. Under these circumstances, is the transfer of a British infantry regiment from Bombay to replace the 24th Foot necessary? If not, the Commander in Chief would wish to remove Her Majesty's 48th Regiment to Ferozepore, for sanitary and other reasons.

Governor General's Camp,  
Telegraph Office, 27 December 1860.

(No. 239.—Military Department.)

No. 865.

To the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Sir,

In my letter to your address, No. 268, dated the 8th of November last, it was stated that "the Governor General in Council looks forward to being able to send troops to England before the advent of the hot weather, if all shall remain quiet in India; and with this view, it is desirable that his Excellency the Commander in Chief should consider whence they can most conveniently be drawn." And my letter concluded with the following paragraph:—"The Governor General in Council will be glad if his Excellency the Commander in Chief will take these points into his consideration," viz., the possible diminution of European troops in the Punjab and in Oude, "in order that if the course of events in China, and the condition of affairs in India, should be such as to enable the Government to release any troops before the hot season of 1861, no time may be lost in determining what movements of corps should take place."

The opinions of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and of the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which in my letter above cited the Commander in Chief was led to expect, on the practicability of reductions of force in those provinces respectively, have recently been received, and they propose reductions to the extent which will be stated below.

The news from China is very satisfactory, and the condition of affairs in India is such as to admit of a present reduction of the European force serving in the country.

The Governor General is therefore of opinion that the time has arrived for determining what number of regiments can be spared from India, and his Excellency's views will now be stated for the information of the Commander in Chief.

The force now in Bengal consists of the following troops:—

Troops or Batteries of Artillery:

Royal and Bengal	- - -	40	} Including the Eurasian and Assam Local Companies.
Reserve Companies	- - -	15	
European Cavalry, British and Indian	- - -	10	} 44 Regiments.
British Infantry	- - -	38	
Local European Infantry	- - -	5	
Eurasian Infantry	- - -	1	
Regiment of Sappers and Miners	- - -	1	
Irregular Cavalry	- - -	27	} Excluding two Sikh corps, about to return to the Punjab.
Native Infantry	- - -	59	

Out of this force the Commander in Chief, as stated in your letter, No. 64 C., dated the 22d of September 1860, and its enclosure, proposes to dispense with the following corps:—

British Infantry	- - -	3 Regiments.
Irregular Native Cavalry	- - -	1½ Regiments.
Native Infantry	- - -	1 Regiment.

In the distribution statement which accompanied your letter, No. 64 C.; the Commander in Chief assigns to the Punjab, as comprised in the Lahore and Peshawur divisions (and exclusive of the Delhi territory and the Derajat)—

British Infantry Regiments	- - -	9
Irregular Native Cavalry	- - -	7
Native Infantry Regiments	- - -	13

This allotment places at Lahore one regiment; at Ferozepore, one regiment of British infantry; at Mooltan, one regiment; at Sealkote, one regiment; at Rawul Pindee, two regiments; at Peshawar, two regiments. At other stations in the Punjab detachments are proposed.

The Lieutenant Governor, having been requested to state whether, with two regiments at Peshawur, it will be necessary to retain two regiments at Rawul Pindee, has particularly urged the expediency of maintaining two British infantry regiments at Rawul Pindee, as well as two at Peshawur.



With regard to Sealkote and Ferozepore, however, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that a wing of a British infantry regiment will suffice for either station, and thus he would make one regiment available for employment, if needed, elsewhere. This proposal, if adopted, and the Governor General entirely concurs in it, will effect in the Punjab a reduction of one regiment below the number assigned to that province in the Commander in Chief's scheme.

The Commander in Chief's distribution of troops, above adverted to, assigned to the Oude division, including Cawnpore and Allahabad—

Troops or Batteries of European Artillery	-	-	-	8
British Infantry Regiments	-	-	-	8
Irregular Native Cavalry	-	-	-	5
Native Infantry Regiments	-	-	-	7

This assignment places one troop or battery of artillery each at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Seetapore, Roy Bareilly, Fyzabad, and Gondah, and two at Lucknow; two regiments of British infantry at Lucknow, and one at each of the other stations above mentioned; one regiment each of native irregular cavalry at Lucknow, Seetapore, and Gondah, and detachments at the other stations; and one regiment of native infantry at each of the following stations, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Seetapore, Gondah, and Baraitch; a wing each at Roy Bareilly and Fyzabad; and at Etawah three companies, brought from Futtehghurh in the Meerut division.

The Chief Commissioner is of opinion, without taking any notice of Allahabad and Cawnpore, which are beyond his jurisdiction, and adverting only to the province of Oude, that of this force the following can be dispensed with:—

Troop or battery of Artillery	-	-	-	-	1
British Infantry Regiments	-	-	-	-	2
Irregular Native Cavalry	-	-	-	-	1
Native Infantry Regiment	-	-	-	-	1

At the present moment the amount of British infantry required being the main point under consideration, it will suffice to allude to that arm only. The Chief Commissioner would dispense with one regiment from Gondah, and with a wing of a regiment from each of the stations of Seetapore and Roy Bareilly; or, if the division of a regiment into wings, so as to provide a wing each for these two stations, be considered objectionable, on military grounds, then the Chief Commissioner would leave the regiment at Roy Bareilly, and dispense with European infantry altogether from Seetapore.

Since the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's letter, however, the Governor General has been in personal communication with Mr. Wingfield, and has ascertained that he has no objection to the removal of the British infantry regiment altogether from Roy Bareilly; and the Governor General is therefore desirous that the corps should be removed, especially as the outlay for barracks at that station for permanent occupation would be very heavy. An entire regiment might, however, be located at Seetapore.

The proposal of the Chief Commissioner to dispense with two British infantry regiments from Oude, in which the Governor General entirely acquiesces, will effect in that province a reduction of two regiments below the number assigned to Oude in the Commander in Chief's scheme.

From all that is above stated, it appears that, out of the European infantry in Bengal, consisting of 44 regiments, it is considered practicable to dispense with six corps, viz:—

Proposed by the Commander in Chief	-	-	3	Regiments.
„ Lieutenant Governor, Punjab	-	1	„	
„ Chief Commissioner, Oude	-	2	„	
TOTAL	-	-	6	„

And as the five local European infantry regiments are not in question, and the Eurasian regiment is not available for reduction, the six corps to be dispensed with must be taken chiefly from the 38 British infantry regiments now serving in Bengal.

But the Commander in Chief has informed the Governor General that Sir Hope Grant, commanding in China, has received orders to send back to India three regiments, the 44th, which belonged to the Madras establishment, and the 67th and 99th regiments, which went from Bengal to China. If this be so, provision will have to be made for the two latter regiments in this Presidency, and two other infantry corps, in addition to the six above found to be superfluous here, will have to be sent to England, making in all eight regiments.

Besides these, the Government of Bombay are desirous of dispensing with one British infantry regiment, and it has been proposed to transfer it to Bengal. But it appears practicable to avoid that course, as will be subsequently explained.

It appears to the Governor General that until some certain intelligence is received from China, of the actual despatch of the 67th and 99th regiments to India (and of the 44th), it will suffice to arrange now for sending to England six infantry regiments, one from Bombay and five from Bengal. This will leave one regiment in Bengal still above its probable requirements; but it has not escaped the Governor General that, when the Commander in Chief proposed to garrison this Presidency with 42 out of the 45 regiments of infantry

infantry then available, the 5th European regiment existed, and that since his Excellency made his disposition of corps, that regiment has been disbanded. Appendix, No. 1

The roster of regiments in all India, according to their tour of foreign service, shows the following corps to be the first for return to England:—the 24th, 37th, 5th, 73rd, 6th, 64th.

According to the Disposition Return furnished by the Quartermaster General's Office, dated 1st of October 1860, the first five of these regiments consist in actual strength of 4,237 non-commissioned officers and men. Their departure from Bengal will leave in this Presidency in non-commissioned officers and men 45,635, comprised in the following number of Infantry Regiments:—

British Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Local Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Eurasian Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL								- - - 39

The Governor General's desire that the 24th should be at once sent home has been communicated to the Commander in Chief. Its place, under the arrangement proposed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, might be taken by a wing from Lahore being detached to Ferozepore, as his Honour proposes.

Of the other regiments named, the 37th, 5th, 73rd, and 6th are conveniently situated at the Presidency, at Hazareebagh, and Dinapore; but their places must immediately be supplied by other regiments; and I am directed to request that the Commander in Chief will have the goodness to consider and inform the Governor General what movements of regiments he would propose to relieve the other corps.

The Governor General is satisfied that the reductions which have been above proposed for Oude and the Punjab may, under the arrangements suggested, be carried out with perfect security. But he is by no means prepared to have Lower Bengal suddenly denuded of a large body of European troops; since, although that part of India is at present just as peaceable as either Oude or the Punjab, the paucity of its established number of European garrison at all times would render it much more difficult than in either of the other Provinces named to meet any sudden call for troops which might arise therein. In this view, therefore, it is desirable that the arrangements for supplying the places of the regiments which it is proposed to send home from Lower Bengal should be made with as little delay as possible.

The 64th is at Kurrachee, and on the Bombay establishment. It will be an instruction to the Government of that Presidency to send that regiment to England at once.

It is understood that the 44th foot is not required at Madras, and the question has been put to that Government. Should it prove so, the Governor General's intention is to direct the 44th to proceed to Bombay, when it will release the 83rd regiment, which stands on the roster for England next after the 64th, and 83rd will go home.

When this has been arranged, it will fall to the turn of the 70th and 75th regiments to be sent home; the 87th, which stands between these two corps on the roster, going home direct from China.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kuttra Moharee,  
29 December 1860.

(signed) R. J. H. Birch, Major Gen.,  
Secr. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Gov. Gen.

(No. 240.—Military Department.)

No. 365 A

To the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 1653, dated 26th November last, stating your opinion that, out of the force which the Commander in Chief proposed to locate in the Province of Oude, the reductions noted in the margin\* might be safely made, I am directed to acquaint you that the entire acquiescence in your proposal of the Right Honourable the Governor General has been communicated to His Excellency, who has been requested to make early arrangements for the withdrawal of the European regiments from Gondah and Roy Bareilly, as in your late interview with his Lordship, you expressed your concurrence in the proposal to withdraw the second infantry regiment wholly from the latter station rather than by dispensing with one wing from Roy Bareilly and another from Seetapore. It is purposed to place a regiment entire at Seetapore.

I have, &c.

Camp Kuttra Moharee,  
29 December 1860.

(signed) R. J. H. Birch, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

\* One troop or battery of European artillery, two regiments of European infantry, one regiment irregular native cavalry, one regiment native infantry.

Appendix No. 6.

No. 370.

(No. 243.—Military Department.)

To the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that a telegram, to the following effect, has this day been despatched to you:—

“In September last the Commander in Chief proposed to dispense with three British infantry regiments: the Lieutenant Governor Punjab proposes to dispense with one, and the Chief Commissioner Oude with two, making six in all. The Governor General's orders are now being issued to send to England the five first regiments on the Horse Guard's Roster from Bengal, and the sixth on that list from Bombay, from which Presidency one regiment can be spared. Those from Bengal, as soon as relieved by the Commander in Chief, namely, the 24th, 37th, 5th, 73rd, and 6th. From Bombay the 64th go at once. The Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary orders. More by post in explanation of these arrangements.”

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

Camp Kuttra Moharee,  
30 December 1860.

No. 381.

(No. 250.—Military Department.)

To the Quarter Master General of the Army.

Sir,

MY letter of the 29th instant, No. 239, will have apprised His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the desire of the Right Honourable the Governor General that early arrangements may be made for the despatch to England of the five British infantry regiments now first on the Horse Guards Roster, for return from India; among these are the 73d, at Dinapore, and the 6th, at Barrackpore.

Of the latter regiment, a large portion has proceeded towards the Sikkim country, and it is believed that some detachments of the former regiment has also been sent on escort duty in connexion with the expedition now being formed at Darjeeling.

Lieutenant Colonel Gawler, who has been appointed to command the expedition, belongs to the 73d Foot.

The Governor General directs me to request that the Commander in Chief will take such measures as he may think proper with regard to the two regiments in question; whether to allow the wing of the 6th Foot to proceed to its present destination, and to let the entire corps go home later in the season after the return of the wing from service in Sikkim, or to make any other arrangement; and to relieve the 73d at present, or allow that regiment to stand fast till the season for going to England is further advanced.

It appears to the Governor General to be quite unnecessary to disturb the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Gawler, whose stay in India after the departure of his regiment will be specially sanctioned, and so as not to affect his allowances in any way.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

Camp Kuttra Moharee,  
30 December 1860.

(No. 251.)

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, for the information of the Honourable the President in Council.

By order, &amp;c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN

12th December 1860, the Government of India. 99  
 ment to the Government of India that the  
 300 sowars, necessitates the  
 To the statement it appears to be implied (ment.)  
 for the duties of the Presidency (ment.)  
 Governor General; and the of India, Military Department.  
 t the having four add ter Master General's Office, Head Quarters,  
 e, but for the existe Camp Presgaon, 26 December 1860.

Appendix, No. 6.  
 No. 390.

THE wing, Her Majesty clause of the Ge RANDUM.  
 pore. On its arrival being granted to  
 Kurrachee and England. this announce ders, has been ordered from Lahore to Feroze-  
 that Her Majesty march for Mooltan, where it will embark for

By order,  
 (signed) A. Becker, Colonel,  
 Quarter Master General of the Army.

To the Secretary to the Military Department.)  
 Sir, (signed) A. Becker, Colonel,  
 WITH reference to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

U. C. Proceedings,  
 January 1861,  
 No. 14.

India, No. 440, dated the the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for  
 Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, the Gu vember 1860, on the subject of the place of Her  
 ments now at Bombay, and the to return to England, being taken by one of the regi-  
 of cavalry in India, I teering might be permitted into other British regi-  
 suggest, for the considerat ed by the Honourable the President in Council to  
 teering might not be restric Excellency the Governor General, whether volun-  
 and thus reduce the large forc way to men only who have family ties in India,  
 European cavalry which is not now required here.

Council Chamber, Fort Willia I have, &c.  
 28 December 1860. (signed) F. D. Atkinson, Major,  
 Officialiating Secretary to the Government of India.

To the Adjutant (Military Department.)  
 Sir, I AM directed to inform you that the General of Her Majesty's Forces in India.

No. 15.

despatched to you:—  
 "With reference to Despatch telegram to the following effect has this day been  
 ordering home the 6th Dragoon ( Secretary of State, dated 19th November last,  
 have heretofore had is not now n Secretary of State, dated 19th November last,  
 requested whether the volunteer rds, as so large a force of European cavalry as we  
 some way, for instance, to men whted, the opinion of the Commander in Chief is  
 from that regiment might not be restricted in  
 ave family ties in India."

Camp Myhere, I have, &c.  
 1 January 1861. (signed) R. J. H. Birch, Major General,  
 Secretary to the Government of India,  
 with the Governor General.

To the Military Secretary (Military Department.)

No. 42.

Sir, In reply to your letter, No. 602, of the Government of the Punjaub.  
 troops in the Punjaub, I am directed to  
 the Lieutenant Governor, that it has be 14th ultimo, relative to the distribution of  
 Chief that the Right Honourable the Guaint you for the information of the Honourable  
 opinion, as to the importance of retaining intimated to His Excellency the Commander in  
 of the stations of Peshawur and Rawul nor General entirely concurs in His Honour's  
 European infantry corps at each station, full regiments of European infantry at each  
 Ferozepore. bdee, and in the proposal that a wing of an

2. In requesting His Excellency to call suffice to take the duties of Sealkote and  
 in the sixth paragraph of your letter unde  
 be denuded of European troops on the dpt these measures, the suggestion contained  
 been communicated to Sir Hugh Rose, an ply that the station of Ferozepore should not  
 of the 79th Regiment (Highlanders) from pure of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment, has  
 24th Foot, which will therefore be orde Excellency is now about to move a wing  
 England. re to Ferozepore, in place of Her Majesty's  
 to march to Kurrachee, and ranted ou  
 to be applicable

Camp Ghoonwara, I have, &c.  
 2 January 1861. (signed) R. J. H. Birch, Major  
 Secretary to the Governmen  
 with the Governor Ge

8. It

Appendix, No. 6.

(No. 29.)

COPY of the foregoing  
India, Military Department  
December last.

Appendix, No. 7.

## Enclosures to Military

To the Officer

Sir,

His Excellency the Governor  
No. 4225, dated the 10th of  
the General Order mentioned  
this department with His Ex-  
cellency, I am directed to request  
information as soon as they are

I am now instructed to make  
available the Governor of Bombay  
annexed to your letter, and of

The Governor General requires  
without having been previously  
as in the outset it purports  
the Government of India  
explanation, before the Governor

The resolution of the Bombay  
India, that the strength of  
renders it necessary to modify  
of 10 corps, each of 500  
corps, of 360 sabres, of all  
will give a total of 5,040 men  
existing 10 corps is 6,882 (plus  
reduction). A reduction of

The difference in total amount  
of 360 sabres of all native  
four hundred rupees per annum  
annual cost; but the charge  
commissioned officers of 14 regiments  
makes a material difference, as  
European officers to be appointed  
mental allowances, mess, &c.

These, calculated approximately  
rupees per annum.

But the additional cost is  
instead of 10 regiments be  
contemplated by the Governor  
Bombay, will be the expense  
six hundred and seventy-four  
sum represents their pay only  
European officers not charged  
establishments, military and m

In their letter addressed to

1 commissioned and  
1 officers  
1 other regimental  
3 - - -

THE wing, Her Majesty's  
(signature). On its arrival at  
Murrachee and England.

Appendix, No. 1. To the Secretary to  
the Council, in reference to the letter  
No. 440, dated the 1st of  
the Government's 6th Dragoon  
March 1861, No. 100, now at Bombay, and by  
the Government of cavalry in  
India, for the consideration of  
the Secretary to the Council.

The General has for the Council Chamber,  
Bombay, dated the 28th December 1860.

The letter, dated the 4th of  
January, till the 8th inst.,  
that the Bombay Government  
has published.)

The following observations  
of the Council, dated 4th of  
January, General Order of the  
Government, directed to inform  
that the General Order, dated  
the 4th of January, has been  
communicated to the Government  
with reference to Despatch  
No. 100, home the 6th Dragoon  
(No. 100), heretofore had is not now  
sanctioned whether the volunteer  
Government states the way, for instance, to men who  
are in the cavalry corps should  
be sanctioned in previous proposals  
the whole body of the Camp Myhere,  
ranks, according to the President  
of the Council, January 1861.

The total strength was  
1,800 men on the 1st  
of January, between 10 regiments  
viz. 40 sowars  
and 1400 men, if the  
finances of the Government

To the Military Secretary to the  
Government, Sir,  
In reply to your letter, No. 602,  
dated the 23rd of January, I am directed to  
inform you that the Lieutenant Governor,  
Chief of the Right Honourable the  
Government, has given his opinion, as to the  
importance of retaining the

of the stations of Peshawur and Rawul  
Pindi, full of European infantry  
corps at each station, and  
Ferozepore.

2. In requesting His Excellency to  
cancel the sixth paragraph of your  
letter under the number 100, it  
is to be denuded of European troops,  
the Government has been  
communicated to Sir Hugh Rose,  
and this has been communicated  
to the 79th Regiment (Highlanders)  
from the 24th Foot, which will  
therefore be ordered to  
England.

Camp Ghoonwara,  
2 January 1861.

Yours  
obediently,  
Secretary

12th December 1860, the Government of Bombay represent themselves to the Government of India that the order limiting the strength of a regiment to 300 sowars, necessitates the organization of 14 instead of 10 corps, but in this statement it appears to be implied that an aggregate of about 5,000 sabres is required for the duties of the Presidency of Bombay. The necessity is not apparent to the Governor General; and there is this objection, besides the financial one above stated, that the having four additional regiments involves having cavalry corps at four stations where, but for the existence of the additional regiments, cavalry would not be located.

Referring to the 7th clause of the General Order, which holds out a probability of increased rates of pay being granted to the cavalry, as recommended for all grades, I am directed to observe that this announcement might judiciously have been withheld, for it is by no means certain that Her Majesty's Government will authorise the rates of pay proposed for Irregular Cavalry; and as regards the Ressaldar major, no such grade has been recommended to the Secretary of State.

The allowances granted in clauses 28 to 31 inclusive, to European officers appointed to the new cavalry regiments, are very different from those granted to officers of such corps in Bengal, and this difference is not without embarrassment.

There are other parts of the arrangements made for the Bombay Cavalry which the Governor General would have been glad to consider before the General Order was published; but as the order has actually been issued by the Government of Bombay, his Excellency will not take any measures respecting the arrangements made in it, until the reply of Her Majesty's Government shall have been received on the subject of the pay which has been proposed by the Government of India for the Irregular Cavalry.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India, with the  
Governor General.

Camp Punagurh,  
10 January 1861.

(No 693 of 1861.—Military Department.)

From Secretary Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Marriott*, to Major General Sir *R. J. H. Birch*, K. C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, dated 12 March 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 100 A, of 10th January, and am desired to offer the following explanatory reply.

2. I have the honour, in the first place, to state that instructions have been given for the prompt communication of the Bombay General Orders in future.

3. I am desired to review the general tenor of the proposals of this Government regarding cavalry reductions, in order to show how the instructions of the Government of India regarding the strength of corps were understood.

4. Lord Elphinstone, in his Minute of 3d May 1860, proposed a reduction in numbers of the entire strength of the regular cavalry, *i. e.*, fifteen hundred (1,500) men, leaving seven corps, whose established strength amounted to five thousand three hundred and eighty-two (5,382), and whose actual strength was much greater. This proposal was communicated with my letter, No. 2018, of 4th June.

5. Subsequently my letter, No. 3562, of 12th October, proposed a modification, on the ground of "the obvious advantages" (which would) "attend the retention of the 10 corps at a very reduced strength, instead of reducing the number of corps, and maintaining them individually at their present established strength." It was therefore proposed to have 10 corps of 500 each. The principle of the amendment seems to be most plainly indicated, *i. e.*, to maintain about the same gross numbers, but organized in a larger number of corps; a slight reduction of numbers from 5,382 to 5,000 being made in consideration of the greater efficiency of the new arrangement.

6. Your telegram in reply said, "the Government of India are desirous that irregular cavalry corps should have only 300 sowars in all the Presidency. More by post." The Governor in Council felt doubtful of the full purpose of this order, and therefore awaited the communication by post. On receipt of your letter, No. 177, it appeared clear that the proposed number of sowars had reference solely to the plan of organization, and in no way to gross numbers. That letter notices the proposal to have 10 corps, each of 500 men, without comment; and there does not appear to be the slightest intimation that the Government of India deemed the gross strength excessive. Indeed from the letter itself, it could not be confidently inferred that this Government was required to adopt the organization indicated in the scale of proposed pay. But on this point the telegram was explicit.

7. The Governor in Council did not fail to notice the increase of cost pointed out in your present letter; but the orders being positive, and evidently intended to be applicable to other Presidencies, it seemed undesirable to discuss the point.

8. It now appears that the Government of India intended to intimate that the proposed strength of 5,000 men is unnecessarily large, and to require a further reduction of about 1,200 men. The Governor in Council thinks that, on a reperusal of your letter, No. 177, it will be admitted that it was almost impossible to infer such an intention therefrom.

9. Although the Governor in Council still thinks it would have been preferable to have carried out his original intention of 10 corps of 500 each, amongst other reasons, because more convenient than the present arrangement for effecting further reduction hereafter, if found to be desirable, yet the intention of the Government of India, as understood by this Government, undoubtedly offered a peculiar advantage in providing employment for the officers of the regular cavalry to an extent that would have been impracticable had a different plan been pursued. As it is, a radical constitutional change has been effected in this army without jar to personal claims and interests; whilst every officer holding a cavalry commission, is employed either as commandant or in a position from which he cannot fail to become an efficient irregular cavalry officer.

10. There is reason to think that the apparent increase of cavalry, owing to the transfer of so-called Civil Corps to the Military Department, has led to misapprehension of the general results of the late measure. The Gujerat Horse has been hitherto classed amongst Civil Corps, and the regiment of Southern Mahratta Horse was so until March 1857. But, taking the Civil and Military Corps together, the following will show the extent of reduction:—

	Established Strength before the Rebellion.	Actual Strength on 1st September 1860.	Established Strength until the recent Re-organization.
1st Regiment Light Cavalry	500	400	500
2d - ditto - - ditto	500	500	500
3d - ditto - - ditto	500	461	500
Poona Horse	756	988	756
Gujerat Horse	796	1,102	796
1st Sind Horse	804	804	804
2d - ditto	804	804	804
3d - ditto	not raised	803	804
1st Southern Mahratta Horse	718	696	718
2d - ditto - - ditto	not raised	708	718
	5,373	7,216	6,890
Strength on present re-organization, 14 corps of 360 each.	5,040	5,040	5,040
Reduction - - -	333	2,176	1,850

11. I am desired to invite attention to the much more economical establishment of non-commissioned officers according to the Bombay scale of establishment. Your letter sanctions eight duffadars per troop of 50 private sowars, the same number as allowed in the Sind Horse under the old organization for each troop of 86 private sowars, whereas the Bombay scale is five per troop. The number of Nishan-Burdars has also been reduced from six to three for each corps. On the other hand, the following charges, included in the Bombay scale, are not specified in your letter:—

Kote Duffadar Major, probable rate of pay	- - - - -	Rs. 55
Farrier Major - - ditto - - ditto	- - - - -	40
Extra allowance to - - - - -	1 Quartermaster Duffadar.	
	1 Trumpet Major.	
	6 Pay Duffadars.	
	8 at 6 rupees each	48
	Per mensem	Rs. 143

Thus we have for the 14 corps less than the authorised scale—

252 Duffadars.		
72 Nishan-Burdars.		
324 men at Rs. 38	- - - - -	Rs. per mensem. 12,312
Deduct additional charges	- - - - -	143
		Rs. 12,169

\*Saving by Bombay modification of the authorised scale per annum 1,46,028 rupees.



## 12. The Controller estimates the cost of the cavalry as follows:—

	<i>Rs. per annum.</i>
Cost of established strength before the rebellion - -	29,13,593
Ditto ditto until recent reorganization - -	35,28,732
Cost of actual strength on 1st September 1860 - -	36,37,312
As reorganized - - - - -	28,95,002*
So, that, beside the large eventual saving by the gradual extinction of the body of regular cavalry officers, the reorganization is attended by an immediate saving of, as compared with established strength before the rebellion - - - - -	18,591
With established strength until recent reorganization - -	6,33,730
With actual strength on 1st September 1860 - -	7,42,310

13. I am desired also to point out that, according to the Controller's estimate, the immediate reduction attending the scheme of 10 corps of 500 men each, as submitted by this Government, would have been about 10 lacs, so that the financial effect of the alterations adopted in consequence of the instructions of the Government of India is an additional cost of about two and a half lacs per annum. Indeed it would have been nearly four lacs had this Government adopted the scale of non-commissioned officers proposed by the Government of India. The reduction thereon made, at the recommendation of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, was a saving of nearly one and a half lacs per annum. Moreover, the pay of the higher ranks proposed by the Government of India is higher than was proposed by this Government, so that it is manifest that, whilst the present reduction is very large, the plan originally submitted by this Government, whether otherwise preferable or not, would have effected a large additional reduction of expenditure.

14. The raising of the pay generally throughout the Silladar cavalry has, of course, absorbed a large portion of the saving which would otherwise have attended the conversion of the regular cavalry to the Silladar system. As it is, we have a peace establishment of cavalry on a sound principle, viz., plenty of cadres of well paid native officers and men, on which we could, in two or three months, form four times the number in case of need.

15. I am desired also to explain that the new organization does not, as supposed in your letter, entail the maintenance of cavalry corps at four stations where, but for the existence of the additional regiments, cavalry would not be located. The four regiments of Sind Horse will all have their head quarters at Jacobabad, as the three had hitherto, with the difference that the aggregate strength of the four regiments will be far below the previous strength of the three. The two corps of Gujerat Horse will similarly have their head quarters at Ahmedabad, and the Southern Mahratta Horse at Kulladghee and Sholapore, which have been cavalry stations hitherto. The second regiment of Poona Horse will be stationed in Khandeish, but a strong detachment was always employed in that Province previously. Aurrungabad is a station to which a cavalry regiment was allotted recently by order of the Government of India.

16. As respects the question of the necessity for maintaining about 5,000 men, I am directed to remark that there are elements of agitation abroad among our own subjects in this Presidency, and possibly elsewhere in India, which lead the Governor in Council to believe that it would not be prudent to occupy our territories on this side with a less amount of irregular cavalry during a period which ought to be sedulously devoted to reviving in the people's feelings of confidence in their European rulers, and in the observance of that degree of caution and good faith in our measures, without which we cannot command their respect. Should the administration here be so conducted, but not otherwise, the Governor in Council has no doubt that, at the end of two years, the number of regiments may safely be reduced by four or five, and probably a further reduction of the European force in this Presidency may be practicable.

17. The reductions in the strength of regiments in the Mhow and Northern Divisions amount to 600 Sowars, although the several districts in these commands have been the scene of recent conflict in 1860. Altogether the new organization provides a force less than that which was maintained before the rebellion, whilst we occupy a far more extended territory, and it is a reduction of 30 per cent. on the numbers actually enrolled in September last.

18. As respects the post of Ressaldar Major, which your letter notices as not having been included in the recommendation to the Secretary of State, I am desired to explain that it existed already in several of our corps; it is not in addition to the authorised number of Ressaldars, and involves no additional expense.

19. The foregoing explanation has been written, and the estimates of cost framed, according to the arrangements published in the General Order of 4th December last. The whole matter will be best understood in this manner; but since the foregoing remarks were recorded, the organization of the frontier force in Siad has been reconsidered, and a rather larger force of cavalry allowed, though without additional military expenditure on the

\* This item includes 2,16,000 rupees for cavalry officers at home or on the staff, and not employed with the cavalry corps.

Appendix, No. 7.

the whole, as explained in a minute by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, dated 17th February, a copy of which I have the honour to send herewith. Even under this arrangement, the Sind Horse has been reduced by six hundred (600) men.

20. I have the honour to append a copy of a memorandum by Mr. Chief Secretary Anderson, showing the large contributions made by native chiefs to the support of the Southern Mahratta Horse.

21. The Governor in Council awaits the further instructions of the Government of India.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. F. Marriott,*  
Lieutenant Colonel,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12 March 1861.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army,  
Sir William Mansfield, K. C. B.

MAJOR MEREWETHER is anxious to retain a greater cavalry strength on the frontier for which he is responsible, than that which was sanctioned by the recent orders for the re-organization of cavalry. On account of the number of his outposts, he begs to urge the necessity of retaining the third native officer per troop.\* He is prepared to recommend reductions in other arms which shall about cover the expense of the cavalry arrangement he desires. He considers that the cavalry arm is far more important to ensure the safety of his charge than any other.

2. After a great deal of consideration of the various forces composing his command, we arrived at the following results, which, while satisfactory to Major Merewether, would cause an expenditure but little differing in amount from that to be incurred under the recent orders for reduction.

3. The additional expense per mensem, if the strength of each corps of Sind Horse be fixed at four hundred and fifty (450) sabres of all ranks, instead of three hundred and sixty (360), according to the most recent General Order, and including a third native officer per troop, would amount to eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight (11,688) rupees. This figure (11,688), multiplied by twelve (12), equals one hundred and forty thousand two hundred and fifty-six (1,40,256) rupees.

4. It is proposed to meet that expenditure by the following reductions, viz. :-

Burkundaz - - - - -	Rs. 150 = 1,100 per mensem.
Golundaz - - - - -	57 = 1,100 per mensem, including permanent carriage.
To reduce the two regiments of Jacob's Rifles to four hundred (400) bayonets of all ranks for each - - - - -	9,024 - ditto - ditto.
One Quartermaster reduced in each regiment - - - - -	408 - ditto - ditto.
Total reduction per mensem - - - - -	11,632
Multiplied by - - - - -	12
Total reduction per annum - - - - -	1,39,584
Deduct this sum from increased expenditure, as shown above - - - - -	1,40,256
And we have the following approximate result - - - - -	Rs. 672

I say approximate, as the figures have not been audited; but they are sufficiently exact for a consideration of the proposal.

The proposed reduction in the two regiments of Jacob's Rifles amounts to 688 men.

5. With regard to the infantry reduction and organization, Major Merewether's proposal has a great advantage, which compensates, I think, for keeping up two regimental staffs for two small bodies amounting to only eight hundred (800) men. On such cadres of highly trained soldiers complete in commission and non-commissioned officers, he could, in the course of three months, form battalions a thousand (1,000) strong each, in case of serious trouble taking place in Afghanistan or in India, when, with the present reduced strength of the Bombay army, we should probably find difficulty in reinforcing him from other quarters.

This body is (150) one hundred and fifty in number; their cost being three thousand (3,000) rupees a month.

6. At first Major Merewether proposed to keep his Sind Horse Regiments at a strength of five hundred (500) each, and to lay down a body of Belooch Guides. After much reflection,

\* This third officer was reduced on the regiment being put at a strength of 360 sabres of all ranks. They have not yet been discharged in the Sind Horse.

fection, however, and consultation with Major Green, he has come to the conclusion that it would be impolitic to disband that small body of Belooch Horsemen, who are active, very useful as guides, but what is, perhaps, more important still, are recruited from the tribes in his immediate neighbourhood. In this view, which has a political rather than a military importance, I entirely concur, and at my suggestion Major Merewether reduced his proposed strength of five hundred (500) sabres in each regiment of Sind Horse to four hundred and fifty (450), the Belooch Guides being retained.

Appendix, No 7.

7. The economy under the head of Burkundaz is fairly stated. It appears on a recent occasion that Major Merewether was told to disband them, as it was for the frontier troops to do their own police business.

This was some injunction from the Government of India.

8. With respect to the Golundaz\* who belong to the regiment of Artillery, he suggests that they should be disbanded, and that the mountain guns, equipment, mules, &c. &c. should be delivered to him. He engages to work them either with his cavalry or infantry, as occasion may demand.

9. The regiments of infantry being so much reduced in strength, the quartermaster can be easily spared from each regiment.

10. I cannot but think that all these proposals are very reasonable. The only one about which I should be inclined at first sight to hesitate is, that regarding the artillery; I think, however, on the whole, that the idea is thoroughly practical, very economical, and really fitted for the constitution of the Sind Frontier Force. It accords with a suggestion I once ventured to make, nearly three years ago, for the greater economy of organized artillery in this country, to cause four field guns drawn by bullocks to form part of the regimental equipment of every European regiment in India. If it be acceded to by His Excellency the Governor, an artillery officer should be permanently attached to Major Merewether's force for general duty, and the instruction of the infantry and cavalry soldiers in the use of the mountain guns. He might be a doing-duty officer with one of the infantry regiments.

11. One reason why a body of eighteen hundred (1,800) horse is required on this frontier now, instead of sixteen hundred (1,600), which was the strength in 1855-56, is the establishment of the agency at Khelat subsequently to that date, where an escort of two hundred (200) sowars attends the agent. In Major Merewether's opinion, that agency is equal to an extra brigade in the political results it produces.

12. It is but fair to Major Merewether to state that, in 1855-56, there was a force of 2,000 native infantry and a field battery of artillery in Upper Sind, in addition to the 1,600 Sind Horse under the late General Jacob.

13. Consequently, if the proposed arrangements be adopted, we shall have of troops two thousand six hundred (2,600) to put against the three thousand seven hundred (3,700), the peace establishment of the previous period.

14. It will be understood that the Belooch Guides, to whom attention has been drawn, originated with the first occupation of Upper Sind, and are not included under the head of troops in the establishments of 1855-56 and the present date.

(signed) W. R. Mansfield.

Camp Kurrachee, 17 February 1861.

## MEMORANDUM by Mr. Chief Secretary Anderson.

THE question of organizing into one body the various contingent quotas of Jagheerdar Horse in the Southern Mahratta country, and in the Kolapoor and Sattara territory; occupied the attention of Government between the years 1847 and 1850.

In the latter year, such of the Jagheerdars of the Southern Mahratta country who were still under their engagements bound to maintain contingents of horse, agreed to the commutation of their several quotas, aggregating 231 horse, into money payments, amounting to 61,720 rs. 6 a. per annum.

Meeruj, Koorandwar, Jankhunde and Moodhol.

The lapse to Government of four Jagheers † in the Southern Mahratta country had placed at its disposal the annual sum of 71,934 rs. 15 a., which was formerly disbursed by the holders of these Jagheers in the maintenance of their respective quotas, aggregating 269 horsemen.

Besides these quotas, the chief of Sanglee ceded to the British Government, in 1821, in lieu of a contingent of 450 horsemen, which he was bound to maintain, territory yielding an equivalent sum of 1,35,000 rupees per annum.

This fact does not affect the discussion.

A body of 85 sowars, called the Green Rissala, acting immediately under the orders of the Political Superintendent of Kolapoor, was maintained by that State at a cost of 29,148 rupees per annum. With the view of increasing the efficiency of this body of horse, it

\* This is the division of the mountain train now marching to Shirkapore, in consequence of the demand for Silladar artillery, &c., from the North Sind command, about which there was much correspondence during the last year.

† Waman Rao of Sonee, Purushram Bhow of Tasgam, Sidojee Rao Naik of Nepanee, Gopal Rao of Meeruj.

Appendix, No. 7. it was decided by Government to incorporate it with the contingent of Sattara Horse \* in the proposed new regiment of cavalry for the Southern Mahratta country on its organization.

\* Estimated at 356 men at a cost of 1,16,876 rupees annually.

These arrangements elicited the entire concurrence of the Government of India and the Honourable Court of Directors.

(signed) H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary.

### Appendix No. 8.

Appendix, No. 8. Enclosure to Military Letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 5th April 1861.

(No. 34.)

MEMORANDUM of the Monthly Cost of a Cavalry Corps as organized at present (omitting the Ranks of Kote Duffadar Major and Farrier Major) and as organized according to the Instructions of Her Majesty's Government :—

R A N .	As at Present.		As Proposed.	
	No. of each Rank.	Cost.	No. of each Rank.	Cost.
		<i>Rs. a.</i>		<i>Rs. a.</i>
Captain of Cavalry Commandant	1	1,000 -	1	
Captain-2nd in Command	1	750 -	1	
Lieutenant of Cavalry, Adjutant	1	572 4	1	3,217 12
Lieutenant of Cavalry	1	365 4	1	
Assistant Surgeon	1	530 4	1	
Resaldar Major	1	200 -	-	
Resaldars	2	300 -	3	1,205 -
Wordie Major	1	105 -	1	
Russaidars	3	240 -	3	
Jemadars	6	360 -	6	
Kote Duffadars	6	240 -	6	240 -
Duffadars	30	1,050 -	48	1,680 -
Nishan Burdars	3	105 -	6	210 -
Trumpeters	6	180 -	6	180 -
Suwaras	300	9,000 -	420	12,600 -
Regimental Followers and Allowances.		14,997 12		19,332 12
Allowances to Non-effective Staff :—				
1 Quartermaster Duffadar	5			
1 Trumpet Major	10			
6 Pay Duffadars	36			
Writer	1	51 -	-	
Chowdree	1	30 -	-	
Mootsodie	1	15 -	-	
Hospital Assistanta	2	8 -	-	
Lascars	2	45 -	-	311 -
Flagmen	3	18 -	-	
Bheesties	3	18 -	-	
Stationary Allowance	6	36 -	-	
Mess Allowance	-	30 -	-	
Allowance for repair of arms	-	60 -	-	
		90 -		125 -
	<i>Rs.</i>	15,398 12		19,768 12

#### Statement No. 1.

Entire difference of the cost of six regiments on the larger scale and eight on the smaller, without deduction for necessity of paying unemployed officers :—

15,398.12 by 8 = 1,23,190

19,768.12 by 6 = 1,18,612

Difference *Rs.* 4,578 per mensem.  
or " 54,936 per annum.  
or £. 5,493 per annum.

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Appendix, No. 8.

Statement No. 2.

The same difference of cost, but with deduction of the regimental pay and allowances which must be paid to unemployed officers:—

	Present Scheme.			Proposed.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Pay to European officers in excess of regimental pay and allowances - - -	1,104	9	4	1,104	9	4
Other ranks as before - - - - -	12,181	-	-	16,551	-	-
<i>Rs.</i>	13,285	9	4	17,655	9	4

*Rs.* *a.* *p.*      *Rs.* *a.* *p.*  
 13,285 9 4 by 8 = 1,06,284 10 8  
 17,655 9 4 by 6 = 1,05,933 8 -

Difference *Rs.* 351 2 8 per mensem.  
 or „ 4,214 - - per annum.  
 or £. 421 - - per annum.

Appendix, No. 9.

Enclosures to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated 2 April 1861, No. 44.

Appendix, No. 9.

(No. 34 A.)

From the Military Finance Department to the Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department.

Sir, Calcutta, 28 January 1861.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your docket, No. 12285, dated 21st December 1860, on the regular estimates of the Madras Presidency, calling for report on the military expenditure, which by this estimate is shown to be 4,11,37,000 rupees for the year ending 30th April 1861, including therein 26,86,800 rupees in stores from Europe, and leaving a cash balance of 3,84,50,200 rupees payable in India.

2. We beg to state that, large as this amount may appear, compared with the estimate previously sent in, we have confidence that the result of the year's reduction will prove satisfactory, and, as we stated in our letter, No. 2483, dated 15th September 1860, that we fully anticipate the scale of expenditure of the Madras Presidency will, at the opening of the ensuing year, come down to the rate which we therein proposed should be the limit of the ordinary annual military expenditure of that Presidency.

3. The grounds on which we base this assurance are broad, and their soundness easily ascertained when the facts are clearly set forth, as we shall now endeavour to do.

4. The Madras native infantry is at present on a lower numerical establishment than it was in 1834-35, in which year the Madras military expenditure was viewed by the Honourable the Court of Directors as on the most favourable scale. The expenditure represented in the regular estimate under report for this branch, being 1,01,53,000 rupees, may, though fully 20 lacs higher than in 1834 and 1835, be regarded, together with the savings accruing from the abolition of the veterans and other items, as capable of diminution to that extent.

5. The native cavalry charges are calculated at 17,36,400 rupees, being for seven regiments; now the Madras Government have reduced this force very considerably in numbers and amalgamated the seven regiments into four regiments, the saving directly and indirectly, on account of this arm, may be calculated on to the extent of more than five lacs annually.

6. The cost of stores from England is put down at 26,86,800 rupees, but from the information we have received, we are satisfied that the military stores will not in the next year be one-fourth of the sum exhibited, nor will the medical stores be one-third, nor the clothing

clothing stores one-half; and as regards the commissariat stores there are contingencies connected with the European force, which will probably allow of their being reduced one-half; thus, in the item of stores from Europe, above fully 15 lacs will be saved in 1861-62. The only doubt we have is that the authorities at home will send out stores not indented for; the ordnance indent is indeed small.

7. In the commissariat charges for Madras proper, you will see that 67,01,300 rupees are inserted; now this amount is far in excess of the estimate of the Commissariat Department, and as we have confidence that the calculations in that estimate are not too low, we are quite certain the 20 lacs will be struck off this amount.

8. You must, however, be struck as we have been, with the fact that in the present state of commissariat accounts in the three (3) Presidencies, it is in vain to expect to be able to unravel them, so as to have the year's charges clearly indicated. The Madras commissariat accounts are far from being correct, but with all their defects they appear to be in rather better order when compared with the accounts of Bengal and Bombay, but until we can actually find the daily disbursements actually recorded immediately after payment, and the cash advanced during each month thoroughly accounted for, vouchers for expenditure, and the same examined into by the prompt rendering of the accounts, it is useless for Government to suppose that they can control the expenditure of this department.

9. Our efforts have been incessant towards attaining this end, and whatever inconvenience may result from our proceedings, we intend persevering to bring about so essential a result as that of correct and punctual sending in of accounts, and consequent correct examination.

10. The commissariat expenses, or account of the eastern settlements, you will see are entered at the sum of 28,99,000 rupees in the regular estimate; we, however, have the satisfaction of stating that in consequence of the proceedings of our President, Colonel Balfour, and of our members, Mr. Temple, and Colonel Bruce, C.B., the commissariat officer at Rangoon has within the last few days been able to send us a revised estimate of commissariat charges for the force to be kept in Pegu, amounting to 8,46,000 rupees, this showing a reduction of nearly 20 lacs in its annual effect.

11. You will further observe in the regular estimate two items, one of contingencies 8,03,000 rupees, and one for batta to troops serving in the eastern settlements 10,77,500 rupees; total, 18,80,000 rupees. In one of these items the pay of the Pegu Sapper Battalion is included, but all the other portions are dependent on the strength of the force to be kept in Pegu and the Straits. Now the Pegu force named will be largely reduced, and the horse batteries from three to one, the Sapper companies will be withdrawn from Pegu, the numerous reliefs now necessary will be less than one-third, and the charge for batta will be diminished in the same proportion. Freight will also be much less, ordnance establishments will be reduced, cattle bearers all diminished, and stations broken up; you may therefore rely on fully 10 lacs being struck off the total sum of 18,80,000 rupees, allotted to these two heads of charge.

12. These are the prominent and most important diminutions which we may look forward to; and making all fair allowances for the accidents which so frequently happen to war money calculations, we are of opinion that you ought to have confidence in the end we indicate being attained, for we cannot too often repeat that a falling expenditure is one which generally causes greater reductions than can at once be indicated or estimated for.

13. But there are yet measures to be carried out by Government as necessary aids towards the attainment of the great economical end we all now have in view.

14. We submit that the British cavalry, the artillery, and infantry, which left Madras for China, and which have been struck off the strength of the Madras Presidency, should not be replaced; that the wing of European cavalry now on the Madras establishment, in addition to a full regiment of dragoons, should be relieved from Madras; and now that the European officers of the regiments of native cavalry broken up are available, we submit that their services might be utilized by being attached to a few squadrons of European cavalry, so as to enable Government to dispense with the second regiment of European cavalry at Madras; and that by the cavalry establishment being made to consist of 20 squadrons, one-fifth being European and three-fifths natives, Government will find that by this measure at least 10 lacs of rupees will be directly and indirectly saved to the State.

15. Next, we observe that there are 12 regiments of European infantry on the Madras establishment, and supposing all to be of the same established strength, viz., 1,291 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, the strength fixed for British regiments, the total European infantry will be 15,392 non-commissioned, rank and file, nearly treble the strength maintained in 1834-35, the year esteemed by the Honourable Court as the one in which the greatest economy was observed in military expenditure throughout India. It is moreover excessive, being more than one-third (and nearly half) the strength of native infantry.

16. We are aware that the established strength is not at present maintained in the regiments serving in India, for 18 companies of the nine regiments of British infantry, with a fixed

fixed establishment of 3,960 of all ranks, a force nearly equal to that which Madras paid for in the beginning of 1857, is permanently located in depôts at home; and in addition thereto, the numbers wanting to complete the service companies in India are also at home, making up in all nearly 5,000 of all ranks who were kept at home, but paid for by the Madras Presidency. The three European regiments of the Madras army are also below the establishment fixed for a British regiment, having only 954 non-commissioned, rank and file, instead of 1,291, as fixed for a British regiment, or 337 less, making for the three European regiments 1,011 non-commissioned, rank and file; these, with the total absentees in the nine British regiments wanting to complete and in depôt, make up a total of nearly 6,000 to be deducted from the 15,392 above indicated, leaving about 9,000 actually available or fit for duty in Madras. The result is that Madras pays for 14,000 non-commissioned, rank and file, and has only about 9,000 available in India for service. In this organization, therefore, there is a wide opening for economy. The cadres of regiments being maintained for the full strength above indicated, viz., 15,392, the additional expense for the men required to complete the regiments would be trifling; and when completed, the military authorities would at once report the European infantry to be excessive.

17. The great economy which would result from such completion of regiments is easily seen; for then, instead of 12 regiments of infantry, as at present, six regiments of infantry, each, say, 1,300 strong in non-commissioned, rank and file, would be admitted as ample for Madras. Thus, instead of paying for a large nominal force, the Presidency would have the services of 7,800, a limited number as compared with that now paid for; but it would be a complete body of infantry, and sufficient (judging by the past) for upholding the British power in Southern India; and it cannot be too frequently repeated, that it is a larger force than was kept up in 1835; and as it would be about one-fourth of the strength of native infantry, it is clear that the proportion of Europeans to natives, or as 1 to 3 at the main points where both are located, would be maintained, and a saving of nearly 30 lacs of rupees effected.

18. At present there are 33 troops and companies of artillery, including the three batteries of Royal Artillery. We submit, that as the Madras Government has applied for the withdrawal of the battery of Royal Horse Artillery, the same not being required, and as at least three companies of Madras Artillery will be relieved from Pegu, the time has come for withdrawing the Royal Artillery from Madras. You will observe that the regular estimate shows the charge of 3,22,800 rupees for the pay and allowances of Royal Artillery; but if you consider the heavy extra charges involved in the artillery service, you may calculate that at least 6 lacs will be saved by the withdrawal of the three batteries of Royal Artillery; and by fixing the artillery for Madras at 24 batteries and six reserve companies, total 30 troops, batteries, and companies, the Government will have an efficient but economical force of artillery; the proportion of pieces will fully be equal, in a military point of view, to the strength of cavalry and infantry.

19. Adverting again to the Madras native infantry, we observe that it is at present on a lower regimental establishment than that authorised for any other native infantry of the other Presidencies. It is lower than the infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent, or Nagpore Irregular Forces. It is thus a really economical establishment, but we believe that it may be placed on a still more economical footing, if ordered to be formed into six companies per regiment, each of 100 strong in privates, with other grades in due proportion, and that this organization should be general for all India; the saving will be fully 10 lacs for all India.

20. The Madras sappers are a strong body of 12 companies, comprising in all 1,350 privates, with other grades in equally large proportions; they have proved themselves a useful body, and have furnished detachments for service in all parts of India; the companies in China and in Burmah, being now in course of relief, it may be deemed advisable to reduce two or four companies, bringing the corps down to at least 10 companies, and thus reducing the charge for this branch fully half a lac.

21. We also submit that the relief of the Madras native infantry, from the heavy service in Pegu, will enable Government to reduce the Nagpore Irregular Troops, and thus effect a saving of fully 10 lacs. Moreover, the return of the native infantry from China and Pegu will enable the Madras Army to continue to furnish the brigade at Aurangabad, or Jalnah, at Dharwar and Southern Mahratta country stations, long held by Madras, and thus allow of reductions in the Bombay Presidency, to the extent of three regiments of native infantry and several regiments of cavalry.

22. The conclusions we arrive at from the above remarks are, that if Government will decide on the strength of the army to be maintained for all India, and fix that for Madras on a scale nearly approximating to that set forth in the margin,\* you may then feel assured that

\* 20 squadrons of cavalry, 5 European and 15 Native, each of 160 non-commissioned rank and file.  
 52 regiments of Native infantry, each of 6 companies and 600 privates.  
 10 companies of Sappers.  
 24 troops, batteries, and 6 companies of Artillery: total, 30 batteries and reserve company.  
 6 European regiments, each of 12 companies, and 1,300 non-commissioned rank and file.

9. that the military expenditure of Madras need never cause the Government of India the slightest anxiety, for with an efficient check and control over expenditure, such as we daily see progressing over the disbursements, we are satisfied that the total military charges of Madras will fall below 300 lacs per annum.

23. In order to enable you to measure the expenditure which may be required for other parts of the empire, by adopting this Madras expenditure as a standard, we may briefly point out that there are about 8,37,412 square miles of territory under the direct sway of the British Government, with a population of about 131,990,901; the native states in all India comprise an area of 637,910 square miles, with a population of 48,376,247, the total area of both being square miles 14,65,322, and 180,367,148 of population.

24. The force which the 300 lacs of Madras military expenditure will provide will be found sufficient to occupy an area of 426,800 square miles, and 45,445,737 of population, as below shown, taking the present distribution of the Madras Army as a guide.

25. Area and countries at present occupied by the Madras Army :—

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATIONS.
Madras Territory and Coorg - - - - -	132,000	22,437,297
Mysore - - - - -	30,886	3,460,696
Hyderabad or Nizam's Dominions - - - - -	95,337	10,866,080
Cochin - - - - -	1,988	268,176
Travancore - - - - -	4,722	1,011,824
Poodocottah, Tandeman's Dominions - - - - -	1,165	61,745
Jeypore and Hill Zemindars - - - - -	13,041	391,230
Hoshingabad - - - - -	1,916	242,841
Nursingpore - - - - -	501	254,486
Baitool - - - - -	990	93,411
Cuttack and Pooree - - - - -	4,829	1,000,000
Nagpore and Berar - - - - -	76,432	4,650,000
Pegu - - - - -	32,250	570,180
Tenasserim - - - - -	29,168	115,431
Straits Settlements - - - - -	1,575	202,540
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>426,800</b>	<b>45,445,737</b>

26. The area occupied has, also, within those territories the local forces of Nagpore, Hyderabad Contingent and Pegu Light Infantry, but these we submit might all be absorbed by Government, considering the Madras Army sufficient for the area. It will thus be seen that if the Madras Government on an establishment of 300 lacs (even less) can supply a military force sufficient to occupy such a large portion of India, as to have one-fourth of the population, and between one-third and one-fourth of the entire area; so according to these proportions for the rest of India, the total military charge for all India would fall below 12 crores; an amount which we believe the finances of India are quite capable of bearing.

27. After a careful consideration of the estimates of the Madras Government, and a close observation of the acts of the Government of Madras, and of the administrative officers, we are now bound to state that, as compared with other parts of India, the requirements of the Government of India as to economy have been fully met by the required reductions, and the diminution is in train for being fully effected, and that the Government of India may confide in the Government of Madras to exercise an efficient control over the military expenditure.

We have, &c.,  
 (signed) *G. Balfour*, Colonel,  
*R. Temple*,  
*R. S. Simpson*, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
 Military Finance Department.



RETURN relating to the MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION.

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04

	Pro- spective.	MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION.		Regular.	MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION.		Regular, as regards Prospective.		Secretary's Remarks.	Orders of Govern- ment.
		Limit.	Letter of 15 September 1860.		Limit.	Letter of 23 January 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.		
Native Infantry -	1,01,82,000	92,00,000	Reduced from 1,01,82,300 rupees to 92,00,000 rupees, in the anticipation of each battalion being at once ordered to be reduced to 600 privates and eight companies; moreover, one regiment has gone to China.	1,01,53,000	81,53,000	The Madras Native Infantry is at present on a lower numerical establishment than it was in 1834-35, in which year the Madras military expenditure was viewed by the honourable the Court of Directors as on the most favourable scale. The expenditure represented in the regular Estimate under report for this branch being 1,01,53,000 rupees, may, though fully 20 lacs higher than in 1834 and 1835, be regarded, together with the savings accruing from the abolition of the veterans and other items as capable of diminution to that extent.	-	30,000		
Native Cavalry -	17,75,000	16,00,000		17,36,000	12,36,000	The native cavalry charges are calculated at 17,36,400 rupees, being for 7 regiments; now, the Madras Government have reduced this force very considerably in numbers, and amalgamated the seven regiments into four regiments. The saving, directly and indirectly, on account of this arm may be calculated on to the extent of more than five lacs annually.	-	39,000		
Stores from England -	13,56,000	13,56,000	The sum, 9,04,000 rupees, entered in the revised Estimate, has been allowed, on the supposition that the clothing of British regiments will be provided for out of that sum; if otherwise, however, this amount is excessive, and must be reduced.	26,86,000	11,86,000	The cost of stores from England is put down at 26,86,800 rupees; but from the information we have received, we are satisfied that the military stores will not in the next year be one-fourth of the sum exhibited, nor will the medical stores be one-third, nor the clothing stores one-half; and as regards the Commissariat stores, there are contingencies, connected with the European force which will probably allow of their being reduced one-half; thus, in the item of stores from Europe, above fully 15 lacs will be saved in 1861-62. The only doubt we have is, that the authorities at home will send out stores not indented for; the Ordnance indent is indeed small.	13,30,000	-		
Commissariat -	69,19,000	40,00,000	Reduced from 69,19,000 rupees to 40,00,000 rupees. The charges has been calculated partly by standard of former years, and partly with reference to the known requirements of the troops at their present strength and under present circumstances.	67,01,000	47,01,000	In the Commissariat charges for Madras proper you will see that 67,01,300 rupees are inserted; now, this amount is far in excess of the Estimate of the Commissariat Department; and as we have confidence that the calculations in that Estimate are not too low, we are quite certain that 20 lacs will be struck off this amount. You must, however, be struck, as we have been, with the fact, that in the present state of Commissariat account in the three Presidencies it is vain to expect to be able to unravel them so as to have the year's charges clearly indicated. The Madras Commissariat accounts are far from being current, but with all their defects they appear to be in rather better order when compared with the accounts of Bengal and Bombay; but until we can actually find the daily disbursements actually recorded immediately after payment, and the cash advanced during each month thoroughly accounted for by vouchers for expenditure, and the same examined into by the prompt rendering of the accounts, it is useless for Government to suppose that they can control the expenditure of this department. Our efforts have been incessant towards attaining this end, and whatever inconvenience may result from our proceedings, we intend persevering to bring about so essential a result as that of correct and punctual sending in of accounts, and consequent correct examination.	-	2,18,000		
Carried forward -	2,02,82,000	1,61,66,000		2,12,76,000	1,62,76,000		13,30,000	2,87,000		

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

RETURN relating to the Military Finance Commission—continued.

	Pro- spective.	MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION.		Regular.	MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION.		Regular, as regards Prospective.		Secretary's Remarks.	Orders of Government.
		Limit.	Letter of 15 September 1893.		Limit.	Letter of 28 January 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.		
Brought forward - -	Rs. 2,02,32,000	Rs. 1,61,56,000	- - - -	Rs. 2,12,76,000	Rs. 1,52,76,000	- - - -	- - - -	Rs. 13,30,000	Rs. 2,87,000	
Commissariat, Eastern Set- tlement.	29,21,000	20,00,000	Reduced from 29,21,000 rupees to 20,00,000 rupees, because there has been a reduction of establishments, and because a portion of the native troops has been recommended to be withdrawn from Burmah.	28,99,000	8,99,000	The Commissariat expenses on account of the eastern settlements you will see are entered at the sum of 28,99,000 rupees in the regular Estimate; we, however, have the satisfaction of stating, that in consequence of the proceedings of our President, Colonel Balfour, and of our members, Mr. Temple and Colonel Bruce, C.B., the Commissariat officer at Rangoon has, within the last few days, been able to send us a revised Estimate of Commissariat charges for the force to be kept in Pegu, amounting to 8,46,000 rupees; thus showing a reduction of nearly 20 lacs in its annual effect.		- -	22,000	
Contingencies - - -	9,35,000	8,00,000	Reduced from 9,35,000 rupees to 8,00,000 rupees. This item comprises many details, such as passage-money, freight of stores, batta allowance to orphans, compensation for dearth of provisions, purchase of hats, and contingencies; and this miscellaneous expenditure is known to be susceptible of much economy, specially as regards the purchase of hats.	8,03,000	- -	You will further observe in the regular Estimate two items, one of contingencies, 8,03,000 rupees, and one for batta to troops serving in the eastern settlements, 10,77,000 rupees; total, 18,80,000 rupees. In one of these items the pay of the Pegu sappers battalion is included; but all the other portions are dependent on the strength of the force to be kept in Pegu and the Straits. Now the Pegu force named will be largely reduced, and the horse batteries from three to one. The sapper companies will be withdrawn from Pegu, the numerous reliefs now necessary will be less than one-third, and the charge for batta will be diminished in the same proportion; freight will also be much less; ordnance establishments will be reduced; cattle bearers all diminished, and stations broken up. You may, therefore, rely on fully 10 lacs being struck off the total sum of 18,80,000 rupees, allotted to these two heads of charge.		- -	1,32,000	
Batta Eastern Settlements	11,50,000	8,00,000	Reduced from 11,50,000 rupees to 8,00,000 rupees. Comprises some Commissariat charges, besides batta; but the proposed withdrawal of native troops to the eastward will admit of a reduction of this charge.	10,77,000	- -			- -	73,000	
	2,52,38,000	1,97,56,000		2,60,55,000	1,69,75,000					
Royal Troops - - -	43,98,000	39,84,000	The charge for European cavalry, entered in the revised Estimate at 7,17,400 rupees, might be reduced to 6,00,000 rupees, as half a regiment of dragoons have gone to China, the British Government becoming chargeable therewith. The charge, as shown by us, has been calculated on known cost of European cavalry regiments.	44,74,000	- -			76,000	-	
Engineers - - -	1,81,000	1,00,000	The charge in the revised Estimate may be reduced from 1,81,000 rupees to 1,00,000 rupees, several engineer officers being on duty in China, and their pay and allowances chargeable to the British Government. Moreover, in the notification in the Public Works Department of 10th May 1859, the allowances of engineer officers in the Public Works Department are debited against that department.	1,43,000	- -			- -	88,000	

298.	Horse and Foot Artillery -	18,84,000	17,84,000	Reduced from 18,84,000 rupees to 17,84,000 rupees, as three companies of Golundanze have gone to China.	19,42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,000	-
	Local Infantry - -	10,06,000	9,50,000	-	9,98,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
	Veteran Companies - -	4,19,000	3,64,000	-	4,19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sappers and Sapper Militia	2,71,000	1,50,000	Revised Estimate has been reduced from 2,71,000 rupees to 1,50,000 rupees, as three companies have gone to China, and the Madras Sapper Militia has been broken up.	2,86,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
	European Pensioners -	1,84,000	1,84,000	-	1,84,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Native Pensioners and Invalids.	16,75,000	16,75,000	-	16,75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Pensions - -	5,16,000	5,16,000	-	4,44,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,000
	Staff - - - -	8,41,000	8,41,000	-	7,39,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,02,000
	Departments - - -	3,63,000	3,37,000	-	3,61,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
	Ordnance - - - -	7,04,000	6,50,000	Reduced from 7,04,000 rupees to 6,50,000 rupees, the arsenals at Masulipatam, Vellore, and Bellary having been broken up.	7,02,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
	Medical - - - -	12,58,000	7,50,000	Reduced from 12,58,000 rupees to 7,50,000 rupees. This charge we have calculated on the standard of former years, and it appears to us that the sudden increase of five lacs must be an error; but we are not supplied with the details of the charge; at all events, we are confident that the item in the revised Estimate is beyond the requirements of the time.	12,57,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
P	Camp Equipage - -	1,45,000	1,00,000	Reduced from 1,45,000 rupees to 1,00,000 rupees. The Tent Lascars have been considerably reduced in numbers. An item of 2,000 rupees for "butting" has also been struck out, viewing this charge, arising solely from a general extensive movement of native troops, may be altogether saved by at least a partial cessation of these movements.	1,36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
	Stores from other Presidency	40,000	40,000	-	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
	Colonels' Allowances -	76,000	75,000	-	76,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Saddle Contract - - -	1,16,000	1,16,000	-	1,08,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
	Arrears* - - - -	7,00,000	2,00,000	Reduced from 7,00,000 rupees to 2,00,000 rupees. This charge we have estimated at a low figure, because sufficient provision has been made for each separate service under its proper head. Moreover all accounts of such arrears are being brought up; and although some arrears must always accrue, still charges of this nature are objectionable, and should be limited.	7,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Carried forward - -	4,00,15,000	3,23,73,000	-	4,07,35,000	1,69,75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,79,000	7,60,000

RETURN relating to the Military Finance Commission—continued.

	Pro- spective.	MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION.		Regular.	MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION.		Regular, as regards Prospective.		Secretary's Remarks.	Orders of Govern- ment.	
		Limit.	Letter of 15 September 1800.		Limit.	Letter of 28 January 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.			
											Rs.
Brought forward	Rs. 4,00,15,000	Rs. 3,25,75,000		Rs. 4,07,35,000	Rs. 1,60,75,000			Rs. 14,70,000	Rs. 7,60,000		
Postage	1,50,000	1,34,000	Reduced from 1,50,000 rupees to 1,34,000 rupees. The charge has been calculated by the standard of former years; but even this we consider excessive, seeing that the charge in Bengal amounts only to 60,000 rupees. We may, however, take this opportunity of stating that we consider it objectionable to include charges incurred by the Postal Department in the Estimate of military expenditure, as the principle now fully recognised is, that the department which performs the service and expends the money should exhibit the disbursements in their own accounts. As the item has been entered, we have allowed it, after deductions; but in our opinion it ought to be excluded altogether from the Estimate.	1,50,000	—			—	—		
	Rs. 4,01,65,000	Rs. 3,27,07,000		Rs. 4,08,85,000							
Unattached Local Officers	—	—		7,000	—			7,000	—		
Clothing Compensation	—	50,000		97,000	—			97,000	—		
Wicker Helmets	—	—		47,000	—			47,000	—		
Supernumeraries	—	80,000		—	—			—	—		
Sick and Wounded Depot	—	50,000		—	—			—	—		
Guides	—	3,000		—	—			—	—		
Dooley Bearers	—	2,000		—	—			—	—		
Native Infantry Depot	—	—		13,000	—			13,000	—		
	Rs. 4,01,65,000	Rs. 3,28,62,000		Rs. 4,10,49,000	—			Rs. 16,43,000	7,60,000		
Fractions	9,300	3,400		88,000	—						
	Rs. 4,01,74,300	Rs. 3,28,65,400		Rs. 4,11,37,000							
	25,00,000		The aggregate of the Estimate, as proposed by us, amounts to 3,28,65,400 rupees, instead of 4,01,74,300 rupees, as set down in the revised Estimate, being a difference of 73 lacs of rupees. We do not, however, say that this Estimate of ours can absolutely be adopted, because half the year has already elapsed; but the scale of expenditure should now be accepted; and we will endeavour to explain how far the several amounts set down by us are, and in our opinion ought, to be adopted.								
	Rs. 3,76,74,300										

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

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(No. 31.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, Military Department.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit, to be laid before the Government of Fort St. George, copy of letter from the Military Finance Department to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 34 A., dated 28th January 1861, with enclosure, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council most cordially concurs in the opinion of the Military Finance Department, expressed in the last paragraph of their letter, and considers that the result attained reflects great credit on all departments of the Government of Fort St. George, concerned in the preparation of the estimates to which the letter alludes.

2. With reference, however, to the 6th paragraph, in which it is intimated that large quantities of stores not indented for, the value of which is understood to amount to (13) thirteen lakhs of rupees, have been sent out by the Home Government, I am to request that his Honour in Council may be moved to cause a more specific inquiry to be made as to the facts of the case, and the result communicated, for the information of the Government of India, in order that such a representation may be made on the subject to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State as the case may appear to demand.

3. The attention of the Government of Fort St. George is also requested to the remarks in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the letter, relative to the importance of reform in the system of commissariat accounts. Since the letter was written, a marked improvement in the system in this Presidency has been reported; and the Military Finance Department will be asked to offer more specific suggestions as to the mode of further reforming the present system in the three Presidencies.

4. I am further to request that, with reference to the 11th paragraph of the letter, the Government of India may be informed as to the progress which has been and will be made in reducing the force in Pegu.

5. The large number of European troops retained in depôts at home for regiments in India, the expenses of which are charged to the Indian Government, has been already brought to the notice of the authorities in England, and the question is under consideration by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.  
(signed) R. J. H. Birch, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 2 April 1861.

(No. 32.—Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Military Finance Department;  
dated 2 April 1861.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to the remarks in paras. 8 and 9 of your letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department (No. 34 A.) of the 28th January last, on the importance of reform in the system of commissariat accounts, I am desired to request that you will offer more specific suggestions as to the mode of further reforming the present system in the three presidencies.

Copy of a letter (No. 31, of this date) to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, Military Department, connected with the subject of your letter above alluded to, is herewith forwarded for your information.

Your observations regarding the heavy charges against the Madras Government on account of European troops, so large a portion of which are actually in England, have been brought to the special notice of Her Majesty's Government, as an illustration of the evils of the present system.

I have, &c.  
(signed) R. J. H. Birch, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 2 April 1861.

## Appendix, No. 10.

Appendix, No. 10. Enclosures to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated 18 April 1861, No. 51.

(No. 2214.)

From the Military Finance Commission to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; dated Calcutta, 15 August 1860.

Sir,

C. October 1860,  
No. 850.

IN continuation of our letter, No. 1911, of the 20th July 1860, regarding the charges on the revenues of India for European troops of Her Majesty's British and Indian forces serving in India, we desire to submit certain points in regard to the strength of artillery at present employed in India, the cost of which forms a very important item in our estimate of military expenditure.

2. We find that in 1856-57 the charge for the whole artillery of India was 61,72,039 rupees; which rose in 1858-59 to 69,40,125, and is now estimated, for 1860-61, at 75,07,000 rupees. Subsequent to the mutiny in 1857, Royal Artillery was for the first time employed in India; and on the 1st January 1860 the Royal Artillery borne on the Indian establishment comprised 24 troops and companies (four troops horse artillery and 20 field batteries); the cost during the past three years being as below:

	<i>Rs.</i>
1857-58 - - - - -	4,68,723
1858-59 - - - - -	24,00,043
1859-60 - - - - -	23,76,500

3. The estimated charge for the Royal Artillery for 1860-61 is 21,70,000 rupees, which, if added to the estimated charge of 75,07,000 rupees for the Indian Artillery, will make a total of 96,77,000 rupees, for this arm of the service alone, being an increase of 35 lacs beyond the outlay (61½ lacs) incurred prior to the mutiny. We must also beg Government to consider that this is for the pay personal alone. If the increase of outlay on account of horses, battery establishments, and material, could be accurately exhibited, we have no doubt that a further increase of many lacs would be shown.

4. It appears that the number of troops and companies of artillery at present serving in India is nearly the same as prior to the mutiny; but the Indian establishment now comprises both Royal and Indian Artillery, whereas it then consisted entirely of the latter. At that time there were 109 troops and companies of artillery, European and native, each equal to manning a battery of six guns; and there are now on the Indian establishment 97 troops and companies of European Artillery (of which 24 are Royal and 73 Indian), and 18 troops and companies of Native Artillery, making a total of 115 troops and companies.

5. The Royal Artillery borne in the East Indian establishment, according to the Army Estimate for 1860-61, was composed as follows:

	Officers.	Non-commissioned (Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.	Horses.
Horse Artillery - -	32	39	561	622	600
11 Brigade Artillery -	63	111	1,592	1,766	832
13 Ditto - - - -	49	85	1,194	1,328	624
14 Ditto - - - -	63	111	1,592	1,766	832
<b>TOTAL Artillery -</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>2,888</b>

6. It

6. It should here be noticed, however, that the Indian establishment of officers is somewhat in excess of the precise complement required for the number of troops and companies actually maintained; so that there are at the present moment officers sufficient for 96 troops and companies (five in excess of the actual number, 91), even supposing all to be European, by the existing native troops and companies being replaced by Europeans. Thus, with the 24 Royal troops and companies, there are at present in the Indian establishment officers sufficient for 120 troops and companies.

7. With reference to the above calculation of the existing Indian establishment of officers being sufficient for 96 troops and companies on the Indian scale, it may here be mentioned that the scales of establishment in the two services differ considerably; the Indian establishment being the larger as respects the number of captains, and providing for staff and absentees of all kinds, whilst in the Royal Artillery all staff duty is provided for by the practice of seconding officers thus withdrawn from regimental duty. At the same time, however, the establishment of field officers and colonels in the Royal Artillery is nearly double that of the like ranks in the Indian Artillery.

8. The increase of cost must be expected to be much greater than is indicated by the actual increase in the number of troops, companies, and officers, owing to the character of the force having of late been considerably changed by the substitution since 1857, of four European troops for the four native troops of Bengal, and by the employment to a greater extent than formerly of European in lieu of native artillerymen in all three presidencies. Formerly, the artillery throughout India, was manned and driven by about one-third natives, and two-thirds Europeans in Bengal; both the artillerymen and drivers are now wholly European, but in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, native artillerymen still remain.

9. This change does not, however, alone account for so great an increase of expenditure as that actually exhibited, and the employment of the Royal Artillery in India next presents itself as the source of another heavy charge on the Indian finances. By the transfer of four troops of Royal Horse Artillery to the Indian establishment, there are now 27 troops of horse artillery serving in India, instead of 23 as formerly, besides which it must be remembered that the Royal troops are more expensive than Indian troops, having one officer and 88 men in excess of the strength allowed for the latter, and the rest of their establishments being also on a larger scale.

10. As regards the proportion of Horse Artillery to Foot, we observe that the former, which is by far the most expensive branch of the service, bears a much higher proportion to the latter in India than in the Royal service, where there are only 9 troops to 112 batteries; whereas in India there are 27 troops to about 88 batteries. Moreover, the proportion of Horse Artillery pieces in India relatively to the strength of cavalry maintained, which is the usual mode of calculating, will, if compared with the proportion obtaining in the armies of Europe, be found to be excessive.

11. We are not aware that any special reasons exist for maintaining such a much larger proportion of Horse Artillery in India than elsewhere, and we may at least venture to submit that if the Horse Artillery serving in India could be reduced consistently with efficiency, a large saving would be effected. It appears to us that the number of Horse Artillery pieces to be maintained in India, might safely with reference to all contingencies now be fixed at 120, and if Government should favourably receive the suggestion, we think it would then be advisable to allot eight guns instead of six, as at present in each of the Horse Artillery troops, which will shortly be entirely European, the only remaining native ones being in course of reduction. This would give 15 troops instead of 27, as at present.

12. The saving of expense for officers and establishments to be effected by the reduction of the number of troops of Indian Artillery from 27 to 15 would be very considerable; and at the same time it appears to us, that the four troops of Royal Horse Artillery now serving here, which, owing to their large establishments are the most expensive, might with advantage be allowed to return to England, where the proportion of Horse Artillery is so comparatively small.

13. It was shown above that the existing Indian establishment of officers is sufficient for 96 troops and companies, so that after providing officers for the 15 troops of Horse Artillery, (with eight guns each, as above proposed), there would still remain officers for 81 batteries, besides the four troops of Royal Horse Artillery. There are at present in India 20 field batteries of the Royal service, making when added to the Indian complement as above, an establishment of officers sufficient for 101 batteries. These with six guns each, would make a total of 606 field pieces, but the number might be fixed at 600.

14. If men and horses be allowed for these pieces on the scale of the Royal Artillery, the establishment would be considerably larger than if allotted on the Indian scale; but

still as the disadvantages of the low and inferior scale of the Indian establishments have of late been more strongly felt than ever by actual contact with the Royal Artillery; and as it is certain that the maintenance of two different scales would be impracticable, it might probably be most advisable for Government to adopt the Royal Artillery scale of establishment for the whole artillery of India, trusting to effecting economy by other means, some of which are here referred to.

15. If eight guns were allotted to each battery, the 600 pieces would be divided between 75 batteries, thus admitting of an immediate reduction of 26 batteries, with all the contingent expenses of artificers, followers, spare carriages, waggons, &c., and the officers of six batteries, (*i. e.*, difference between 75 and 81) of the Indian establishment would be available to improve the efficiency of the 75 batteries to be maintained.

16. We are induced thus specially to bring forward the principle of allotting eight guns to a troop or battery, as having been recommended by General Sir William Mansfield, in his report on the organization of the army, subsequently approved by Government, and ordered to be partially applied, though it has not as yet been adopted, owing to various circumstances. We may also mention that General Sir William Mansfield considers that the number of horses now allowed for Royal troops and batteries of six guns, 200 and 142 horses respectively, would amply suffice for troops and batteries of eight guns each. This would give instead of 33 horses per gun in a troop, and 23 horses per gun in a battery, as at present, 25 horses per gun of Horse Artillery, and 18 horses per gun of Foot Artillery.

17. We may further venture to suggest that the 20 batteries of the Royal Artillery might all be spared from India, being in no way required here, and further as a means of giving considerable relief to the finances.

18. The number of field pieces belonging to the Indian Artillery would then be 720, distributed as below:

75 Field batteries, at 8 guns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
15 Horse ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
TOTAL Field Pieces								720

19. By some arrangements of this nature the cost of the artillery of India might be reduced nearly to the scale of expenditure obtaining prior to 1857. We believe that the number of troops and batteries with eight guns each, here proposed to be maintained for India, would, with the Royal Artillery scale of establishment as at present fixed for six guns, be generally admitted to be ample even for a war establishment, and we advise the adoption of the Royal Artillery scale, because numbers of artillerymen on what may now be called the present Indian peace establishment would not be sufficient to man the number of pieces named. There would be no difficulty in Government deciding how many batteries should be placed in reserve. We fear that as regards the mere pay of European artillerymen, no reduction can be looked for in the estimate of the year. Indeed, as the number of pieces mentioned does not appear excessive in reference to the proportion that the artillery of India has always borne to the numerical strength of the army, there is but little hope of any present reduction in the cost of artillerymen unless by an economical organization of batteries, as above recommended, and by employing natives on such of the artillery duties as may be considered consistent with safety.

20. It is specially important to decide as to the retention or otherwise of the Royal Artillery, because if they remain, the gun carriage agency will probably shortly be called on to supply new batteries for the whole of the Royal Artillery; those brought out from England having been proved unfit to stand the climate of this country. The carriages belonging to two troops and one battery, have already recently been reported unserviceable, and the carriages of a new English battery, sent from the Presidency to Agra, to replace one of these, have just been condemned by a committee, as unfit for issue on arrival at that station, owing to the effects of the climate on the wood. It is evident, therefore, that if such extensive demands are to be made on the gun carriage department, timely warning must be given to enable the Ordnance department to make due preparation.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General (No. 159 A.); dated 28 January 1861, paras. 11 and 12.

11. THE question mooted by the Finance Committee respecting the Artillery, involves not only very great financial reduction, but a fundamental re-organization of that arm. The general question of the consolidation of the Artillery of Her Majesty's British and Indian services is now being brought happily to a close, and in a manner most advantageous



tageous to the interests of that most important corps. Sir H. Rose could not submit his own opinion on the proposal of the Finance Committee respecting Her Majesty's Royal and Indian Artillery, without submitting it to their commandants, as well as to those of Madras and Bombay.

12. To do so Sir Hugh Rose feels, after mature consideration, would be to open a fresh and serious difference of opinion between the two services; differences which the Commander in Chief is most happy to say, are merging into union of opinion. Sir H. Rose, therefore, awaits the orders of the Governor General in Council whether he is, under the circumstances, to submit the two commandants for their professional opinion, as well as to Madras and Bombay. In a short time the final reports of the Madras and Bombay Artillery will reach the Commander in Chief, when he will have the honour of transmitting the amalgamated plan to the Supreme Government, stating at the same time his own suggestions as to any reductions that may then appear practicable, without interfering with the general object of amalgamation.

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EXTRACT of a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, to the Adjutant General of the Army (No. C); dated 12 February 1861, para. 8.

8. IN respect to the inquiry now made by the Commander in Chief, whether his Excellency is to submit the proposals of the Finance Commission respecting Artillery to the two commandants for their professional opinion, as well as to Madras and Bombay, the Governor General cannot, in the face of Sir H. Rose's maturely considered opinion that to omit this would be to open fresh and serious differences between the two services, prescribe that the reference should not take place. But the Governor General wishes that the question of making this reference had been considered earlier: and his Lordship hopes that in any case he may be favoured with the Commander in Chief's own views on the subject within, at the latest, a month from this date. There is no doubt whatever, I am to add, that whatever arrangements may be desirable with a view to amalgamation, considerable reductions must take place with as little delay as possible.

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EXTRACT of a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General of the Army (No. 782); dated Fort William, 18 October 1860, para. 16.

16. IN para. 24 the Commission advert to their letter (No. 2214) of the 15th of August last, regarding the Artillery and the reductions and saving of expense feasible in that arm. Copy of that letter is herewith forwarded.

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EXTRACT, Fort William, Military Proceedings, for April 1861.

(No. 447.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *W. Mayhew*, Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 302 A); dated, Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27 March 1861.

IN continuation of previous correspondence, I am directed, with reference to paragraph 16 of your Despatch (No. 782), dated 18th October last, to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying reports of the officers commanding the Royal Artillery in Bengal, and commandant of Bengal artillery, on the reductions proposed by the Finance Department in their letter (No. 2214), of the 15th August 1860.

2. The Commander in Chief ventures to agree entirely with the spirit of these reports, which to his Excellency's mind, satisfactorily show that the changes recommended by the Finance Commissioners, are totally opposed to the rules which in all European armies regulate the organization of Artillery.

3. With respect to the proportion of Horse to Foot Artillery, Sir Hugh Rose is clearly of opinion, that the view taken of this question by the commandant of Bengal Artillery is the correct one, and that the scale proposed by Sir George Barker, does not meet the requirements of Indian ground and tactics.

4. I am here desired to add, that these reports are now forwarded for the consideration of the Governor General, in anticipation of the general report promised by the Commander

- o. in Chief in the 12th paragraph of my letter (No. 159 A.), of the 28th January last, simply because an early expression of his Excellency's views on the question of reduction proposed by the Finance Commission in their communication above cited, was called for in your Despatch (No. C.), of date the 13th ultimo.

(No. 448.)

From Brigadier *G. H. Swinley*, Commandant of Artillery, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Calcutta (No. 405); dated, Head Quarters of Artillery, Meerut, 7 March 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum (No. 1177 A.), of the 26th ultimo, forwarding for report letter (No. 2214), from the Military Finance Commission to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, offering certain suggestions for reorganizing the Artillery in India, in view to a reduction of the expenditure involved in the maintenance of this branch of the service, on which I beg to offer, for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief and the Government, the following remarks:—

2. The report of the Finance Commission is dated 15th August 1860, at which time the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Artillery had not been decided. Had the consolidation of the four regiments then been determined on, the Commissioners would hardly, I conceive, have felt themselves competent to submit recommendations, which would doubtless lessen the expenses, but certainly impair the efficiency of the most important arm of the service.

3. The amalgamation of the several Artilleries may now be considered an accomplished fact, and it is therefore evident that the establishments of all serving in India must be identical, the same number of officers, men, and guns to a battery, the same system, and the same expense.

4. The recommendation that the number of guns per battery should be increased from six to eight, infers that the system of the Royal Artillery, and also of the Indian Artilleries, has hitherto in this respect been erroneous; and that the proposed change to which the opinion of nearly every Artillery officer of eminence and experience is opposed, would be beneficial. But before such an important revolution of this arm could be carried out, the opinion of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the authorities in England, must first be obtained in its favour.

5. The Commission appear to rest their recommendation on the opinion of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir W. Mansfield, but the views of that distinguished officer amounted to this—that with the present scale of establishments in the Royal Artillery—each troop and battery has sufficient men and horses to man eight guns. Subsequent, however, to the expression of that opinion, a special committee of Artillery officers, presided over by Sir George Barker, of the Royal Artillery, and assembled under the orders of Government, have recommended in their report that, consequent on the employment of natives in different capacities, and the substitution of bullocks for horses in the 3d line of waggons, the number of men and horses in the Royal batteries, both horse and foot, should be greatly reduced whilst serving in India. Should the proposed reduction be carried into effect, the grounds on which General Mansfield's opinion was formed no longer exist.

6. There are, I consider, serious objections to the allotment of eight guns to each troop and battery, which would by no means be compensated for by the comparatively trifling diminution in expense which such a measure would involve.

7. The end to be gained by thus increasing the number of guns of each troop or battery, and reducing the total number of Artillery commands, is no doubt this, that by a sub-division of these guns one troop or battery might be available to do the work of two of the present armament. In this manner very many of our troops and batteries would be divided, and the captain, who is and should be held strictly responsible for the efficiency of his battery, would find one-half of his command permanently separated from him, and removed from his control and supervision.

8. Previous to 1828 our field batteries had an armament of eight pieces; but in that year this system was abandoned, and greatly to the advantage of the service, and the satisfaction of officers of this arm, the batteries were reduced to six pieces.

9. I do not think it will be denied that whilst eight field guns form too large an executive command in the field, with four pieces it is almost impossible to keep up a well-sustained and concentrated fire.

10. I earnestly trust therefore, that the proposal of the Finance Commission on this head will not be entertained, being convinced that the efficiency of the Artillery generally would be seriously impaired by its adoption.

11. With

11. With regard to the proportion that the horse should bear to the foot artillery, the Commissioners observe that the Indian proportion is much greater than the English scale, the latter being at present nine troops to 112 batteries. But when it is considered that about two-thirds of the Royal batteries or companies are employed in garrison duties, both at Home and in the Colonies, the proportion of horse artillery to light field batteries will be found to exceed the Indian scale.

12. This, however, is a false view of the question. The number of horse artillery guns should be in proportion to the cavalry of an army.

13. In the Royal army there are 28 regiments of cavalry to nine troops of horse artillery. In the Bengal army there are five European, and 48 native, or 53 regiments of cavalry to 13 troops of horse artillery; so that as far as the Bengal Presidency is concerned, there is a smaller proportion of horse artillery than in England.

14. The Commissioners propose for the whole of India—15 batteries of horse; 75 batteries of foot; equal to 720 field pieces, at eight per battery.

15. By the amalgamation scheme recently published, and which I may assume to be correct, there will be—

For Bengal	- -	7 brigades of 8 batteries	- - - -	- 56
For Madras	- -	4       "       "	- - - -	- 32
For Bombay	- -	3       "       "	- - - -	- 24

or a total of 112 batteries; but as a considerable portion of these will be reserve or garrison batteries, the number of pieces on the present establishment of six to a battery will be considerably less than 720.

16. I presume, of course, that on amalgamation being completed, and the Indian Artillery brought up to its proper strength, the greater portion of the Royal Artillery now serving in India may be spared, and will return to England. But on this subject it is not for me to offer an opinion, the question being an Imperial one resting on the requirements of the State in regard to the future strength of artillery to be maintained for service in India.

17. The document under reply is herewith returned.

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From Colonel G. R. Barker, Commanding Royal Artillery, Bengal, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Camp (No. 878/9), dated Army Head Quarters, Camp Kurnaul, 6 February 1861.

In returning the accompanying letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, relative to the expense of the artillery maintained in this country, the proportion of troops and companies, and number of guns with each battery, I beg in the first place, to dissent from the writer (the name is not mentioned) as regards 8-gun batteries for the field; in all continental armies, except that of Russia, it has been found desirable to reduce the number to six, and even in Russia I understand arrangements are now being made for a similar organization. I cannot conceive that any advantage would be gained by the addition of two guns to batteries in this country; they would be unwieldy in the field, and while the change would necessarily diminish their efficiency, the expense would be but little, if at all reduced; as the number of officers, already far too small for six guns, would have to be increased by one-half, and the men must always be in proportion to the number of pieces, 30 being the lowest detail for each. I feel certain that no person conversant with the service and duties of artillery, as they should be carried on, will recommend this change, and it appears to me likely to prove particularly prejudicial in India from the necessity it would entail of constantly dividing the batteries, to provide artillery for the numerous stations where guns are required, and this must ever prove destructive to efficiency and discipline. It was, I believe, with the view of thus distributing the guns to meet the peculiar requirements of the country at the suppression of the mutinies, that Sir William Mansfield proposed 8-gun batteries, as mentioned in the letter, but it was only intended as a temporary measure.

As regards the proportion of Horse Artillery now maintained, I agree with the writer in considering it somewhat excessive, as compared with the number of field batteries, and I should imagine one-sixth of the whole number of batteries of field artillery, which it may be thought necessary to maintain, would be sufficient to keep equipped as horse artillery, and in this way some reduction in the expense incurred for the artillery may be effected. Thus, if 600 field-guns are laid down as the established number to be maintained in the whole of India, 100 of them as horse artillery, or even 16 batteries (96 guns) would be sufficient. The number of field-pieces proposed by the writer of the letter, viz., 720, seems extremely large in proportion to the strength of the other arms of the service. The object of the writer of the letter would appear to be the withdrawal of the Royal Artillery from India, and he urges it on the score of economy; this, however, is clearly incorrect, for upon the introduction of one uniform system, organization and detail for the

Appendix, No. 10. whole of the artillery in India, such as has been recommended by the committee of artillery officers recently assembled at Meerut, and which must shortly take place, no greater expense will be incurred for the Royal Artillery, than for that of the other services; and as it is probable the system and equipment of the Royal Artillery will eventually be introduced generally in India, for the purpose of obtaining that uniformity which is so essential, it appears to me desirable that a portion should, for the present, be retained in this country in order to serve as a model upon which to frame the whole; this is particularly necessary as regards the Royal Horse Artillery, in which a still greater difference exists. As a reason for the Royal Horse Artillery being ordered home, the writer sets forth the comparatively small proportion which that arm bears to the rest of the service in England, and supposes that it is consequently more required there than in India; but he forgets that while in this country the Horse Artillery is distributed over some thousands of miles of country, the whole of that arm existing in England is available, at a moment's notice, to accompany any expedition which may be equipped for the field.

It is true that, hitherto, the Royal Artillery batteries have been maintained at a greater cost than would have been incurred for an equal number of the Indian artillery; this will, however, cease upon the reduction in numbers, above referred to, taking place; but the whole cost of the artillery can never be reduced to its former limits, unless the employment of natives as drivers, and in some other duties, be again allowed; I think, however, it must be admitted that the re-introduction of these people in any capacity, except as mere servants, is unadvisable, and it will be found in the end wiser to maintain a smaller force of artillery upon a thoroughly efficient footing, at all times ready to take the field, than a large mixed force of Europeans and natives, the latter of whom could not be depended upon, and the whole of which might require considerable alteration in its organization if called upon for active service.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of the letter the Committee of Artillery Officers at Meerut have recommended assimilation in the carriages, and all parts of the equipment, as well as organization and system of the artilleries; this, it is true, will occasion a trifling expense for certain alterations in the existing carriages, harness and ammunition, all of which changes are necessary, in order to adopt recent improvements and to keep pace with other artilleries of the world, but no greater expense will be incurred for the Royal Artillery than for other portions of that arm serving in India, and further changes in carriage and ammunition will again be required upon the introduction of the Armstrong gun.

I would beg in conclusion to observe, that the European artillery at present existing in India which may after all perhaps be considered sufficient for all probable contingencies, and would certainly be found more efficient than the former mixed force of Europeans and natives, is maintained at a cost to the State (not for the pay only, but for the pay and subsistence of Europeans and of native establishments of batteries also) of 83 lacs. This will not be materially increased by adopting the details proposed by the committee; and by reducing the number of batteries equipped as Horse Artillery from 25 to 16, it may be diminished to 82 lacs, still keeping these details, or about 20 lacs in excess of the cost of that arm, prior to the mutinies, if the writer of the letter is correct in stating it to have then been 61 ½ lacs, which excess cannot be considered great when the necessary substitution of Europeans for natives, and the greater efficiency of the establishments, are taken into consideration, the numerical inferiority of the Indian batteries at that time having frequently been productive of inconvenience to the service.

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Appendix, No. 11.

Appendix, No. 11.

Enclosures to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated  
3 May 1861.—No. 59.

(No. 2213.)

From the Military Finance Department.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.

Sir,

Pro. October 1860,  
No. 849.

In framing our estimate of Military Expenditure for the year, our attention is first directed to the charges for European troops serving in India. This important head involves various financial points, which we submit for consideration.

2. First, we find that a large number of men and officers belonging to British regiments of infantry and cavalry serving in India, are maintained in England, the cost thereof being debited to the Government of India, according to the Army Estimate for 1860-61,  
The

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the established number was as follows; the actual number on the 2d April 1860, being also shown\* :—

\* Vide Return, dated Adjutant General's Office, 2 April 1860.

	ARMY ESTIMATE.	ACTUAL NUMBER.
Officers - - - - -	384	471
Non-commissioned officers - - - - -	956	935
Privates - - - - -	12,080	14,501
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>13,420</b>	<b>15,907</b>

3. It must be here pointed out, however, that the Army Estimate includes both infantry and cavalry, whereas the other return gives the numbers for infantry only. The depôt strength was calculated at the rate of two companies in depôt for each battalion stationed in India; at the period the Army Estimates were made out, there were about 60 battalions in India, and thus there were 120 companies in depôt in England. These, at the full complement of 200 men for the two companies, would nearly make up the establishment as above shown in the Army Estimate. The actual strength maintained in England forms, however, a much larger aggregate, amounting, as will be shown presently, to above 20,000 men; and the conclusion appears inevitable that the depôt companies are maintained at an unusually high strength. The average strength of a company in depôt must actually amount to 160 men; but, according to the Adjutant General's return of 2d April 1860, some of the depôts belonging to Indian regiments have a considerably higher strength.

4. All the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in depôt battalions belonging to regiments serving in India are borne on the East Indian establishment, and the whole cost charged against the revenues of India. These regimental depôts, together with those corps serving in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, are grouped together at various important stations and organized into one or more depôt battalions, each having a regular number, 1st, 2d, 3d, and so on, regularly officered after the manner of an ordinary regiment of the line and kept up to the full ordinary strength. There are altogether 23 depôt battalions for the whole British army; out of these 14 comprise the Indian regimental depôt; and, as far as we can learn from accounts and reports on Indian expenditure, all these are charged against the revenues of India.

5. These 14 depôt battalions are distributed among home stations as follows:

	Depôt Battalions.
Chatham - - - - -	3
Colchester - - - - -	2
Fermoy - - - - -	1
Canterbury - - - - -	1
Buttevant - - - - -	1
Winchester - - - - -	1
Cork - - - - -	1
Chichester - - - - -	1
Stirling - - - - -	1
Aberdeen - - - - -	1
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>14</b>

6. It is evident that these battalions are actually available for the defence of the United Kingdom, and, accordingly, we find from a Return by the Horse Guards, dated 8th September 1859 (inserted in the Report of the Commissioners on the Defences of the United Kingdom) that the forces, as per margin, are actually included in the strength of the regular army of Great Britain, as maintained on 1st September 1859. The aggregate there shown even exceeds these numbers; for, by Mr. Hammock's report, the total is set down at upwards of 21,000 men.

7. The importance of the strength thus maintained at home and charged to India may be judged of by the fact that between the years 1829 and 1839, the Royal troops, cavalry and infantry (including officers), actually serving in India, amounted, on the average, to less than 20,000 men; so that the force now kept up in England as recruits for the troops in India, debited to the revenues of India, about equals the British force that formerly sufficed for India.

	Indian Depôts.		
	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.		
	Great Britain.	Ireland.	Total.
Cavalry -	1,999	-	1,999
Infantry -	13,844	5,062	18,906
<b>Total - -</b>	<b>15,843</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>20,905</b>

8. The cost of a force of 21,000 cavalry and infantry is, according to 298.

Appendix, No. 11. the rate of calculation of the National Defence Commissioners, one million and a half sterling in round numbers, and this, we fear, will form a heavy item in the estimate of home charges against India which we are ordered to prepare.

9. In reviewing this class of charges for a series of years past, we cannot but observe the remarkable increase which has of late taken place. From the year 1828 up to the year 1857, the depôt establishments in England never exceeded 604, including both officers and men of cavalry and infantry, and in many years was below 500. During that period the number of Royal troops serving in India never exceeded 30,500, and was often below that strength, so that the number of men in England was about one-sixteenth of the number of men in India. All that time there was only one company of 40 men to each of the battalions stationed in India, and, from the low figure of the aggregate, it is evident that those depôt companies used to be kept weak.

*Fide Mr. Ham-  
mock's Report,  
dated 18 November  
1859.  
Page 24 of Parlia-  
mentary Papers,  
No. 330, dated  
24 May 1860.*

10. In respect to the heavy charge on India for depôt men serving in England, we may, in corroboration of what we have stated, quote the following passage from the report of Mr. Hammock, on the cost of troops for India, published among the Parliamentary papers:—"When the term of Indian service of a line regiment has nearly expired, the drafts are discontinued and the recruits are accumulated at the depôt with the return of the regiment. A heavy charge is thus imposed on the Indian revenue without any equivalent advantage to India. Indeed, when I find it stated on the authority of the late Secretary of State for War, in a speech made in Parliament, that the depôts of the line regiments on the Indian establishment consisted of 21,769 men, the authorised maximum number being 15,280, and that the depôt of a regiment, on its way home, amounted to 656 men, being 456 beyond the establishments, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the Indian finances are unduly burthened by the existing arrangements with respect to depôts."

11. Besides the expense attending the raising of men to fill up vacancies in the forces serving in India, there is a charge applicable only to the line troops for the levy money payable in respect of every soldier originally embarked with his regiment, a corresponding credit being given for the men landed with regiments from India, on the scale shown in the margin.

Horse Artillery	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Foot Artillery	-	-	61	2	6
Cavalry	-	-	37	4	-
Infantry	-	-	31	13	11
	-	-	18	1	-

12. The aggregate estimate of one-and-a-half million sterling includes, as we hope, the pay of a large number of officers, who, though nominally attached to regiments in India, are yet actually in England, having originally gone on leave, but many of them being now employed on duty at home. Doubtless their services there are valuable, but still it appears questionable whether the pay of officers thus retained at home should be charged to India. We cannot, at this moment, state the total number of officers belonging to the British troops serving in India who are now on leave in England, but we may mention that in the Madras Presidency alone, out of 531 officers borne on the British regimental establishments, there are 175 absent in Europe, 88 of whom are on duty at home, and it should be borne in mind that eight out of the 11 regiments of cavalry and infantry on the Madras establishment have been less than three years in India. This system seems, in some branches of the service, to have enhanced the number of absentees up to 50 per cent. on the total establishment, for instance, with the nine British infantry regiments on the Madras establishment, there are only 269 officers, including medical and staff of regiments present for regimental duty in India, and 146 absent in England, from which it must be inferred that a much larger number of officers are charged to the Indian finances than are actually required for the service in India.

13. We would also solicit consideration to the practice of the establishments of officers of regiments serving in India being augmented, up to what is called the Indian standard. Judging from the number of absentees as above, and the comparatively small number of officers actually present for regimental duty, being an average of less than 30 per corps, or exclusive of regimental staff, less than 24 per corps, it is evident that the full Indian complement of officers is not required, and, indeed, is not actually employed with regiments in India, and we submit that the finances of India would experience great relief if the officers of the British regiments on the Indian Establishment were, in this respect, reduced to a considerably lower scale.

14. Again, the Indian finances are charged with the pay and allowances of the colonels of all the British regiments serving in India, and these having of late years necessarily been largely augmented, the increase of the charge for colonelcies is proportionate. As the officers holding these positions do not actually serve in India, and as their previous services need not necessarily have been performed in India, and probably have not been so in the majority of cases, we would submit for consideration whether it be right to throw the whole of this charge on India, or whether a portion of it might not more justly be debited against the finances of the Home Government.

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15. The number of Royal troops borne on the East Indian Establishment, according to the Army Estimates for 1860-61, comprised a total force of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Army Hospital Corps, as per margin. But after making deductions on account of troops withdrawn from India since the date of the Army Estimate, the actual number serving in India at the present time is fully one-third, or say 21,000 below the numbers charged on the Indian Revenue, which exactly agrees with the above statement regarding the numbers in depôt at home.

Officers - - - -	3,444
Non-commissioned officers -	6,549
Rank and file - - - -	82,492
<b>All ranks - - - -</b>	<b>92,490</b>

16. We, therefore, solicit instructions as to calculating the charges on account of officers and men retained in England, but belonging to Her Majesty's British regiments serving in India, also, as to whether in framing our estimate of Indian charges, the proportion of men in depôt to men in India, should be calculated according to the old scale, or at the present high rate. It appears to us that, if out of these depôt-battalions the cost of one company to each battalion stationed in India were debited against the Indian revenues at a maximum strength of, say 40 men, with one captain and one subaltern per company, a fair share of the burden would thus devolve on the finances of India. The remainder of the cost for these depôts seems properly to constitute a charge on the Home Government, seeing that the men now do actual service in England, being detained there for a considerable period, judging from the high strength of the depôt companies, whereas it was formerly the rule that recruits should be kept for only a brief period in England. We would, therefore, venture to suggest that it should be ruled that the cost of recruits should be charged to the Indian finances for a maximum period of three months, which would, we think, greatly tend to a limitation of cost on this account, at least as regards the Indian finances. The general depôt staff should also be restricted to the necessary proportion of recruits, to be kept in depôt for only three months.

17. The extent and expense of the depôts in England is closely connected with the cost of European troops serving in India generally. A return showing the number of the latter is appended, and we find the increase to have been as follows, including the charge for European infantry and cavalry of the British and Indian Establishment. The charge for the artillery is also included, but with this is blended the cost of the Native artillery men, horse, and foot.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Bengal - - -	95,26,145	1,23,74,191	2,48,99,513	2,46,44,500	2,41,08,000
Madras - - -	35,54,075	42,57,536	69,13,732	77,98,000	71,29,000
Bombay - - -	38,52,624	50,04,194	83,04,767	94,32,000	79,30,000
<i>Rs.</i>	1,69,82,844	2,16,36,921	4,02,08,012	4,18,94,500	3,91,62,000

18. It will be observed that since 1857, the charges for European troops in India have been quadrupled, the increase being mainly in Her Majesty's British forces, as will be seen from the following Table; and as the charge has now risen to the large amount of four millions sterling per annum, we beg permission to bring to notice the cost of the different arms in detail:—

BRITISH FORCES.

	ARTILLERY.	CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1856 - - - -	-	9,30,284	71,55,320	80,86,604
1857-58 - - -	4,68,723	20,19,288	1,05,70,118	1,30,58,129
1858-59 - - -	24,00,043	44,51,112	2,22,90,198	2,91,41,351
1859-60 - - -	23,76,500	42,66,000	2,25,53,000	2,91,95,500
1860-61 - - -	21,70,000	39,26,000	1,95,94,000	2,56,90,000

Appendix, No. 11. 19. Out of the amount shown in the table given at paragraph 17, the charge for European cavalry is as follows in the three Presidencies respectively:—

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Bengal - - -	5,21,024	10,27,418	84,19,152	20,30,000	39,00,000
Madras - - -	70,145	3,73,988	7,80,632	7,86,000	7,26,000
Bombay - - -	3,39,115	6,17,882	12,58,801	19,60,000	12,40,000
<b>TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i></b>	<b>9,30,284</b>	<b>20,19,288</b>	<b>54,58,585</b>	<b>57,76,000</b>	<b>58,76,000</b>

The cost of the European cavalry of the Indian army on the Bengal Establishment is included in the charge shown under the Bengal Presidency. The number and distribution of corps are as below.

Formerly the British cavalry on the Indian Establishment consisted of three regiments; in 1857 there were four, and there are now, including the five regiments of light cavalry lately added to the Bengal army, 14 regiments distributed as follows:—

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Bengal { British - - - -	2	4	4	4
{ Indian - - - -	-	-	5	5
Madras - - - - -	1	2	2	2
Bombay - - - - -	1	4	5	3
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>

20. It would appear that the proportion of British cavalry serving in India has increased more than that of the rest of the European troops. The establishment of infantry for India has been about doubled. If the same proportion be adopted for the cavalry, eight regiments would be the complement, of which, according to established proportion, five would pertain to Bengal and three to Madras and Bombay. At present, however, Bengal has nine regiments of cavalry, of which four are Royal and five local. Madras has two Royal regiments, and Bombay, three. Total, 14. Of these, however, one is (as we were informed by your letter No. 811 of the 20th July 1860) about to leave for England, leaving altogether 13 cavalry regiments in India.

21. By the same letter it was intimated that possibly the cavalry might be still further reduced. Thus, if two Royal regiments were spared from Bengal during the present year, there would still remain two Royal corps in that Presidency. If the five local regiments, which are now numerically very weak, were reduced to three, there would be considerable saving in the establishment of officers, and the Bengal Presidency would have a complement of five cavalry regiments. If, hereafter, another Royal regiment were spared from Madras or Bombay, there would remain three cavalry corps between these two Presidencies, which might be found sufficient if some local European cavalry were formed for those Presidencies in the manner we ventured to submit in our letter, No. 2103, of the 6th instant.

22. Thus the complement of eight cavalry regiments for India would be made up, viz., five for Bengal, and three for Madras and Bombay; and by these means a considerable reduction in our estimate might be effected, the greater part of which might take effect during the year under estimate.

23. We hope we shall be held excused for thus soliciting an early decision in respect to the reduction of cavalry regiments in India, inasmuch as we observe that most of the Royal regiments in India are considerably below their established strength, and therefore a large accession of drafts during the ensuing season may be expected, unless orders to the contrary be issued. Also, if Government were pleased to take into consideration the reduction in the number of the Royal light cavalry regiments, which are numerically weak, then  
timely



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timely notice would be requisite to prevent additional recruits being sent out from home; indeed it is obvious that any men required for these corps might be obtained by volunteering from the Royal corps that are going home. Appendix, No. 11.

24. The following figures show the progressive increase in the cost of European infantry since the year 1857; and it must be explained that they include also the cost of European infantry of the Indian forces, as well as that of the East Indian regiments raised in Bengal. The charges for the European local infantry regiments, in 1856-57, averaged thirty (30) lacs for the three Presidencies, but have increased in Bengal by about ten (10) lacs; making, on the whole 40 lacs for the 12 regiments, exclusive of the charge for the regiment of East Indians.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Bengal - - -	58,33,050	82,79,812	1,06,03,891	1,69,64,000	1,54,39,000
Madras - - -	18,89,227	21,32,930	37,84,901	44,49,000	40,90,000
Bombay - - -	21,38,244	27,17,921	50,20,468	47,98,000	40,80,000
<b>TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i></b>	<b>98,60,521</b>	<b>1,31,30,663</b>	<b>2,54,09,260</b>	<b>2,62,11,000</b>	<b>2,36,09,000</b>

25. The amount above shown is, however, far below the scale of charge to which the Government will be liable if the corps were kept to the full strength in India. We have devoted to this charge the attention it merits, as forming the most important item in this part of our estimate. When we last submitted the charges relating to this force to the notice of Government, we were informed by his Excellency Lord Clyde that 60,000 infantry would constitute a proper complement of European infantry, under the existing circumstances of India.

26. We find now, from the latest returns, that there are 56 battalions of British infantry and 12 regiments of local European infantry in India; the former, if kept up to the full established strength, will comprise 75,303 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, as per margin; \* of this strength, the portion serving in India is fully one-sixth less than that for which India is charged. The European infantry of the Indian army comprise a force of 12,396 of all ranks, as per margin, † exclusive of the depôts at home, making a gross total of 87,699 European infantry of all grades. Recently, we have been informed by your letter, No. 811, of the 20th ultimo, that two regiments are at all events to be sent home, reducing the total to 54 battalions of the British troops, which with 12 local infantry regiments will make up a total of 66 battalions. ‡ It was further intimated that we are to expect information of any further reduction that may be found possible. We would therefore solicit instructions as to whether we may calculate in our estimate, on the strength in the depôts at home being so far diminished as to bring the troops serving in India to a force more nearly approximating than at present to the full established strength, so as to allow of a further reduction of battalions, and yet maintain the infantry force in India at the standard of 60,000 of all grades. If that standard were adopted for the current year, we should be able to frame our estimate on the supposition that the number of battalions would be still further reduced from 66 to 58, or to some standard between these two numbers.

European Infantry.		
* <i>British.</i>		
Officers - - -	-	2,688
Non-commissioned officers -	-	5,158
Rank and file - - -	-	67,457
Total - - -	-	<u>75,303</u>
† <i>Indian.</i>		
Officers - - -	-	660
Non-commissioned officers -	-	1,164
Rank and file - - -	-	10,572
Total - - -	-	<u>12,396</u>
Grand Total - - -	-	<u>87,699</u>

‡ Exclusive of the East Indian regiments.

## APPENDIX.

RETURN of Coors of Her Majesty's British and Indian Services in the Three Presidencies, on the Dates given below

	1st January 1860.					1st April 1860.					1st July 1860.				
	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Engineers.	Infantry.	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Engineers.	Infantry.	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Engineers.	Infantry.
	Troops.	Batteries or Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Troops.	Batteries or Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Troops.	Batteries or Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.
<b>BRITISH :</b>															
Bengal - - -	2	16	5	2	44	2	14	4	2	41	2	14	4	-	3
Madras - - -	1	3	2	-	10	1	2	2	-	9	1	2	2	-	-
Bombay - - -	1	5	4	1	10	1	4	3	-	9	1	4	3	-	-
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>INDIAN ARMY :</b>															
Bengal - - -	13	24	5	-	7	13	24	5	-	7	13	24	5	-	1
Madras - - -	*6	*24	-	-	3	6	24	-	-	3	6	24	-	-	-
Bombay - - -	4	†20	-	-	3	4	20	-	-	3	4	20	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>

\* Including two native troops.

† Including eight native companies in each.

‡ Including one corps of East Indians.

## ESTABLISHMENTS of British Corps serving in India.

CORPS.	Borne on the East Indian Establishment.					Total Establishment proposed for Service in India.					Difference.			
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.	Horses.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.	Horses.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.
Horse Artillery - - -	22	39	561	622	600	22	39	361	622	600	-	-	-	-
11th Brigade - - -	63	111	1,592	1,766	832									
13th ditto - - -	49	85	1,194	1,328	624	175	307	4,378	4,860	2,288	-	-	-	-
14th ditto - - -	63	111	1,592	1,766	832									
<b>Total Artillery - - -</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Cavalry - - -	415	772	6,496	7,683	6,822	385	642	6,216	7,243	6,472	30	130	280	440
Infantry - - -	2,844	5,425	71,000	79,269	-	2,483	4,599	59,000	66,082	-	361	826	12,000	13,187
Army Hospital Corps - - -	-	6	57	63	-	6	57	69	69	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>6,349</b>	<b>82,492</b>	<b>92,497</b>	<b>9,710</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>5,593</b>	<b>70,212</b>	<b>78,870</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>13,627</b>

N. B.—The effective force in India is far below the establishment.

(No. 164 A.)

From the Military Finance Department to the Secretary to the Government of India,  
Military Department.

Sir,

Calcutta, 18 March 1861.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 202, of the 21st ultimo, and to submit the following explanation with reference to the Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, No. 480, of the 15th December last, which notices what appeared to be an error in the estimate of the strength of reinforcements to the regiments of British infantry in India, contained in the second paragraph of our Letter, No. 2611, of the 4th October last.

2. In our Letter, No. 2213, of the 15th August 1860, we showed, after representing the heavy charges which are debited to the Indian Government on account of the large number of officers and men of British infantry regiments serving in India, who are retained in regimental depôts at home, that in consequence of the regiments serving in India being kept at a low strength, as compared with the total regimental establishment, it was necessary, in order to supply the full strength of infantry force deemed requisite for service in India, to maintain on the Indian establishment 56 British regiments and 12 European infantry regiments of the Indian army; and we suggested that the effective and established strength of the depôts at home should be diminished, with a view to raise the strength of the British infantry regiments in India to a standard approximating nearly to the full established strength of each regiment, so that having the same number of men in a smaller number of battalions, some of the latter might be dispensed with, thus effecting a reduction in the cost of maintaining the European infantry in India, without diminishing the numerical strength.

3. Believing that this letter of 15th August 1860 had been forwarded to the Secretary of State, and in the hope that our proposals had been favourably entertained by the Government of India, we wrote, in continuation thereof, our Letter, No. 2611, of the 4th October last. We, however, only recently learned, from your Memorandum, No. 125, of the 4th February, that this letter was forwarded by your department to England, unaccompanied by the former one. To this circumstance we attribute the discrepancies considered by the Secretary of State to exist between the figures in our letter of October and those contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch. The one gives a statement of numbers as they actually are, while the other represents the result which would arise if certain arrangements had been carried out. The observations made in these two letters would have been found consistent, if both had been brought under the consideration of the Home authorities.

4. In the letter of 4th October we stated that, from information which had reached us, we had reason to apprehend that the greater portion of the infantry recruits in depôt at home would "be added to effective strength in India, bringing up the total to 60,000 men;" a force which we understood to be considerably in excess of the requirements in India.

5. We now proceed to show the correctness of the calculation which we then submitted to Government. On the 1st April last there were, in 56 British infantry regiments, in round numbers, 48,000 privates actually serving in India, and the fixed establishment of 56 regiments for service in India being 53,200 privates; there were therefore 5,200 privates wanting to complete, averaging for each regiment 93 privates below the establishment which ought to have been in India, exclusive of the large strength, viz., 190 privates then fixed for the depôt at home. If this deficiency had been made good, as we fully expected, then the total number of privates of British regiments serving in India would have been raised to 53,200; and if to these be added the fixed proportion of non-commissioned, drummers, and corporals for service in India, making 7,112 for 56 regiments, the total strength, non-commissioned and rank and file, would have been raised to 60,312; and the established strength in non-commissioned and rank and file fixed for the 12 regiments of European infantry of the Indian army being 947 per regiment, makes up 11,364, which, with the above strength, would give a total fixed establishment (completed to the Indian strength) of 71,676 of non-commissioned, rank and file of European infantry for service in India.

6. As our views on this subject have thus, however, not been placed fully before the Secretary of State, and as this has led to the supposition, as expressed by you, that we are in error, we now venture to solicit that our letter of 15th August may be forwarded to England, and that the attention of the Home authorities may be drawn to both these letters, as also to the further remarks contained in this communication, in the hope that Her Majesty's Government may yet be moved to accede to the suggestions that the excessive numbers of British infantry kept in depôt at home, at the expense of India, be reduced to a scale commensurate with that necessary for keeping up the strength of European infantry (48,000 privates) to be maintained in India; and in order, as far as possible, to reduce

reduce expenditure, that this Indian strength be organized on a footing which is at the same time the most economical and the best calculated to ensure efficiency, by being divided into 40 regiments of 1,200 rank and file each; which, with the due proportion of non-commissioned officers and drummers, say 100, would make up a total of 52,000 non-commissioned, drummers, and rank and file.

7. This suggestion appears the more important, as we learn by the home news of the 3d January 1861 that, under a recent order from the Horse Guards, the establishment of regiments of the line for service in India has been modified, as we had anticipated would be the case, in consequence of the notice which we are aware the Viceroy had taken of the subject; and it was under the expectation that our suggestions might be useful, that we were induced to write our letter (No. 2611) of the 4th October last, which we now supplement by the following observations:

8. An infantry regiment consisted, on the 1st January last, of 12 companies, comprising a total establishment of 1,339, including officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file; but the recent order, gleaned from the home news above referred to, by fixing the establishment at a scale of 1,237 of all ranks, has reduced the strength of each regiment by 102, as briefly shown below:—

	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	TOTAL.
Establishment on 1st January 1861 - - -	48	91	1,200	1,339
Establishment under recent orders - - -	46	91	1,100	1,237
Decrease - - - -	2	- -	100	102

9. Thus 100 privates and two officers are reduced, one field officer and one assistant surgeon having been struck off. The establishment of the regiment is, however, divided, as before, into 12 companies; 10 for service in India and two for the depôt at home. The only alterations now made in the establishment of the regiment are shown in the following detailed Statement:

RANKS.	Establishment on 1 January 1861.	Establishment by Recent Orders.	Reduction.
Colonel - - - - -	1	1	—
Lieutenant colonels - - - - -	2	1	1
Majors - - - - -	2	2	—
Captains - - - - -	12	12	—
Lieutenants - - - - -	14	14	—
Ensigns - - - - -	10	10	—
Paymaster - - - - -	1	1	—
Surgeon - - - - -	1	1	—
Assistant surgeons - - - - -	3	2	1
Adjutant - - - - -	1	1	—
Quartermaster - - - - -	1	1	—
<b>TOTAL OFFICERS - - - - -</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>
Non-commissioned officers and drummers - - -	91	91	—
Rank and file - - - - -	1,200	1,100	100
<b>TOTAL Non-commissioned, Rank and File - - - - -</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL OF ALL RANKS - - - - -</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>102</b>

The establishment fixed for the 10 service companies in India is apparently but little altered. There are 39 instead of 41 officers. The strength of non-commissioned, rank, and file for the 10 companies in India, continuing, as under the former order, at 1,077, so that the total establishment for service in India, including officers, is at present 1,116 instead of 1,118, as before. The total strength in officers, non-commissioned, rank and file of the depôt at home, instead of being 221, as before, is now fixed at 121, or 100 less, the reduction being effected by lowering the strength in privates of the two companies

kept at home from 190 to 90, the number of officers and non-commissioned officers with the depôt, however, remaining the same as before. Appendix, No. 11.

10. There is, however, a most important point in the recent orders, which shows that, in our letter (No. 2611) of the 4th October last, we had correctly anticipated the result of the notice which had been taken of this subject. We learn from the home news of 3d January 1861, and the information appears to be authentic, that the excessive strength hitherto maintained in depôt at home, viz. 221 over the now reduced depôt establishment, viz. 121 per depôt of the regiments in India, are ordered to embark to join the 10 companies in India, thereby increasing the strength in India to the extent of at least 100 privates per regiment; and if these be added to the effective strength in India, the total force will be raised to a scale beyond the requirements hitherto proposed, which had been assumed at 48,000 privates, or 52,000 European infantry, including non-commissioned, drummers, and rank and file.

11. The following Table will show the establishment of a British infantry regiment as existing before the 1st January last, and as recently modified, and the fixed proportions in which it would be divided between England and India, under the former as well as under recent orders:—

RANKS.	NUMBERS						DIFFERENCE.		
	According to former Orders.			According to recent Orders.			In Depôt in England.	In India.	TOTAL.
	In Depôt in England.	In India.	TOTAL.	In Depôt in England.	In India.	TOTAL.			
<b>Commissioned Officers:</b>									
Colonels - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Field officers - - -	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	1	1
Captains - - -	2	10	12	2	10	12	-	-	-
Lieutenants - - -	2	12	14	2	12	14	-	-	-
Ensigns - - -	2	8	10	2	8	10	-	-	-
Staff - - -	-	7	7	-	6	6	-	1	1
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Non-commissioned, Rank, and File:</b>									
Serjeants - - -	10	56	66	10	56	66	-	-	-
Drummers - - -	4	21	25	4	21	25	-	-	-
Corporals - - -	10	50	61	10	50	60	-	-	-
Privates - - -	190	950	1,140	90	950	1,040	100	-	100
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>102</b>

12. It appears from the Adjutant General's return of the army of Bengal, as the same stood on 1st October last, that the 38 regiments of British infantry then serving on that establishment, comprised a strength as per margin, giving on the average of 38 regiments, a total strength of 940 non-commissioned rank and file for each; whereas if the establishment as fixed for service in India had been kept complete, the strength of each regiment would have been 1,077 non-commissioned rank and file, besides the establishment in depôt at home of 214 non-commissioned rank and file; both together making the total establishment up to 1,291 non-commissioned rank and file as fixed for each regiment. These figures, therefore, show that there were 137 non-commissioned rank and file, wanting to complete the fixed Indian establishment of each of the 38 regiments serving in Bengal, and judging by information previously received, the depôt at home was augmented by this number, making instead of 214 as ordered for the fixed depôt strength, a total establishment of 351 non-commissioned rank and file in each regimental depôt. Now, on 1st October 1860 there were 56 regiments of British infantry borne on the Indian establishment, and if the average of men wanting to complete the service companies in India of each of the 56 regiments be taken as above at 137 per regiment, and if this deficiency be added to the fixed depôt

Non-commissioned officers - - -	- 1,961	
Drummers, &c. - - -	- 762	
		2,723
Corporals - - -	- 1,716	
Privates - - -	- 31,810	
		33,026
<b>Total Non-commissioned Rank and File - - -</b>	<b>- 35,749</b>	

298.

B 2

strength

$$1077 \text{ per Co}^d \times 38 = 40926 - 35749 = \frac{5177}{38}$$

<p>Appendix, No. 11.</p> <p>56 regiments, at 214 fixed depôt strength - - - - - 11,984</p> <p>56 ditto, 137, wanting to complete service companies in India - - - - - 7,672</p> <p>Total in England - - - - - 18,656</p>	<p>strength at home, then the total strength kept in England, but paid for by India, would appear to have been 19,656 non-commissioned rank and file as shown in the margin; and large as this force may appear to be, we submit that we cannot have over-estimated it, as the late Secretary of State for War in his place in Parliament, stated that the strength of depôt of line regiments on the Indian establishment, amounted to 21,769 men. Now, if the 56 regiments of British infantry in India on 1st October last, be calculated at the above average effective strength of 940 non-commissioned rank and file, the total strength in India would then have been 52,640 non-commissioned and rank and file, and the numbers of these ranks at home being 19,656 (equal to 20 regiments 940 strong), would make a total strength chargeable on the Indian revenues of 72,296, which added to the establishment of European infantry of the Indian army (11,364), would make a total European infantry force of 83,660, costing fully eight millions sterling per annum, an amount which we submit is nearly double the sum which the Indian finances should bear.</p>
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13. In order to show how the Indian finances are affected by the establishments of regiments serving in India being kept incomplete, we may mention that if the strength of British infantry estimated to have been suitable, viz., 52,640, be divided by 1,077, which is the fixed establishment for actual service with each regiment in India, the total number of regiments required to furnish that force would have been only 48 instead of 56, as then kept up in India, and the eight additional regiments make a difference of at least 24 lacs of rupees per annum in pay and allowances alone, besides a variety of contingent expenses which flow from the increase in number of regiments.

14. If the 56 regiments borne on the Indian establishment on 1st October 1860, had remained in India up to the present time, and the strength fixed for service in India had been augmented by bringing to India from the depôts at home, as now ordered, all in excess of 114 non-commissioned rank and file (the reduced strength now fixed for the depôt), the effective and established strength in India would have been raised to 1,177 non-commissioned rank and file in each regiment, raising the total strength of those ranks in India of the 56 regiments to 65,912 non-commissioned rank and file, or 13,272 in excess of the 52,640 then effective, and considered more than sufficient; this excess being equal to a strength contained in 14 regiments of 940 each (the calculated average effective strength in each regiment on that date), would, therefore, have allowed of 14 regiments being withdrawn.

15. Government will perceive from this illustration the large augmentation that might have taken place in the British forces in India, which the suggestion contained in our letters of August and October were intended to guard against. It is true that it is proposed by the recent orders emanating from the Viceroy, to keep only 48 British regiments in India, instead of 56 as on 1st October; but since (as already mentioned), under the recent orders, the number of companies in each regiment remains as before (12), all the expenses connected therewith being consequently undiminished, the effect of the recent diminution of 100 privates per regiment in depôt at home, without corresponding reductions in the number of depôt officers, of companies and of other establishment is very insignificant, and will not, even with the diminution in the number of regiments (8), be at all commensurate with the extent of reduction of expenditure that is imperatively called for by the present financial exigencies; indeed we do, with all deference, submit that the saving which the withdrawal of eight regiments would have effected is neutralized by the recent alteration.

16. If the effective strength serving in India on 1st October last in round numbers, 52,000 non-commissioned rank and file of British infantry, be accepted as a sufficient strength of European infantry, and if the depôt at home be reduced to 114 non-commissioned rank and file per regiment, by the surplus strength, viz., 100 in depôt being added to the Indian establishment of each regiment, thereby raising it to 1,177, then the number of British infantry regiments required to make up that strength of 52,000 would be, calculating at 1,177 per regiment, about 45 regiments; again, if the regimental strength actually in India were kept up to the standard fixed for the total regimental establishment, viz., 1,291 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, then the number of regiments to complete this force would be only 40, thereby allowing of eight more regiments returning to England, or in all, 16, including the eight recently ordered or warned.

17. If, however, Government intended, when issuing the recent orders for sending home infantry regiments (thus reducing the number of regiments from 56 to 48), to make a proportionate reduction in the total numerical strength of infantry in India, then the eight regiments so reduced would at 940 per regiment have given a reduction of 7,520 non-commissioned rank and file out of 52,640, their effective, leaving only 45,120 non-commissioned rank and file of British infantry, and this force, calculating at the then existing fixed strength for each regiment in India (1,077), would require only 42 British infantry regiments; again, if the strength of each regiment for service in India were augmented to 1,177, by transferring to India the number of privates struck off the depôt at

at home, then, only 39 regiments will be required in India; and if the regiments in India were further augmented and kept effective up to the maximum fixed establishment of 1,291 per regiment, only 35 regiments of British infantry would be needed, and the European regiments of the Indian forces would have raised the total force of European infantry, to a strength in excess of that which we had calculated on as required.

18. If 52,000 non-commissioned rank and file of European infantry be the proper establishment for service in India, then this force, divided into regiments formed of 1,291, or say 1,300 non-commissioned rank and file each, would consist of 40 regiments, and with economy ought not to cost more than five millions, including the cost of depôts at home, which, however, must be maintained much more economically than they have been of late.

19. This formation would be economical, and with an efficient establishment of officers, say 50 in number, and 75 non-commissioned officers, or with drummers, say 100, and 1,200 rank and file, the depôt at home for replacing casualties in India, might be maintained on an economical scale very considerably below that lately allowed, and less than the reduced strength recently fixed; but in order to ensure this important result, the depôt should, we submit, be independent of and separate from the regimental strength on an organization adapted for expansion, having officers and non-commissioned officers in grades, numbers, and proportions sufficient at all times to maintain the European infantry in India, at the full established strength of 52,000 non-commissioned rank and file.

20. We submit that this Indian force ought not to require more than 5,000 annual reinforcements (considering the care now taken of the men) in order to maintain the infantry to the full strength, any excess or deficiency being carefully avoided as causes of expense. Moreover, the recruits need not be kept as at present in depôt for embarkation for India at only one period of the year; for there are many stations in India to which Europeans can be sent at various periods throughout the year, so that there need never at any one time be in depôt, in England, more than 2,000 men belonging to regiments serving in India, and consequently no more than two or three depôts need be kept up in England. For the discipline of this force, allowing a liberal establishment of 100 officers, and 200 non-commissioned, drummers and corporals as a permanent establishment, the efficiency of the depôt might be insured with more economy than on the present expensive organization, which comprises a force so extensive as to justify us in designating it an overwhelming burden on the Indian finances.

21. In support of our remarks, we give in the margin\* the total strength to be paid for by India, for 48 regimental depôts even on the reduced scale, recently fixed for the depôts in England. This establishment is part of the regimental establishment of regiments, and exclusive of the field officers, adjutants, paymasters, and other staff which are separate for the depôt battalions into which the depôts of Indian regiments are divided; and as the number of companies of each regiment still maintained at home is the same as before, although the depôt numerical strength is reduced by nearly one-half, we have no reason to expect that the number of depôt battalions will be materially reduced. For all these depôts, India is duly charged; as also on account of barrack accommodation for every man kept in England, in excess of the wants in India, and for all the various contingencies which arise out of an extensive armed force such as that kept in England,

	Number in each Depôt.	Number of Depôts.	Total Number in 48 Depôts.
Captains - - - - -	2	48	96
Lieutenants - - - - -	2	48	96
Ensigns - - - - -	2	48	96
<b>TOTAL Officers</b> - - - - -	-	-	<b>288</b>
Serjeants - - - - -	10	48	480
Drummers - - - - -	4	48	192
Corporals - - - - -	10	48	480
Privates - - - - -	90	48	4,320
			<b>5,472</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL of 48 Depôts</b> - - -			<b>5,760</b>

on the plea that it is necessary for supplying regiments in India with recruits; and India has further to provide and keep up barracks and establishments for the maximum force to be maintained in India according to the established strength.

22. We annex to this letter tabular statement of the number of British cavalry and infantry rated to be in the pay of India; the numbers fixed for service in India and the numbers fixed for the dépôt at home are shown; but the numbers borne and charged are not obtainable. The tables are prepared from the most authentic information at our command; but are nevertheless incomplete, and are insufficient to show fully the state of the British forces. The latter is owing to the incomplete nature of the information laid before Parliament. Of late years the Army Estimates have failed to show separately the establishments for the cavalry and infantry dépôts; the total number in dépôt for both branches, being lumped together; as also the numbers actually serving in India and in England. The Army Estimates only occasionally show the totals borne and charged against India, the distribution of these forces between England and India, and the totals of the forces actually borne and charged in the India Estimates. We advise that the numbers rated and the numbers borne, be shown, as also the grades, arms, and numbers in India and in England.

23. We trust that we have stated sufficient to justify us in strongly advising that this question be closely scrutinized and carefully looked into, both in England and in India; we are decidedly in favour of the authorities in the two countries respectively reviewing the expenditure incurred in each, and we therefore advise that clear and intelligible accounts be sent out to India; showing the number of men of each branch in dépôt, the numbers of each recruited and discharged, and those embarked and disembarked, and the debits and credits made against and in favour of India; showing separately the sums charged for each branch of the service, and for each purpose.

24. We also recommend that the charges for pay, levy money, cost of staff, dépôt battalions, and of recruiting officers and non-commissioned officers, as also for barrack accommodation, forage, pay of officers, and contingencies, of non-commissioned officers and men, clothing advances, rations, and all other charges be set forth in clear statements, the numbers and grades of men of each branch being exhibited; and that statements be compiled for a series of years, so as to allow of comparison of the present with the former periods.

25. We believe that if we had access to the accounts, we could show that the cost of maintaining the 52,000 British infantry in India on 1st October last, was going on at a rate exceeding 150*l.* per recruit sent to India to keep up the Indian strength; whereas, we believe that one-fourth of the sum would have sufficed; and as the question is important not only in a financial point of view, but involves State considerations of grave consequence, we would earnestly urge it on the attention of the Government of India, and suggest that it should be referred to the Home authorities on an early date, more especially as a commission is now sitting in England to investigate it. A complete arrangement might now be entered into with Her Majesty's Government at home for finally settling the question.

26. We still submit that a European force of 70,000 non-commissioned, rank and file is a sufficient complement for India; and as this force can be cheaply maintained, only by approximating the established and effective strength, we would advise that the Home Government should be asked to accept the responsibility of supplying recruits for the European Army in India, on the understanding that the Government of India should pay a rate per head for each man sent out, and that the Government at Home should refund at a higher rate per head, say double the rate for every man falling short of the complement to be maintained in India; we are strongly of opinion that the payment of such refund would be effectual in enforcing the attention of the Home authorities to the keeping up of the force.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. Balfour*, Colonel,  
*R. S. Simpson*, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
 Military Finance Department.



• EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

• 35

NUMBERS which ought to have been serving in India.

YEARS.	CAVALRY.				INFANTRY.				TOTAL of all Ranks serving in India.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	
1828 - -	172	218	2,592	2,980	1,037	1,540	20,000	22,579	25,559
1829 - -	172	218	2,592	2,980	980	1,100	14,700	16,738	19,719
1830 - -	172	218	2,592	2,980	939	1,100	14,700	16,738	19,719
1831 - -	176	218	2,588	2,980	987	1,155	15,435	17,577	20,557
1832-33 -	176	218	2,588	2,980	940	1,109	14,700	16,740	19,720
1833-34 -	176	218	2,588	2,980	940	1,100	14,700	16,740	19,720
1834-35 -	176	218	2,588	2,980	940	1,100	14,700	16,740	19,720
1835-36 -	176	218	2,588	2,980	940	1,100	14,700	16,740	19,720
1836-37 -	176	218	2,588	2,980	940	1,100	14,700	16,740	19,720
1837-38 -	176	218	2,588	2,980	940	1,100	14,700	16,740	19,720
1838-39 -	177	217	2,588	2,982	940	1,100	14,700	16,740	19,720
1839-40 -	221	271	3,235	3,927	940	1,100	14,700	16,740	19,720
1840-41 -	221	271	3,235	3,927	1,034	1,518	21,368	23,914	29,076
1841-42 -	177	217	2,588	2,982	1,128	1,656	23,804	26,088	30,483
1842-43 -	221	276	3,230	3,727	1,115	1,704	23,880	26,396	30,483
1843-44 -	177	229	2,584	2,990	1,104	1,656	22,885	25,645	29,885
1844-45 -	221	286	3,230	3,737	1,104	1,656	22,885	25,645	29,883
1845-46 -	221	286	3,230	3,737	1,104	1,656	22,885	25,645	29,883
1846-47 -	221	286	3,230	3,737	1,152	1,728	23,880	26,760	30,497
1847-48 -	221	286	3,230	3,737	1,152	1,728	23,880	26,760	30,497
1848-49 -	221	286	3,230	3,737	912	1,369	19,905	21,185	24,923
1849-50 -	221	286	3,230	3,737	1,056	1,584	21,860	24,590	28,367
1850-51 -	221	286	3,230	3,737	1,152	1,728	23,880	26,760	30,497
1851-52 -	221	286	3,230	3,737	1,152	1,728	23,880	26,760	30,497
1852-53 -	221	286	3,230	3,737	1,152	1,728	23,880	26,760	30,497
1853-54 -	177	228	2,584	2,989	1,152	1,728	23,880	26,760	29,749
1854-55 -	165	228	2,584	2,977	1,066	1,740	23,880	26,676	29,653
1855-56 -	165	228	2,584	2,977	1,066	1,716	23,880	26,652	29,629
1856-57 -	91	140	1,348	1,579	1,056	1,728	22,000	24,784	26,865
1857-58 -	181	284	2,696	3,161	1,152	1,884	24,000	27,036	30,197
1858-59 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1859-60 -	469	701	7,876	9,046	3,074	5,698	74,079	82,851	91,897
1860-61 -	407	681	6,777	7,865	2,658	4,912	65,636	71,205	79,070

NUMBERS of Recruiting Troops and Companies serving in Great Britain.

YEARS.	CAVALRY.				INFANTRY.				TOTAL of all Ranks, Recruiting Troops, and Companies.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	
1828 - -	12	52	112	176	60	160	160	380	556
1829 - -	12	52	112	176	80	100	80	260	436
1830 - -	12	52	112	176	80	100	80	260	436
1831 - -	12	52	112	176	84	105	84	273	440
1832-33 -	12	52	112	176	80	100	80	260	436
1833-34 -	12	52	112	176	80	100	80	260	436
1834-35 -	12	52	112	176	80	100	80	260	436
1835-36 -	12	52	112	176	80	100	80	260	436
1836-37 -	12	52	112	176	80	100	80	260	436
1837-38 -	12	52	112	176	80	100	80	260	436
1838-39 -	12	52	112	176	80	100	80	260	436
1839-40 -	15	65	140	220	80	140	100	320	540
1840-41 -	15	65	140	220	88	164	110	352	572
1841-42 -	15	65	140	220	96	168	120	384	600
1842-43 -	15	65	140	220	96	168	120	384	600
1843-44 -	132	62	112	176	92	161	115	368	544
1844-45 -	15	65	140	220	92	161	115	368	588
1845-46 -	15	65	140	220	92	161	115	368	588
1846-47 -	15	65	140	220	96	168	120	384	604
1847-48 -	15	65	140	220	96	168	120	384	604
1848-49 -	15	65	140	220	78	133	95	304	524
1849-50 -	15	65	140	220	88	164	110	362	572
1850-51 -	15	65	140	220	96	168	120	384	604
1851-52 -	15	65	140	220	96	168	120	384	604
1852-53 -	15	65	140	220	96	168	120	384	604
1853-54 -	12	52	112	176	96	168	120	384	560
1854-55 -	12	52	112	176	96	168	120	384	560
1855-56 -	12	52	112	176	96	168	120	384	560
1856-57 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1857-58 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1858-59 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1859-60 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1860-61 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix, No. 11.

## HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH TROOPS in the Pay of the East India Company.

YEARS.	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		TOTAL.	
	Officers.	All Ranks.	Officers.	All Ranks.	Officers.	All Ranks.
1828 - - - -	184	3,156	1,099	22,959	1,283	26,115
1829 - - - -	188	3,158	1,019	16,999	1,207	20,155
1830 - - - -	188	3,158	1,010	16,999	1,207	20,155
1831 - - - -	188	3,158	1,071	17,850	1,259	21,008
1832-33 - - -	188	3,158	1,020	17,000	1,208	20,158
1833-34 - - -	188	3,158	1,020	17,000	1,208	20,158
1834-35 - - -	188	3,158	1,020	17,000	1,208	20,158
1835-36 - - -	188	3,158	1,020	17,000	1,208	20,158
1836-37 - - -	188	3,158	1,020	17,000	1,208	20,158
1837-38 - - -	188	3,158	1,020	17,000	1,208	20,158
1838-39 - - -	189	3,158	1,020	17,000	1,208	20,158
1839-40 - - -	236	3,947	1,020	17,060	1,256	21,007
1840-41 - - -	236	3,947	1,122	24,266	1,358	28,213
1841-42 - - -	189	2,158	1,224	26,472	1,413	28,630
1842-43 - - -	236	3,947	1,248	27,120	1,484	31,067
1843-44 - - -	189	3,106	1,196	26,013	1,385	29,179
1844-45 - - -	236	3,957	1,196	26,013	1,432	29,970
1845-46 - - -	236	3,957	1,196	26,013	1,432	29,970
1846-47 - - -	236	3,957	1,248	27,144	1,484	31,101
1847-48 - - -	236	3,957	1,248	27,144	1,484	31,101
1848-49 - - -	236	3,957	988	21,489	1,224	25,448
1849-50 - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1850-51 - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1851-52 - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1852-53 - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1853-54 - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1854-55 - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855-56 - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1856-57 - - -	231	1,579	2,784	24,784	3,015	28,363
1857-58 - - -	465	3,161	3,036	27,036	3,501	30,197
1858-59 - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1859-60 - - -	9,942	91,897	1,497	15,005	11,439	106,902
1860-61 - - -	8,658	79,070	1,340	13,420	9,998	92,490

(signed) G. Balfour, Collector,  
President, Military Finance Department.

NOTE by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 27th April 1861.

In considering the letter of the Finance Commission No. 184 A., dated the 18th March 1861, it is necessary, in the first place, to notice an error in the letter to Government, of the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's forces, No. 59, of 20th March 1861, which was committed at Simla. There are in the three Presidencies 49 regiments of British infantry, amounting to 49,075, and not 47,212, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, as stated in the return above alluded to; the strength of the 49 regiments in privates is 42,852.

The number considered sufficient for India, 48,000 privates. The estimate of the Finance Committee was, that "reinforcements of infantry drafts would raise the aggregate strength of the British regiments from 48,000 to 60,000 privates." There are, consequently, 5,141 privates less than the number considered sufficient for India; and 17,148 privates less than the estimate of the Finance Commission.

If the 49 regiments were at their full strength of 950 privates, there would be 46,550; being still 1,450 short of the number considered sufficient for India, and 13,450 short of the estimate of the Finance Commission.

It has since been discovered, that the Finance Commission estimated the strength in men at 60,000 privates (*vide* Sir C. Wood's letter of 15th December 1860, No. 480). In para. 5 of their letter under consideration, they show a total strength of 40,312 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and not of privates only.

In para. 6 the Finance Commission advocate a reduction of the strength of the depots, and increase of service companies, and a proportionate decrease of the number of regiments in India. The Adjutant General of the army is of opinion, and I share it, that the present strength of a depot is calculated to meet the annual calls from head quarters, consideration had to the sudden appearance, and dangerous character, of Indian diseases. If the strength of a regiment in India were increased, it would frequently be detached, on account of the small amount of force allotted to each station, and the want of barrack accommodation which is but for regiments. Instead of increasing, the Government has decided on reducing

reducing each regiment to 850 privates; which is the reverse of the intelligence quoted by the Finance Commission. Appendix, No. 11

The Finance Commission point out, that in October last there were at the rate of 137 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, wanting to complete a corps in India; and assert, that the depôts were augmented above their regulated establishment of 214, and were at 351. This calculation is not correct. The 214 established strength of depôts is sufficient to meet the ordinary decrease at head quarters; and the drafts for India to supply the deficiencies were taken from that strength, viz., between 5,000 and 6,000 men, the remainder being made of volunteers. I do not offer any opinion as to whether the strength of an infantry regiment should be 950 or 851 privates; Her Majesty's Government have decided that it should be 850 privates; I think that the most regular and best course, which is also I believe the opinion of the Viceroy in Council, is, that the Government of India do state the amount of men, British soldiers, which they require for Indian service; and that the organization of those soldiers should be left to the Government at home. Her Majesty's Government possess information suited to the organization of British troops, in all parts of the world. It is a general, not a partial, or Indian question. It would not be advisable to have partial, or different organization, which would have to be changed every time a regiment left a foreign station. The future strength of the depôt will entail no unfair expense on India.

—Para. 20 recommends that reinforcements should only amount to 5,000 recruits, not to be sent out at one service only; but every medical officer will agree with me, that to move British soldiers, especially recruits, in no way acclimatized from the posts of India up the country, often to most distant stations, at any season but the cold one, would be to compromise seriously their health and the interests of finance; for every soldier who is sent home sick, or who dies, must be replaced from England at a very great expense.

The necessity of referring more than once to Simla for information has been the cause of delay in sending in this Minute.

(signed) *H. Rose.*

27 April 1861.

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Appendix, No. 12.

Appendix, No. 12

Enclosures to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated  
3 May 1861, No. 60.

(No. 992.—Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Fort  
St. George, Military Department; dated 24 April 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you, that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:— Pro. April 1861,  
No. 688.

“The troop of Royal Horse Artillery at Secunderabad is to be sent to England. It is requested that arrangements may be made at once. Have the goodness to reply to this message.”

I have, &c.

Fort William, 24 April 1861.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 995 C.—Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Bombay,  
Military Department; dated 24 April 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you, that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:— Pro. April 1861,  
No. 688.

“On reducing the native infantry regiments, can the Government of Bombay; by horsing the two batteries lately reduced, dispense with the head quarters of the 13th brigade, and send home all the Royal batteries now in that Presidency?”

I have, &c.

Fort William, 24 April 1861.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix, No. 12.

Service Message by Electric Telegraph.

From Mahableshwur.—From Secretary Colonel *Marriott*.To Calcutta.—To Secretary General *Birch*.April 1861,  
No. 876.

25 April.  
THE Commander in Chief had already proposed to part with two more field batteries; this Government concurred; and my letter is on its way, therefore the two field batteries of Royal Artillery may go without relief. We cannot spare the Royal Garrison Foot Battery now at Aden; the head quarters of the brigade may go immediately. Telegraph orders requested, as season is advancing rapidly; one of the batteries is at Neemuch.

Calcutta Government Telegraph Office,  
30 April 1861.

(No. 400.)

Service Message by Electric Telegraph.

From Mahableshwur.—From the Governor of Bombay.

To Calcutta.—To General *Birch*, Military Secretary to Government; dated  
27 April 1861.Pro April 1861,  
No. 877.

WITH respect to the recent proposal for sending away the Royal Artillery from Bombay, I would suggest, in conjunction with the Commander in Chief, that it might be imprudent to carry out the measure till after the monsoons, as the local regiments will be disorganized for the next two months by the amalgamation, and the season is so late, that the Royal batteries would suffer the most inconvenience by marching and embarking at the worst time of the year. If this suggestion is approved, the difference in time will not exceed four months. The D Troop Royal Horse Artillery and No. 1 Battery, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, embarked for England on the 24th of April.

Calcutta Government Telegraph Office,  
28 April 1861.

(No. 108.)

Message to be sent by Telegraph.

From Calcutta, 30 April 1861.—From Secretary General *Birch*.

To Mahableshwur.—To the Governor of Bombay.

Pro April 1861,  
No. 878.

YOUR Excellency's message of the 27th instant received.  
The two Royal batteries of Artillery are to be sent home as soon as possible after the monsoon. The head quarters 13th Brigade may go at once.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

Service Message by Electric Telegraph.

From Madras, 29 April.—From Military Secretary to Government.

To Calcutta.—To Military Secretary to Government.

Pro May 1861,  
No. 71.

YOUR telegram of 24th April, directing despatch home of Royal Horse Artillery at Secunderabad received, and the necessary instructions issued.

Calcutta Government Telegraph Office,  
30 April 1861.

Appendix, No. 13.

Enclosures to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated 18 May 1861,  
No. 80.

(No. 400 of 1861.)

Fort William, Military Department, 3 May 1861.

The following Resolution is published for general information and guidance:—

Military Department, 3 May 1861.

*Resolution.*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has had under his consideration the strength of Native Infantry which it may be necessary hereafter to keep up in India, and the amount of reductions which it may, in consequence, be possible to make in existing establishments.

2. When the orders lately issued by the Government of India for relieving the army from numerous civil guards and other non-military duties are fully carried out, a strength of 600 privates per regiment will be sufficient for all ordinary duties of a Native Infantry battalion in time of peace, and his Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to fix this number as the ordinary establishment of all Native Infantry regiments, regular and irregular, throughout India, and to direct that all such corps be reduced to that strength with the least practicable delay.

3. Every Native Infantry regiment in India will hereafter consist of eight companies with the following uniform establishment:—

1 Subadar.	2 Drummers.
1 Jemadar.	75 Privates.
5 Havildars.	
5 Naicks.	89

Making a total per regiment of eight companies of 712 of all ranks.

4. Each regiment in Bengal will have a non-effective native staff, composed of one subadar-major, a drill havildar, a drill naick, eight colour havildars, eight pay havildars, one drum-major, and one fife-major.

5. In Madras and Bombay the establishment of native staff will remain as at present.

6. Corps having honorary colours will retain the extra native officers, and all other classes of native officers and non-commissioned officers not above specified will for the future be modified to meet in Bengal regiments the reduced establishment.

7. Further orders will be issued regarding non-combatant establishments.

8. The returns show the number of regiments or battalions into which the native infantry of India is divided, to have been in August last, as given in the following Table:

DESCRIPTION OF REGIMENTS.	UNDER				TOTAL.
	Government of India.	Commander-in-Chief in India, Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	
Regular Regiment - - -	-	15	52	29	96
Extra or Irregular - - -	-	30	1	5	36
Punjab Infantry - - -	7	18	-	-	25
Sikh Infantry and Guides - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Nizam's Contingent - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Nagpore Force - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Local Corps - - -	7	-	-	-	7
Total - - -	28	63	53	34	178

9. Of the 28 regiments\* returned as under the Government of India, the Pegu Light Infantry and one of the Nagpore regiments are under orders for disbandment.

10. The Mhairwarra and Mhair local battalions will be dealt with as police, and estimated for accordingly. Regarding the remaining regiments under the Government of India, separate orders will be issued. In the meantime the strength of the establishment of each regiment will be reduced to the uniform standard above laid down for the native infantry throughout India.

11. There are at present four regiments of Sikh Infantry and seven of Punjab Infantry (1st, to 6th and 25th), and the Corps of Guides, under the immediate orders of the Punjab Government. It is not the present intention of the Governor General in Council to remove these corps from under the orders of the Punjab Government, but they will be borne on the rolls of the Bengal Army, retaining their distinguishing designation as "Sikh Regiments," "Punjab Regiments," and "Guides."

12. Of the 63 regiments of Native Infantry as detailed in the margin†, under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, 15 belong to the regular native infantry of the Bengal Army. Of these, three, viz., the 4th, 58th, and 73d are to be broken up, and the remaining regiments will for the future be enrolled as the 1st to the 12th regiments of native infantry of the Bengal Army, retaining all honorary distinctive marks which may have been granted to them by Government in times past.

13. Fifteen regiments, as named in the margin,‡ are either extra or irregular battalions of the former Bengal army, or have lately been embodied from men of that army who had shown exemplary devotion to their duty, or are local regiments which have been transferred to the army of Bengal, under his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Of these the Nusseree battalion will be broken up.

14. The Kamroop regiment, the Arracan local battalion, and the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers will be transferred to the police, and will be either broken up, or absorbed into the general police, as may be found best in the opinion of the Local Government. The 2d Gwalior Infantry has already been broken up.

15. Of the regiments of Punjab infantry, the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th will be broken up.

16. Eleven regiments consist of the levies named in the margin §. These corps were raised during the years 1857 and 1858.

17. Of the whole 63 regiments under His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, as explained above, it is required, by the financial necessities of the State, that reduction should be made of such corps as can possibly be dispensed with.

18. The Governor General in Council therefore directs that, in addition to the regiments already named, as to be transferred to the police, or broken up, three more, viz., the Cawnpore, Moradabad, and Kemaon levies shall be disbanded, and that all the men of the regiments to be broken up, who are not discharged under the general rules which will be

* Corps of Guides. 1st Sikh Infantry. 2d " " " 3d " " " 4th " " " 1st Punjab Infantry. 2d " " " 3d " " "	4th Punjab Infantry. 5th " " " 6th " " " 25th " " " Pegu Light Infantry Battalion. Mhairwarra Battalion.	Mhair Regiment. Malwah Bheel Corps. Meyswar " " " Erisspoora Infantry. Divoice Infantry. 1st Hyderabad Infantry. 2d " " "	3d Hyderabad Infantry. 4th " " " 5th " " " 6th " " " 1st Nagpore Infantry. 2d " " " 3d " " "
† 4th Regiment Native Infantry. 21st " " " 31st " " " 32d " " " 33d " " " 42d " " " 43d " " " 47th " " " 58th " " " 59th " " " 63d " " " 65th " " " 66th " " " 70th " " " 73d " " "	Khelat-i-Ghizie Regiment. Shekawatee Battalion. Perozpoore Regiment. Loodianah Regiment. Sirmoor Rifle Regiment. Kemaon Battalion. Nusseree Battalion. Extra Goorkha Regiment. Lucknow Regiment. Loyal Poorbeah Regiment. Kamroop Regiment. Ahipore Regiment. 1st Gwalior Infantry. 2d " " " Hill Rangers. 1st Assam Light Infantry.	2d Assam Light Infantry. Sylhet Light Infantry. Arracan Battalion. 7th Punjab Infantry. 8th " " " 9th " " " 10th " " " 11th " " " 12th " " " 13th " " " 14th " " " 15th " " " 16th " " " 17th " " " 18th " " " 19th " " "	20th Punjab Infantry. 21st " " " 22d " " " 23d " " " 24th " " " Agra Levy. Allahabad Levy. Allyghur Levy. Bareilly Levy. Cawnpore Levy. Futteyghur Levy. Meerut Levy. Moradabad Levy. Myspoorie Levy. Shahjehanpoore Levy. Kemaon Levy.
‡ Khelat-i-Ghizie Regiment. Shekawatee Battalion. Perozpoore Regiment. Loodianah Regiment.	Sirmoor Battalion. Kemaon Battalion. Nusseree Battalion. Hill Rangers.	Lucknow Regiment. Loyal Poorbeah Regiment. Ahipore Regiment. Arracan Battalion.	1st Assam Light Infantry. 2d " " " Sylhet Light Infantry.
§ Agra Levy. Allahabad Levy. Cawnpore Levy.	Bareilly Levy. Futteyghur Levy. Meerut Levy.	Myspoorie Levy. Moradabad Levy. Shahjehanpoore Levy.	Kemaon Levy. Allyghur Levy.

be hereafter laid down, shall be transferred as supernumeraries to other regiments of Native Infantry.

19. There will remain 48 regiments of Native Infantry under his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

20. The Bengal Native Infantry will then consist of the following regiments, viz. :—

1st (now the 21st) Regiment Native Infantry.	26th (11th Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
2d ( " 31st )	27th (15th " )
3d ( " 32d )	28th (16th " )
4th ( " 33d )	29th (17th " )
5th ( " 42d )	30th (18th " )
6th ( " 43d )	31st (19th " )
7th ( " 47th )	32d (20th " )
8th ( " 59th )	33d (21st " )
9th ( " 63d )	34th (22d " )
10th ( " 65th )	35th (23d " )
11th ( " 66th )	36th (24th " )
12th ( " 70th )	37th (now the Allahabad Levy) Regiment Native Infantry.
13th (Kelat-i-Ghilzie )	38th ( " Futtehgurh " )
14th (Shekawattee )	39th ( " Mynpoorie " )
15th (Ferozepore )	40th ( " Bareilly " )
16th (Loodianah )	41st ( " Meerut " )
17th (Sirmoor )	42d ( " Agra " )
18th (Kemaon )	43d ( " Aliyghur " )
19th (Extra Goorkha )	44th ( " Shuhjehanpore " )
20th (Lucknow )	45th ( " 1st Gwalior " )
21st (Loyal Poorbeah )	46th (1st Assam) Light Infantry.
22d (Alipore )	47th (2d " )
23d (7th Punjab )	48th (Sylhet) " "
24th (8th " )	
25th (9th " )	

21. In the Madras army the reductions already effected by the Government of Madras and his Excellency the Commander in Chief leave little to be done as regards the establishment of Native Infantry. In August 1859 there were 52 regular and three extra regiments of Native Infantry, of 10 companies each, with a total established strength of 62,775 men. These have since been reduced to the normal establishment of 52 regiments, of eight companies each, with a total established strength, on the 1st November 1860, of 36,348 men, being a reduction of 104 companies and 26,437 men, including supernumeraries, who are in course of absorption. The effective strength, on the 1st November last, was under 40,000 men, so that an actual reduction has already been effected to the extent of at least 22,775 men.

22. In the Bombay army, the Native Infantry regiments have been already reduced from 10 to 8 companies, and the number of privates to 600 per regiment; three extra battalions, and the 3d Belooch battalion, organized in 1857-58 have been reduced, and the Veteran Battalion abolished; but the number of regiments is still one in excess of what it was before the year 1857, owing to the organization of two regiments of Jacob's Rifles and of two regiments (the 30th and 31st) organized in June 1858, in place of the 21st and 27th regiments, disbanded.

23. His Excellency the Governor General in Council resolves that four regiments, such as his Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay may select, shall now be broken up; the officers and men composing them being disposed of with the least possible prejudice to their individual interests, as the Honourable the Governor in Council, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief at Bombay, may think best for the public service.

24. On the 1st August 1859 the strength of the Native Infantry of the Bombay army was 30,158 non-commissioned rank and file; but, under the operation of this order, as well as by the previous action of the Government of Bombay, it will be reduced to 21,360 of all ranks, making a total reduction of upwards of 8,000 men of all ranks.

25. The establishment of Native Infantry in the Indian army, the Estimates for which will be submitted in the Military Department, will henceforward be as follows:—

## PAPERS RELATING TO THE

Under the Government of India - - - - -	Buttalions.
Bengal Army (including all Sikh and Punjab regiments) - -	12
Madras Army - - - - -	60
Pegu Sapper Battalion (temporary) - - - - -	52
Bombay Army - - - - -	1
	30
Total - - - - -	155

making a total strength of about 110,400 men of all ranks, native officers included, against a total of 174,237 of all ranks on the 1st October 1859, showing a reduction of more than 63,800 men of all ranks, and a saving fully equal to one crore of rupees, or one million sterling.

26. The following rules are laid down for disposing of the supernumeraries who will remain under the above orders:—

In each army his Excellency the Commander in Chief is authorized to discharge all inefficient men who may not be recommended for transfer to the Pension Establishment, as well as all able-bodied men under four years' service, who have no special claim for good service in the field. To the above, as to the able-bodied men of above four years' service, who may wish to have their discharge, gratuities will be allowed according to the following scale:—

Men of under 3 years' service, 3 months' pay.
„ from 3 to 6 „ „ 6 „
„ „ 6 to 8 „ „ 9 „
„ „ above 8 „ „ 12 „

transfers of commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates being made so as to equalize the strength of the regiments maintained. In addition to the above, a gratuity not exceeding two months' pay will be granted as travelling allowance, in proportion to the distance to be travelled to the men's homes, under rules which will be laid down by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Men transferred to the police will be allowed to reckon in the constabulary their service in the line. All native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who have served the regulated period for pension, if physically unfit for active field service, may be recommended for transfer to the pension establishment.

27. As regards the 73d Native Infantry and the 10th and 14th Punjab Infantry, it will be in the discretion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to withhold recommendations or gratuities from any men who, by their misconduct, have proved themselves unworthy of them.

28. For the special purpose of carrying out this order, the invaliding committees will be composed of two medical officers and one regimental officer, if possible a field officer, to be selected by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

29. After the equalization of the strength of corps, and the pensioning and discharge of men ordered to be so dealt with, supernumeraries will be absorbed by vacancies; but, to prevent stagnation in promotion, one step will be given for every two vacancies in each of the grades of Naick, Havildar, Jemadar, and Subadar, pending the absorption of supernumeraries.

30. The Military Finance Department are charged with the duty of issuing such subsidiary orders as the above arrangements, in their financial effect, may call for.

31. The same rules will be applicable to all corps under the Government of India, the Governor General's agent, resident, or other political officer, under whose immediate control the regiment is now placed, being vested with the same powers for the purpose of carrying out the orders as are given in the above rules to the Commander in Chief, and being charged with the duty of seeing that the orders are carried into effect with the least practicable delay.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.



(No. 247 of 1861.)

General Order.—Military Department, Fort William, 19 March 1861.

*Resolution.*—In the letters noted in the margin,\* the Military Finance Commission submitted to Government several arrangements respecting the organization of the moveable columns.

In paragraphs 13 to 23 of the letter from the Military Department to the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 782, of the 13th October 1860, annexed to this Resolution, Government expressed its concurrence generally in the views of the Commission, and in paragraphs 20 and 21 enjoined arrangements by which the greater efficiency of the moveable columns was insured.

It is now resolved to carry into effect the several arrangements proposed, and it is accordingly directed that the strength and composition of the columns in the three Presidencies shall, for the present, be organized as follows:—

## BENGAL.

9 batteries of Artillery field pieces,	54.		
9 battalions of European Infantry,	7,650	non-commissioned rank and file.	
6 squadrons of European Cavalry	840	ditto - - ditto.	
12 battalions Native Infantry -	8,400	ditto - - ditto.	
6 squadrons Native Cavalry -	780	ditto - - ditto.	

with seven days' supplies of all kinds for Europeans, and two days' rations, &c. for native ranks as well as horses; together with spare ammunition at 60 rounds per man for infantry, and 20 rounds for cavalry; sick carriage, &c. being provided at five per cent. of the above strength.

## MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The total strength of the moveable columns at both these Presidencies is not, together, to exceed one-third of the strength fixed for the Bengal Presidency; but with such modifications in the strength of the different arms composing the columns, as from local circumstances may appear necessary; supplies, ammunition, and sick carriage, being in the same proportion as ordered for Bengal.

The Commander in Chief in India, and the Commanders in Chief of the Madras and Bombay armies will, under the approval of the Government of India, and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, fix upon the stations at which these columns shall be kept up in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and will likewise define the strength and composition of each column, and the arrangements necessary, in conformity with the views of the Government of India, for keeping them in a state of efficiency and in readiness for immediate movement. The Commissary General will, in pursuance of this Resolution, take immediate measures to reduce the establishments now maintained for moveable columns, to the scale necessary for the strength above stated, and distribute them to the stations that his Excellency the Commander in Chief may fix on, as those which, from the paucity of ordinary carriage or other circumstances, most require such provision.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be transmitted to the Governments and authorities named in the margin,† for information, with a request that the reductions may be promptly carried out, and the expenditure to be incurred for the moveable columns under this arrangement, as well as the stations to which they are distributed, early reported; the civil, political, and military conditions on which the several columns are formed, being also stated.

The Military Finance Department will issue to the departments under its control such subsidiary orders respecting the financial arrangements involved in the above Resolution as may be necessary, and will suggest any for which the authority of the Government of India may be required.

† Government, Fort St. George. Government, Bombay. Quartermaster General of the Army. Commissary General. Inspector General of Ordnance.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 782, dated 18 October 1860.

18. THE letter No. 2153 of the 10th of August last, on the subject of moveable columns, alluded to in paragraph 30, was communicated to you with my letter No. 714, of the 20th August 1860. To some extent the views of the Commander in Chief on the moveable columns, have been conveyed in your letter, No. 1446 A., of the 8th September last.

## PAPERS RELATING TO THE

19. The Commission proceed, in paragraphs 30 to 35 inclusive, to enter particularly into the subject of moveable columns, and the total strength at which they might be maintained in the three Presidencies. The Governor General begs to know whether the Commander in Chief has any objection to offer to the scheme of the Commission in regard to moveable columns in Bengal in particular, and also in regard to those in Madras and Bombay. The Governments of those Presidencies have already been addressed on this subject, and their attention to the practicability of reducing the moveable columns to the extent proposed by the Military Finance Commission, will further be specially desired.

20. In connexion with this fact of the subject, I am directed to state, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that it has been suggested by the Commission that, in order to enable commanding officers and others to become personally acquainted with the actual requirements of moveable columns, with the arrangements for their equipments, their carriage, and the necessary supplies of all descriptions, and to insure the active and intelligent co-operation of all the parties concerned, whether belonging to regiments of which the columns are composed, or to departments employed in their equipment and march, a practice may be forthwith established of ordering out each moveable column occasionally for the purpose of exercise, that in times of tranquillity they may become so accustomed to move, that, when required to turn out under the sudden call of duty, to quell any disturbance, every one may know his place, and clearly comprehend what he has to do, and that confusion and disorder may thereby be avoided.

21. The Governor General in Council considers this to be a most useful suggestion, and one well calculated to insure the efficiency of the moveable columns.

22. His Excellency in Council will be prepared to sanction the expense which must attend the exercise of the moveable columns and other incidental outlay; satisfied that the money so disbursed will far more than repay its value by the greatly increased efficiency of the available force, and the perfect readiness at all points for immediate calls of service, which will thus be acquired by the officers and men, and the whole of the establishments attached to moveable columns.

23. Under this system the cattle establishment attached to moveable columns will possess all the advantages of a transport train or baggage corps, with this essential superiority over any such train, that commanding officers will have under their own constant observation the cattle on which they are to depend, and that the instruction of the drivers of the cattle will proceed simultaneously with that of the troops with which they are to be associated on service in the field.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

TABLE I.

Number of Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry in India in April 1857.

		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
European	Cavalry - - - - -	2	1	1	4
	Infantry - - - - -	19	6	7	32
	TOTAL - - - - -	21	7	8	36
Native	Cavalry - - - - -	50	8	9	67
	Infantry - - - - -	146	55	36	237
	TOTAL - - - - -	196	63	45	304
GRAND TOTAL - - -		217	70	53	340

TABLE II.

Number of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry now proposed for the Army of India.

		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
European	Cavalry - - - -	6	2	2	10
	Infantry - - - -	36	11	10	57
	TOTAL - - - -	42	13	12	67
Native	Cavalry - - - -	32	4	10	46
	Infantry - - - -	72	53	30	155
	TOTAL - - - -	104	57	40	201
GRAND TOTAL - - -		146	70	52	268

TABLE III.

Number of Batteries and Companies of the Regular Indian Artillery in April 1857, European and Native.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Field Guns.
Troops, H. A. - - - -	13	6	4	23	138
Field Batteries - - - -	20	5	9	34	204
Reserve Companies - - -	22	19	11	52	—
TOTAL - - - -	55	30	24	109	342

TABLE IV.

Strength of Regular Artillery in India, as now proposed.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Guns.	Men per Battery.	TOTAL MEN.
Horse Batteries - - -	13	5	4	22	132	140	3,080
Field Batteries - - -	26	13	12	51	306	140	7,140
Garrison Batteries - -	16	11	6	33	-	75	2,475
TOTAL - - - -	55	29	22	106	438	-	12,695

TABLE V.  
Strength of the Army in India in April 1857.

		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
European	Cavalry - - - -	1,418	704	704	2,826
	Artillery - - - -	3,061	2,072	1,281	6,404
	Sappers - - - -	75	56	32	163
	Infantry - - - -	19,686	6,048	7,052	32,786
	TOTAL - - - -	24,230	8,880	9,069	42,179
Native	Cavalry - - - -	26,411	3,016	5,973	35,400
	Artillery - - - -	8,879	2,550	1,962	12,891
	Sappers - - - -	1,380	1,172	570	3,122
	Infantry - - - -	141,632	45,080	30,288	217,000
	TOTAL - - - -	177,802	51,818	38,793	268,413
GRAND TOTAL - - - -		202,032	60,698	47,862	310,592

TABLE VI.  
Strength of Army in India as proposed.

		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	
European ex- cluding Offi- cers	Artillery - - -	6,660	3,345	2,690	12,695	} 284 Field Guns, or 2 per 1,000 men. Madras - 108 " " or 12 per 1,000 " Bombay - 98 " " or 24 per 1,000 "
	Sappers* - - -	120	80	50	250	
	Cavalry - - - -	3,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	
	Infantry - - - -	35,136	10,736	9,760	55,632	
	TOTAL - - - -	44,916	15,161	13,500	73,577	
Native (all ranks)	Artillery - - -	983	-	-	983	} 284 Field Guns, or 2 per 1,000 men. Madras - 108 " " or 12 per 1,000 " Bombay - 98 " " or 24 per 1,000 "
	Sappers* - - -	1,000	700	500	2,200	
	Cavalry† - - -	15,798	1,998	5,320	23,114	
	Infantry - - - -	51,264	37,736	21,360	110,360	
	TOTAL - - - -	69,045	40,432	27,180	136,657	
GRAND TOTAL - - -		113,961	55,593	40,680	210,234	
Strength in April 1857		202,032	60,698	47,862	310,592	
Reduction - - - -		88,071	5,105	7,182	100,358	

\* Strength of this Corps not yet finally determined.

† Includes the Guide Corps, which has a strength of 329 sabres.

TABLE VII.

TABLE showing the Number and Distribution of the Regiments of EUROPEAN CAVALRY and INFANTRY, and Batteries and Companies of ARTILLERY proposed by the undermentioned authorities for the occupation of the Bengal Presidency, with the approximate Distribution of the Number now proposed in the Despatch of the Government of India.

STATIONS.	LORD CLYDE.				SIR W. MANSFIELD.				SIR P. GRANT.				SIR H. ROSE.				Strength as proposed by the Government of India in 1861, and Approximate Distribution.*
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.		
			Batteries.	Reserve Companies.			Batteries.	Reserve Companies.			Batteries.	Reserve Companies.			Batteries.	Reserve Companies.	
<b>BENGAL PROPER:</b>																	
Fort William, Dum-Dum, &c.	1	3	1½	1						3	4	3	1	2	1½	1	1
Berhampore - - - - -		4	3	1		3											1
East Bengal - - - - -		1	1														1
Dinapore - - - - -		1½	1			2				1	1	1					1½
Hassareebagh, &c. - - -		1	2							1	1	1					1
			post guns														
Debrce - - - - -			1			1								3			1
	1	7	4	2		7½				4	6	5	1	7½	3	3	0½
<b>ODIS :</b>																	
Lucknow - - - - -	1	2	2	1	1	2							1	2	2	1	2
Seetapore - - - - -		1	1			1								1	1		1
Roy Bareilly and Sultanpore		1	1						1	2	2	2					
Fyzabad - - - - -		1	1			1								1	1		
Gonds - - - - -		1	1														
	1	6	6	1	1	4			1	2	3	2	1	6	6	1	1
<b>NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:</b>																	
Benares - - - - -		1	1	1		1							1	1	1	1	1
Ghazepore District - - -	1													1	1	1	
Goruckpore - - - - -		1	1							1	1	1		1	1	1	
Allahabad and Orsis - - -		2	1	1	1	1				2	2	2				1½	2
Cawnpore - - - - -	1	1	1			1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agra and Futtebghur - - -	1	2	1½	1		1				1	2	2		2	1	1	1
Muttra - - - - -	1	1	1			1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meerut - - - - -	1	1	1			1				1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Delhi - - - - -	1	1	1			1				1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	4	9	9	4	3	6			1	7	10	8	4	8	9	5	2
																	7½
																	10½
																	4
<b>(Rohilound):</b>																	
Bariilly - - - - -		1	1	1		1				1	2	1		1	1	1	1
Shahjehanpore and Moradabad		1	1			1				1	1	1		1	1	1	1
		2	2	1		2				1	2	1		2	2	2	2
																	2
																	2
<b>Bundelkhand, Sangor, and Jubbulpore.</b>																	
Gwalior - - - - -		1½	2	1		2				1	2	1		1½	2	1	1
Jhansi - - - - -		1	1	1										1	1	1	1
		4	6	3		4				3	5	3		4	6	3	3
<b>(Cis-Sutlej States):</b>																	
Umballa - - - - -	1	1	2		1	1			1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1
Subathoo and Dughshee - -		2								3	3	3	1	2		1	2
	1	3	2		1	1			1	4	2	4	1	3	2		1
<b>PUNJAB:</b>																	
Jullundur and Phillour - -		1	1			1				1	2	2		1	1		1
Umritsur - - - - -		1	1											1	1	1	1
Ferozepore - - - - -		1	1			1				1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Lahore - - - - -	1	1½	2	1	1	2			1	2	3	2	1	1½	2	1	2
Mooltan - - - - -		1	1			1				1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Sealkote and Kangra - - -	1	1	1							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rawul Pindee, Jelum, and Dera Ismail Khan. - - -		2	2			2											
Shumshabad - - - - -									1	3	4	3	1	2	2		2
Attock - - - - -	1																
Nowshera - - - - -		1															
Peshawur - - - - -		2	3	1		2				1	1	1		2	3	1	1
	3	11	13	6	1	9			3	9	13	10	3	10	13	6	2
																	10
																	13
																	6
																	36
																	39
																	16
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> - - - - -	10	42	41	17	6	35½			5	30	40	33	10	40½	40	20	6

\* This distribution is designated "approximate" because it may be subject to alteration, after consultation with the Commander-in-Chief, and because it may be affected by contemplated changes in the location of the European troops at and near Gwalior, and by some minor changes. But it shows with sufficient accuracy the garrison proposed for each Province, and Local Government.

TABLE VIII.

TABLE showing the Strength and Distribution of the Moveable Columns ordered to be established in the Bengal Presidency, in Resolution No. 247, of the Government of India, and subsequently modified agreeably to Suggestions made by his Exoelency the Commander in Chief.

DIVISION.	STATION.	Light Field Artillery.		European Cavalry.		European Infantry.		Irregular Cavalry.		Native Infantry.		ABSTRACT.
		Battery.	Or guns.	Regt.	Sqdn.	Regt.	Cos.	Regt.	Troop.	Regt.	Cos.	
Presidency	Berhampore	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	1 Batty. Field Artillery. 2 Cos. Eur. Infantry. 2 Troops Irr. Cavalry. 9 Cos. N. Infantry.
	Barrackpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
	Julpogoore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1 Batty. Field Artillery. 1 Squadron Eur. Cavy. 1 Regt. Eur. Infantry. 1 Regt. Irr. Cavalry. 1 Regt. N. Infantry
Benares	Benares	1	3	-	1	-	5	1	-	1	-	
Saugor District	Saugor	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	6	1 Battery Field Artillery. 1 Regt. European Infy. 1 Regt. Irregular Cavy. 1 1/2 Regt. Native Infy.
	Dumoh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	Malthone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	Bandoh	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	
Gwalior District	Jubbulpore	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1 1/2 Batteries Field Art. 1 Regt. and 3 Cos. Eur. Infy. 2 Regts. Irregular Cavy. 2 Regts. Native Infy.
	Gwalior	1	3	-	-	2	-	4	-	5	-	
	Jhansie	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	
	Ooraie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1 Batty. Field Art. 1 Sqdn. European Cavy. 2 Regts. Eur. Infy. 1 1/2 Regts. Irregular Cavy. 1 1/2 Regts. Native Infy.
Oudh	Lucknow	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	4	
	Fyzabad	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	
	Cawnpore	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	
Rohilkand District	Rareilly	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1 Batty. Field Art. 1 Regt. European Infy. 1 Regt. Irregular Cavy. 1 Regt. Native Infy.
Meerut	Meerut	1	-	7	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	1 Batty. Field Art. 1 Sqdn. European Cavy. 1 Regt. European Infy. 4 Troops Irr. Cavy. 1 Regt. Native Infy.
Sirhind	Umballah	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	1 Batty. Lt. Field Art. 1 Sqdn. European Cavy. 1 Regt. European Infy. 4 Troops Irr. Cavy. 1 Regt. Native Infy.
Lahore	Meen Meer	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	5	1 Batty. and 4 Gs. F. A. 1 Sqdn. European Cavy. 1 Regt. European Infy. 1 Regt. Irregular Cavy. 1 Regt. and 2 Cos. N. I.
	Umritsar	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	
	Mooltan	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	3	
Peshawur	Rawul Pindee	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1 Batty. and 2 Gs. F. A. 1 Squadron Eur. Cavy. 1 Regt. and 2 Cos. Eur. Infy. 1 Regt. and 1 Trp. Irr. Infy. 1 Regt. and 2 Cos. N. Infy.
	Peshawur	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Proposed Moveable Columns in the Bengal Presidency.

DIVISION or DISTRICT.	Field Artillery.	European Cavalry.	European Infantry.	Irregular Cavalry.	Native Infantry.	Remarks.
Presidency Division	1 Battery	-	2 Companies	2 Troops	9 Companies.	
Benares Division	1 Battery	1 Squadron	1 Regiment	1 Regiment	1 Regiment.	
Saugor District	1 Battery	-	1 Regiment	1 Regiment	1 Regiment.	
Gwalior District	1 1/2 Batteries	-	1 Regt. and 3 Companies.	2 Regiments	2 Regiments.	
Oudh Division	1 1/2 Batteries	1 Squadron	2 Regiments	1 1/2 Regiment	1 1/2 Regiment.	
Rohilkand District	1 Battery	-	1 Regiment	1 Regiment	1 Regiment.	
Meerut Division	1 Battery	1 Squadron	1 Regiment	4 Troops	1 Regiment.	
Sirhind Division	1 Battery	1 Squadron	1 Regiment	4 Troops	1 Regiment.	
Lahore Division	1 1/2 Batteries	1 Squadron	1 Regiment	1 Regiment	1 Regt. and 2 Companies.	
Peshawur Division	1 1/2 Batteries	1 Squadron	1 Regt. and 3 Companies.	1 Regt. and 1 Troop.	1 Regt. and 3 Companies.	
TOTAL	9 1/2 Batteries	6 Squadrons	8 Regts. and 7 Companies.	9 Regts. and 6 Troops.	12 Regts. and 1 Company.	

Appendix, No. 14.

Enclosure to Military Letter from India, dated 8 June 1861, No. 98.

(No. 494 of 1861.)

GENERAL ORDER.

Military Department, Fort William, the 31st May 1861.

The following Resolution is published for general information and guidance:—

Military Department, 31 May 1861.

**RESOLUTION.**—The amount of native cavalry now maintained being in excess of the requirements of the service in consequence of the reductions made by the substitution of police for civil guards, and other non-military duties, his Excellency the Governor General in Council has resolved that the future establishment of native cavalry corps in the Bengal army shall be as follows:—

2. Each regiment of native cavalry in the Bengal army will consist of 420 sowars, divided into six troops, with the following establishment:—

3 Ressaaldars.	6 Kote Duffadars.
3 Ressaidsars.	48 Duffadars.
1 Woordie Major.	6 Nishanburdars.
6 Jemadars.	6 Trumpeters.

Making a total of 499 natives of all ranks.

3. The number of regiments of native cavalry maintained in the Bengal Presidency, in August last, is stated in the margin.

4. Of the 17 regiments\* retained under the Government of India, the Nagpore cavalry has been ordered to be disbanded; Meade's horse has been incorporated with the regiments of Central India horse, and regarding the Deolee and Erinpoorah regiments orders will hereafter be given.

5. The cavalry of the Guides, and the five regiments of Punjab cavalry will remain as at present under the Government of the Punjab. They will, however, be borne on the rolls of the Bengal army, retaining their present designation.

6. Separate orders will be issued respecting the remaining regiments under the Government of India.

7. The strength and establishment of each regiment under the Government of India, with the exception of the Guide cavalry, which will remain as at present, and the commissioned and non-commissioned grades of the Hyderabad cavalry, in which no alteration is made, will be maintained on the uniform standard above laid down for the native cavalry. The Guide Cavalry consists of four troops, 280 sowars.

8. Of the 20 regiments† of native cavalry under his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, twelve bear the name and numbers of the old cavalry regiments of the Bengal army, although a considerable part of them have been almost entirely raised anew since 1857.

9. The whole of the other regiments were raised during or since the mutiny, while one regiment, Fane's horse, was formed specially for service in China.

10. Of

	Under Government of India.	Under Commander in Chief.
Irregular Cavalry	17	29
TOTAL	46	

\*1st Hyderabad Cavalry.  
2d Ditto - ditto.  
3d Ditto - ditto.  
4th Ditto - ditto.  
Guide Cavalry.  
1st Punjaub Cavalry.  
2d Ditto - ditto.

3d Punjaub Cavalry.  
4th Ditto - ditto.  
5th Ditto - ditto.  
Nagpore Cavalry.  
1st Central India Horse.  
2d Ditto - ditto.  
3d Ditto - ditto.

Meade's Horse.  
Erinpoorah Horse.  
Deolee Horse.  
The Governor General's Body Guard, consisting of 180 natives of all ranks, is not included in the above.

†1st Irregular Cavalry.  
2d - ditto.  
3d - ditto.  
4th - ditto.  
6th - ditto.  
7th - ditto.  
8th - ditto.  
9th - ditto.  
12th - ditto.  
16th - ditto.

17th Irregular Cavalry.  
18th - ditto.  
Ramghur Irregular Cavalry.  
1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry.  
2d - ditto.  
3d - ditto.  
3d - ditto.  
4th - ditto.  
Alexander's Horse.  
Rohileund Horse.

Murray's Jât Horse.  
1st Regiment, Hodson's Horse.  
2d - ditto.  
1st Mahratta Horse.  
2d - ditto.  
Benares Horse.  
Roberts' ditto.  
Cureton's Mooltanee Horse.  
Fathan Cavalry Regiment.  
Fane's Horse.

Appendix, No. 14. 10. Of these 29 regiments the Governor General in Council has decided that the 10 regiments named below shall be disbanded, viz. :—

3d Irregular Cavalry.	Ramghur Seikh Cavalry.
9th ditto.	Alexander's Horse.
12th ditto.	Benares ditto.
16th ditto.	1st Mahratta ditto.
3d Seikh Cavalry.	Lind's Pathan Cavalry.

11. The remaining corps will be numbered :—

1st Bengal Cavalry	- - - - -	now	1st Irregular Cavalry.
2d "	" "	" "	2d " "
3d "	" "	" "	4th " "
4th "	" "	" "	6th " "
5th "	" "	" "	7th " "
6th "	" "	" "	8th " "
7th "	" "	" "	17th " "
8th "	" "	" "	18th " "
9th "	" "	" "	1st Hodson's Horse.
10th "	" "	" "	2d "
11th "	" "	" "	1st Seikh Cavalry.
12th "	" "	" "	2d "
13th "	" "	" "	4th "
14th "	" "	" "	Murray's Jât Horse.
15th "	" "	" "	Cureton's Mooltanees Horse.
16th "	" "	" "	Rohilcund Horse.
17th "	" "	" "	Robarts' Horse.
18th "	" "	" "	2d Mahratta Horse.
19th "	" "	" "	Fane's Horse.

12. The pay of the Native Cavalry will hereafter be on the following scale :—

Ressaldar - - - 1 at 300	Jemadars - - - - - 2 at 80
1 " 250	2 " 70
1 " 200	2 " 60
Ressaidar - - - 1 " 150	Kote Duffadar - - - - - 47
1 " 135	Duffadar and Nisbanburdar - - - 38
1 " 120	Trumpeters - - - - - 34
Woodie Major - - - 130	Sowars - - - - - 27

with good conduct pay, after fixed periods to be hereafter determined, to the extent of (3) three rupees, making the maximum pay of a Sowar (30) thirty rupees per mensem.

13. The reductions now ordered will be carried out under the following rules :—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is authorised to discharge all inefficient men who may not be recommended for transfer to the pension establishment, as well as all ablebodied men under four years' service, who have no special claim for good service in the field.

14. To the above, as well as to all ablebodied men of above four years' service, who may wish to have their discharge (the whole number of pensioned and discharged men being limited to the number requisite to bring down the strength of the cavalry to that now prescribed) a gratuity of 12 months' pay will be allowed. All native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates who have served the regulated period for pension, if physically unfit for active field service, may be recommended for transfer to the pension establishment.

15. For the special purpose of carrying out this order, the invaliding committees will be composed of two medical officers and one regimental officer; if possible a field officer to be selected by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

16. The men who remain in the regiments to be disbanded will then be transferred to regiments to be retained. Supernumeraries will be absorbed by vacancies; but to prevent stagnation in promotion, one step will be given for every two vacancies in each of the grades of commissioned and non-commissioned officers pending the absorption of supernumeraries.

17. The Military Finance Department are charged with the duty of issuing such subsidiary orders as the above arrangements in their financial effect may call for.

18. The same rules will be applicable to all corps under the Government of India, the Governor General's agent, resident, or other political officer under whose immediate control the regiment is now placed being vested with the same powers for the purpose of carrying out the orders as are given in the above rules to the Commander in Chief, and being charged with the duty of seeing that the orders are carried into effect with the least practicable delay.

R. J. H. Birch, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.



Appendix, No. 15.

Enclosures to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated  
8 June 1861. No. 100.

TABLE I.

Number of Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry in India in April 1857.

		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
European	{ Cavalry - - - -	2	1	1	4
	{ Infantry - - - -	19	6	7	32
	TOTAL - - - -	21	7	8	36
Native	{ Cavalry - - - -	50	8	9	67
	{ Infantry - - - -	146	55	36	237
	TOTAL - - - -	196	63	45	304
GRAND TOTAL - - - -		217	70	53	340

TABLE II.

Number of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry now proposed for the Army of India.

		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
European	{ Cavalry - - - -	6	2	2	10
	{ Infantry - - - -	36	11	10	57
	TOTAL - - - -	42	13	12	67
Native	{ Cavalry - - - -	32	4	*10	46
	{ Infantry - - - -	73	53	30	156
	TOTAL - - - -	105	57	40	202
GRAND TOTAL - - - -		147	70	52	269

\* Includes the Guzerat Horse, which is referred to in the margin of paragraph 14 as "two Civil Corps," but has been retained by the Bombay Government as one Regiment.

TABLE III.

Number of Batteries and Companies of the Regular Indian Artillery in April 1857,  
European and Native.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Field Guns.
Troops H. A. - -	13	6	4	23	133
Field Batteries - -	20	5	9	34	204
Reserve Companies - -	22	19	11	52	—
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>342</b>

TABLE IV.

Strength of Regular Artillery in India as now proposed.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Guns.	Men per Battery.	TOTAL MEN.
Horse Batteries -	13	5	4	22	132	140	3,080
Field Batteries -	26	18	12	51	306	140	7,140
Garrison Batteries -	16	11	6	33	—	75	2,475
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,695</b>

TABLE V.

Strength of the Army in India in April 1857.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	
European	Cavalry - - - -	1,418	704	704	2,826
	Artillery - - - -	3,051	2,072	1,281	6,404
	Sappers - - - -	75	56	32	163
	Infantry - - - -	10,686	6,048	7,052	32,786
<b>TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>24,230</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>9,069</b>	<b>42,179</b>	
Native -	Cavalry - - - -	26,411	3,016	5,973	35,400
	Artillery - - - -	8,379	2,550	1,962	12,891
	Sappers - - - -	1,380	1,172	570	3,122
	Infantry - - - -	141,632	45,080	30,288	217,000
<b>TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>177,802</b>	<b>51,818</b>	<b>38,793</b>	<b>268,413</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>202,032</b>	<b>60,698</b>	<b>47,862</b>	<b>310,592</b>	

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TABLE VI.

Strength of Army in India as proposed.

		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	
European (ex- cluding Officers)	Artillery - -	6,660	3,345	2,690	12,695	Bengal 234 Field Guns or 2 Madras 108 " " or 18 Bombay 96 " " or 24
	Sappers* - -	120	80	50	250	
	Cavalry - -	3,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	
	Infantry - -	35,136	10,736	9,760	55,632	
	TOTAL - - -	44,916	15,161	13,500	73,577	
Native(all ranks)	Artillery - -	983	-	-	983	
	Sappers* - -	1,000	700	500	2,200	
	Cavalry† - -	15,798	1,996	4,320	22,114	
	Infantry - -	51,976	37,736	21,360	111,072	
	TOTAL - - -	69,757	40,432	26,180	136,369	
GRAND TOTAL - - -		114,673	55,593	39,680	109,946	
Strength in April 1857 - -		202,082	60,698	47,862	310,642	
REDUCTION - - -		87,369	5,105	8,182	100,646	

\* Strength of these Corps not yet finally determined.

† Includes the Guide Corps, which has a strength of 329 Sabres.

## Appendix, No. 16.

ENCLOSURE to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated  
8 July 1861, No. 130.

From Major General *W. F. Forster*, K.H., dated Horse Guards, 30 April 1861, to  
General Sir *H. Rose*, G.C.B.

Sir,

I am directed by the General Commanding in Chief to acquaint you, that with the view to assimilate as far as possible the establishments of the regiments serving in India, with those of corps stationed at home, or in Colonies, Her Majesty was pleased, on the 23d instant, to approve of the following numbers of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, being borne on the strength of regiments serving in India.

Horse Guards, 30 April 1861.

## CAVALRY.

	Eight Service Troops.	One Depôt Troop.	TOTAL.	Old Establishment reduced by
Lieutenant Colonel -	1	-	1	1 2
Majors -	2	-	2	2 10
Captains -	8	1	9	1
Lieutenants -	8	1	9	1
Cornets -	8	1	9	1
Pay Master -	1	-	1	-
Adjutant -	1	-	1	-
Riding Master -	1	-	1	-
Quarter Master -	1	-	1	-
Surgeon -	1	-	1	-
Assistant Surgeons -	2	-	2	-
Veterinary Surgeon -	1	-	1	-
Regimental Sergeant Major -	1	-	1	-
Troop Sergeants Major -	8	1	9	1
Quarter-master Sergeant -	1	-	1	-
Pay-master Sergeant -	1	-	1	-
Armourer Sergeant -	1	-	1	-
Farrier Sergeant -	1	-	1	-
Saddler Sergeant -	1	-	1	-
Hospital Sergeant -	1	-	1	-
Orderly Room Clerk -	1	-	1	-
Sergeants -	24	8	32	8
Farriers -	8	-	8	2
Trumpet Major -	1	-	1	-
Trumpeters -	8	4	12	2
Corporals -	32	8	40	-
Privates -	498	49	545	81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>98</b>

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Appendix, No. 16.A

		INFANTRY.				Old	Establishments reduced to	
		10	Ten	Two	TOTAL.	1858	1851	1851
		Companies.	Service	Depôt		1858	1851	1851
			Companies.	Companies.		reduced to	1851	1851
1	Lieutenant Colonel -	2	1	-	1	1		
2	Majors -	2	2	-	2			
1	Captains -	10	10	2	12			
2	Lieutenants -	12	12	2	14			
9	Ensigns -	8	8	2	10			
1	Pay-master -	1	1	-	1			
1	Adjutant -	1	1	-	1			
1	Quarter-master -	1	1	-	1			
1	Surgeon -	1	1	-	1			
3	Assistant Surgeons -	3	3	6	9			
1	Sergeant Major -	1	1	-	1			
1	Quarter-master Sergeant -	1	1	-	1			
1	Instructor in Musketry -	1	1	-	1			
1	Pay-master Sergeant -	1	1	-	1			
1	Armourer Sergeant -	1	1	-	1			
1	Hospital Sergeant -	1	1	-	1			
1	Orderly Room Clerk -	1	1	-	1			
6	Sergeants -	50	40	10	50	10	60	12
1	Drum Major -	1	1	-	1			
1	Drummers -	20	20	4	24		24	4
5	Corporals -	50	40	10	50	10	28	18
0	Privates -	950	810	90	900	240	1140	120
16	TOTAL	1119	958	120	1,078	261	1339	229

1077  
2611  
1368  
1119  
261  
1580  
(No. 151.—Establishments.)  
900  
240  
1119

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19 June 1861.

FORWARDED for submission to Government.

By Order.

(signed) E. Haythorne, Colonel, Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.

(No. 1541.)

Military Department, 29 June 1861.

(ENTER Despatch\* from the Horse Guards, dated 30th April 1861, approving of certain numbers of officers and non-commissioned officers and men being borne on the strength of the regiments serving in India, with a view to assimilate with those of corps stationed at home or in the Colonies.) \* Enclosure, see p. 154.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded for information to the Military Finance Department.

By Order.

(signed) B. E. Bacon, Captain, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 154.—Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Letter, No. 151 of the 17th ultimo, forwarding for the information of Government copy of a letter from the Horse Guards, notifying Her Majesty's approval of the establishment of officers and men given in the statement which accompanied that letter, as the strength of the regiments serving in India, to assimilate them with the regiments stationed at home and in the Colonies, I am directed to request that his Excellency the Commander in Chief may be moved to cause Government to be immediately furnished with a statement of the excess which the reduction of regiments in India to the strength indicated may show to exist in the several regiments.

2. It is the desire of the Governor General in Council to forward the statement by the outgoing mail to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in order to prevent unnecessary establishment of recruits or their despatch to India, so far as there may be yet time to do so.

3. His Excellency in Council further requests to be informed what number of time-expired men and invalids may, judging from last year, be expected to go home next cold season.

4. The Governor General in Council will be very glad to receive any remarks from the Commander in Chief on this subject; but it is very necessary that the matter be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State by the mail to be despatched on the 8th inst.

Fort William,  
4 July 1861.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Establishment.—No. 165—1).

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Calcutta,  
8 July 1861.

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to forward herewith the returns called for in your Letter, No. 154, of the 4th instant.

His Excellency desires me to add that the head quarters of regiments in India and depôts at home exchange returns monthly, showing strength, casualties, &c.

It is believed that the depôts at home are at present nearly up to full strength.

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,  
Military Dept., Calcutta.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *N. Gauler*, Lieut. Colonel,  
Officiating Deputy Adjutant General,  
Her Majesty's Forces in India.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

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Appendix N.

RETURN of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in the Bengal Presidency, prepared from Regimental Returns, dated 1st May 1861.

REGIMENTS.	Strength of Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Establishment of Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, laid down in Letter from Horse Guards, dated 30 April 1861.	In excess of said Establishment.	Wanting to complete said Establishment.
	2719			
2d Dragoon Guards	544	585	59	—
7th " "	645	"	60	—
7th Hussars	734	"	149	—
8th " "	698	"	111	—
6th Foot, 1st Battalion	864	918	—	54
7th " "	1,262	"	844	—
13th " "	982	"	64	—
19th " "	692	"	—	26
20th " "	970	"	52	—
23d " "	1,180	"	242	—
27th " "	1,084	"	168	—
34th " "	975	"	57	—
35th " "	1,162	"	244	—
38th " "	1,083	"	165	—
42d " "	985	"	67	—
46th " "	1,102	"	184	—
48th " "	870	"	—	48
51st " "	1,051	"	133	—
52d " "	1,075	"	157	—
54th " "	1,009	"	91	—
71st " "	867	"	—	151
75th " "	949	"	31	—
77th " "	871	"	—	47
79th " "	1,021	"	103	—
80th " "	1,051	"	133	—
81st " "	1,219	"	301	—
82d " "	1,150	"	232	—
88th " "	1,043	"	125	—
89th " "	1,007	"	89	—
90th " "	1,002	"	84	—
92d " "	1,008	"	90	—
93d " "	1,086	"	168	—
94th " "	1,007	"	89	—
97th " "	979	"	61	—
98th " "	1,098	"	175	—
2d Battalion, Rifle Brigade	1,110	"	192	—
3d " "	1,048	"	130	—
TOTAL	36,758	—	4,350	226

34039  
 In excess of prescribed establishment, 4,350; wanting to complete, 226 - - - 4,124  
 Deduct invalid and time-expired men for England, and men to be discharged in India, at 50 per regiment - - - 1,850  
 Total in Excess - - - 2,274

(signed) N. Gauler, Lieut. Colonel,  
 Officiating Deputy Adjutant General,  
 Her Majesty's Forces in India.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,  
 Calcutta, 5 July 1861.

Appendix, No. 16

RETURN of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in the Madras Presidency, prepared from latest Returns, received in the Adjutant General's Office, Her Majesty's Forces in India.

D A T E S of the Regimental Returns.	Regiments.	Strength of Non- Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Establishment of Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, laid down in Letter from Horse Guards, dated 30 April 1861.	In Excess of said Establishment.	Wanting to complete said Establishment.
1 June - - 1861	1st Dragoon Guards.	690	585	105	—
1 April - - "	17th Lancers	632	—	47	—
1 " - - "	1st Foot, 1st bat.	978	918	61	—
1 " - - "	18th " "	992	—	74	—
1 June - - "	43d " "	997	—	79	—
1 " - - "	60th " 8d bat.	928	—	10	—
1 " - - "	66th " "	1,095	—	177	—
1 " - - "	68th " "	1,103	—	185	—
1 January - - "	69th " "	1,088	—	118	—
1 June - - "	74th " "	933	—	15	—
1 November - 1860	91st " "	1,103	—	185	—
TOTAL - - -		10,488	—	1,066	—

In excess of prescribed Establishment - - - - - 1,066  
 Deduct invalids and time-expired men for England, and men to be discharged in India, at 50 per regiment. - - - - - 550  
 Total in Excess - - - - - 506

RETURN of Her Majesty's Regiments in the Bombay Presidency, prepared from latest Returns received in the Adjutant General's Office, Her Majesty's Forces in India.

D A T E S of the Regimental Returns.	Regiments.	Strength of Non- Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Establishment of Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, laid down in Letter from Horse Guards, dated 30 April 1861.	In Excess of said Establishment.	Wanting to complete said Establishment.
1 April - - 1861	3d Dragoon Guards.	657	585	72	—
1 June - - "	6th Dragoons	694	—	109	—
1 April - - "	4th Foot, 1st bat.	933	918	15	—
1 " - - "	28th " "	1,026	—	108	—
1 " - - "	33d " "	991	—	73	—
1 " - - "	56th " "	936	—	18	—
1 " - - "	72d " "	968	—	50	—
1 March - - "	82d " "	970	—	52	—
1 June - - "	95th " "	973	—	55	—
TOTAL - - -		8,148	—	552	—

In excess of prescribed Establishment - - - - - 552  
 Deduct invalids and time-expired men for England, men to be discharged in India at 50 per Regiment - - - - - 450  
 Total in Excess - - - - - 102

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5 July 1861. (signed) N. Gauler, Lieutenant Colonel, Officiating Deputy Adjutant General, Her Majesty's Forces in India.

1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
35574	9702	7846			



EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

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Appendix, No. 17.

Appendix, No. 17.

Enclosures to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated  
1 October 1861, No. 228.

(No. 845.)

To the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, Military Department.

Sir, Dated 21 September 1861.

I AM directed to acquaint you that a telegram to the following effect, has this day been despatched to you.

Pro. Sept. 1861,  
No. 734.

Immediate. With reference to the second paragraph of your Letter, 2965, Can the Madras Government dispense finally with a second regiment of European Infantry, without reference to the point of accommodation? Pray answer this question by telegraph quickly.

The promised report on the whole question of the military force for Madras, it is requested, may be forwarded as soon as practicable.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,  
21 September 1861.

From Madras, 23 September—From Military Secretary to Government.

To Calcutta—To Military Secretary to Government of India.

YOUR telegram of the 21st received. This Government can dispense finally with two regiments of European Infantry, irrespective of the points of accommodation; the promised report on the military force for this Presidency is now in the press, and will be completed about the end of the month. The usual 12 copies will be sent as freight by the first steamer in October, being too heavy for post.

Pro. Sept. 1861,  
No. 968.

Appendix, No. 18.

Enclosure to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated  
28 October 1861, No. 1. G. G.

Appendix, No. 18.

(No. 1109, A.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India,  
Military Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Letter, No. 1274, of the 31st ultimo, returning my Letter, No. 994 A, of the 15th idem, in view to the Commander in Chief reconsidering the proposals therein made for the organization of the Bengal Artillery into brigades of Royal Artillery, consequent on additional information communicated in your Despatch.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to inform you, that having previously been put in possession of the communication now received from you, His Excellency had formed the opinion that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, when adverting to the possible necessity for reducing one of the 14 brigades of the new Royal Artillery, must have written under a misapprehension, as the formation of the 14 brigades of new Royal Artillery, as well as the promotions of officers consequent thereon, have already been sanctioned, in strict conformity with the instructions conveyed in Despatches of the Secretary of State for India, and promulgated in general orders by the Governor General in Council and the Commander in Chief in India.

3. Under these circumstances, Sir Hugh Rose is persuaded that His Excellency the Vice-roy in Council and the Secretary of State for India, will agree with him, that to diminish the number of brigades, and to cancel the promotions of officers consequent on such a measure, would be to nullify the instructions received from England, and the provisions made by the Government of India.

Index, No. 18.

4. Sir Hugh Rose was desirous of knowing the opinion of the Deputy Adjutant General of the army on this question, as he had from the beginning attended all the deliberations in London, and been consulted on the scheme of amalgamation; Lieutenant Colonel Norman was accordingly requested to draw up a memorandum on the organization of the Artillery, a copy of which I am instructed to enclose to you. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will observe that it confirms the view which the Commander in Chief has taken of the subject.

5. His Excellency can see no other solution of the question, but that proposed by the Deputy Adjutant General, viz., that if 14 brigades of artillery are to be the complement for all India, and 2 brigades of Royal Artillery are to remain permanently in India, 22 batteries of this new Royal Artillery shall be composed solely of officers at the rate of 5 officers for each battery, giving a total of 110 spare officers for all India.

6. By this arrangement there will remain 90 batteries of new Royal Artillery and 16 batteries of old Royal Artillery; making a grand total of 106 batteries, which is the strength of the artillery laid down for all India in the Governor General's Despatch, No. 80, to the Secretary of State.

7. Should the Government of India approve of the views of the Commander in Chief, as detailed in Lieutenant Colonel Norman's memorandum, it will be easy to distribute the 22 batteries of officers to the three Presidencies, so that they shall be in a just proportion to the strength of their respective force of artillery.

8. No change in the proposed organization of the seven brigades of new Royal Artillery for Bengal, arises from the plan laid down in Lieutenant Colonel Norman's memorandum; and if the Governor General agrees with the Commander in Chief, he ventures to suggest that he be permitted to publish the general order submitted with my letter of the 15th ultimo, with the only modification that the brigades be numbered by Presidencies alternately, as proposed.

9. I am to re-submit the enclosures of your Despatch.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Mayhew*, Lieutenant Colonel,  
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Calcutta, Adjutant General of the Army.  
5 September 1861.

#### MEMORANDUM on the Formation of Indian Artillery into Royal Artillery Brigades.

1. The Indian Artillery Officers were ordered to be formed into 14 brigades after some discussion, as that number of brigades enabled the relative proportions of the three Presidencies to be preserved; it also was the least number of brigades that did not involve a stoppage of promotion amongst the 2nd captains and subalterns, for the organization of the Indian Artillery, as Royal Artillery, though increasing the number of field officers in the former, considerably reduced the number of captains and 2d captains.

2. The relative proportion of brigades was, 7 for Bengal, 4 for Madras, and 3 for Bombay.

3. The question was mooted whether 13 or 12 brigades would not suffice, but it was represented that if one brigade less than 14 was formed, the whole disadvantage must fall on Bengal, and the officers of the Bengal Artillery be thrown back some two or three years at least behind their comrades in Madras and Bombay. On the other hand, a brigade taken from Madras or Bombay would have proved still more injurious to those Presidencies.

4. But as 14 brigades of artillery of eight batteries each would suffice for all India, or nearly so (for I believe 114 batteries was then considered at home the complement of artillery for India,) and it was desired to retain some Royal Artillery, it was suggested that although 112 batteries of officers were formed of the old Indian Artillery, it need not be ordered that 112 batteries of men should be formed; and eventually it was settled that the 14 brigades of officers should be formed, and the Indian brigades, though consisting of eight batteries of officers, should not all consist of eight batteries of men. This would enable Royal Artillery to be retained in India, and would provide a certain number of officers spare for duty with recruits, with Punjab batteries, &c., and to meet various casualties.

5. Assuming 114 batteries as the complement for India therefore, and retaining two brigades Royal Artillery (16 batteries), there would have been 98 batteries of men of the old Indian Artillery with 112 batteries of officers, or 70 spare officers in the three Presidencies. Bengal was, in fact, ordered to have 49 batteries of men, and as the complement of officers would be that of 56 batteries, there would have been seven batteries in this Presidency without men, or 35 to spare, leaving a similar number to spare in Madras and Bombay combined.

6. It is now understood, however, that only 106 batteries are considered requisite for all India, and that 16 batteries of Royal Artillery are still desired to be retained here, leaving only

only 90 batteries to be provided by the old Indian Artillery, and Sir C. Wood suggests that if 10 foot brigades are not wanted of the old Indian Artillery, only nine need be formed, or 13 in all.

7. Fourteen brigades of officers have been formed, and all the promotions made; and it is submitted that it would be very difficult now to reduce a brigade.

8. The old difficulty would be augmented, for whatever Presidency lost the brigade would doubtless esteem it a great injury, and would be thrown much behind the other Presidencies, and the Royal Artillery proper.

9. It is submitted that there is no necessity to reduce the number of brigades; the following modification of the previous plan is suggested to meet the reduced requirements of India:—

10. Supposing that 106 batteries of all kinds are now required for all India, and that 16 batteries (two brigades) Royal Artillery remain in India, 90 batteries will have to be formed of old Indian Artillery, while there are the complement of officers for 112 batteries.

11. Four brigades of Horse Artillery are ordered, two in Bengal, one in Madras, and one in Bombay. These four brigades, however, only consist of 21 batteries, leaving 69 batteries of Foot Artillery to be provided. These might be divided amongst the 10 foot brigades as follows: One of the Bengal brigades to have only six batteries of men, and the remaining nine brigades of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Artillery, each to consist of seven batteries of men. There would thus be 11 batteries of Foot Artillery without men, or 55 spare officers, but as the horse brigades are also incomplete in number of batteries, there would, in point of fact, be 110 officers of Artillery throughout India without batteries, or 45 in Bengal, 35 in Madras, and 30 in Bombay spare to provide for absentees at home, with native irregular batteries, &c.

12. It may be observed that spare officers of artillery posted to Horse Artillery, such as on leave or with Punjab batteries, need not receive Horse Artillery pay.

23 August 1861.

(signed) *H. W. Norman*, Lieutenant Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

(True copy)  
(signed) *W. Mayhew*, Lieutenant Colonel,  
Adjutant General of the Army.

(No. 463.—Military Department).

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1109 A., of the 5th instant, on the subject of the transfer of the troops and companies of Bengal Artillery to the new brigades of Royal Artillery.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe that it was not intended by my letter, No. 1274, of the 31st ultimo, to disturb in any way the authorised organization of the officers of the Indian Artillery regiments into 14 brigades; but to inquire whether the number of batteries which it is considered necessary to maintain for Indian service, could not be conveniently formed into less than 14 brigades:

3. His Excellency the Commander in Chief thinks that the 14 brigade organization will be the best, and the Governor General in Council assents to this arrangement.

4. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that in carrying out the organization of the new brigade, the strength and composition of the artillery force to be maintained in India should be laid down, subject to the approval and confirmation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

5. It has been settled that the Artillery shall consist entirely of Europeans, except in certain outposts, frontier stations, &c., and that the number of batteries of regular Artillery shall be—

In Bengal Presidency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
„ Madras Presidency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
„ Bombay Presidency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22

TOTAL - - - 106

6. Her Majesty's Government have decided that there shall be two of the old brigades of Royal Artillery in India, which will give 16 batteries, and this will leave 90 batteries to be provided for the new brigades of Royal Artillery.

7. The existing Indian Artillery consists of 21\* European troops and 52† European Companies, or a total of 73 troops and companies. This leaves a deficiency of 17 batteries, 298.

\* 13 Bengal.  
4 Madras.  
4 Bombay.

† 24 Bengal.  
16 Madras.  
12 Bombay.

X

which

Appendix, No. 18. which will have to be formed as artillery men become available. As, however, the men who have elected for local service will continue effective for at least two or three years to come, it may be safely assumed that there will, for that time, be four \* Indian (European) batteries; and that therefore 13 batteries only will be at present required to make up the prescribed number.

8. The 21 troops of Horse Artillery are to be formed into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Royal Horse Artillery Brigades, which will consist of seven, four, four, and six batteries respectively.

Bengal :		
16th Brigade	- - -	5
19th "	- - -	5
22d "	- - -	5
24th "	- - -	5
25th "	- - -	4
	1	24
Madras :		
17th Brigade	- - -	6
20th "	- - -	5
23d "	- - -	5
		16
Bombay :		
18th Brigade	- - -	6
21st "	- - -	6
		12
		52

9. The 24 Bengal companies will give to four brigades five companies each, and to one brigade, four companies.

10. The 16 Madras companies will give to one brigade six companies, and to two brigades five companies each.

11. The 12 Bombay companies will give six companies to each of the two brigades.

12. The 13 additional batteries will be formed gradually as artillery men become available, and will be attached to the several brigades, as may hereafter be determined. According as the Indian (European) Artillery shall die out, four additional batteries will be formed, making a total of 69 batteries, field and garrison, for the new brigades of Royal Artillery.

13. Of the 106 batteries of Artillery for India, it is assumed, for the present, but subject to revision, that 23 shall be garrison batteries; viz.:

In Bengal	- - - - -	16
„ Madras	- - - - -	11
„ Bombay	- - - - -	6

TOTAL - - - 33

14. It was the intention of Her Majesty's Government that there should be one of the old brigades of Royal Artillery at each of the Presidencies; but as it has now been decided that only two brigades, or 16 batteries, shall be stationed in India, the Governor General in Council proposes that, as soon as it can conveniently be arranged, the two brigades shall be distributed; one complete brigade in Bengal, and one brigade between the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

15. In organizing the new Royal Artillery batteries, the strength of the Horse and Field Artillery batteries is not at present to exceed, including non-commissioned officers, 140 men each, and that of the garrison batteries, 75 men each; but as the strength of the Indian Horse Artillery has heretofore been 118 men of all ranks, and that of the field batteries, 83 of all ranks, exclusive of the native drivers, it will not be expedient to fill up the batteries, horse and field, to the maximum above mentioned at present. This course will leave men available for the formation of some of the new batteries during the ensuing cold season.

16. The Artillery force now available at the three Presidencies, exclusive of the Royal Horse Artillery, which is returning to England, is—

Bengal :		
Horse Artillery	- - - - -	13
11th Brigade Royal Artillery	- - - - -	8
14th ditto ditto	- - - - -	6
Foot Artillery	- - - - -	24

TOTAL - - - 51

or, four batteries short of the proper number. The two batteries of Indian Artillery will be formed during the cold season, and the Governor General in Council hopes that on the arrival of the Artillery recruits, the Commander in Chief will also be able to organize some of the new batteries or garrison Artillery. As soon as the number organized shall cause the total number of batteries to exceed 55, the batteries of the Royal Artillery brigade which is to be divided between the Madras and Bombay Presidencies will be available for service in those Presidencies.

17. The two batteries of the 13th Brigade, which have been ordered from Bombay to relieve the Royal Horse Artillery in Bengal, will no longer be required, and they can remain at Bombay, till they return to England.

18. At Madras there are :—

Horse Artillery	- - - - -	4
Royal Artillery	- - - - -	2
Foot Artillery	- - - - -	16

TOTAL - - - 22

or, a deficiency of seven batteries. The Madras Government have intimated that the two A batteries of the 13th brigade may be dispensed with at once, and these will accordingly be sent to England during the cold season. One battery of Indian Artillery will be formed at once, and one new garrison battery will probably be organized after the arrival of the Artillery recruits. When artillery men are available, the remaining new batteries required for the Madras command, will be organized, and in the mean time the Native Artillery (consisting of one troop of horse and six companies of foot), which is in course of being reduced, will make up the number of batteries necessary for that Presidency.

19. No. 8, of the 14th Brigade, will, on its return from China, remain in India. One battery of the 14th Brigade has returned to England, and No. 3 battery of the 13th brigade now in China might, on its return, be detained here in its place. Thus, the prescribed force of two brigades (Royal) would be complete.

20. At Bombay there are :—

Horse Artillery - - - - -	4
Royal Artillery - - - - -	3
Foot Artillery - - - - -	12
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>19</b>

leaving a deficiency of three batteries. One will be formed of Indian Artillery, and it will probably be found possible to form one new garrison battery during the cold season.

21. The three batteries of the 13th Brigade will return to England during the approaching cold season, and as batteries of the 11th or 14th Brigades become available, the Native Artillery, consisting of six companies, which is in course of being reduced, will be replaced by European Artillery.

22. The strength of the Indian Artillery, by the last Returns, is :—

Bengal Horse - - - - -	1,378	
" Foot - - - - -	2,077	
" Recruit Depôt - - - - -	242	3,697
<b>Madras Horse - - - - -</b>	<b>439</b>	
" Foot - - - - -	1,469	
" Recruit Depôt - - - - -	258	2,210
<b>Bombay Horse - - - - -</b>	<b>538</b>	
" Foot - - - - -	1,461	1,999
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>7,906</b>	

23. The number of men required in Bengal for the existing 13 troops and 14 field batteries at 140 each, and 10 garrison batteries at 75, is :—

13 Horse - - - - -	1,820	
14 Field Batteries - - - - -	1,960	
10 Garrison Batteries - - - - -	750	4,530
<b>In Madras, for the existing four troops and 10 field batteries at 140, and for six garrison batteries at 75 :—</b>		
4 Horse - - - - -	560	
10 Field Batteries - - - - -	1,400	
6 Garrison - - - - -	450	2,410
<b>In Bombay, for the existing four troops and eight field Batteries at 140, and for four garrison batteries at 75 :—</b>		
4 Horse - - - - -	560	
8 Field Batteries - - - - -	1,120	
4 Garrison Batteries - - - - -	300	1,980
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>8,920</b>	

18. Artillery men available, after deducting say 500 elected for local service - - - - -		7,406
Wanting in the three Presidencies - - - - -		1,514
There are now on their way out to Bengal in various ships -	726	
To Madras, in "Hydaspes" - - - - -	321	
		1,047
Leaving a deficiency of - - - - -		467

to complete the maximum strength of the existing batteries.

For the 17 additional field and garrison batteries will be required :—

Light Field Batteries at 140 - - - - -	660	
13 Garrison " 75 - - - - -	975	
		1,535
For the existing 53 Batteries - - - - -		467
TOTAL - - - - -		2,002

required to complete 90 Batteries.

24. As the additional batteries are formed, the Indian batteries and Native Artillery at Madras and Bombay will be absorbed.

25. Some volunteers may be obtained from the batteries of the 13th Brigade, to return to England, and as all the batteries of the old Brigades of Royal Artillery exceed the maximum laid down for service in India, his Excellency the Commander in Chief may be disposed to authorise transfers to the new batteries.

26. A draft of a General Order, which the Governor General in Council proposes to issue, forming the new brigade, is enclosed for any remarks his Excellency the Commander in Chief may have to offer.

Fort William, 9 October 1861.

I am, &c.  
R. J. Birch, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 1318.—A.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

THE Commander in Chief has no remarks to offer on the draft of the General Order for organizing the brigades of the new Royal Artillery, enclosed in the letter of Government No. 463, of the 9th instant, which his Excellency begs to suggest should be published without any delay.

2. With reference to the arrangements and future strength of Artillery for all India, proposed in the letter of Government under reply, the Commander in Chief begs to say, that he shall have the honour to submit to the Government, remarks which he thinks may induce the Supreme Government to consider, that the arrangements and strength proposed by the Government require some modification.

I have, &c.  
(signed) W. Mayhew, Lieutenant Colonel,  
Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,  
Calcutta, 12 October 1861.

(No. 924 of 1861).

General Orders by his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 14 October 1861.

IN accordance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Regiments of Artillery will be formed into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Royal Horse Brigades, and the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th Brigades of Royal Artillery.

The

The Batteries of the new Royal Artillery Brigades will be composed of the soldiers of the existing troops and companies of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Regiments of Artillery who have volunteered for the Royal Artillery.

The artillerymen who have elected for local service will be formed into separate Indian (European) batteries.

The 2d Royal Horse Brigade will be formed of seven troops of Bengal Horse Artillery, the 3d Brigade of the four troops of Madras Horse Artillery, the 4th Brigade of the four troops of Bombay Horse Artillery, and the 5th Brigade of six troops of Bengal Horse Artillery.

The Brigades of Royal Artillery will be formed—

16th of 5 Companies of Bengal Artillery.	21st of 6 Companies of Bombay Artillery.
17th of 6 " of Madras "	22d of 5 " of Bengal "
18th of 6 " of Bombay "	23d of 5 " of Madras "
19th of 5 " of Bengal "	24th of 5 " of Bengal "
20th of 5 " of Madras "	25th of 4 " of Bengal "

Additional Field and Garrison Batteries will be formed as soon as artillerymen are available, and will be attached to the several Brigades in such proportions as may hereafter be determined.

The new Brigades will be constituted as follows:—

2d ROYAL HORSE BRIGADE.

1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, will become	- - -	A Battery.
2d - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	B "
3d - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	C "
4th - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	D "
5th - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	E "
1st Troop, 3d Brigade	- - -	F "
2d - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	G "

3d ROYAL HORSE BRIGADE.

A Troop, Madras Horse Artillery, will become	- - -	A Battery.
B - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	B "
C - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	C "
D - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	D "

4th ROYAL HORSE BRIGADE.

1st Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, will become	- - -	A Battery.
2d - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	B "
3d - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	C "
4th - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	D "

5th ROYAL HORSE BRIGADE.

1st Troop, 2d Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, will become	- - -	A Battery.
2d - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	B "
3d - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	C "
4th - - ditto - - - ditto	- - -	D "
3d Troop, 3d Brigade	- - -	E "
4th Troop, 3d Brigade	- - -	F "

16th BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Company, 1st Battalion, Bengal Artillery, will become	-	No. 1 Battery.
2d - - ditto - - - ditto	-	" 2 "
3d - - ditto - - - ditto	-	" 3 "
4th - - ditto - - - ditto	-	" 4 "
1st Company, 6th Battalion	-	" 5 "

17th BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery, will become	-	No. 1 Battery.
B - - ditto - - - ditto	-	" 2 "
C - - ditto - - - ditto	-	" 3 "
D - - ditto - - - ditto	-	" 4 "
A Company, 4th Battalion	-	" 5 "
B - - ditto - - - ditto	-	" 6 "

18th BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Company, 1st Battalion, Bombay Artillery, will become	-	No. 1 Battery.
2d - - ditto - - - ditto	-	" 2 "
3d - - ditto - - - ditto	-	" 3 "
4th - - ditto - - - ditto	-	" 4 "
1st Company, 3d Battalion	-	" 5 "
2d Company - - - ditto	-	" 6 "

## PAPERS RELATING TO THE

b.

## 19th BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Company, 2d Battalion, Bengal Artillery, will become	-	No. 1 Battery.
2d - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	2 "
3d - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	3 "
4th - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	4 "
2d Company, 6th Battalion - ditto - - ditto - -	-	5 "

## 20th BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A Company, 2d Battalion, Madras Artillery, will become	-	No. 1 Battery.
B - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	2 "
C - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	3 "
D - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	4 "
E Company, 4th Battalion ditto - - ditto - -	-	5 "

## 21st BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Company, 2d Battalion, Bombay Artillery, will become	-	No. 1 Battery.
2d - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	2 "
3d - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	3 "
4th - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	4 "
3d Company, 3d Battalion - ditto - - ditto - -	-	5 "
4th " - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	6 "

## 22d BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Company, 3d Battalion, Bengal Artillery, will become	-	No. 1 Battery.
2d - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	2 "
3d - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	3 "
4th - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	4 "
3d Company, 6th Battalion ditto - - ditto - -	-	5 "

## 23d BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A Company, 3d Battalion, Madras Artillery, will become	-	No. 1 Battery.
B - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	2 "
C - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	3 "
D - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	4 "
D Company, 4th Battalion - ditto - - ditto - -	-	5 "

## 24th BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Company, 4th Battalion, Bengal Artillery, will become	-	No. 1 Battery.
2d - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	2 "
3d - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	3 "
4th - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	4 "
4th Company, 6th Battalion ditto - - ditto - -	-	5 "

## 25th BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Company, 5th Battalion, Bengal Artillery, will become	-	No. 1 Battery.
2d - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	2 "
3d - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	3 "
4th - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -	-	4 "

All batteries will remain at their present stations, and the artillerymen who have elected for Indian service will continue to do duty with their former troops and companies until the weather permits of their being collected and formed into separate batteries.

The non-commissioned staff who may have become supernumerary by the absorption of the 3d Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, 6th Battalion, Bengal Foot Artillery, 4th Battalion Madras Foot Artillery, and 3d Battalion Bombay Foot Artillery, will be disposed of by the commandants of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay regiments.

Consequent upon the foregoing formation of the brigades and battalions of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Artillery into Brigades and Batteries of Royal Artillery, all Reports and Returns required by Her Majesty's regulations will be forwarded by these brigades and batteries through the commandants of Artillery at each Presidency to the Adjutant General's Department, British Forces.

(igned) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.



## Appendix, No. 19.

Appendix, No.

Enclosure to Military Letter from the Government of India, dated  
3 February 1862, No. 17.

(No. 3228.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

REFERRING to your letter of the 2d April last, No. 31, transmitting the Report of the Military Finance Department, on the military expenditure of this Presidency, during the year 1859-60, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a communication from the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army, conveying the observations of the provincial Commander in Chief on the several suggestions of the Military Finance Department. Dated 12th June 1861, No. 25-15

2. I am also to append, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor General of India in Council, copies of the papers marginally cited,\* containing the sentiments of his Excellency Sir W. Denison, and the other members of this Government, also of the provincial Commander in Chief, on the general subject of the amount of military force required for the purposes of the Madras Presidency.

3. Referring to the question of the disposal of the native infantry regiments, which may be considered in excess of the requirements of this Presidency, I am directed to solicit attention to the opinions on this subject, expressed in the Minutes forwarded with this office letter to your address, No. 307, of 24th January last.

4. I am also to request that you will move the Government of India to give early consideration to the proposition of the late Commander in Chief, referred to in paragraph 2 of the letter quoted above, for placing the Royal Artillery force serving in India, on the reduced footing of a peace establishment.

5. The information called for in paragraphs 2 and 4 of your communication, referred to in the first paragraph of this letter, was furnished in this office letters of the 14th and 23d ultimo, Nos. 2858 and 2962.

Fort Saint George,  
13 September 1861.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. Marshall*, Colonel,  
Secretary to the Government.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers:—

From the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army, No. 25-153, 12 June 1861, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I HAVE the honour, by order of the provincial Commander in Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of the Order of Government, No. 1674, dated 11th ultimo, communicating correspondence from the Government of India and the Military Finance Commission, on various topics connected with the amount of force required for the service of this Presidency.

2. For the sake of convenience, and because the consideration of the subject more particularly belongs to this department, Major General Budd desires me to embody in this letter, a conjoint report in both the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General's Departments.

3. The letter of the Finance Commission opens up the whole question of the strength of the various branches of this army, which it is thought necessary to maintain in this Presidency, including Pegu and the Straits. The subject has been repeatedly considered

by

\* Proceedings of Government, Public Department, 24th July 1861, No. 1876.  
Letter from the Quartermaster General, 2d September 1861, No. 66-203.  
Minute by the Honourable Mr. Morehead, 11th September 1861.  
Minute by the Honourable Mr. Malby, 12th September 1861.

Appendix, No. 19.

by the late Commander in Chief, Sir P. Grant, and his opinions are well known to Government; but it is the first time that it has been adverted to by the Finance Commission, who, while they give the aggregate force they consider sufficient, do not state the distribution according to which that aggregate is assumed.

4. The date of the Finance Commission's letter is 28th January last. That part of it referring to the native infantry has been already disposed of by the Supreme Government, which in their order 3d May, finally fixes the establishment of regiments at 600 privates, and the number of regiments at 52.

5. The reductions in Pegu, mentioned by the Commission in paragraph 11, are being carried on as fast as economy will permit. In my letter dated 8th ultimo, No. 18, I showed that the cost of coaling steamers during the monsoon would be more than the foreign service cost of the regiments to be withdrawn in September. The bearer and cattle establishments are, however, undergoing reduction at the present moment. To this point, I have more than once called the attention of the officer commanding the division.

B Company 1st Bat.  
Arty.  
D Company 1st Bat.  
Arty.  
E & F Comps. Ssp.  
& Miners,  
32d Regiment N. I.  
42d ditto.  
52d ditto.

6. The troops now in Burmah, but ordered back, are as per margin. The contract steamer "Governor Higginson" will be employed all through the monsoon in bringing them across; and, in September, the Government steamers will complete the removal, to whatever extent the local authorities find themselves able. On this subject, they are still in correspondence with the Government of India.

7. The British artillery and infantry sent to China, adverted to in paragraph 14 of the letter, have already been struck off the rolls of this Presidency. The wing of Dragoons have rejoined head-quarters at Bangalore. The disposal of one of the two regiments of British cavalry, and its substitution by a few squadrons of European cavalry, to be officered by officers of the disbanded cavalry regiments, it is not the province of this department to consider. On that point the Adjutant General states, "As yet no reply has been received to the provincial Commander in Chief's proposal to re-organize the Madras Native Cavalry on the Silladaree system established at Bombay; but if that suggestion is negatived, then the plan of the Military Finance Commission may be adopted." The provincial Commander in Chief must, however, strongly object to any further diminution of the cavalry force in this Presidency, which consists of eight squadrons of European and 12 squadrons of native cavalry, total 20 squadrons, which agrees with the number recommended by the Commission, though not in the same proportion of Europeans to natives suggested by them. The disbanding of four regiments of cavalry leaves Jaulnah without cavalry; and it is, therefore, necessary that a body of Nizam's Horse should be sent there.

8. In paragraphs 15, 16, and 17, the Commission discuss the reduction of the European infantry. The establishment of Her Majesty's European regiments is, of course, dependent on the established home organization, and the question is one for the consideration of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; but there cannot be a doubt, that the position of regiments as at present ordered, which has been determined after mature deliberation, should not, with one exception, be interfered with.

9. The distribution of the regiments is as follows:—

Kamptee - - - - - 1	Cannanore - - - - - 1
Secunderabad - - - - - 2	Trichinopoly - - - - - 1
Jaulnah - - - - - 1	Madras - - - - - 1
Bellary - - - - - 1	Pegu Division - - - - - 2
Bangalore - - - - - 1	Wellington - - - - - 1

10. Waltair was to have had a regiment, and the station of Wellington was to have been discontinued as a garrison, whenever the buildings at Waltair could be made ready to receive a regiment. But it has been since resolved, that a regiment should not be stationed at Waltair, and, consequently, there is now one regiment more than is needed in the Presidency. The first regiment to return might, therefore, be ordered home, and the station of Wellington made use of exclusively, according to its original design, as a sanatorium. The Military Male Asylum at Madras could then be most conveniently transferred to Wellington, where there would be abundant room for it, at no increased cost to Government for buildings, fulfilling, at once, that long-cherished object, and, at the same time, admitting of a better location for a regiment of native infantry at Madras than Vepery.

11. I am unable to say how the Finance Commission, paragraph 18, arrive at the fact, that there are 33 troops and companies of artillery, including the three Royal Batteries, in this army. The European artillery now on the strength of this Presidency, supposing the reductions in Burmah were carried out, consists of—

- 4 Troops of Indian Horse Artillery.
- 16 Companies of Indian Foot Artillery, with 12 Horse Batteries attached.
- 1 Troop of British Horse Artillery.
- 2 Companies of British Foot Artillery, with Batteries attached.

23 including four reserve companies.

12. There are also nominally, a troop of native horse artillery, and six companies of Golundauze, all of which are fast disappearing by casualties, and they are never to be reconstituted.

reconstituted. These seven bodies added to the 23 spoken of, make a total of 30 troops and batteries of artillery, including four reserve companies of Europeans, and two of natives. In this statement, the European company at Tonghoo, to which a mountain train is to be attached, and the European and two Golundauze companies in the Straits which are without cattle for the movement of guns, are considered as reserve companies.

13. It remains to be considered, what is the actual force of artillery required for this Presidency, including the Straits and Pegu. The Commission recommend, that 24 troops and batteries, and six reserve companies of artillery, total 30 batteries and reserve companies, should be maintained. A battery of artillery at Secunderabad was, in the Order of Government, dated 1st ultimo, No. 1547, directed to be reduced, and may be sent home, and the troop of British Horse Artillery is already ordered home. When these reductions have been accomplished, the artillery force will consist of 22 troops and batteries, besides four reserve companies of Europeans, and two of natives. The difference, therefore, between this number and that recommended by the Commission, consists of two batteries less than they suggest.

14. Since the date of both the Commission's letter, and the letter of the Supreme Government, Jaulnah has been reconstituted a Madras station. *Vide* G. O. G., No. 174, dated 21st May 1861. A troop or company of artillery must, therefore, be retained there. The troop of British Horse Artillery having been ordered home, its place must be taken, probably, by the B. troop Horse Artillery; and Jaulnah must be supplied by one of the batteries returned from Pegu. No further diminution of European artillery can, under the foregoing explanation, be considered judicious. For the dissolution of the Native Horse Artillery, and the six companies of Golundauze must ever be considered, in estimating the permanent force of European artillery required for this Presidency.

15. The diminution already attained in the former body is hardly more than is compensated for by the presence, at Secunderabad, of a battery of British artillery; and, when it is entirely extinguished, the strength of artillery in this Presidency will be less than it has been for a great many years. The reductions in Pegu afford an immediate relief to the expenditure of that province; but the necessity for being ready with a force of artillery available for service there, to be dispatched hence in case of disturbance, cannot be lost sight of. The very slender body of artillery ordered for Pegu is probably not expected to do more than hold the province, in time of danger, until reinforced.

16. The Commission further recommend the reduction of the Sappers and Miners by two companies. The Government is aware how strongly opposed Sir P. Grant was to any reduction of this very valuable and distinguished corps. Under the Orders of the Government of India, the two companies in Burmah were ordered to be withdrawn, and measures were accordingly taken for their withdrawal; but a remonstrance against it has been received from the chief engineer of Pegu, supported by the officer commanding the division. However, as the chief engineer had made known his objections to the authorities at Calcutta, Major General Carthew was informed that, until a reply had been received, no active steps need be taken. This matters the less, because the reason that has operated in detaining the native infantry in Burmah till September, operates similarly with the Sappers. When they are sent back, the corps can, no doubt, be reduced to that extent, for it was on account of the occupation of Pegu that it was originally increased to its present strength.

17. The Commission advert to the possibility of the occupation by this army, of stations long held by it in the Bombay Presidency. On this the provincial Commander in Chief observes, that the following regiments may be considered as entirely superfluous for local purposes, at their present stations, to which they have been only temporarily appointed on withdrawal (effected, or to be effected) from Pegu, in anticipation of ulterior destinations, and because their removal there was the least expensive to Government at the moment:

- 1 Regiment at Vizianagram.
- 1 Regiment at Masulipatam. Still in Burmah.
- 1 Regiment at Ellore. Still in Burmah.
- 1 Regiment at Chicacole.
- 1 Regiment at Vellore. Still in Burmah.
- 1 Regiment at Arcot.
- 1 Regiment at Palaveram.

18. It will be well that, at least, three of these regiments be held available for service to the eastward in case of necessity, and the most convenient stations can be retained for that purpose; but there will still remain four regiments available for employment elsewhere. It is observed in the Government Order by the Governor General, re-published in Madras Government Order, No 167, of the 14th ultimo, that only two regiments of Nagpore Irregulars are to be retained. These might advantageously be disbanded, as already more than once proposed by the Commander in Chief, and their places taken by two regiments of Madras Native Infantry. The third regiment might be sent to Jaulnah, near to which (at Arungabad) a brigade of native infantry has been sent by the Bombay

\* It is probable that one of the British batteries at Secunderabad will be reduced and sent to England under para. 13 of this letter. On this point early orders are solicited.

army, though since ordered to be withdrawn. Or, if three regiments of native infantry are to be maintained at Kamptee, and one at Seetabuldee (*vide* my letter to Government, dated 10th April 1861, No. 2), then the third spare regiment might be sent to the Nagpore force, and one regiment only kept at Jaulnah. In the event of any or all of these propositions being considered unadvisable, three or four regiments of Madras Native Infantry, at least, can be spared for the garrisoning of any of the southern stations of the Bombay army.

19. If, therefore, the Government of India will decide what force of native infantry shall be kept at Kamptee, two regiments or three, besides a regiment at Seetabuldee; whether the Nagpore Irregular Force shall be disbanded; whether Jaulnah shall have a brigade of native infantry or not; and what stations of the Bombay army may be garrisoned by Madras Native Infantry, after providing for any of the above contingencies; the provincial Commander in Chief will be prepared to submit, for the Orders of Government, the precise movements he would recommend in consequence. And, if these Orders can be made known next month, the movements can be published, together with any others that may be deemed necessary, at the usual period of the year.

20. I am desired to take this opportunity of observing, that in paragraph 2 of my letter to Government, dated 20th February last, No. 61, I brought to the notice of Government, that the Supreme Government had ruled that five regiments of native infantry were to be kept in Burmah, including the Pegu Sapper Battalion and the Pegu Light Infantry Regiment. Accordingly it was determined, that the 2d, 11th, and 33d Native Infantry should remain. In a later Order of the Supreme Government, *viz.*, that republished in the Gazette on the 14th ultimo, it is found, that orders had been issued for the disbanding of the Pegu Light Infantry. Major General Budd desires to be informed, whether this measure is to have the effect of retaining in Burmah one of the three corps (32d, 42d, and 52d) now under orders to be withdrawn, because if it is not, the distribution of the native infantry in Burmah, detailed in my letter of the 20th February, based on the orders of the Supreme Government, will, apparently, require to be, in part, reconsidered.

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#### PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Department.

Read the following papers :—

To the Collectors of the 20 Districts, dated Fort St. George, 18 March 1861, No. 396.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor in Council to request that you will, as early as possible, furnish, in respect of your collectorate, as full information as you may be able to afford, on the points specified in the annexed memorandum.

#### MEMORANDUM.

1. The population of your collectorate.
2. The character of such population.
3. The principal towns within your collectorate.
4. The population concentrated in each town.
5. Whether easily excited.
6. Whether in possession of arms by which it would be able to oppose effective resistance to troops.
7. The physical character of the country generally, plain or mountainous; open or covered with jungle; healthy or unhealthy.
8. The means of communicating from one part of your collectorate to another, and from your collectorate to those adjoining.
9. The state of the roads in your district generally, and main roads in particular.
10. Other means of communication; by sea, by railroad, by canal.
11. The position of the district treasury; the amount of money in it on an average; maximum amount at any time of the year.
12. The position of any gaol or gaols in your collectorate; number of prisoners in each on an average; maximum number.

(signed) T. Pycroft,  
Chief Secretary.

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From the Collector of Ganjam, Bérhampore, 5 April 1861, No. 81; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George. Appendix, No. 19.

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to reply to your circular, No. 396, dated the 18th March last.

2. The population\* of this Collectorate was returned at the last census in 1855, as little short of a million of souls. About half this number inhabit the zemindaries and proprietary estates, the remainder belong to the Amany Talooks. The chief towns with their respective population are set down in the marginal list,† and I think I may at once dispose of the inquiries contained in your letter, as far as the towns are concerned, by stating that the inhabitants of these are mostly unarmed, devoted to petty trade and agriculture, and, in my judgment, not more liable to turbulent excitement than Hindoos generally in the Madras peninsula; certainly incapable of offering any resistance to troops.

* 9,48,476.	
† Bérhampore	15,413
Chicacole	14,308
Puriakemedi	8,887
Russelkondah	5,180
Ragunadpoor	3,770
Itakpoor	6,690
Ganjam	8,522
Poorahottapoor	3,230
Aka	3,135
Sooradah	2,806
Narasannappettah	3,946

3. *Character of the Population.*—As regards the population of the villages generally the same remarks apply; but throughout the whole of the zemindary estates and in the talooks of Goomsoor and Moherry, which were formerly of the number of the ancient zemindaries, there are scattered in all directions villages and hamlets, the lands of which are still held on feudal tenure by a class called Samustanum Paiks. These men are the descendants of the old military retainers of the zemindars, entertained by them partly to secure the maintenance of their own authority, partly to protect their estates against their neighbours. They possess mostly sword and shield, and a light kind of battle-axe, with a long shaft, called tungee; there are also a good many matchlocks among them. These Paiks are proud, or rather vain, of their semi-military character; but I am decidedly of opinion that they have no great love of fighting, and the remarkable freedom of this district from crimes of violence proves that, though possessing weapons, they are not inclined to use them in their ordinary quarrels.

4. The principal zemindaries are situated between the Amany Talooks which occupy the coast line and the hills, they contain a considerable extent of hill and forest, and border towards the interior, on very wild and mountainous tracts inhabited by Khonds, Panoas, Sowrahs, &c.; tribes which are virtually, though not in name, independent. These mountain races inhabit the ranges extending from the northern extremity of Goomsoor to the south-western point of the Kimediy Estate.

5. The Khonds, on the border of Goomsoor Proper, though sufficiently troublesome during the disturbances which occurred about 20 years ago in that quarter, have for many years shown no symptoms of disaffection, and may be considered as a well-disposed race. Next in order are the Maliahs or highlands overlooking Sooradah, Bodagadah, Pratapaghiry, and Daracote. These hills are inhabited by a very rude wild class of men, and for some time past many acts of petty plunder and violence have been laid to their charge by their neighbours in the plains, whose buffaloes and brass pots they occasionally carry off; we have lately succeeded in bringing some of them to justice. The Maliahs, above the adjoining zemindary of Vizianagram, are inhabited by Sowrahs, who have not of late made themselves obnoxious by similar practices. These again border towards the south, on the more numerous independent Sowrahs of the Kimediy hills, whose depredations in the plains of Kimediy some few years ago, as the Government will remember, necessitated the employment of one or two regular regiments.

6. To close this brief notice of the hill population, I should observe, that the old feudal system was carried to a far greater extent in Parlakimediy, than in the more northern and smaller zemindaries. A number of petty chiefs, called Bissoyies, each with his complement of "Paiks," still hold a series of posts in, and bordering on the Sowrah hills; their retainers are all Sowrahs, and I think it probable that these chiefs are themselves the representatives of the heads of the border Sowrahs who formerly compounded with the Rajahs of Parlakimediy for a semi-independent position, on condition of keeping off the independent tribes of predatory Sowrahs who inhabit the hills in their rear.

7. The Bissoyies still retain their lands on a quit rent, and on the condition of military service. Their retainers are armed with the same weapons as Samustanum Paiks elsewhere.

8. Of late years the tribes above described have, with the exception of occasional detached instances of plunder or violence, shown no disposition to disturb the peace of the country. But they are so ignorant, rude, and easily deluded, that it is impossible to say with certainty that they will continue tranquil; when aroused to mischief, their system is to make a sudden descent on a few defenceless villages, burn, plunder, and kill, and return at once to their hills. It is there only that they are formidable, on account of the impenetrable jungles and difficult mountain passes which protect them, and which are exceedingly feverish to persons not acclimated.

9. The hill tribes would not, I think, venture to oppose themselves to troops in open ground, and as it would be impossible for regular troops to close with them on their own ground, the troops best qualified to deal with them are the Sibbundies, recruited in the forest country, and familiar with its features.

10. The climate of the zemindaries is in parts feverish, but in the Khond and Sowrah hills this complaint seems inevitable.

Appendix, No. 19. 11. I think what has been now stated embraces the information sought in the first seven questions.

12. *Communication.*—In speaking of the means of communication between the different portions of this district and neighbouring provinces, it is necessary to describe the geographical outline of Ganjam. The district is shaped like an hourglass, and lies between the sea and the irregular ranges of hills which run parallel with the coast, and which approach nearest to it towards the centre of the district, narrowing the intervening area to a space of from 20 to 30 miles. Goomsoor and Parlakimedy form the north-western and south-western extremities of the province, and the mountain ranges, after skirting the former district on its northern and north-western borders, run eastward to the shores of the Chilka Lake, dividing the Cullicote Zemindary from the province of Cuttack.

13. Through these mountain ranges (which separate Ganjam from the Nagpore and Jeypoor countries on the west and north-west) there are but two frequented lines of communication. The northern section of the district communicates with Nagpore, Sahapoor, and Sumbulpore, by a pass which has lately been much improved, in the Goomsoor hills. The second line runs from the southern coast talooks through Parlakimedy, entering the Jeypoor country near Buttely.

14. There are no other lines of communication frequented by traders or travellers through the hills between these two points. As regards the coast lines, the high road, or, as it is called, the Grand Trunk Road (though it has but a partial existence), connects the northern talooks with Cuttack, and is practicable for carts between Berhampore and Cuttack.

15. The communication between the southern talooks and the districts of Vizagapatam is partly by a made road, running inland from Chicacole into the Vizianagram Zemindary, and partly by the trunk road, which, however, is as yet little more than an imaginary line between Bimlipatam, in the Vizagapatam district, and Chicacole (which is on the south frontier at Ganjam). Two completed lines of road connect Parlakimedy with the sea coast at the ports of Poondy and Calingapatam, and a made road is also open from Russelcondah in Goomsoor to the port of Gopalpore, passing through Aska and Berhampore. These lines of internal communication are directed respectively to the two inland passes in Goomsoor and Kimedey, to which I first alluded. Short lines of road to connect the Nowpada salt works with the main road are in an advanced state.

16. The trunk road has no existence for a space of 30 or 40 miles in the centre of the district; in wet weather this space is almost impassable for carts, and bad enough at all times, so that the northern and southern parts of the district are at some seasons almost cut off from each other as regards heavy traffic.

17. *Canals.*—The seaboard is about 115 miles in length, but there is scarcely any intercourse between the different ports of the district by sea. Railroads and canals are not yet known here, but the opening of a tidal canal between the Ganjam River at its mouth, and the Chilka Lake, is a work which promises the greatest advantages at a comparatively small cost; a tidal creek, of a depth navigable by large boats at mean tide existing already, for four out of the nine miles which intervene between the Chilka Lake and the river. The district engineer received instructions, some months since, to estimate for its construction.

18. *Treasury.*—The collections of the district have hitherto been divided between two treasuries, one at the head-quarters at Chetterpore and the other at Chicacole.

19. The money is so rapidly absorbed by bills from Madras that no large sums ever accumulate. The average amount in these treasuries during 1860, was 2,20,000. The maximum amount (which was reached in April) was about 3,12,000 at Chetterpore, and 4,86,000 at Chicacole. The average in the whole of the talook treasuries was 1,50,000, the maximum 2,69,000.

20. *Gaols.*—At Chetterpore there is at present a building only fit for and used as a temporary prison.

Maximum - 75 21. At Itkapore there is a gaol occupied on the average by 55 prisoners. It has been proposed as a measure of economy and convenience to remove these prisoners to Chetterpore, where the construction of a gaol has been sanctioned, and an estimate prepared which has long been before Government.

22. The pay of the apothecary now employed at Itkapoor would be saved by this arrangement.

Maximum - 164 23. At Chicacole there is also a gaol containing on the average 141 prisoners.

From the Collector of Vizagapatam, 22 April 1861, No. 332, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

REFERRING to your circular, No. 396 of the 18th March 1861, I have the honour to give below replies to the questions put by you, seriatim:

1. The population of the Collectorate?

1. Is 1,434,243, as percensus taken in 1855-56.

2. The

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2. The character of such population ?

2. In the plains, the people are extremely quiet, and easily governed. The same also may be generally said for the inhabitants of the hills, except when some hill chief or zemindar rises in revolt against the Government, then alone do the hill men, like the Highlanders of old, obey the call of their respective chiefs or zemindars. Two or three instances of this kind have occurred in this district within the last half century, viz., in the hill zemindaries of Palcondah and Golgondah; some severe examples were made of the insurgents, and the estate of Palcondah was forfeited to Government, and Golgondah also was taken by Government, and put up to auction, and bought in for the small sum of 100 rupees.

3. The principal towns within the collectorate ?

4. With the population of each ?

3 and 4. The following statement gives the information required in the third and fourth questions:

No.	Towns.	Population.	Remarks.
1	Vizagapatam, S.M. -	26,369	In Government Talook.
2	Royavarum -	2,892	- - ditto.
3	Nursipatam, T.S.M.	1,466	- - ditto.
4	Cottacotah -	3,279	- - ditto.
5	Palcondah, S.M.	7,687	- - ditto.
6	Veeragottam -	2,789	- - ditto.
7	Waltair -	7,989	Waltair Proprietor's Estate. Proprietor, a Brahmin,
8	Ullipurum -	1,819	
9	Dondapurty -	1,879	
10	Mulcapuram -	2,172	
11	Peddagandy, S.M. -	1,632	
12	Tumpalla -	3,580	
13	Yellamunchelly, S.M.	2,808	
14	Chodavarum -	6,180	
15	Gauripatam -	2,915	
16	Sroongavarapucotah, S.M.	3,363	
17	Janmee -	3,907	Of the Vizianagram Zemindary, belonging to His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagram, a Kshatria.
18	Ullamundah -	2,682	
19	Gujjapatynagrum, S.M.	1,599	
20	Deopilly -	2,211	
21	Vizianagram, S.M. -	20,505	
22	Kumelay -	3,060	
23	Conadah -	4,489	
24	Bimlipatam, S.M. -	5,081	
25	Coomaram -	1,900	
26	Cotacheepoorpilly, S.M.	3,020	
27	Cheepoorpilly -	2,221	Of the Cheepoorpilly Proprietor's Estate. Proprietor, a Sudra.
28	Cassimcotah -	6,762	Ditto, Cassimcotah, ditto ditto, minor Estate, managed by the Court of Wards. Proprietor, a Brahmin.
29	Ankapilly -	12,540	Belonging to a female of the Soodra caste.
30	Moonagapaukah -	4,811	- ditto - - - ditto.
31	Payekerowpettah -	2,173	- ditto - - - ditto.
32	Juggunnadapurum -	2,570	In Madgole Zemindary, belonging to the Bobilly Zemindary, a Vellama caste man.
33	Wurata -	2,753	Proprietary Estate, belonging to a female, a Kshatria.
34	Pydepala -	5,142	
35	Salur, S.M. -	5,508	Salur Zemindar, a hill Rachwar.
36	Peddmodapilly -	2,039	
37	Muckawa -	2,330	Pauchepentah Zemindar, a hill Rachwar.
38	Cottacky -	2,280	
39	Pauchepentah -	2,023	Marunghee ditto.
40	Marunghee -	3,111	
41	Parvatipuram, S.M.	5,831	Belgaum ditto.
42	Nursepurum -	2,001	
43	Coorpaum -	1,532	Coorpaum ditto.
44	Sungumvalsa -	2,068	Sungumvalsa ditto.
45	Bobilly -	18,736	Bobilly ditto, a Vellama.
46	Coopilly -	1,987	Coopilly. Proprietor, a Soodra.

S. M. denotes Sub-Magistrate Stations.

T. S. M. denotes Tahsildaree and Sub-Magistrate Stations.

## 5. Whether easily excited?

*Vide* reply to question 2.

## 6. Whether in possession of arms by which it would be able to oppose effective resistance to troops?

6. But few people carry any arms, and no effectual resistance could be offered to our troops. The only impediment hitherto experienced in speedily putting down any insurrection, has been the unhealthiness of the hills, and our ignorance of the various approaches to them; now, however, if the new road to Jeypoor, *vid* Golcondah, is opened up and completed, the whole hill country becomes accessible, and the rear or flanks of every hill zemindary at our mercy.

## 7. The physical character of the country generally, plain or mountainous, opened or covered with jungle, healthy or unhealthy.

7. The whole area of this district may be set down in round numbers at 18,000 square miles, 7,650 being that of the plains and the rest that of the hills. The hills are jungly and unhealthy in some parts, but in others are perfectly healthy and well cultivated, although the rent paid by the ryots to the zemindars is almost nominal.

## 8. The means of communicating from one part of your Collectorate to another, and from your Collectorate to those adjoining?

8. The only means of communication in this district are roads—there are no canals or railroads. The northern road unites Rajahmundry in the south, and Ganjam in the north to the district, all the roads leading to the Nagpore country which bounds the whole district to the west, are, with the exception of the above-mentioned Galikondah road, mere mountain tracks.

## 9. The state of the roads in your district generally, and main roads in particular?

9. The state of the roads even in the plains, however, is most disgraceful. Of the northern trunk road running as above mentioned through the whole length of the district, portions only are traceable, and those are to the south of Vizagapatam, to the north between Vizagapatam and Chicacole, the road has literally ceased to exist; some few years back Government sanctioned some 70,000 rupees for a new line from Sobaram near Vizagapatam to Chicacole, but from the restrictive orders on public works nothing but the survey has been completed.

## 10. Other means of communication by sea—by railroad—by canal?

10. The whole length of the district (120 miles) is bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal, and this means of communication could be, although seldom is, taken advantage of; as above said there are no railroads or canals.

## 11. The position of the district treasury, amount of money in it on an average, maximum amount at any time of year?

11. The district treasury is in Vizagapatam town, and at present under the same building as the place of arms of the native corps located here. It will shortly, however, be removed to a better locality near the European Veteran Company Hospital. The average amount of money in it per month is 2½ lacs. The maximum amount seldom exceed 3½ lacs.

## 12. The position of any gaol or gaols in your collectorate, number of prisoners in each on an average, maximum number?

12. There is only one gaol in this district, situated in the middle of the town, in what is called the Fort; the locality is very objectionable, and has often been so represented; it has the barracks of the European Veterans close to it on its east side. During the last two years the greatest number of prisoners confined in it at one time was - 178  
The average for the last two years was - - - - - 160



From the Collector of the Godavery District, Bendamurlanka, 12 April 1861, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 4. Appendix

I HAVE the honour to forward replies to the queries received with your letter of the 18th ultimo.

GODAVERY DISTRICT.

REPLIES to the Queries contained in the Chief Secretary's Letter of 18 March 1861.

1. The population of your Collectorate ?

1. The population of the Godavery district according to the census taken in 1857, was 1,276,726.

There are grounds for supposing that the population of the Delta Taluks has considerably increased since this census was taken.

2. The character of such population ?

2. The great bulk of the population is employed in agricultural, though the manufacture of cloth, both of the finer descriptions and that used for tents, &c., is still carried on to some extent. The people generally are very peaceably inclined, and yield ready obedience to all lawful authority.

3. The principal towns within your collectorate, and

4. The population concentrated in each town ?

3 and 4. Towns.	Population.
Ellore - - - - -	20,346
Rajahmundry - - - - -	15,381
Cocanada, including Jaganadhapuram - - - - -	16,000
Coringa, and towns adjoining - - - - -	13,357
Dowlaiswarum - - - - -	8,000
Samulcotta - - - - -	7,820
Peddapur - - - - -	8,905
Pittapur - - - - -	8,695
Nursapur and Madapolem - - - - -	7,836

5. Whether easily excited ?

5. The description already given of the population generally applies to the inhabitants of the above principal towns. At Ellore there is a considerable number of Mahomedans, and instances have occurred of excitement arising from disputes on matters connected with religious observances, between them and the Hindus, but no serious results have followed. Till within the last few years a regiment of Native Infantry has generally been stationed at Ellore. Since the reduction of the 3d Extra Regiment, which was raised at that place, a company of the 24th Native Infantry has been stationed there. This detachment has now been ordered to join the head-quarters of the regiment, and their place has been temporarily supplied by a guard from the Rajahmundry Sibbundies. Ellore is a favourite station for the residence of military pensioners, and the families of several regiments on foreign service are at present temporarily located there. It is the principal station of a deputy collector and magistratè. Rajahmundry is the station of the Civil and Session and Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts. Till within the last two years a full company used to be detached from the regiment stationed at Samulcotta to garrison this place. This duty has since been taken by the Rajahmundry Sibbundies, of which corps, Rajahmundry is the head-quarters. Rajahmundry is now the residence of the head assistant collector and magistratè.

Cocanada and the adjoining town of Jaganadhapuram (which formerly belonged to the Dutch), have greatly increased in population and prosperity, since the execution of the great works of irrigation and navigation from which the country has derived, and continues to derive, such incalculable benefits. Cocanada is the principal station of the collector, and is the great shipping port of the district.

At Coringa and towns adjoining numerous native shipowners still reside, though Cocanada, from being so much more conveniently situated for communication with the shipping, has drawn off a good deal of the trade of these places.

Dowlaiswarum, the site of the grand anicut, is the head-quarters of the Public Works Department, and of the Corps of Sappers and Miners. Samulcotta has long been the station of a regiment of native infantry. The 28th are at present located there.

Peddapur is a large mercantile town close to Samulcotta.

Pittapur is the place of residence of the zemindar, now a minor, of the large estate of that name.

Nursapur is near the mouth of the western branch of the Godavery. A number of native merchants and shipowners reside there. It is the principal station of the sub-collector and joint magistratè.

6. Whether in possession of arms by which it would be able to oppose effective resistance to troops?

6. In no case have the inhabitants of the above towns the means of opposing any effective resistance to troops.

It is right to mention that partial disturbances have from time to time taken place in the hill tracts, where the inhabitants are most of them armed, either with matchlocks or bows and arrows; but since 1857-58, when the last outbreak occurred, the part of the country referred to has been quiet. The nature of the country is such as to prevent regular troops acting efficiently against the hill men. A Sibbundi force is the only one by which, should necessity arise, they can be controlled.

7. The physical character of the country generally, plain or mountainous; open or covered with jungle; healthy or unhealthy?

7. The Delta, which forms a large portion of the province, consists, of course of level plains. It is divided by two branches of the Godavery, one of which falls into the sea near Coringa, and the second, after throwing out another branch near Gunnavarum, disembogues near Nursapur. Above the Delta there is a considerable tract of open country, interspersed with small hills and low jungle, less thickly populated than the Delta. Beyond this again the country becomes very hilly, with, in many parts, dense jungle and a very scanty half-civilized population. The Delta of the Godavery is certainly healthy. Parts of the upland taluks are feverish at certain seasons of the year, that is, immediately after the rains, but at other times may be considered healthy. The hill tracts are decidedly inimical to the health of all but the inhabitants themselves, nearly all the year round, but least dangerous in the hot season. Parts of the Rumpa country, a tract situated in the very depths of the hills and jungles, are most pestilential.

8. The means of communicating from one part of your Collectorate to another, and from your Collectorate to those adjoining?

8. The navigable canals, which intersect the Delta, afford ready means of communication. Thus from Rajahmundry, or Dowlaishwarum, navigable canals lead to Samulcotta, hereafter to be extended to Tuni on the borders of the Vizagapatam district; to Cocanada, to Coringa, down the central Delta, as that part of the country lying between the two branches of the river is called, to Nursapur; to Akvid and the Colair, the present line of water communication between the Kristna and the tract of country bordering thereon, and the Godavery; and, lastly, to Ellore, on the borders of the Kristna district. Owing to the number of canals and irrigating channels intersecting the Delta, travelling across country, at right angles to them, is difficult and tedious.

9. The state of the roads in your district generally, and main roads in particular?

9. The main road through the district, and, indeed, leading from Madras to Calcutta, is in a very indifferent state, especially that portion between Ellore and the Godavery. This is, perhaps, of less consequence as water communication is available. Between Rajahmundry and the Vizagapatam frontiers some improvement is apparent, but the road is very far from being what it ought. From this road one branches off from Rajahnagrum to Samulcotta, and another from Juggumpetta to the same place; these are in indifferent order. There are no other lines deserving the name of roads in the district. There is not even a road between Cocanada and Samulcotta, though a line of water communication has lately been opened.

10. Other means of communication; by sea; by railroad; by canal?

10. Ready communication is afforded by sea from Cocanada to the ports of the adjoining Vizagapatam district to the north, and to Nursapur, and the port of Masulipatam to the south. There are no railroads in this province.

11. The position of the district treasury; the amount of money in it on an average; maximum amount at any time of year?

11. The district treasury is at Cocanada. It is situated a short distance out of the town, close to the collector's office, of which, indeed, it forms part. It is at present guarded by a party detached from the regiment stationed at Samulcotta. The largest sum in it any one time last year was 9,40,000 rupees; the smallest 2,75,000 rupees. The average for the whole year 5,36,000 rupees. Cocanada is wholly without defences against an attack from seawards.

12. The position of any gaol or gaols in your Collectorate—number of prisoners, in each on an average—maximum number?

12. The only gaol in the district is at Rajahmundry, under the charge of the session Judge, situated just outside the town. The average number of prisoners last year was, according to a statement furnished by the officer in charge, 170; minimum, 141; maximum number, 171.

Bendamurlanka,  
11 April 1861.

(signed) *A. Purvis*, Collector.

From the Acting Collector of Kistna District, 31st March 1861, No. 11, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George. Appendix, No. 19.

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to annex the information called for in your Memo. forwarded with Circular No. 396, dated 18th March 1861.

1. The population of the district, according to the census of 1856, amounted to 10,23,051, as shown in the following Table:—

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christians - - - - -	1,890	1,945	3,844
Mahomedans - - - - -	27,206	26,485	53,691
Hindus - - - - -	5,00,765	4,64,751	9,65,516
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>5,29,870</b>	<b>4,93,181</b>	<b>10,23,051</b>

2. The population is for the most part agricultural, and very peaceful and quiet in disposition.

3. A list of the chief towns, with their population, is annexed. With the exception of Masulipatam, Guntoor, and Juggiapett, they hardly deserve the names of towns. The latter is the centre of a considerable inland trade, but has not yet recovered from the losses sustained from an inroad of Rohillahs, from the Nizam's country, in the year 1857.

Names of the Towns.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.
Masulipatam - - - - -	35,044	5,246	320	40,610
Guntoor - - - - -	12,029	3,426	116	15,570
Juggiapett - - - - -	7,025	730	-	7,755
Chirala - - - - -	7,432	323	-	7,755
Nuzid - - - - -	-	-	-	4,525
Condapulli - - - - -	3,391	937	-	4,328
Vinukonda - - - - -	3,683	605	2	4,290
Mangalagiri - - - - -	3,084	231	-	3,315
Chilkalurpod - - - - -	2,988	684	-	3,672
Narasaraopett - - - - -	2,692	298	-	2,990
Bezoarah - - - - -	2,114	502	29	2,645

4. As a general rule, the people are not at all easily excited. The Mussulmans of Masulipatam, Guntoor, and Condapulli, require to be watched at the time of their religious festivals.

5. The people generally are not possessed of arms, nor have they any power of organization, which would enable them to resist troops, to the best of my belief. The three principal Zemindars have a small armed following estimated as below:—

Nuzid. Three hundred stand of muskets and matchlocks, 200 spears, 50 swords, 50 daggers, and other small weapons, and six old cannons.

Challapalli Zemindar has very few comparatively.

Wallore Zemindar has four cannons and about half of the above number of other weapons. The Mussulman members of the family of the late Nabob of Masulipatam have also a few weapons of different kinds, and the head of the family has four small cannons. The people on the Nizam's frontier, in some cases, have a few matchlocks and spears, as a protection from robbers. The above is only a rough estimate, but is probably nearly correct.

6. The sea-board of the district and for about 40 miles inland is a flat alluvial plain, formed chiefly by the delta of the Kistna river; it is devoid of jungle, and but scantily supplied with trees, with the exception of the belt of sand which lines the coast, and is tolerably thickly covered with Palmyra trees; beyond the delta the country is hilly, and in parts covered with jungle. A part of the Palnad Taluk in the extreme west, where the district borders on that of Kurnool, is occupied by the line of Eastern ghats, but in other parts the hills are scattered, with plains between them; all the hilly and jungly parts are more or less feverish during the cold weather, but the fever is not usually of a dangerous type.

7. There are four lines of regular post passable through the districts 1. Madras to Hyderabad, *via* Addenky noted in the margin, and communication by district post between the Cusba and Pondugal.

1. Madras to Calcutta, via Guntoor and Bezoarah. of each Taluk, and the collector's Cutchery at Masulipatam. The regular post affords direct communication with the neighbouring districts of Godavery and Nellore, and with Hyderabad.
1. Madras to Masulipatam and Nursapore (coast line.)
1. Masulipatam to Hyderabad.

8. The state of the roads is very bad. The high northern road, passing through Guntoor and Bezoarah, has hardly been touched for years, and is in parts south of Guntoor, where the soil is black, almost impassable during the rains. The high road from Masulipatam to Hyderabad is very bad; from Masulipatam as far as Ibrahimpatam, a distance of 50 miles, it passes through a black alluvial plain, and has not been metalled. During the heavy rains it is hardly passable for carts; the streams are, however, bridged, and beyond Ibrahimpatam it is tolerably good. Money is now being expended on that portion, and it will soon be a fair road. Notwithstanding this, a bullock transit has been established by a private individual, at Hyderabad, and works very well. During the monsoon, however, all travellers are carried by canal as far as Bezoarah, and there transferred to the transit coaches; now the canal is closed, and the journey is all performed by land. The section of the Madras and Hyderabad road, which passes through this district, is in much the same state as the high northern road. A second-class road between Guntoor and the port of Nizampatam has been commenced, but is incomplete, and a short section of a cross road from the Masulipatam and Hyderabad road to Ellore, has also been made, but it is incomplete. All other roads are simple country cart tracks, traversable in all directions during the dry weather, but quite impracticable during the rains and cultivating season. The River Kistna traverses the district for about 80 miles, and for another 60 miles on the north-west, separates it from the Hyderabad country. There are Government ferries at Bezoarah and Pondigal, where the high roads cross it, and at other points communication is kept by private boats.

9. By sea there is regular monthly communication at present with Madras on the one side, and with northern ports and Rangoon on the other, by one of the Bay of Bengal Steam Navigation Company's steamers, under contract to Government. A second steamer of the same company plies between Madras and Calcutta, touching at Masulipatam and other ports, with some regularity, once a month. There is also occasional communication between Masulipatam and Madras on the south, and Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Calcutta on the north by English sailing vessels, and between all the ports\* of the district and the same places by native craft. There are no railroads in the district. Of canals, that from Bezoarah to Masulipatam is open to within four miles of the latter place, and the remaining section as far as the town will, it is hoped, be completed this season. Good passenger boats have been placed on this canal by a company, and ply daily when the canal is open; the boats are towed by men, and make about 2½ miles an hour. The high level canal from Bezoarah to Ellore is in progress, and will, it is believed, be completed this season. The Kistna and Godavery will then be connected. The canal from Seetenagaram (opposite Bezoarah) to Nizampatam is open for about 20 miles, and the rest of it is in progress, but will not be open this year. The high level south canal passing near Guntoor from the same place, is in abeyance. The Kistna is navigable during the floods for about 40 miles above Bezoarah.

10. The District Treasury is situated in the Cutchery compound at Masulipatam, but is in a detached building; it is not fortified in any way, but is a secure building, and suitable for the purpose. The average amount in the Treasury in 1860 was 4,80,000 rupees, the highest sum during that year 9,65,000. At present there are 10,81,185 rupees, of which six lacs are packed ready for remittance. There is a jail at Masulipatam, and another at Guntoor, under the charge of the civil and sessions judge at each of those stations. The average and highest number of prisoners in each is given in the margin. They are both tolerably secure buildings, but outbreaks have taken place from both during the last 10 years.

	Average for the last 10 years.	Maximum number.
Masulipatam	- 226 4	- 266
Guntoor	- 837 5	- 885

From the Collector of Nellore to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George Krishnapatnam, 11 April 1861, No. 14.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, and furnish such information as lies in my power on the points specified in the annexed memorandum.

1. The population of the district of Nellore may be taken at a million.
2. The character of the people is good. There is probably no district in the Presidency possessing a more orderly, well-disposed population.
3. The principal towns in this collectorate are Nellore and Ongole, Kottapatnam, Itamukala, Addanki, Kandakuru, Alluru, Kota, Guduru, and Venkatagiri.
4. The population in each town is shown in the following Table, as given by the last census in 1856-57:—

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Nellore - - - - -	25,476	Kandakuru - - - - -	4,743
Ongole - - - - -	5,269	Alluru - - - - -	4,132
Kotapatnam - - - - -	5,730	Kota - - - - -	4,485
Itamukala - - - - -	2,776	Guduru - - - - -	3,683
Addanki - - - - -	4,224	Venkatagiri - - - - -	7,300

5. In Nellore there have been occasionally disturbances. Ongole also requires care, the Mussulman population being large in both these places. But nowhere could it be said, in my opinion, that the people are likely to be easily excited, except in matters of religious processions, and such like, with regard to which Hindoos and Mussulmen are alike liable here, as elsewhere, to be excited at a moment's warning.

6. The town populations, so far as I am aware, are not in possession of arms, or in any way prepared to oppose effective resistance to troops.

7. The country is generally open and healthy along the coast; feverish towards the ghauts.

8. Our means of communication are entirely land carriage as regards the district itself, whilst with adjoining districts in addition to the land carriage, we have water carriage to the districts lying north and south of us on the coast.

9. Our roads are much in the same state English roads were 80 years ago. There are tracks over the whole district, which can be travelled over, generally speaking, at all times by horses and bullocks, and by wheeled conveyances in dry weather; and there is a good road for the greater part of the way from Nellore to Madras. Across the ghauts to Cuddapah and Kurnool, there are numerous passes, of which two are roads used by carts, but neither of these roads are in good order, and the continuation of the Madras and Nellore road northwards to Ongole, and thence to Hyderabad, and along the coast to Masulipatam, is in a most unsatisfactory state.

10. The long line of coast gives this district great advantages as regards carriage of produce, &c., and we only require cross roads to the coast for these advantages to be felt, far more than is the case at present. There is also the East Coast Canal tapping the south-east of the district, which is even now doing good service, and, when the Dugarazpatnam road is completed, will be of great use. There are no railroads, nor are there likely to be any.

11. The position of the treasury is extremely bad, and the building itself is worse. The treasury and Cutchery, to which it adjoins, are situated in the heart of the town of Nellore, surrounded by a number of small streets, from the houses of which they are only separated by what remains of an old mud and brick wall. And the treasury, instead of being an isolated building, is the half of a building, of which the other half is occupied by the Sheristadar's department. Last year the average amount of money thus insecurely kept was 3½ lacs; the year before it was 4½ lacs. In the month of June 1859, there were 11½ lacs in the treasury, which may be taken as a maximum. And at the present moment I have about 6½ lacs. The insecure state of the treasury, I may add, is under correspondence, as shown in the margin.\*

12. The gaol is well placed at Nellore. It is just outside the town of Nellore, and it is the only gaol in the district. There are on an average 284 prisoners, but I am not able to state the maximum number.

13. In replying to the 6th point mooted, I have replied with reference only to the population of the several towns. And as regards any effective resistance to troops, my reply would hold equally good for the whole district. But in furnishing this report, it is necessary that I should mention, that the zemindar of Venkatagiri is in possession of arms, in regard to the retention of which, I am about to address Government, and that the zemindar of Tsundi is also possessed of small arms, and that the zemindar of Venkatagiri, and the zemindar of Kalahastri, who holds land to a large extent in this district, are men of considerable influence.

\* From Collector to Board of Revenue, dated 6th December 1860, No. 207. Board's Proceedings, dated 18th January 1861.

From Collector to Acting District Engineer, No. 46, dated 29th January 1861.

p. From the Collector of Madras, Saidápet, 13 April 1861, No. 14, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

ADVERTING to your circular of the 18th último, No. 396, I have the honour to submit herewith my replies to the several points contained in the memorandum annexed to it.

1. The population of your collectorate?

1. According to the last quinquennial return prepared in Fasli 1266, 6,34,125 souls, of whom 3,29,964 are males, and 3,04,161 females. This is exclusive of Madras proper, which, I believe, contains about 7,00,000, though I cannot verify this statement by any record at hand.

2. The character of such population?

2. Agricultural, peaceable, and industrious.

3 & 4. The principal towns within your collectorate, and the population concentrated in each town?

3 & 4. Population:—

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Kanjiveram - - - -	31,810	Nágálápuram - - - -	3,270
Wallajahbad - - - -	4,294	Chingleput - - - -	6,724
Striperumadúr - - - -	3,626	Saidápet - - - -	6,865
Utrama úr - - - -	4,206	Punamalli - - - -	6,206
Trivallúr - - - -	4,873		

*Note.*—There are besides two military cantonments, viz., St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram, which are thickly populated for their size.

5. Whether easily excited?

5. The people are quiet and not easily excited. The Mahomedan element is small. In saying this, I do not refer to the Mussulman population of Triplicane, within the Presidency, which is poverty stricken and broken-spirited, though probably discontented enough.

6. Whether in possession of arms by which it would be able to oppose effective resistance to troops?

6. In possession of a few swords and country muskets, the former kept for the protection of property, the latter for the pursuit of game. Worthless as opposed to troops.

7. The physical character of the country generally; plain or mountainous, open or covered with jungle; healthy or unhealthy?

7. A plain, interspersed with low and often isolated hills. Open ground with patches of scrub jungle; a deeper jungle at Striharrikotta in the north of the district, but not of much extent. Remarkably healthy, though Striharrikotta is feverish to strangers from the impurity of the water, and the district is occasionally visited with the ordinary epidemics of India.

8. The means of communicating from one part of your collectorate to another, and from your collectorate to those adjoining?

8. The western, northern, and southern trunk roads run through the district, and communicate with the surrounding collectorates; also minor roads from town to town and from village to village.

9. The state of the roads in your district generally, and main roads in particular?

9. Very fair. The western trunk road was out of order, but is now being repaired. The two other trunk roads in good state.

10. Other means of communication—by sea—by railroad—by canal?

10. There are 100 miles of seaboard, and occasionally parties proceed from port to port, taking advantage of the wind, which blows from the north or south, more or less, throughout the year. The rail traverses the district to the westward, and is largely used. Boats ply on the Eastern Coast Canal, and convey travellers northward as far as the confines of the Nellore collectorate.

11. The

11. The position of the district treasury—amount of money in it on an average—maximum amount at any time of year?
11. The district treasury is located at Home's Gardens, in Saidápet, five miles from Fort Saint George. On an average, the amount in it is 18,000 rupees, and a maximum of 39,000.
12. The position of any gaol or gaols in your collectorate—number of prisoners in each on an average—maximum number?
12. A central gaol at Chingleput, 36 miles from Fort Saint George, the station of the Sessions' Court; average number of prisoners 290, maximum 325.  
A branch gaol at Guindi, seven miles from the fort; average number of prisoners 61, maximum 98.

From the Collector of South Arcot, Cuddalore, 23d May 1861, No. 15; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report respecting the physical character, &c., of the district, called for by Government under date 18th March 1861.

1. Population?

1. According to the census taken in 1856, the population of this collectorate amounted to 11,35,961, of whom 6,05,195 were male, and 5,30,766 were female.

2. Character of people?

2. Generally quiet and industrious; for the size of the district, there is very little crime. By far the greater part, about nine-tenths of the whole population, give themselves to agriculture. There is considerable commerce in indigo, sugar, and other articles.

3. Principal towns?

3. Principal towns are Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Chitambaram, Trinomallay, Tindevanum, Verdachellum, and Punnorootty.

4. Population?

4. The population of the above towns is as under:—

Cuddalore, with suburbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,200
Porto Novo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
Chitambaram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,800
Trinomallay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,200
Tindevanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Verdachellum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Punnorootty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400

This is the normal population; on occasions of festivals the people throng into the three towns, Verdachellum, Chitambaram, and Trinomallay, to a vast extent, the two latter being on such occasions supposed to contain 100,000 persons.

5. Whether easily excited?

5. They are not easily excited. I have no special remark to offer on this point.

6. Arms?

6. The people of this collectorate are in the possession of no arms by which they would be able to offer any effective opposition to troops.

7. Physical character of the people, &c.?

7. The maritime half of the collectorate, including the Talooks Chitambaram, Cuddalore, Villapooram, Tindevanum, and part of Yellavanasore is plain and open, with small patches of jungle here and there; the remainder being the western half, comprising Trinomally, Kallacoorchy, and the remaining portion of Yellavanasore, is mountainous and covered with dense jungle, which affords a retreat to wild animals of all descriptions. The highest points are the Trinomally Hill, 2,286 feet, and the Sadaya Coundenand Kurumba Coundenand ranges. The collectorate is in general healthy, especially the maritime talúqs. Near the hills the usual jungle fever prevails.

8. Means of communication?

8. There is ample communication from one part of the collectorate to another. The system of the general post and taluq tappal are in work throughout the district; roads intersect

3. intersect the whole country; the neighbouring districts of Chinglepett (now Madras), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem, and North Arcot, are connected with this district by postal and other arrangements, and there are good roads, with constant traffic from the several districts above mentioned to this.

9. State of roads?

9. Great improvements have lately been made in the district communications; trunk roads, Nos. 8 and 9, run through the district; a metalled road to Salem was constructed some years ago. The roads generally may be considered in an efficient state, well furnished with bridges, and altogether in a better state at present than they have been hitherto.

10. Other means of communication?

10. The collectorate has the advantages of sea communication. Ships occasionally touch at Cuddalore and Porto Novo for cargo to England, Ceylon, and other parts in India. As yet there is no railroad in the district. The line opened from Madras to Salem, however, passes very close to our north-western corner, and is available to a small extent for our commerce.

11. Position of the District Treasury.

11. The district treasury is situated at Manjacoopum, in the same compound with the collector's huzúr cutcherry; it contains on an average a sum of (3,00,000) three lacs of rupees, and the maximum amount at any time of the year will seldom, if ever, exceed (7,00,000) seven lacs.

12. Gaols, &c.

12. There is but one gaol in this collectorate (the old Government factory, situated in the old town of Cuddalore); the gaol is secure and well adapted for its use. The average number of prisoners during the last 12 months was 353, and the maximum number during the same period at any one time was 400.

From the Collector of Tanjore, 13th April 1861, No. 174, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Paragraph 1. In reply to your circular of the 18th ultimo, No. 396, I have the honour herewith to submit the following information on the points specified in the memorandum which accompanied your circular.

Q. 1.—2. The population of Tanjore by the latest census is somewhat under 1½ millions, as shown below:—

Religion.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Hindus - - - - -	10,32,253	4,69,269	15,21,542
Mussulmen - - - - -	58,536	27,881	86,417
Christians - - - - -	31,948	17,378	49,320
TOTAL - - -	11,22,737	5,34,548	16,57,285

3. Of the total number of adults there are 5,38,864 males to 5,83,873 females, and of children the numbers are 2,83,019 males to 2,51,529 females. Nearly two-thirds of the whole population are agricultural, the remaining one-third being engaged in trade and other pursuits. In the western parts of the district, and in the taluq of Puttoocottah, the class called Kallars form by far the larger part of the population; in and around Combaconum, and the other large towns in the irrigated parts of the district, the proportion of Brahmins is large, while in the seaport towns along the whole line of coast, the Mussulmen are found to predominate. Within the Fort of Tanjore a large number of the inhabitants are Mahrattas, the descendants of those who came from the Deccan with the first Raja Seevajee.

Q. 2.—4. The character of the population generally throughout Tanjore is quiet and peaceable, but they are very much given to litigation, more especially with reference to land, which bears a very high value. The Kallars used formerly to be engaged, to a large extent, in robberies and cattle stealing, but of late years they have gradually been taking to more peaceable pursuits, and the employment furnished by the construction of the Great



Great Southern of India Railway has, within the last two years, had a marked effect in preventing the occurrence of any serious crimes amongst this class.

Q. 3 and 4.

Towns.	Population.	Remarks.
Tanjore - - - -	50,000	A large proportion are Mahrattas. Railway station.
Trivadi - - - -	6,389	Chiefly Hindoos, with a few Mahrattas.
Vullum - - - -	7,882	A considerable number of these are Mussulmen.
Nagur - - - -	14,140	This is the chief Mussulman town in the province.
Negapatam - - - -	15,797	Occupied by chetties and merebants; a number of the latter are also Mussulmen.
Trivalur - - - -	7,525	A Hindoo town, celebrated for its pagoda. Railway station.
Muttupettai - - - -	6,555	A seaport town, chiefly inhabited by Mussulmen.
Manargudi - - - -	17,230	A large town, with a considerable proportion of Brahmins.
Mayaveram - - - -	21,319	A large town on the banks of the Cauvery; there are also a large body of weavers.
Tranquebar - - - -	5,878	Formerly the seat of the Danish Government; population of a mixed character.
Kumbakonum - - - -	30,194	In some respects the most important town in the district; people generally very peaceable.
Aiyempettai - - - -	6,139	These towns are to a large extent occupied by weavers; in Aiyempettai the weaving of silk cloths, &c., is carried on to a large extent.
Valangaman - - - -	6,734	
Sheally - - - -	5,104	On the high road from Madras and Cuddalore.
Ardhangi - - - -	2,421	
Madhiayunam - - - -	4,474	There are here also a number of Mahratta families.
Sivanumal - - - -	4,196	
Ammappettai - - - -	3,147	Close to Satiangalam; a station on the line of railway.
Toputorai - - - -	2,954	
Vadarniem - - - -	2,549	A seaport.
		A seaport, with a celebrated pagoda; and famous also for the fine quality of the tobacco grown in the neighbourhood.
Needamangalam - - - -	2,641	The central town of the province, and one of the stations on the line of railway.
TOTAL - - - -	2,23,268	

Q. 5.—5. To a certain extent, and in common with all Asiatics, the people may be said to be easily excited, but that excitement is usually not of a dangerous nature, and very soon passes away.

Q. 6.—6. The population of Tanjore are by no means of a warlike nature, and generally are not possessed of arms, with the exception, perhaps, of swords, which are kept for purposes of defence, but are more for show than use.

Q. 7.—7. The district of Tanjore is, as well known, almost entirely an alluvial delta, watered by the Cauvery and its branches, the only exception being a spur of laterite formation, and upon a somewhat higher elevation running from south-west to north-east in the Tanjore Taluq, and which terminates somewhat abruptly at the town of Tanjore. A similar projection extends into the Manargudi Taluq, and the whole of the Puttocottah Taluq is for the most part an open plain on a higher level than the rest of the district, and covered here and there with patches of jungle. The country is therefore almost entirely a plain, with scarcely a rising ground, and is for the most part either under cultivation or richly wooded. The district is healthy, and, what is somewhat remarkable, although for nearly half of the year under water, fever or ague of a severe type is of rare occurrence.

Q. 8.—8. Tanjore is abundantly provided with roads; there are no less than 1,134 miles of road within the district itself, and the means of communication with the adjoining districts both to the north and east are also at hand. Of the 1,134 miles, 396 miles are main and 738 miles cross roads. Communications with all parts of the district are kept up in an efficient state. We have also two main lines of postal communication; from Madras via Trichinopoly to Tanjore, and thence to Negapatam, and from Madras to Ceylon through Cuddalore, Sheally, and Negapatam. By means of the Government Electric Telegraph, and also the Railway Telegraph from Negapatam to Trichinopoly, the district has the advantages of this means of communication with Madras and all parts of the country. The Taluq tappals are also in communication with those of the South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts.

Q. 9.—9. The only material available for the roads generally throughout the district is clay and sand, and hence our communications are by no means so good as could be desired. In the neighbourhood of Tanjore and on the road to Trichinopoly through Vullum the soil

is laterite, and the road is therefore hard and good. The main roads are generally passable at all seasons, and are provided throughout with bridges; but I am decidedly of opinion, that of late years they have deteriorated. The roads near the sea, and particularly near the Salt Pans, are but mere tracks, and, in some instances, they are fast disappearing.

Q. 10.—10. The sea washes the district on two sides of the delta, and communication by sea on the eastern side is easy at almost all seasons. Towards Point Calimere the water is, however, very shallow, and from Point Calimere to the south-west extremity of the district, this shallowness increases, and prevents the approach of vessels within several miles of the beach.

11. The Great Southern of India Railway is fast advancing to completion, and will, I trust, be open throughout by the end of the year; it traverses the entire breadth of the district, from east to west, dividing it into nearly equal sections.

12. There is a small section of the coast canal between Tranquebar and Teroomalavassell practicable for several months in the year, but it has never been excavated to a sufficient depth, and cannot be relied upon much as a means of communication.

Q. 11.—13. The amount of money in the district treasury on an average is Rs. 7,81,797. 5. 11, and the maximum amount 20,68,744 rupees, as will be seen from the subjoined statement.

Fasli.	Amount of Money on an average.	Maximum Amount.	—
	<i>Rs. as. p.</i>	<i>Rs. as. p.</i>	
1265 - - -	10,22,850 5 6	19,87,831 8 11	In May.
1266 - - -	8,91,304 14 9	20,68,744 4 11	In June.
1267 - - -	6,58,524 11 11	16,22,292 12 11	In May.
1268 - - -	6,74,373 1 9	18,70,213 11 4	In June.
1269 - - -	6,91,938 11 9	10,70,048 0 6	In May.
Total -	39,08,986 18 8		
Average -	7,81,797 5 11		

Q. 12.—14. There are three gaols in this collectorate; one at Combaconum in charge of the sub-judge of Tanjore; one at Tranquebar in charge of the session judge of Negapatam; and one at Tanjore in charge of the magistrate. It is under contemplation, however to do away with the first-named gaol.

	Average.	Maximum.	Present confined.
	No.	No.	No.
Combaconum - - - - -	146	202	102
Tranquebar - - - - -	69	83	83
Tanjore - - - - -	82	108	93

From the Collector of Madura, 19th April 1861, No. 306, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

In reply to your Circular, No. 396, dated the 18th March, I have the honour to report that the population of this collectorate is stated at 1,792,757 according to the last census taken in 1856-57, and that it may be considered on the whole peaceable, unwarlike, and well disposed towards the Government.

2. Of the Mahomedan population, the numbers of the Patan and Mogul castes, or what are considered pure Mahomedans, are small: they are generally in service as peons, constables, and sepoy; they have entirely lost their vigour.

3. Lubbays or converts from Hindoo castes are numerous, they are not a fighting race.

4. Amongst the Hindoo castes, the only ones with any pretension to warlike propensities are the Naiks, Rajas, Kallars, and Marawars.

5. In

5. In the troubled times up to 1801, these castes were the armed retainers of the Poligars, and the two latter castes gave some trouble, they were disarmed, on being put down; the old men have died off, the young have not seen even a riot, have contracted peaceable habits, and are unused to arms.

6. No doubt there is a large quantity of arms, such as spears and old muskets amongst the people, but chiefly amongst those living near the hills and jungles, used by them in the destruction of wild beasts.

7. The names of the principal towns with their populations are given in the accompanying statement.

8. The town populations are grossly ignorant and easily excited about religious or superstitious matters and caste disputes.

9. They are not in possession of arms, and would not stand against regular troops or armed police.

10. The Madura and Dindigul divisions are generally open plain countries; about Nattam and near Dindigul, there is much jungle and some extent of low hills; these are frightfully feverish and unhealthy, and nearly uninhabited, and are uninhabitable seemingly; the few inhabitants prove the above, they are a miserable, dwindled, pot-bellied, thin-legged race, always living in a chronic state of fever: even in old troubled times, these jungles never harboured rebels, they always concealed themselves in the thorn jungles; in the plain countries of Ramnad and Shevavungah to the east of Madura, these jungles have now been mostly cut down and the land cultivated; what remains of them, though still extensive in some places, would be easily penetrated—these jungles are not unhealthy.

11. To the west of the district lies the chain of ghats and the Palny hills; these are almost uninhabited; low countrymen detest the tops of these hills, and could not find sustenance on them, whilst the jungles at their base and on their sides are very feverish.

12. Communication between Madura and Tinnevely zillahs on the south is easy, being an open flat country; with Dindigul and Trichinopoly, the road is flanked by unhealthy hills; with Tanjore it is intercepted by the Poodocotta State, which is very jungly.

13. Communication with the sea to the east is through the zemindaries of Shevavungah and Ramnad, the country is mostly quite open and a level country.

14. The cross roads in the district are not in good order after rain, many of them would be next to impassable where they go through cotton soil.

15. The main roads from Trichinopoly through Madura to Tinnevely, from Madura to Dindigul and Palny on the Coimbatore frontier to Poodocotta towards Tanjore, are always passable. There are no large rivers in the district; the Vigay at Madura is never impassable for a longer time than two or three days in the year. The Amravutty on the Coimbatore frontier is bridged. The roads to the sea coast, through Ramnad to Keelakaray, a seaport, through Shevavungah to Tondi, a seaport, are nearly impassable after rain. From Madura to Tutacoreen eighty miles through Arpucottai, a good road, bridged and metalled, has been made from Tutacoreen to Arpucottai, the last thirty miles from Arpucottai to Madura is unmade, ten miles of it after rain is impracticable, the other twenty is tolerably good at all times.

16. There are no railroads or canals in the district.

17. The district treasury is situated in the town of Madura, in a strong building, the amount of money in it on an average may be taken at Rs. 4,78,586. 12. 3; the maximum at any time is Rs. 7,73,393. 10. 2.

18. Attached to the Madura district there are two gaols.

19. One in the town of Madura guarded by constables; it is surrounded by a strong wall. The gaol has two partitions; the 1st contains seven wards with a large compound in which convicted prisoners are confined; the 2d partition contains the hospital and two separate wards for civil defaulters and prisoners under trial respectively.

20. The average number of prisoners for the last ten years at any time is 177, and the maximum 340.

21. The other gaol is situated at Pamben on the island of Ramisseram; it is on open ground near the sea; it is a thatched building surrounded by a low wall; the average number of prisoners is 152, maximum 246; this gaol is guarded by the new constabulary.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the principal Towns within the Madura Collectorate, with their respective Population.

Names of the Towns.	Population.	
Madura - - - -	48,888	The population of the collectorate according to the census taken in Fusli, 1,266 or 1866-67; 17,92,787.
Terumungalum - - - -	5,642	
Melur - - - -	3,688	
Nattam - - - -	2,777	
Ramnad - - - -	9,875	
Kelakari - - - -	10,325	
Rameswarum - - - -	4,204	
Paramagudi - - - -	7,800	
Abberawan - - - -	5,611	
Arupucotai - - - -	8,270	
Tondi - - - -	2,688	
Sevagungah - - - -	8,280	
Karagudi - - - -	1,762	
Dindigul - - - -	5,888	
Vedasandur - - - -	4,090	
Palani - - - -	12,441	
Periacolum - - - -	7,225	
Vuttampolyam - - - -	4,484	
Kambam - - - -	9,047	
Buttalagunda - - - -	7,132	
Kunnivadi - - - -	3,497	
TOTAL Towns 21.	1,73,542	

Madura,  
19 April 1861.

(signed) V. H. Levinge,  
Collector.

From the Collector of Tinnevely, 15 April 1861, No. 173, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour to furnish the following information on the points specified in the Memo. annexed to your Circular, No. 396, dated 18th ultimo.

1st. The population of the Tinnevely collectorate amounts to 13,39,374, according to the census taken in Fusli 1266.

2d. The character of the people is good.

3d and 4th. The principal towns within this collectorate and the population of each are as follows:—

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Tinnevely - - - -	16,755	Taticorin - - - -	5,708
Palamcottah - - - -	13,722	Coolasagarapatam - - - -	8,858
Teneauseye - - - -	9,505	Coilpatam - - - -	11,499
Shenkerninarcoil - - - -	8,736	Yaruvadi - - - -	5,478
Strivilliputtur - - - -	10,607	Ambasamudrum - - - -	6,427
Sevausey - - - -	9,078	Callidacoorchy - - - -	10,078
Virduputty - - - -	8,061		

5th. The people of this district are not easily excited.

6th. They are in possession of arms, such as matchlocks, spears, &c., but not to such an extent as would enable them to oppose effective resistance to regular troops.

7th. The country is plain and open; mountainous on the west, where it is bounded by the western ghats, and with the Gulf of Manar on the east and south-east. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy.

8th. There

8th. There are district dawks established in each taluq, which connect the sudder station with the taluqs and villages, and the communication to the adjoining districts is by means of a regular dawk on the line of the main road No. 4, connecting Madura with Travancore.

9th. There are 25 roads in the district, of which the main roads are the high road No. 4, running from north to south through this district, connecting Madura with Travancore; and the cotton roads Nos. 5 and 6, connecting the cotton growing districts with the port of Tuticorin. Road No. 4 and road No. 8, from Palamcottah to the principal seaport of the district Tuticorin, are in a wretched state in many places. The cotton roads are only in tolerable order, and road No. 8 is worst of all. The other minor roads in the district are in a bad state.

10th. There is neither railroad nor navigable canal in this district. There are four sea ports, of which Tuticorin is an important port. It is the chief port for the cotton trade. A great number of emigrants proceed to and from Columbo. Emigrants proceed to Columbo, also from Coolasagarapatam, which is second in importance to the port of Tuticorin. Of the remaining two subordinate ports, viz., Coilpatam and Vypaur, sailing vessels frequently resort to the former, and occasionally to the latter, for the purpose of carrying on trade.

11th. The Huzur treasury is situated within the compound of the collector's catcherry at the sudder station. The amount of money in it on an average comes to about 5,00,000 rupees, and the maximum amount during the year to about 9,00,000 rupees.

12th. The zillah gaol in this district is situated adjoining the eastern wall of the fort of Palamcottah, partly demolished. The number of prisoners in it on an average amounts to 135, and the maximum number during the year to 153.

NORTH ARCOT.

From the Acting Collector of North Arcot, Chittoor, 27 March 1861, No. 15, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

1. I HAVE the honour with reference to your Circular, No. 396, to reply to the questions therein contained in the order in which they stand.

Question I.—2. The population of this collectorate was by the last census taken in Fusly 1265 (1855-56), 15,86,000, of which 10,01,000 were resident on Government soil, and 5,75,000 in the zemindari and palayapat tracts. Calculating the subsequent increase on the difference between the last and preceding census, we should have as nearly as possible, at the present time, a total population of 16,12,000 souls. This, distributed over a total area of 7,526 square miles (zemindari), &c., included, gives 2,141 souls to the square mile. The distribution is of course very unequal, as along the western frontier the country is wild and thinly populated.

Question II.—3. Agricultural and Commercial.—Of the small crafts, we have the usual sprinkling; but manufactures, in the larger sense of the term, are but little represented. I may here observe, however, that the manufacture of indigo is yearly extending, and that many of our more substantial farmers have followed the example of the agencies of one or two of the mercantile houses at Madras, and established independent factories of their own. The agricultural is to the non-agricultural population in the proportion of 10,77,000 to 5,35,000.

Question III.—4. The principal towns are—

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Vellore.       | 6. Tirupati.   |
| 2. Arni.          | 7. Pet Amur.   |
| 3. Chittoor.      | 8. Ranipet.    |
| 4. Arcot.         | 9. Kalahastri. |
| 5. Wallajanaggar. | 10. Gudiattam. |

The total number of towns and villages in this district is 5,006. Hamlets I do not include, as we have no returns of these for the zemindaris and palayams.

Question IV.—5. The population concentrated within the above-named towns is severally as follows:—

1. Vellore - - -	40,452	7. Pet Amur - - -	8,633
2. Arni - - -	13,881	8. Ranipeta - - -	5,354
3. Chittoor - - -	12,982	9. Kalahastri - - -	5,000
4. Arcot - - -	12,802	10. Gudiattam - - -	3,961
5. Wallajanaggar - - -	12,362		
6. Tirupati - - -	9,573		
			1,25,000

Question V.—6. There is no excitable element in our local population. It is tractable, peaceable, and industrious. So large a proportion has a stake direct and indirect in the material prosperity of the district; and agriculture is itself so profitable an avocation, owing to the reduction of the land-tax—the relief of private enterprise and capital from extra State demands—the high prices of land produce, and facilities of transport to remunerative markets, that there is an ever-present and active influence on the side of good order and tranquillity. The absence of any symptom of disloyalty during the mutinies, the facility with which the long-standing and bitter feud between the right and left hand castes has been dealt with under Sir Charles Trevelyan's order, and the quiet submission with which the income-tax, unquestionably a most distasteful measure, has been received, are all facts which justify confidence in the continued loyalty and subordination of the people.

Question VI.—7. Under the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1860, we are gradually compiling a register of arms for both Government and zemindari tracts. The returns are still incomplete, but are sufficient to show that the quantity of firearms and other weapons distributed through the population resident on Government soil is exceedingly small. In the zemindaris, palayapats, &c., the quantity, though larger, is not more than their chiefs, who have to provide their own escort parties on the occasion of the periodical remittances of peshkash, and are much addicted to field sports and outward show, may reasonably be permitted to retain.

8. There are several hill forts and strongholds scattered throughout the district, but the outworks are ruinous and dismantled, and would be utterly untenable against regular operations. Neither the zemindar nor the general population could, even if so minded, make the faintest stand against disciplined troops.

Question VII.—9. The country is for the most part open and clear of jungle, but is broken up into valleys by bare hills and rocky mountain ridges. Its character somewhat changes south of the Palar river, where the country is more level and monotonous. Along the western frontier, it is nearly one continuous tract of low jungle and bush, terminating at either extremity with forests of a statelier and more valuable growth. In these regions, fever and malaria prevail to a greater or less extent, but on the whole the district may be called a healthy one.

Question VIII.—10. The means of inter-communication are good, and being rapidly extended by a network of useful cross country roads and railway feeders under construction out of the local fund yearly collected in this district.

11. The local fund is the proceeds of a small cess of two per cent. on the annual revenue imposed in 1857, when the general assessment was reduced. It fluctuates with the revenue, but may be taken roughly at from 30,000 to 35,000 rupees per annum.

12. This collectorate is connected by rail with the Presidency and district of Salem, and railroads now under formation will, in a year or two, give it access to Kadapa and the Mysore plateau, to which they are already good trunk roads, *via* Piler and Palamanair. The direct communication with the Nellore district is by a road passing through Kalahastri, which is down on the list for early improvement as a railway feeder. With South Arcot we communicate by bandy tracks which are quite passable in fair weather, but which will be taken up and gradually improved out of the local fund.

Question IX.—13. The state of the roads generally, and main lines particularly, is highly creditable. This collectorate may, I believe, safely challenge comparison in this respect with any district of the Presidency. We have excellent material; and railway operations have given skill and organization to our labour markets.

Question X.—14. This district has no seaboard nor canal, nor are there any facilities for the construction of the latter class of works. The South-west Railway traverses the districts from east to west. The Kadapa line will, in a couple of years at farthest, bring us into close relations with the ceded districts, and give their cotton and raw produce easy access to a seaport; and the Bangalore branch railroad will, much about the same time, bring that outlying appendage of the district, the Kangundi zemindari, under nearer supervision and control, besides opening to a sugar producing country a convenient outlet to a market.

Question XI.—15. The district treasury is at Chittoor, the head-quarters of the collectorate and of the local constabulary. The building is detached, but within the precincts of the collector's catchery. It is well secured and under observation from all sides. Calculated on the receipts of the last three years, the amount of money in it on an average is Rs. 3,82,660 rupees; the maximum (June 1859) 7,31,179 rupees; minimum (November 1860) 1,10,789 rupees.

Question XII.—16. There are two gaols in the district, one at Chittoor, the other at Vellore Fort. The first is, compared with the run of gaols in this country, well laid out and secured. The Vellore gaol is from its position in an angle of the fort very strongly guarded. The number of convicts in this latter is always kept very strong. Under the old police regime the average number of prisoners in the Chittoor gaol was 360, but since the organization of the new constabulary, the maximum has risen to 400.

risen as high as 572, and the number at this present moment is 498. These results are ascribable to the fact that crime now really sees the light, and that detection is more active and successful. In regard to that best test of a good police, the prevention of crime, there is yet wide room for improvement; but this is a result of slower growth, and I doubt not will be gradually attained as the system takes root, and engages by its own merits the sympathy and good-will of the people.

From the Collector of Salem, 8 June 1861, No. 78; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

WITH reference to your letter, dated the 18th March last, No. 396, requesting me to furnish information on the several points specified in the memorandum annexed to that letter, I have the honour to enclose a memorandum containing the information called for.

MEMORANDUM.

Q. 1. The population of your collectorate?

A. 1. The population of the Salem collectorate in 1855-56, the year in which the last census was taken, was 12,68,200 persons, viz., 6,46,246 males, and 6,21,954 females, Hindoos and Mahomedans. The number of Mahomedans amounts to 2½ per cent. on the entire population.

Q. 2. The character of such population?

A. 2. The mixed classes included in this population are in general industrious, and submissive to authority.

Q. 3. The principal towns within your collectorate?

Q. 4. The population concentrated in each town?

As. 3 and 4. The Salem collectorate is divided into nine taluqs or divisions. The names of the taluqs, the chief towns in each taluq, and the population of each town, are shown in the annexed Table.

Taluqs.	Towns.	Popula- tion.	Taluqs.	Towns.	Popula- tion.
Salem	Salem - - -	26,139	Darampuri	Darampuri - -	4,150
	Razeepoor - -	6,200		Pennagaram - -	2,028
	Namgherepet - -	2,798		Palcode - - -	2,748
	Womalur - - -	1,136		Utengeri	Utengeri - - -
Tharamungalum - -	750	Hurrur - - -	1,842		
Ahtur	Ahtur - - -	6,149	Singarapett - -		777
	Thummumpetty - -	2,997	Tripatur	Tripatur - - -	9,168
	Yethapur - - -	2,173		Vaniembadi - -	10,680
Namkul	Namkul - - -	5,766	Kistnageri	Kistnageri - -	3,845
	Thathiengarpett - -	2,028		Dowlatabad - -	3,246
	Shendamungalum - -	4,649		Royacota - - -	1,699
	Paramathi - - -	1,831		Cavariputnum - -	2,888
Trich engode	Trichengode - - -	4,987	Usur	Usur - - -	5,845
	Senkegeri - - -	2,085		Soolageri - - -	1,104
	Yadapadi - - -	3,807		Bagalur - - -	2,123
	Pullipollium - - -	1,906		Unkusageri - -	2,071
				Denkinkotta - -	4,075
			Kelamungalum - -	1,398	

Q. 5. Whether easily excited?

A. 5. The population is not easily excited, except on questions relating to religion and caste. No general disturbance has taken place in any town for many years past, excepting one which occurred in 1857, in the town of Vaniembadi, in which a large proportion of the inhabitants consists of Mahomedans, chiefly of the Lubbay class. On this occasion the Mahomedans took offence at an order passed by the Taluq magistrate, placing certain restrictions on their religious processions during the Mohurum festival. The magistrate, supported by some companies of sepoy, moved up from Vellore, had no great difficulty in allaying the excitement. The only town in the district in which the number of Mahomedans exceeds the Hindoos is the town of Vaniembadi.

Appendix, No. 19.

Q. 6. Whether in possession of arms by which it would be able to oppose effective resistance to troops?

A. 6. The arms in possession of the people are chiefly swords of the native kind and Carnatic matchlocks. Probably the number of the latter may not exceed 5,000. The people are not armed to an extent that would enable them to offer any formidable resistance to regular troops. No class carry arms as a general custom.

There are 67 pieces of dismantled ordnance (large and small) belonging to Government, in different parts of the district. A list, showing the number of such pieces, their calibre, and the places at which they are lying, was sent to the officer commanding the southern division on the 12th May 1859, with reference to an order\* of Government, noted in the margin. The military authorities have not yet taken any steps to remove or break up these pieces of ordnance.

\* Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st February 1859, No. 442, in the Military Department.

Q. 7. The physical character of the country generally, plain or mountainous, open or covered with jungle, healthy or unhealthy?

A. 7. The Salem district, containing 8,600 square miles, is about 120 miles in length, by 60 in breadth. The country presents various irregular features in a physical point of view contiguous to the Mysore territory; on the north-west is a small portion of table land, the elevation of which is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The northern portion of the district consists of an extensive table land, known as the Baramahl, at an elevation of about 1,400 feet. The southern portion, comprising a still lower level, extends from the Baramahl to the river Cauvery, which bounds the district on the south-west. The town of Salem (the principal town of the district) is situated in the last mentioned portion, and is about 900 feet above the sea. The district contains several mountainous ranges. On the western side of the Baramahl, are the high hills dividing that portion of the district from the table land adjacent to Mysore. On the eastern side are the Javady Hills, the Culroyen Hills, and the Colleymalay Hills. The Shervaroy Hills, which form an excellent sanitarium for Europeans, belong to a mountainous ridge which divides the southern part of the district from the northern, and are situated five miles north of Salem. The height of the Shervaroy Hills is about 4,500 feet. The district contains considerable tracts of jungle, lying chiefly along the sides of the hills. On the whole, the climate, which offers much variety, is not unhealthy; nor is it noted, excepting in the months of March and April, for excessive heats. The town of Salem is considered less favourable to health than any other town in the district. Fever and cholera are the prevailing complaints in this town. The district is under the influence of both monsoons. Some rain usually falls in April, and each succeeding month to the end of July; and, again, in October, at the setting in of the monsoon from the north-east, to the end of December.

Q. 8. The means of communicating from one part of your collectorate to another, and from your collectorate to those adjoining?

A. 8. The chief line of communication through the Salem district, is the Great Trunk Road, which, commencing from Madras, and passing through the towns of Arcot, Vellore, and Vaniembadi (a town on the northern confines of the Salem district), is continued through the districts of Coimbatore and Malabar, till it reaches the opposite coast. Very good roads connect the Salem district with all the adjoining districts; that is to say, with North Arcot and Coimbatore on the north and south, South Arcot on the east, Trichinopoly on the south-east, and Mysore on the north-west. The table land adjacent to Mysore is connected with the Baramahl by two passes of easy ascent, the one running by Royacotta towards Salem, and the other by Kistnageri to Vaniembadi. The Baramahl division is similarly connected with the southern plains by two passes, the one named the Topoor pass, on the western side of the Shervaroy hills, and the other the Munjavadi Pass, on the eastern side of the same hills. The total extent of made roads within the collectorate is about 1,000 miles. These roads secure easy communication between all the principal parts of the district.

Q. 9. The state of the road in your district generally, and main roads in particular?

A. 9. All the lines of communication referred to in the preceding answer, are suitable for carriage traffic, and are in a tolerable state of repair. About 800 miles of these roads are planted with avenues.

Q. 10. Other means of communication, by sea—by railroad—by canal?

A. 10. The only other means of communication is the south-western line of railway, which is now open as far as Salem. This railway, which runs nearly parallel with the principal trunk road from north to south, will, when finished, measure from one extremity to the other 120 miles within the district.

Q. 11. The position of the district treasury; amount of money in it on an average; maximum amount at any time of year?

A. 11. The district treasury is in a separate building attached to the collector's cutchery. The



The treasury building contains three rooms, with a verandah in front, and is in no respect different from an ordinary tiled bungalow. The enclosure containing the two buildings is bounded by a wall seven feet high, and is two acres in extent. The amount of money in the district treasury on an average is five and a half lacs; and the maximum amount at any time of the year, about double that sum. Appendix, No. 19

Q. 12. The position of any gaol or gaols in your collectorate. Number of prisoners in each on an average; maximum number?

A. 12. The gaol belonging to the collectorate is a new building, recently erected, about 2½ miles from the town of Salem, in lieu of the old gaol, which was situated in the heart of the town, and was found, by long experience, to be very unfavourable to the health of the persons confined in it. The average number of prisoners in confinement on criminal charges in 1860, was 235. The maximum number during the same period was 277.

(signed) *H. A. Brett,*  
Collector.

From the Collector of Coimbatore, Ootacamund, 9 April 1861, No. 14, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

With reference to your circular of the 18th ultimo, No. 396, I have the honour to annex full information on the several points specified in your memorandum.

MEMORANDUM.

1. Population of the Coimbatore collectorate according to last census, 11,96,540.
  2. The character of the population generally is agricultural, quiet, and inoffensive, mostly Hindoo, few Mussulmen; none turbulent or disaffected.
  3. The principal towns are Coimbatore, Caroor, Colligaul, Oodoomalpetta, Darapooram, Ootacamund, and Bhawany:
  4. The population in each town is given below.
- |                  |        |                  |       |
|------------------|--------|------------------|-------|
| Coimbatore - - - | 22,875 | Darapooram - - - | 2,400 |
| Caroor - - -     | 6,000  | Bhawany - - -    | 3,000 |
| Colligaul - - -  | 6,000  | Ootacamund - - - | 6,000 |
| Oodoomalpettah - | 3,112  |                  |       |

5. Not easily excited (see No. 2).
6. Few arms\* among the people; chiefly a few old muskets, used to frighten or destroy wild animals away from their crops. \* Of nearly all of which I have a register.
7. The general physical character of the district is flat and open in all directions; skirted on the north by the Neilgherry mountains, and on the south by the Anamalli hills; jungly and feverish near the base of these hills; healthy in the open parts, four-fifths of the Province.
8. Means of communication numerous and sufficient, both internally and with adjoining districts.
9. Roads want repair, especially the main lines.
10. The rail runs from east to west through the entire district, about 80 miles in length.
11. The district treasury is in a secure and open position, near the collector's office and the main station guard of the new police; average sum usually in it, Rs. 4,31,866; maximum, Rs. 8,47,024.
12. The gaol at Coimbatore is also well placed, secure, and open; number of prisoners in it on an average is - - - - - 270  
Maximum - - - - - 325

The gaol at Ootacamund is also secure; the number of prisoners in it on an average is - - - - - 135  
Maximum - - - - - 148

A large building is being constructed for the gaol-house at Ootacamund, under the superintendence of the inspector of prisons.

Coimbatore, Collector's Office,  
9 April 1861.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas,*  
Collector.

From the Officiating Collector of Trichinopoly, 11 April 1861, No. 3, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward the information called for in your Circular, No. 396, dated 18th March.

2. By the last census taken in Fusli 1266, the population of the district of Trichinopoly amounted to 8,09,580, viz., Hindus 7,42,569; Christians, 36,255; and Mahomedans, 30,756. Of the whole number, about 5,07,935 were employed in cultivation.

3. The population of this district is chiefly agricultural; the remaining inhabitants are weavers, artisans, &c. The Kullah caste people number about 3,000 or 4,000, and are professional thieves, though ostensibly they are employed in cultivation.

4. The principal towns are, Trichinopoly, Seringham, Wudiarpaliam, Arialur, Lalgudi, and Torriur.

5. The town of Trichinopoly with its suburbs contains 50,431 inhabitants, of whom 32,869 are Hindus. There are about 12,878 Mahomedans, and 4,684 Christians. These numbers do not include the troops in garrison and the camp followers.

In Seringham there is a population of about 10,687, most of whom are Brahmins. The population of Wudiarpaliam is about 5,000, Arialur 5,000, Torriur 3,000, and Lalgudi 2,000.

6. In Trichinopoly disputes and disturbances about religious matters occasionally take place between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The latter, being a numerous and somewhat disaffected body, always require watching.

In Seringham there are two hostile sects, the Vadakalay and Tengalay Brahmins, between whom fights sometimes take place.

The people of the other parts of the district are generally quiet and peaceably disposed.

7. The inhabitants of this district are not in the possession of arms which would enable them effectually to oppose regular troops.

8. Trichinopoly district is bounded on the north by Salem and South Arcot, on the east by South Arcot and Tanjore, on the south by Fuducottah and Madura, and on the west by Coimbatore and Salem.

This district contains an area of about 2,798 square miles, and may be divided into three divisions.

The northern, containing the new taluks of Wudiarpaliam, Perumbalur, and part of Museri, is bounded on the north by the Vellar river, and is hilly, abounding in jungles, and unhealthy; excepting in the neighbourhood of the Vellar, dry crops are chiefly cultivated, and there is a good deal of waste land.

The central division, comprising the taluks of Trichinopoly and part of Museri and Kullitali is generally flat, and abounds in topes. It is partially irrigated by the Cauvery and Coleroon, and their tributaries, the Ayar and Ambravatty. The soil is fertile, and the climate healthy.

The southern division includes that part of the Kullitali taluk, which adjoins the Madura district. It is hilly, jungly, and feverish, thinly inhabited, and poorly cultivated with dry crops.

The principal hills in this district are the Pachamalay range, situated on the northern border of the Museri taluk. These hills are thickly wooded, and very feverish.

9. The means of communication from one part of this collectorate to another are roads. With the exception of telegraphic communication with Tanjore and Madras, roads form the only means of communication with the surrounding districts.

10. The minor roads in this district are generally in an exceedingly unsatisfactory state, and in rainy weather are almost impassable.

The main roads are, No. 8 trunk road to Madras, Salem road, Madura road, Coimbatore road *via* Kullitali, Tanjore road *via* Towagudi, Dindigul road *via* Manapara; No. 9 trunk road, between the Vellar river and Combaconum, Combaconum road *via* Triviar.

The Madras road is metalled and in tolerably fair order; but during the monsoon the mail is frequently delayed for several hours from the want of a bridge over the Vellar, that river, when in full fresh, not being fordable.

The Salem road for 18 miles out of Trichinopoly is entirely unmetalled, and the bridge across the Ayar, which was destroyed in 1858, never having been rebuilt, communication with Madras *via* Salem, is frequently cut off by freshes in the Ayar.

The Madura road for 14 miles out of Trichinopoly is metalled, and in tolerable repair; but beyond that distance, the road not being metalled, becomes nearly impassable in wet weather.

The Coimbatore road is in very bad order, and causes great annoyance and delay to travellers proceeding to the hills.

The Tanjore road is metalled and in fair repair.

The Dindigul road has never been completed, and in wet weather is almost impassable.

No. 9 Trunk road between the Vellar and Combaconum is unmetalled, but otherwise in considerable repair. Appendix, No. 19.

The Combaconum road is a mud road, and exceedingly heavy in wet weather.

11. There are as yet no other means of communication but roads in this district, except when the Cauvery is full, at which time basket-boats convey iron ore to the foundaries at Porto Novo, in South Arcot. A railway is in the course of construction between Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

12. The district treasury is situated within the military cantonment, and forms part of the building used as the collector's cutchery.

The average amount of money in the treasury is about 2,50,000 rupees, though there is occasionally as much as 5,00,000 rupees.

13. The only gaol in this collectorate is situated between the town of Trichinopoly and the military cantonment. The average number of prisoners is 380, and the maximum number about 400.

From the Officiating Collector of Cuddapah, 18 March 1861, No. 6, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

1. I have the honour to reply to your Circular, dated 18 March 1861, No. 396.

1. The population of the Cuddapah district is estimated at 10,59,102.

2. The population, generally, is of a peaceable and industrious character. They are chiefly engaged in agriculture, which is carried on with much care. As regards morality, they cannot be said to hold a high place. This is shown by many headmen of villages conniving at, and, in some instances, even perpetrating the heinous crime of gang robbery; the prevalence of this crime for so many years shows that the chief men of the villages have not exerted their influence to put it down. Measures are, however, in active operation for enforcing the responsibility of village heads, whose local influence is very great.

3 and 4. The principal towns of this collectorate are—

Cuddapah, with a population of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,563
Budwail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,456
Rajempett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,959
Mudnapully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,352
Podatur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,419
Voilpaud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,806

5. Except in matters affecting their religion or caste, the population is not an excitable one. The only remarkable case of religious excitement took place in the year 1832, when a slaughtered pig was discovered in the Juma Masjeed of Cuddapah Town, placed there by some evil disposed persons of the Mahomedan persuasion, with intent to excite their co-religionists to a riot. There was a tumultuous concourse of Mahomedans in the principal street for some hours, and the then joint magistrate, Mr. C. E. Macdonald, going among them with a view to persuade them to disperse, was murdered. The next disturbance, which was quite of a local character, and got up by a Poligar, took place in 1846-47. During the late mutinies, I have been informed that the demeanor of some of the Mohomedans in Cuddapah was somewhat insubordinate, though no breach of the peace took place. Half of the population of Cuddapah Town is estimated to be Mahomedan; they are poor and uneducated, but only the lowest class work for their living; the higher class spend their time in listless idleness or dissipation.

6. The population is not in possession of arms by which it would be able to oppose effective resistance to troops. A well armed and faithful police, under European guidance, could put down any disturbance that is ever likely to arise.

7. The physical character of the country varies in different parts. The north and west (Dhoor and Jamalnadugu) is a plain of black alluvium. The north-east and south-east (Budwail, Sidhout and Chitwail) are valleys bounded by hills. The south (Royachoti, Kalkadda Mudnapully) is table land, with hills interspersed and gravelly soil. The south-west (Kadri and part of Pulivendla) is hilly. The centre, Cuddapah, is low, level and sandy to the west. The whole of the district, but more especially some parts, the Rajempett and Chitwail valleys, the Kasbah of Kadri, and the station of Cuddapah itself, is feverish. The mortality from this cause among the natives of the first and last places is serious. Europeans do not escape, but their superior physical stamina enables them to resist the deadly effects and consequences of the disease.

8. The means of communication are, in the district, by the Taluq post on an inferior class of roads or tracks, to the several kasbahs, which have been here and there improved, but not to a full extent, from the want of funds. The nearest telegraph station is Nellore.

9. There is a regular post to Bellary and Kurnool and Madras—a made, but unbridged road leads from Cuddapah to the North Arcot frontier, towards Chittoor.

9. The Bellary direct, Madras and Kurnool roads never having been regularly constructed throughout, can hardly be called made roads; and in wet weather, owing to the nature of the soil and unbridged rivers crossing them, are traversed with delay and difficulty.

10. There are no other means of communication than the existing roads at present available. The railway will not probably reach Cuddapah for two years hence; but when finished, a complete and rapid communication will have been established with the Presidency.

11. The position of the district treasury is in what used to be the Fort. It stands close to the gaol. The average amount of money in the treasury in 1860 was 3½ lacs, the maximum 5½ lacs.

12. The gaol, as before stated, is within the limits of the old Fort. The average and maximum numbers for the last ten years were 382½ and 452 respectively.

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From the Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated 26 March 1861, No. 10, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I HAVE the honour to furnish the information called for in your Circular, No. 396, of the 18th instant, concerning the district under my charge.

2. The population at the last census amounted to 6,55,670. Such portion of it as belongs to Kurnool Proper is of the most tractable disposition, as simple and honest as any agricultural community in the country, and completely amenable to authority. The inhabitants of the Taluqs, lately transferred from Bellary and Cuddapah, are by no means so trustworthy, and the Cuddapah people especially are singularly litigious about their civil disputes, while in criminal matters they combine in such a way as generally to baffle the authorities, and prevent the detection of crime. I do not, however, consider their character in any way dangerous to the Government, to which they feel no hostility.

3. The principal towns in the collectorate are Kurnool, Cumbum and Nundial, with populations respectively of 26,966, 13,137, and 7,416.

4. Cumbum and Nundial are merely large agricultural villages; but Kurnool is a town with a chiefly Mussulman population, which might perhaps, if its religious prejudices were roused, be excited to a dangerous degree.

5. The Mussulmen of Kurnool are, however, notoriously of a most inoffensive disposition, and unless their religious bigotry were touched would, I think, be always most amenable to authority. All, except the poorer orders, possess arms of some description, but they do not wear them, except when they apply for a license to carry them on a journey, and they could certainly not oppose an effective resistance to troops of the very poorest description. Unless roused to religious frenzy, which, without mismanagement, need never be the case, I am of opinion that the organized police would suffice for the security of the town.

6. The physical character of the district is not favourable for military operations. The south-west portion is hilly, and the two eastern Taluqs of Cumbum and Markapoor are separated from the rest of the collectorate by the range of the Nulla Mallas, which are at present only passable for wheeled carts at the Nandikanama Pass. Efforts have been made recently to open out the Manteral Kanama, at the northern end of the range; but the works had to be abandoned on account of sickness amongst the coolies before they were completed, and this pass is not yet open for carts. It has, however, been much improved, and would now be available for troops to be sent across to Cumbum from Kurnool on an emergency.

7. The hills are generally covered with low jungle, and bamboo jungle extends for some five miles along the western foot of the Nulla Mallas, in the centre of which range are large tracts of forest land. I do not think this range of hills can ever be made useful generally for a sanitarium, for though some ten degrees cooler at the top than in the low country, there is a great deficiency of water in the hot season, and fever is very prevalent there after the rains have commenced in June.

8. The district appears to be generally healthy for Europeans, but the hilly and jungly portions are feverish, and natives more especially suffer. An attempt has been made by Captain Nelson to reclaim the jungle land near Siddapoor, abandoned years ago, on account of its feverish nature, of the ultimate success of which there are some hopeful signs, though the attempt has as yet been only productive of personal loss.

9. With

9. With regard to the means of communication, I have already stated that between the eastern Taluks and the rest of the district they are deficient across the Nulla Malla range. All the other portions of the district are easily and directly accessible from Kurnool.

10. The district is connected by a made road between Kurnool and Bellary. On an emergency, troops might be sent by transit in 24 hours, or could do the distance, 103 miles, by forced marches in three days. There are, however, two unbridged rivers on the road, which during the rainy months might often be impassable for some days.

11. Kurnool is also connected by an excellent made road with Ghooty, in the Bellary district, and hence in a direct line to Bangalore. This would be the most direct road by which to send troops from Bangalore to Secunderabad, if wanted in the Nizam's country. This road is not bridged, but is not crossed by any river within this district, and, being completely metalled, is available at all seasons.

12. The direct road from Kurnool to Madras through Cuddapah, is only metalled for a distance of 45 miles, after which, as the track passes through a black cotton country, it is barely passable for wheeled conveyances during the rainy season, or from June to October.

13. The state of the roads is good in this district where they are completed, but at present no other means of communication exist.

14. The district treasury is stationed in Kurnool, divided by the Toomboodra river from the Nizam's territory. The place has always been the head-quarters of a native regiment, as well as the local Irregular Horse, and an attack on it has never been thought of, though bands of freebooters have penetrated into other quarters of the district. The average quantity of money in the treasury is 2½ lacs, and the maximum double that amount.

15. The Toomboodra river is fordable in most parts from January till May, during which months it is necessary to keep watch on it, and be prepared for robber incursions from the Nizam's country. One gang robbery was effected from that direction last May, but there has been no like attempt in the current season.

16. There is only one gaol in the district, which is also located in the town of Kurnool. The number of prisoners is on an average 920, and the maximum number 950.

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From the Collector of Bellary, Ramandrug, 6 April 1861, No. 14, to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following information, with reference to the points specified in the memorandum which accompanied your Circular letter, No. 396, of the 18th ultimo.

1st. The population of this district amounts to 10,64,653.

2d. The character of the population may be considered to be generally good, and quiet. With the exception of a small portion, who live by the commission of crime, it is engaged in agriculture, trade, and service.

3d and 4th. The principal towns in this district, and the population concentrated in each, are as follows:—

1. Bellary	-	-	-	36,294	8. Gutti	-	-	-	4,372
2. Kampli	-	-	-	9,112	9. Uravakonda	-	-	-	4,974
3. Hospet	-	-	-	9,404	10. Pamidi	-	-	-	5,416
4. Chittavadigi	-	-	-	4,033	11. Raidrug	-	-	-	5,717
5. Hampasagar	-	-	-	3,092	12. Tadpatri	-	-	-	5,735
6. Advani	-	-	-	15,730	13. Hindupur	-	-	-	3,946
7. Nagaladina	-	-	-	2,233	14. Kallianadrug	-	-	-	2,054

5th. The population is not easily excited.

6th. No.

7th. Two-thirds of the district are plain and open, and the remaining is mountainous, and covered with jungles. The climate is generally healthy.

8th. The means of communication is by district and regular post, also by telegraph from Bellary to Bangalore, Kurnool, Dharwar, and Hyderabad.

9th. The roads in this district are generally in a good state. The main roads, which are for the most part in good order, are as follows:—

1. From Bellary to Bangalore.
2. From Bellary to Hyderabad.
3. From Bellary to Madras *via* Cuddapah.
4. From Bellary to Dharwar.
5. From Bellary to Kurnool.
6. From Palasamudram to Gutti, which forms a portion of the old road from Hyderabad to Bangalore.

The main roads which require repair are the following:—

1. From Bellary to Harihar *via* Harpanhalli.
2. From Bellary to Anantapur.
3. From Bellary to Seringapatam *via* Raidrug.

10th. There exist no other means of communication by sea, railroad, or canal.

11th. The district treasury, which is situated in the fort at Bellary, near the military main guard, is sufficiently strong. During the last year, the amount of money in it, on an average, was 5,00,000 rupees; and the maximum amount at the end of May, was from eight to twelve lacs of rupees. The Taluk treasuries in this district (except that of Hospet, where it has been proposed that a new Cutchary be constructed) are all strong. They are generally situated in the well inhabited portion of the towns.

12th. The criminal gaol attached to the session court at Bellary, which is situated close to the Bruce Petta of the town of Bellary, is also strong. The average number of prisoners in it during the last year was 432, and the maximum number 450. The Taluk gaols, which form a portion of the Taluk Cutchary buildings, are all strong. The aggregate number of prisoners in all of them during the last year was 175.

From the Collector of North Canara, Sircy, 15 April 1861, No. 24, to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

WITH reference to your Circular letter, No. 396, dated the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to furnish herewith the information called for on the several points specified in the memorandum thereto annexed.

1. Population of the district?

4,83,336.

2. Character of the population?

Mostly agricultural. There are no large towns in the district, and no manufactures are carried on.

3. Principal towns?

Sircy, Halliyal, Siddapúr, Banavasi, Yellapúr, Múndagode, in the upper Taluqs. Honore, Bhatkal, Coompta, Coondapoor, Gangawalli, Baidúr, Ankola, Sedaashigur, and Gokaru in the Coast Taluqs.

4. Population concentrated in each town?

Sircy	-	-	-	-	4,952	Coompta	-	-	-	-	3,756
Halliyal	-	-	-	-	3,324	Coondapoor	-	-	-	-	2,317
Siddapúr	-	-	-	-	2,174	Gangawalli	-	-	-	-	2,631
Banavasi	-	-	-	-	1,932	Baidúr	-	-	-	-	1,950
Yellapúr	-	-	-	-	1,731	Ankola	-	-	-	-	3,265
Múndagode	-	-	-	-	1,298	Sedashigúr	-	-	-	-	3,457
Honore	-	-	-	-	4,883	Gokaru	-	-	-	-	5,222
Bhatkal	-	-	-	-	4,612						

5. Whether easily excited?

Generally speaking, the people are industrious and timid, and little given to concern themselves with anything but their own affairs.

6. Whether in possession of arms by which it would be able to oppose effective resistance to troops?

Not in possession of such arms.

7. The

7. The physical character of the country generally, plain or mountainous; open, or covered with jungle; healthy or unhealthy?

The country is mountainous, both above and below the ghauts, and is clothed with forest, and intersected by large and deep rivers.

Generally healthy, but at times feverish.

8. The means of communicating from one part of the collectorate to another, and from this collectorate to those adjoining?

Water communication along the coast from October to May, and roads varying from bullock tracts to a first-class bridged and metalled line.

9. The state of the roads in this district generally, and main roads in particular?

The roads throughout the district are, in their several degrees, in good working order. The main lines, *via* Devamanny and Arbyle, Gairsoppa and Coooloor Ghauts, particularly the first named, which is bridged and metalled throughout, are excellent, though not all open to cart traffic.

Coooloor Ghaut is of far less use than it would otherwise be, from the imperfect state of the lines which connect it with the interior (Mysore). Gairsoppa is practicable for carts in the fine season. Devamanny line open for traffic in all seasons. Arbyle Ghaut, good cart road during fine season only; bridges not being all completed.

10. Other means of communication by sea; by railroad; by canal?

Sea from October to May. Neither railroad or canal; but there are several rivers navigable by large boats for 10 or 15 miles.

11. The position of the district treasury; amount of money in it on an average; maximum amount at any time of the year?

At present the Taluq Cutchéry, in the town of Sircy.

Rupees 4,00,000.

„ 6,00,000.

12. The position of any gaol or gaols in the collectorate; number of prisoners in each on an average; maximum number?

Two gaols in the town of Honore, on the sea coast; one old, and another in course of completion.

In the old gaol, on 5th April 1861	-	-	-	-	-	132
In the new one, on - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	33
During the present official year	-	-	-	-	-	199
The average number of prisoners during the present official year,						174

(signed) *W. Fisher,*  
Collector.

North Canara, Collector's Office, Sircy,  
15 April 1861.

MEMORANDUM.

Q. 1. The population of your collectorate?

A. 1. By the last census, taken in 1856, the population of South Canara amounted to 6,43,602 souls.

2. The character of such population?

2. They are, as a whole, a peaceable and industrious people; less intelligent, and more bigoted than the inhabitants of the Coromandel Coast. They are composed of Christians, Tulu's, Brahmins, Mahomedans, and a few Moplaha's. In the southern part of the Cassergode Talook the mass of the population is Nair and Tier.

3. The principal towns within your collectorate?

4. The population concentrated in each town?

3 and 4. Cassergode, population 2,595; Munjeshwer, 1,230; Mangalore, 22,711; Moolky, 3,441; Udippy, 6,710; Karkul, 2,903; Moodhidry, 922; Bantwal, 4,470; Putur, 1,508.

Appendix, No. 19.

5. Whether easily excited?  
5. I have not found them so.
6. Whether in possession of arms by which it would be able to oppose effective resistance to troops?  
6. No. They possess a few matchlocks and muskets, but in smaller proportion to their numbers than any other district with which I am acquainted.
7. The physical character of the country generally, plain or mountainous; open, or covered with jungle; healthy or unhealthy?  
7. The country generally is hilly, and covered with low scrub, save near the coast. Fever prevails in parts of it near the foot of the ghauts, but on the whole it is healthy.
8. The means of communicating from one part of your collectorate to another, and from your collectorate to those adjoining?  
8. Communication is open by sea from 1st November till the 1st May. Inland there are good roads, over most of which a wheeled carriage can travel during the dry season. During the monsoon, from the want of bridges on some of the lines, and the numerous ferries along the coast, communication is rather difficult.
9. The state of the roads in your district generally, and main roads in particular?  
9. Good. The road in the best repair is the trunk line from Mangalore to Mercara.
10. Other means of communication, by sea; by railroad; by canal?  
10. None.
11. The position of the district treasury; amount of money in it on an average; maximum amount at any time of year?  
11. Central at Mangalore. Amount of money in it, on an average, 3,85,000 rupees; maximum amount at any time of year, 7,75,000 rupees.
12. The position of any gaol or gaols in your collectorate; number of prisoners in each, on an average; maximum number?

12. One only, at Mangalore—

Number of prisoners on an average	-	-	-	-	244
Maximum number	-	-	-	-	254

(signed) *T. Pycroft*, Chief Secretary.  
*J. Fraser*, Collector.Collector's Cutchery, Mangalore,  
26 March 1861.

From the Collector of Malabar, Palghat, 6 April 1861, No. 34, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

I have received your Circular No. 396, Public Department, dated 18 March 1861, and beg to submit the following replies to the questions asked.

2. Malabar contains 6,262 square miles. It extends along the sea coast for 188 miles, and varies in breadth from 25 miles on the north, to 60 miles on the south, in a parallel with Ponany. It is bounded on the west by the sea, on the north by southern Canara, on the south by the native state of Cochin, on the east by Coimbatore and the Mysore and Coorg States.

Its population, according to the census taken in 1856-57, is 16,02,914.

POPULATION.  
Hindoos 11,65,154  
Manome- 4,14,126  
dane.  
Christians 23,614

The Hindoos are industrious, and devoted to agricultural pursuits. The wealthy landholders live on their estates, engaged in their management, and spend much of their leisure in feasts, fasts, and religious ceremonies. They are also given to shooting, hunting, and other manly sports.

The Christians are naturally well disposed to our rule. They are engaged in agriculture and trade.

The Mahomedans are almost all Moplabs. Their numbers are considerable, and daily increasing at, it is believed, a much greater rate than any other class. They are one of the most sober, industrious, hard-working, and energetic people to be met with in India. The pioneers in clearing the vast unhealthy jungles of Malabar, they display qualities approximating more to those of the European than of any of the other South Indian races. They are great agriculturists, and the whole trade of the country, by land and sea, is passing into their hands.

3. Principal



3. Principal Towns. The principal towns are:—

Appendix, N.

	Population.		Population.
Palghat - - - - -	7,781	Calicut - - - - -	14,916
Ponany - - - - -	10,380	Quilandi - - - - -	7,960
Tanur - - - - -	4,652	Badagherri - - - - -	5,018
Tiroovengadi - - - - -	5,841	Tellicherry - - - - -	7,909
Betutpudiangadi - - - - -	4,856	Cannanore - - - - -	15,602
Kumdoti - - - - -	5,756		

With the exception of Palghat, on the borders of the Coimbatore Tamil country, and Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cannanore, on the coast, all the other towns may be looked on as Moplah towns, as so few Hindoos or other natives live in them.

4. Calicut is the chief station in the Province. In it are situated the Treasury, the Civil and Session and Sub-Judges' Courts, two Moonsiffs', and one Moofly's ditto, and the collector's office.

At Tellicherry there are the Civil and Session Judge's, the principal Sudder Ameen's and Moofly's Courts, and the Head Assistant Collector's Office.

Cannanore is the chief military station within the limits of the Madras Presidency on the west coast of India.

5. The habits and customs of the people of Malabar differ from those of any other part of India. Property descends through the female line. The Nairs, who form a large proportion of the population, live on their estates in detached houses situated in gardens, the exterior limits of which are about 60 feet distant from the house. This habit arises in a great measure from the fear of pollution caused by contact with persons of inferior caste. The consequences of this is, that there are few towns in the province, except on the sea board, or great inland thoroughfares, along which the trade of the country flows. The Moplahs, who are the chief merchants, and free from the prejudices of caste, congregate at these places, and form the only towns almost which exist.

6. The Hindoo inhabitants feel that they owe much of their present comfort and peace to the British Government, which some 70 years ago freed them from the thralldom of Tippoo. They confide in the justice and good intentions of our Government, and would not be easily excited to place themselves in antagonism with it. The Moplahs are, I think, one of the most excitable and dangerous classes which any Government can have to deal with. Nothing but fear will keep them in their proper places. They must feel that they are not only governed, but ruled, and that any breach of the law will be followed by certain punishment. Without the Acts passed for them specially, no man's life in Malabar would be safe; for the ordinary laws of the country are not sufficient to overtake those criminals who secretly employ their co-religionists, worked up to a state of fanaticism, to accomplish the death of any one against whom they have some cause of enmity, slight in itself perhaps, but increased by the fact that he happens to be an infidel.

7. It may almost be said that every one in Malabar can shoot. Its inhabitants are decidedly a sporting race. They love the amusement. Nairs, Teirs, and Moplahs all go out together on a sporting occasion, and much good feeling is, thereby kept up between the races. The result of all this, however, is that many thousands of the people cannot only use fire-arms, but use them well, and if the occasion were to arise, they would oppose a most effective resistance to troops. The retention of arms by a large body of the people is actually necessary to enable them to protect their crops from the ravages of wild animals of every kind, which abound in the jungles; otherwise thousands of acres of crops would be demolished, and the land be thrown up to revert to its former waste state.

8. The physical character of the country from north to south, and from east to west, is mountainous and hilly. Very much of it is covered with jungle, and the rest, although open, presents great difficulties to the passage of troops, in the shape of ravines, rivers, and nullahs. From the middle of March to the middle of June, the large jungles are unhealthy, but the rest of the province is healthy, except when cholera and small-pox make their appearance, which they now seem to do every hot season.

9. From the borders of south Canara, there is water communication to Cannanore. From Cannanore to Coorg, Trunk-road No. 4 runs. It is a first-class road, and so long as its bridges are protected, any number of military may go or come along it.

From Cannanore to the south to Calicut, a distance of 54 miles, there is a good road with six large bridges, three of which are across broad back-waters, and from Calicut to Manasar, a distance of about 62 miles, there is a first-class road,\* passing through the most disturbed parts of Malabar. By the end of May, ere the rains set in, there will remain but two bridges in this whole distance to be completed; so that the country, in a military point of

\* Mandur Ro

Appendix, No. 19. view, can be easily held. From east to west, from the borders of Coimbatore at Walliar, Trunk-road No. 5 is continued until it reaches Ponany, a distance of about 70 miles.

Between this road and the Calicut and Manaar road above adverted to, several minor roads run and connect them.

From the coast there is access to four ghats, which lead to Wynaad, by two roads and two rivers.

10. Five rivers running from various parts of the western ghats to the coast, afford inland navigation of a more or less perfect kind, and are much used during the rainy season for the conveyance of goods to the coast.

11. Trunk-road No. 4 and the coast road from Cannanore to Calicut are in good order. Trunk-road No. 5, though generally in fair order, requires considerable repair. The maintenance allowance of 100 rupees per mile, is hardly sufficient, considering the great bandy traffic which goes along it, to keep it in an efficient state. The coast-road between Calicut, or more especially between Beypoor and the point at which it joins Trunk-road No. 5, near Tirtalla, is a good deal out of repair in parts, but is being put in order. Many minor roads are passable in dry weather, but not so in the rainy season.

The roads through Wynaad to the Mysore country are not in a satisfactory state, but the engineer is now engaged in laying out a new line of road from the top of the Tambercherri Pass, *viâ* Teriot and Manantoddi, to the Mysore limits, which it is expected will, in the course of a year or two, be a first-class road.

12. Except in the height of the monsoon, the whole of the west coast of the province is accessible by sea.

The south-west railroad, which it is expected will be opened about July 1st, runs from Walliar, on the Coimbatore limits, to Beypoor, six and a half miles south of Calicut, so that any number of troops can be brought in to the country at a few hours' notice, and dropped along the line at any points from which they could operate to the best advantage.

From Badagherri on the north to Calicut, a distance of 29 miles, there is inland water communication. The same exists between Calicut and Beypoor, and during the rains, there is imperfect canal and backwater communication between Pooraparamby, 12 miles south of Beypoor and British Cochin, about 93 miles south of the same station.

13. The district treasury is situated at Calicut, in a portion of the building forming the collector's office. Its walls have lately been loop-holed, and rendered somewhat defensive. During the past season, the average monthly sum in it was 3,67,211 rupees, and the maximum amount at any time 6,56,000 rupees. Once the railway is completed, there will be no necessity for retaining such a large sum in hand. In fact, it will be well to get rid of all sums beyond what are actually required to meet the immediate wants of the district, by allowing merchants to take up the spare money by bills issued from the Madras Government Treasury for money paid into it. There would then be little temptation to make any hostile attempt on the treasury.

14. There are four Gaols in Malabar at the following stations, namely, Calicut, Telli-cherry, Cannanore, and Cochin.

	Average Number of Prisoners.	Maximum Number of Prisoners.
Calicut Gaol - - -	325	366
Tellicherry, ditto - - -	101	130
Cannanore, ditto - - -	78	80
Cochin, ditto - - -	25	54

The Calicut gaol is a strong building, easily defended, and as there is a detachment of Europeans located there, their aid could be at once secured in case of an emergency.

The Tellicherry gaol is within the old fort at that station, and is pretty secure.

The Cannanore gaol lies within the fort; the number of prisoners in it is limited, and a European guard is always at hand to render assistance to the civil power if required.

The Cochin gaol is situated in British Cochin, 99 miles to the south of Calicut. Convicts are sent in it chiefly, I believe, from Calicut.

Cochin is in area about three square miles; so that its criminal population is limited, and the convicts now in the gaol there, are retained chiefly for the sake of their services, which are used in keeping the town clean. Any trouble given by them would be little felt in Malabar Proper, and the police of the station are deemed sufficient to restrain them in case of any attempted outbreak.

P.S.—I enclose a rough sketch of the district.

MEMORANDUM on the State of Travancore and Cochin, with reference to the questions Appendix, No. 19. circulated by His Excellency the Governor in Council, 18 March 1861.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Travancore - | 12,62,647 |
| Cochin -     | 3,31,693  |
|              | 15,94,340 |
1. THE States of Travancore and Cochin contain a population estimated at 15,94,340 mls ; but, I believe, the estimate to be under the actual amount.
  2. The population is of a very mixed character, possessing little power of combination. The Nairs, or Shoodras, in Travancore estimated at 3,84,000, the Christians at 1,90,000, and the Shanars and Illovers at 2,50,000, are the most numerous classes. The Mussulmans number only 61,000.  
The Nairs have lost much of their former warlike character, and though still asserting considerable superiority, the other classes, especially the Shanars, are ready at any moment to disavow their alleged subjection to them.  
I cannot state exactly how far the population generally is supplied with arms, but I have been struck by the absence of that love for the chase which generally prevails among a people as long as any martial spirit is retained. In this respect there appears to be a great difference between the people of Travancore and those of Coorg and South Canara.
  - 3 & 4. The principal towns are Nagercoil, including Cotauro, Trevandrum, Allepey, and Trichoor. In none is the population large.
  5. In the south, in and about Nagercoil, there is a certain degree of excitability, which lately displayed itself on the subject of the dress of the Shanar women, and some caution will be necessary till this subject is quite settled ; but, generally speaking, the population is not of an excitable character.
  6. Arms\* are never publicly carried, and I do not think that they are generally possessed.
  7. The country is naturally extremely strong. Enclosed by a wall of abrupt mountains and intersected by numerous streams, with the northern and southern lines in good repair, it might be held by a warlike and determined population against a large military force acting from the land side. But to a force having the command of the sea with the aid of steam, the country could offer, I should think, no effective resistance even in the southwest monsoon. The population of the towns must either submit, or be driven to the jungles. These at the base of the ghâts are extremely unhealthy.
  8. The States of Travancore and Cochin possess unusual advantages of internal communication. From the Trichoor lake to Trevandrum there is water communication, interrupted only by one height of 130 feet, with a base of four miles ; this line of water communication is connected at the northern end, by an excellent road, with Shoranoor on the Madras railway. A bridge over the Ponany river at that spot is in progress. At the southern end a well bridged road (one river alone at Coolootory remaining to be bridged) connects Trevandrum with Palamcottah by the Arambooly gate. This road has been allowed to fall into a very bad state, but is now undergoing a thorough repair.  
Exactly in the centre of this line of communication, stands the commercial town of Allepey, on the sea coast, and opposite to Allepey on the east side of the backwater is the town of Cotium. From Cotium a cart road, intended to cross the mountains to Madura, has been commenced and is opened for cart traffic for 14 miles ; there is every reason to hope that within a year a good pass over the mountains will exist, and that within two years it will be a good cart road. As a military road, this may be of much importance.
  9. In the Cochin State there is an excellent circuit of roads near Trichoor. In Travancore, with the exception of the roads abovementioned, none at present are in a state of repair, but the water communication is extensive in many directions.  
The Victoria Canal, now under construction, is intended to carry on the trunk line above referred to, from Trevandrum towards the south, and will, I hope, soon add 28 miles of water carriage.
  10. The sea ports generally are open for nearly eight months in the year, and the port of Allepey throughout the whole year, in consequence of the protection afforded by the mud banks.  
A small town railway at Allepey, about three quarters of a mile in length, is the only railway as yet existing. The bridge above referred to as being under construction at Shoranoor is a railway bridge, and it is to be hoped that a branch railway from the Madras line will be carried on to Trichoor.
  11. The Residency treasury is at Quilon under a guard of Native Infantry from the British regiment stationed there. The amount of cash seldom exceeds 2,23,000 rupees.
  12. There are several jails, but all belonging to the Native States, and either now are or should be placed under guards from the Sircar troops.

It

\* I have been informed, since this was written, that the people are forbidden to possess arms.

European Officers	-	5
Native ditto	-	40
Non-Commissioned	-	148
Rank and File	-	1,600
Artillery	-	30
Bandsmen	-	22
		<hr/>
		1,745

It may here be desirable to add that the State of Travancore pays a subsidy of eight lacs of rupees to the British Government, besides maintaining a brigade of Nair troops, officered by English officers, of the strength noted in the margin.

The State of Cochin pays a subsidy of two lacs, and maintains a few Nair sepoy for local purposes.

In the early part of the present century a very large force was maintained in these States. Quilon was one of our largest military stations, and so late as 1831, a European regiment, three regiments of Native Infantry, and a corresponding force of Artillery were stationed there. The military expenses considerably exceeded the subsidy, and money was drawn from Madras into Travancore.

At present the British force is limited to a single regiment, having its head quarters at Quilon, and furnishing a detachment of two companies to Trichoor, and the Resident's escort; and a large portion of the subsidies is drawn from these States to Madras.

There is, to the best of my belief, on the part of the reigning families of Travancore and Cochin, a strong hereditary spirit of attachment to the British Government; and on the part of the people a strong attachment to their native princes. The feeling in fact of the people towards their sovereigns, partakes much of the religious element; they are, to a certain degree, their priests as well as their kings.

I do not at present see any circumstances liable to disturb the peace of the country. At the same time I think that the Native Governments require the support of a certain number of British troops, and I think that the force should remain much as at present. I would beg strongly to deprecate the withdrawal of the regiment and detachment from Quilon and Trichoor.

(signed) *F. N. Malthy,*  
Resident.

6 June 1861.

To the District Engineers of the several districts, dated Fort St. George,  
18th March 1861, No. 397.

I AM desired by his Excellency the Governor in Council, to request that you will, as early as possible, furnish a general report on the physical character and features of your district.

2. The report should be sent in direct to Government. It should include:

- 1st. The means of internal communication within the district, and means of communication with the adjacent districts.
- 2d. The position of the towns in the district.
- 3d. The construction of the buildings in the district; whether easily destroyed by artillery?
- 4th. Smallest calibre of gun that would act with effect against the buildings.
- 5th. Whether any old forts exist in the district in such a state as to admit of being easily rendered defensible?
- 6th. Depôts of arms and stores, where placed?
- 7th. Whether in situations which might be easily defended?
- 8th. Whether required in the district?

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*  
Chief Secretary.

From the District Engineer, Ganjam, Russelcondah, 4th April 1861, No. 161, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George:

1 In reply to your Circular, No. 397, dated 18 March 1861, I have the honour to report as follows, regarding the Ganjam district.

2. It is bounded on the south and south-east by the Vizagapatam district, to the east by the Nagpore territory, to the north and north-east by the Cuttack district, under Government of Bengal. A chain of Ghâts from 500 to 2,000 feet above the sea, and belts of thick jungle, divide it from the high open lands of Nagpore. The open country of Ganjam, between the hills and jungle and the sea, varies from about 60 miles in breadth, and is about 150 miles in length. It is richly cultivated with rice, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane. It is watered by the Nangoolia, Vumshadara, Mahendra, Itkapore, and Koshkoolia rivers. These rivers are not favourable for navigation, as their fall is too great, and they are nearly or quite dry for half the year. Many channels, however, are led off from them, invaluable for irrigation.

Physical character  
and features of  
Ganjam district.

3. I enclose

3. I enclose a sketch map which will, I hope, clearly show the lines of internal communication within the district, and those connecting it with adjacent districts. Different colours distinguish "roads made," "roads in progress," and "certain roads proposed."

Means of communication within district and with adjacent districts.

4. The roads made connect Palcondah, Chicacole, Kimedý, and Goomsur with the sea ports of Calingapatam, Poondy, Munsoorcottah, and Ganjam, and with the salt pans of Omeravilly (near Calingapatam) Nowpaad, Munsoorcottah, and Ganjam. They are metalled and bridged throughout, except at the wide Vumshadara or Calingapatam river. Their advantages cannot be overrated. The traffic in rice, oil-seeds, sugar, &c., from the interior to the port is very great, and the salt sales are enormously remunerative to the State. The export duties in 1859-60, levied at the rate of four annas a bag, amounted to 85,718 rupees, and represent prices paid in the district for exported rice and seeds of above 13½ lacs rupees. The amount in 1860-61 will, I believe, be larger. The salt sales in 1859-60 amounted to about seven lacs rupees. When the pans are made more accessible by extended or additional communications, the sales will certainly be much increased. The tracts of Kimedý and Goomsur, which a few years ago were the scene of disturbances most difficult to repress, from the feverish nature of the climate, and the difficulty of access, are now peaceful and prosperous, with some good roads taking their products to the coast; others should be added.

Made roads.

Export duties.

Salt sales.

Effect of the roads in disturbed districts.

5. The northern Trunk road from Madras to Calcutta runs through this district for 140 miles, and connects the Ganjam district with Vizagapatam on the south, and Bengal on the north. It is in fair order for 30 miles from Chicacole to Teckelly, and 60 miles from Dunda river, near Itkapore, to the Bengal frontier, but is unmade and in a wretched state for the intervening portion of 50 miles. Estimates have been sanctioned for its complete construction, and it is hoped that in another year or two this important line will be, throughout, in that state of efficiency which it demands. It should connect the military stations and large trading towns of Chicacole and Berhampore, and should facilitate traffic from the interior to the ports and salt pans. Where it has been made, the traffic in parts is very great. Between Bengal frontier and Ganjam it has often exceeded 1,000 carts a day, and has amounted to above 2,000.

Northern Trunk Road partly made.

6. It will be seen on the map that there is a made road 63 miles in length, from port of Munsoorcottah, *viâ* Berhampore, Aska (where there is a large sugar factory) and Russelcondah to Mojogodo. The Government of India and the Madras Government have provided for its eventual completion through the Ghâts and Khond country to Sonopore on the Mahanuddy river. By this road the fertile districts of Sumbhulpore and Nagpore will be connected with the ports and salt pans of the Ganjam district, and the effect on the export of grains, cotton, &c., and on sales of salt will, I feel sure, be most beneficial. Estimates have been made for 30 miles, from Mojogodo to Sankarakol, on the Madras frontier, and will be made, next cold season, for 50 miles through Bengal territory to Sonopore.

Road from port of Munsoorcottah to Sonopore in Bengal, partly made.

7. It will also be seen on the map that a road is in progress from Buttely, the frontier town of Kimedý zemindary, under the Ganjam collectorate, to the salt pans of Nowpada and Omeravilly, and port of Calingapatam. At Buttely, the Jeypore estate under the collectorate of Vizagapatam, commences, and it is said that the road ought to be extended through the Goonipooram talook of that estate to Kulahundy and Nagpore.

Road from port of Calingapatam, &c., to Buttely, partly made and should be extended.

8. I have shown in the map the position of the towns.

9. The buildings in the district, such as barracks of native troops, cutcherries, custom houses, and other Government buildings, are built of brick in chunam, and generally with couple-roofs of flat and pan tiles. The thickness of the walls is usually 1½ foot. They could, of course, be easily destroyed by six-pounders. The native buildings are generally of mud, with thatched roofs. The godowns of the European and native merchants and the Aska sugar factory are substantial brick buildings of ordinary strength.

Construction of buildings.

10. The old fort at Ganjam could be easily rendered defensible, as it is a permanent bastioned work, with quarters for a regiment of European Infantry. It has not been occupied for some years, Ganjam having been abandoned as a civil and military station since 1816, owing to the ravages of epidemic fever. It is still, often, very unhealthy. The accommodation in the old fort is such as could never now be assigned to European soldiers, as the heat and want of space and ventilation would be fatal to them. The remains of old native forts exist here and there throughout the district, but they are of no strength, consisting of mud walls and small ditches. Positions in the Ghâts and bamboo jungles, consisting of stone walls, &c., have given annoyance to our troops in the Kimedý and Goomsur disturbances.

Forts.

11. There are no dépôts of arms and stores in the district, nor do I think any are required. As before mentioned, the construction of roads in the district has not only made it peaceful by the influence of trade and civilisation, but has also opened it to troops, who could at any time be landed at Calingapatam, Poondy, Munsoorcottah, or Ganjam.

Dépôts.

From Acting District Engineer, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Nursapatam, 12th April 1861, No. 1491.

As called for in your Circular, under date the 18th ultimo, No. 397, I have the honour to submit the following general report on the physical character and features of the Vizagapatam district.

2. Including the Jeypoor zemindary, Vizagapatam extends from lat. 17° 14' to 19° 35' north, and from long. 81° 33' to 84° 00' east. It is in shape an irregular quadri-lateral, stretching north-east and south-west. It is divided into two nearly equal portions by the Eastern Ghauts, which here stretch in the above direction. Of these two portions, that which lies to the north-west of the Ghauts forms the extensive zemindary of Jeypoor, while that which lies to the south-east of the Ghauts, between them and the sea, is Vizagapatam Proper. The extent of the former is about 8,000 square miles, and of the latter about 6,500 square miles.

3. Vizagapatam Proper is, for the most part, a flat strip of low country, but intersected by numerous bold and high spurs which run out from the line of Ghauts, generally at right angles to them, towards the sea. The Ghauts vary in height from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and many of these spurs are above 2,000 feet. In general, they are steep, barren rocks; but the valleys which lie between them are extensive, rich, and highly cultivated. The coast is generally bold, some of these spurs running right into the sea. There is, however, no good harbour in the district, the whole coast being an open roadstead. The two best sheltered points are Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, but even here, at times, it is impossible for ships to lie close in shore, and landing is often difficult. At each place a comparatively small expenditure would improve the port much, but as yet nothing has been done.

4. The greater portion of Vizagapatam Proper consists of large estates, or zemindaries as they are called, which among them pay an annual revenue of about 10 lacs of rupees to Government. Of these the two principal are Vizianagram and Bobbili, the sum paid by the Rajah of Vizianagram alone being six lacs yearly.

5. The zemindary of Jeypoor consists of an extensive plateau of high land, sloping from the Ghauts westward. The elevation of this plateau is from 2,000 to 3,500 feet above the sea. The drainage is not direct to the east coast, but either northward into the Mahanuddy, or southward into the Godavery, it has been but little explored, and is consequently very slightly known to Europeans. That it promises a fine field for English energy and capital, cannot be doubted. The climate is pleasant and healthy; the soil fertile and well watered; and from being under-populated, a great part is an uncultivated waste.

6. The rivers which flow into the sea in this district are not of much importance. From the fact, already mentioned, of the Ghauts forming the water-shed, their length is necessarily very limited. Only one, the Mangoloo, which flows into the sea near Chicacole, is above 100 miles in length. The Saradah, which joins the sea near Watadah, is about 80 miles in length; and the Punderoo, which flows by Toonee and Pentacottah, has a course of about the same length.

7. I now proceed to notice the points mentioned in your circular. The principal road in the district is one that runs through its entire length, from Chicacole to Toonee, lying nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 5 to 10 miles. This joins Vizagapatam with Ganjam on the north, and with Rajahmundry on the south; its length is about 115 miles. Its present condition is by no means uniform, as some parts are in very good order, while in other places it is scarcely visible. Another important road joins the town of Vizagapatam with the port of Bimlipatam. Its length is about 17 miles, and it is in fair order. The town and port of Vizagapatam are joined to the first named line by two important branch roads, the first leading northwards to Vamulawalsa, and the second westward to Ankapilly. The former is in good order, but part of the latter is still unmade, and in wet weather the line is scarcely passable. Another important line branches off from the first named road to Nursapatam and Golcondah; the distance is about 30 miles, but a great deal remains to be done before the road is completed. A very important line leads due-north from the town of Vizagapatam to Bobbili and Parvatipore, a distance of about 50 miles, but scarcely anything has been done towards improving the natural surface of the country.

8. The only towns, rightly so called, in the district are Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, and Nursapatam. The first of these is situated in lat. 17° 42' north, and long. 83° 22' east. The population is about 40,000. A regiment of native infantry, a battery of artillery, and two companies of European infantry are stationed here. A large stream, which rises about 30 miles off in a north-westerly direction, falls into the back-water, and forms a good landing place during most months. The anchorage is good and safe, except at the height of the south-western monsoon. For an Indian town, it is remarkably well built; and the streets are kept wonderfully clean and neat, owing in great measure to the exertions of the Municipal Commission. Bimlipatam is situated in lat. 17° 52' north, and long. 83° 31' east. The population is about 20,000. A great deal of produce is annually shipped here; but the port, though capable of improvement, has been allowed to remain in a wretched state. Landing is at all times a difficult, often a dangerous operation. A large stream,

stream, the Gostunny, which rises in the Ghauts about 60 miles distant, here falls into the sea; but nothing has been done to improve the bar, which is now seldom passable even for small boats. Vizianagram is the chief town of the zemindary of the same name. It is situated in lat.  $18^{\circ} 7'$  north and long.  $83^{\circ} 28'$  east. The population is about 20,000. Three regiments of native infantry are now stationed here. The town is placed in the middle of a rich plain, about 13 miles from the sea. Nursapatam is a small town in lat.  $17^{\circ} 40'$  north, and long.  $82^{\circ} 40'$  east; it contains a population of about 10,000. It is the head-quarters of the corps of Golcondah Sebundies; it is in the middle of rich cultivation, but surrounded by an amphitheatre of high hills.

9. Most of the buildings in the district are of mud; a very small proportion are of substantial masonry, while those which pretend to architectural style are still fewer in number. The district is singularly devoid of fine pagodas and mosques, or other specimens of Hindoo and Mussulman architecture. The roofs of the houses of the lower orders are generally thatched, those of the more wealthy are terraced; tiles are very sparingly used throughout the district.

10. With the exception, perhaps, of the Vizianagram Fort, alluded to in the next paragraph, there is not a building in the district which could stand against a 6-pounder gun.

11. Most of the villages in the district have, at one time or another, been provided with a mud fort. These, however, are all now in ruins. There is a fort at Vizianagram, belonging to the rajah, which might easily be made defensible. It is 800 feet square, with a large bastion at each angle. The walls, of cut stone, are 30 feet in height, and the ditch is about 30 feet in width. There is also a stone fort at Bobbili, but not capable of being made defensible. There are the remains of old Dutch forts both at Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam. At small expense, and with some additional auxiliary works, these might be made defensible against attacks from the seaward; but in both cases, they are quite commanded by high ground on the land side.

12. The only depôt of arms and military stores in the district is in the arsenal in the fort at Vizagapatam, to which allusion has just been made. It is in a position very badly chosen for defensive purposes, being commanded on all sides, and in the middle of the native town. This being the head quarters of the northern division, it is necessary that there should be a depôt of the kind here; but the position of the present arsenal is wretchedly chosen. There is a site, in every way suitable for an arsenal, within three miles of the present building.

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From the Acting District Engineer, Godavery District, 5th April 1861, No. 639, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, No. 397, in the Public Department, under date the 18th ultimo, and in reply beg to forward the accompanying memorandum on the physical character and features of this district.

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#### MEMORANDUM.

##### On the Physical Character and Features of the Godavery District.

1. With reference to "communications," which are subdivided into internal and external.

First.—*Internal*, or such as are within the district. These are of three kinds, namely, the Godavery river, the canals, and roads.

The Godavery river is perfectly navigable for six months of the year, or from June to November, and imperfectly navigable for two or three months longer, after which owing to the shoals or sand banks it is impassable to all but the very smallest and lightest boats.

*Canals*.—The whole of the lower or southern half of the district is covered with a net work of canals, and there is hardly a village which is not within easy access to a navigable canal south of a line drawn from Ellore through Dowlaiswerum to Samulcottah. The main canals are all rendered perfectly navigable for boats drawing 5 or 6 feet, by means of locks.

*Roads*.—There is only one trunk-road in the district, viz., from Toonee to Ellore *via* Rajahmundry, but a great portion of it is unmetalled and unbridged, and therefore all but impassable during the monsoon to carts. There are few miles of good unmetalled roads besides, such for instance as that from Cocanada to Coringa, from Samulcottah to Juggampett, and Rajahnuggarum on the trunk road from Samulcottah to Toonee, and a few others; but even these are hardly deserving of the name, being unbridged and generally impassable in the monsoon. The general kind of roads in the district, however, are mere foot paths, leading from village to village, and called Poontabs. In the delta talúks, where there are navigable canals, the want of roads is not so much felt, as there are passenger boats plying in numbers along all the canals, which carry at the low rate of one pie per mile per head.

2. The position of the towns in the district. The principal towns are:—

*Rajahmundry.*—The capital, which is situated on the river Godavery.

*Dowlaiswerum.*—Also on the Godavery, and at the site of the anicut. This town is on this account rising into importance. The head-quarters of the Sappers and Miners, and of the Public Works Department are located here.

*Cocunada.*—This is also fast becoming a very important town. It is situated at one end of the canal leading from Dowlaiswerum, and is particularly fortunate in its harbour, where the largest ships can ride safely. The value of the exports and imports in 1859-60, amounted to 33,15,798 rupees, and when the trade of the Upper Godavery is developed, it is impossible to say how much it will amount to.

*Nursapore.*—This town is situated near the mouth of one branch of the Godavery, and was formerly a very flourishing place; but since the cloth monopoly of the company ceased, and ships ceased to visit it on account of the bar at the mouth of the river, it is gradually sinking into insignificance. Small native vessels, however, do come into the river and take in cargoes of rice, which is now easily transported thither by the canals from all parts of the Western Delta.

*Samulcottah.*—This place is chiefly remarkable as being the head-quarters of a native regiment. There was a mud fort here, but nothing of it now remains.

*Ellore.*—This is a large town in the south-western portion of the district. It is chiefly remarkable as having once been a military post. A place of arms and few other military buildings are kept up here. There was a fort built of mud and stone here formerly, but it has crumbled down. There is a large Mahomedan population in Ellore, and it is the private residence of many of the old Sepoys (pensioners) of the Madras army and their families. Ellore is now reached from Dowlaiswerum by a canal. In a year or two more, there will be similar communication with Bezoarah.

*Pittapore.*—This is a large town about eight miles from Samulcottah. It is chiefly remarkable for its fort, which is of stone, and in pretty good state of preservation. It belongs to the rajah, now a minor, to whom a large extent of country also belongs, known as the Pittapore division.

3 and 4. The construction of the buildings in the district, whether easily destroyed by artillery?—The buildings are for the most part constructed of the frailest materials; well-to-do natives build with brick in chunam and tile their houses; but the ordinary materials are mud and thatch, and the smallest guns would demolish a whole village in a few hours.

The people of this district are moreover, with few exceptions (the Mussulman population of Ellore might be excepted perhaps), a docile agricultural race, and nothing is further from their thoughts than an organised resistance against authority; neither are they armed with any species of weapon. I believe one may go miles and not see a weapon, such as sword or matchlock, except in the possession of our own peons, or of some retainer of one or other of the native noblemen. They are a most peaceable people and remarkably honest. Robberies are of very rare occurrence.

5. The only old forts in the district in such a state as to admit of being rendered defensible, though by no means easily so, are those at Pittapore, already mentioned, which is built of stone. Peddapúr, also a stone and mud fort, belonging to the Rajah of Toonee; there are some old guns lying about here which might be burst.

*Mogultoor.*—There is an old brick fort here, adjoining which is a large town or pettah, both which might possibly give trouble if defended by desperadoes. Besides these, I know of no other in existence at the present time.

6 and 7. Depôts of arms and stores where placed?—By these I understand such as belong to the British Government.

The only places where there are any arms and military stores are Samulcottah, Rajahmundry and Dowlaiswerum, and perhaps Ellore, all military stations. They are, however, of very small extent, being such as are necessary for the troops or Sibbundies only. The magazines as usual are detached buildings, unsurrounded by any sort of wall, and are therefore liable to sudden attack by any body of men so inclined; but as the barracks of the troops are close by, there would be little trouble in defending them in case of anticipated attack.

8. Of course, as long as these stations are occupied by our troops, these magazines will be required.

(signed) *J. F. Stoddard*, Captain,  
Acting District Engineer, Godavery District.

Godavery District, Engineer's Office,  
Dowlaiswerum, 5th April 1861.



From the Chief Engineer, Chepauk, 15 May 1861, No. 547, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George. A

REFERRING to your Circular, No. 397, dated 18th March 1861, I have the honour to forward the accompanying report on the physical character and features of the Kistna district, which has been transmitted apparently by mistake to this office.

#### REPORT on the Physical Character and Features of the Kistna District.

1. THE district may be considered as formed of two tracts of country differing in character and feature; the first, the delta of the Kistna, which may be defined as the country to the eastward of the northern trunk road (passing through Inkole, Guntoor, Bezoarah and Ellore), and which possesses all the characteristics that are attributed to deltas in general, namely, an unbroken plain formed in the course of ages by the deposit of the river, and liable to inundation, both natural and artificial, while the river is in flood.

2. The delta of the Kistna is in most places badly wooded, and even in places where cultivation has not extended, there is an unusual (for India) absence of jungle or rank vegetation.

3. The second or western portion of the district, which extends to the confines of the Nizam's dominions is of an entirely different character. It is traversed by numerous ranges of hills, some of them of considerable height and of a rugged precipitous nature, and in some places there are considerable tracts of jungle, particularly in the portion called the Paulnad. The population is scanty, and, unless in favourable seasons, they have difficulty in maturing the crops, and in the dry season are liable to suffer much privation from want of good drinking water. In the delta, strange as it may seem, the same want is liable to prevail, as the water in general provided by wells is brackish and unwholesome; and in places where the water of the Kistna is not obtained, either directly or by means of canals, both man and beast suffer severely from the want of this necessary of life.

#### 1. The means of internal communication within the district and communication with the adjacent districts?

1. In the dry Táluqs, the country is passable for carts throughout the year, with occasional interruptions from swollen torrents. In the delta, carts can move in any direction without reference to roads, during the dry season, but in the rains it is almost impassable even for horses; the soil is mostly "black cotton," and when moist, partakes of something of the character of a quicksand. There are no made roads in the delta; the so-called roads from Masulipatam to Bezoarah and from Inkole to Guntoor, are unmetalled, and in many places unbridged, and in the rains are in no way preferable to the native tracks. From Guntoor to Bezoarah the road is in tolerable order and out of the limits of the delta.

2. It is supposed that the canals that have been designed and partly in progress from Bezoarah to Masulipatam, Ellore and Inkole, will, in a great measure, supersede the necessity of first-class roads in the same lines. The coast road from Ongole to Masulipatam and onwards is a mere track.

3. The other communications consist of the main road from Bezoarah to the Nizam's frontier (*en route* to Hyderabad), and which, with the exception of the first eight miles, is in excellent order.

4. Trunk road No. 7, which crosses the Kistna district on the line from Ongole to Hyderabad, is for the first thirty miles also in excellent condition.

5. The road from Guntoor to Innaconda, *en route* to Cuddapah, is heavy for twenty miles from Guntoor, but may be considered passable throughout the year.

6. Two tracks may be noticed which might be improved with great advantage to traffic, the first from Râgûpûr in the north-west corner of the Godavery district to Tirvûr and Juggiahpett, the other from Tirvûr to Ibrampatam.

#### 2. The position of the towns in the district?

1. Masulipatam on a sandy plateau, with swampy ground to the east and west, about three miles from the sea, a very incommodious town.

2. Nizampatam, formerly an important town, now in a decayed state, though likely to regain its former prosperity.

3. Guntoor and Ellore, formerly military stations, out of the limits of the delta, the most noticeable towns on the Northern Trunk Road.

4. Juggiahpett, near the Nizam's frontier, an emporium for goods passing to and from our territories to the Nizam's. The inhabitants are said to be very wealthy, though the town is not of considerable size.

3. The construction of the buildings in the district, whether easily destroyed by artillery ?
1. Generally mud or rough stone and mud, which would be easily destroyed by artillery ; some of the pagodas are massive stone buildings, which would not be easily destroyed unless by twenty-four pounders.
4. Smallest calibre of gun that would act with effect against the buildings ?
1. For the destruction of all other buildings, field pieces would be quite efficacious.
5. Whether any old forts exist in the district in such a state as to admit of being easily rendered defensible ?
1. There is an old fort at Masulipatam, a simple bastion tracing without any out-works, and in a state of great decay. The late Commander in Chief recommended its demolition.
2. There are no other forts in the delta, though in the western part of the district there are several, namely Condaneed, Condapilli, Innacondah, and Timerecottah, the two first occupying strong positions, but which in their present dilapidated state would not be easily defended.
3. The wall by which the town of Juggiahpett is surrounded is hardly worthy of notice.
6. Depôts of arms and stores, where placed ?
7. Whether in situations which might be easily defended ?
1. There are no depôts of arms, except those required for use by the troops at Masulipatam and the small detachments in the district, and several stands of arms at the tahseels.
8. Whether required in the district ?
1. No depôts of arms supposed to be necessary in this district, beyond what are required for the use of the troops intrusted with its defence.

(signed)

*J. C. Anderson*, Major,

Acting District Engineer, Kistna.

District Engineer's Office, Bezorah,  
1st May 1861.

From the Acting District Engineer, Nellur, 6 April 1861, No. 589, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I HAVE the honour in reply to your Circular, No. 397, dated 18th ultimo, to forward the following brief description of the Nellur district.

2. The district, with regard to its physical character, may be considered as divided into three belts, running parallel to the sea, and between it and the Eastern Ghauts.

3. The maritime belt consists of low sand ridges running parallel to the coast line, and in most places three in number, between which lie shallow valleys cultivated to a great extent with wet crops ; this belt averages six miles in width, and is intersected in many places with long shallow back-waters, which, together with the heavy sand, render the line of coast road very difficult for carts and guns.

4. The second belt is on the average 12 miles in breadth, and from the southern limits of the district to the old Devagudur taluq inclusive, consists of a substratum of laterite, covered on the higher portions with red earth and gravel, and in the lower with clay, black earth (alluvial deposit), in many places of a highly saline character. The laterite is not continuous ; it is broken in many places by low valleys, consisting almost entirely of black alluvial soil, and which are liable to be flooded during the rainy season. They appear to be in process of very gradual filling up by the deposit brought down by the rivers and streams, to which they form the natural outlets. The principal of these low valleys which at present constitute the main hindrance to the passage of troops and traffic during the wet weather, are the Goodoor valley, lying between 84 and 95 miles from Madras, the Gowravaram and Musunur valleys, from 135 to 140 miles, and the Chila Kalva valley, 160 and 161 miles.

5. The laterite formation hardly extends beyond the northern border of the old Devagudur taluq, and even in that taluq is scarce, and of very inferior quality.

6. This belt contains many large and valuable tanks, and wet cultivation is extensively carried on in the Kaveli, Nellur, and Gudur taluqs.

7. In the northern part of the district, dry crops predominate.

8. The third belt, extending thence to the ghauts, consists of broad undulating plains, interspersed with hills of moderate height, gradually rising as the ghauts are approached.

9. The stone found in them is chiefly quartz, trap, micaceous schist, in some places granite ; in the Udigiri and Kamgiri taluqs, a species of slaty stone is also found, with indications of metal, both iron and copper.

10. The population of this third belt is but scanty ; a very large extent of the land is waste

waste and jungle ; there are many small, and a few fine tanks, but the bulk of such cultivation as there is, is dry.

11. The principal river channels for irrigation in the district, are the Sulla Calwa, which takes off from the Surnamukhi, and which might be made a very valuable one ; it is now in bad order, and requires great improvement.

12. The southern delta of the Pennair is entirely irrigable from the channels under the anicut, when these works are completed ; about one-third of the eventual irrigation in this tract is already supplied with its water.

13. The principal old river channels from the Pennair, which take off their supply from the river by means of corumboos, and too high up to be affected by the anicut, are on the south bank, the Nellur tank channel, the Verur channel, and the Pellairoo channel.

On the north bank, the Vegur, Covoor, Penchedu, Gundaveram, Duvur, and Jungumreddy Yete channels.

14. There is a large amount of very valuable cultivation under these, and many of them are capable of still further improvement.

15. It is, however, probable that on the completion of the projected works of the Irrigation Company, it will be found advisable to contract with that Company for supply to the lands now irrigated from many of the said channels, both for the sake of rendering the supply certain, which at present in years of low freshes it is not, and even for the sake of economy.

16. The district communicates with Madras to the south, and with the Kistna district on the north, by means of Trunk-road, No. 6, practicable for carts and guns easily throughout the dry season, and even during the monsoon, a good road for the most part, except where broken by the valleys aforesaid, or crossed by the large rivers which, when in flood, often stop wheel carriages for days together.

17. Communication with Madras is also practicable by means of the Eastern Coast Canal, which is navigable for boats drawing three feet of water to Durgurazpatam, from whence to Nellur a road is in process of construction.

18. Communication by sea cannot be depended upon ; small craft can under favourable circumstances cross the Kistnapatam bar ; and vessels touch at Eskapilly and Padarti for salt ; but there is no shelter for shipping anywhere along the coast of the district.

19. The Raupur road (now yet completed) connects the district with Cuddapah ; when the bridges (now in progress) are built, it will be practicable all the year round.

20. The Dorenal road, also incomplete, forms our connexion with the northern part of the Cuddapah district and Kurnool.

21. Trunk-road, No. 7, which takes off from Trunk-road, No. 6, at Ongole, affords communication, good all the year round, with the Hyderabad country, and there is also a cross road from Ongole to Cumbun, practicable at all seasons.

22. The principal towns in the district are situated as follows :—

23. Nellur, head quarters of the district on the south bank of the Pennair river, 13 miles from the sea in a direct line ; 107 from Madras.

24. Ramapatam, station of the sub-collector, on the sea coast, 45 miles north of Nellur, and 152 from Madras.

25. The old coast road passes through it ; the new line of Trunk-road, No. 6, passes two miles to the westward, and is connected with the town by a branch road.

26. Gudur, the Cusba of the Gudur Taluq, stands on Trunk-road, No. 6, 84 miles from Madras ; the Rapur and Durgurazpatam roads join the Trunk-road at this point.

27. Rapur, the Cusba of the Rapur Taluq, is on the Rapur road, leading from Gudur to Cuddapah, 21 miles from Gudur, and six from the Eastern Ghauts.

28. Atmakur, the new Cusba of the Atmakur (formerly Revur) Taluq, is situated on the Dorenal road, three miles to the north of the Pennair river, and 29 miles from Nellur.

29. Udigiri, Cusba of the Udigiri Taluq, lies 60 miles N. W. by W. from Nellur, and 12 from the ghauts.

30. Kaveli, Cusba of the Kaveli Taluq, is on the Trunk-road, No. 6, 36 miles from Nellur.

31. Kanigiri, Cusba of the taluq of that name, is 80 miles from Nellore, 47 from Ramapatam, and 38 from Ongole, by the nearest practicable roads, which are very indifferent indeed.

32. Kandakur, Cusba of Kandakur Taluq, is 17 miles from Ramapatam, and eight miles from the Trunk-road, No. 6.

33. Ongole, Cusba of Ongole Taluq, is situated on the Trunk-road, 76 miles from Nellur, and 10 from the sea, in a direct line.

34. Of these towns, Kanigiri, Udigiri, and Rapur are situated in the third belt, but possess no strength of position.

35. Ramapatam is in the first or maritime belt, all the rest in the middle belt, easily accessible, and containing no buildings capable of resisting artillery.

36. The better sort of native houses in those of the maritime and central belts, are of brick in chunam, with tiled roofs ; in the hilly belt, usually of rubble in clay, with either thatched, tiled, or flat roofs ; I believe there are no buildings, except the forts, to be mentioned hereafter, which a nine-pounder gun could not knock to pieces.

37. There are many other towns of considerable importance in the district, for instance, in the zemindary lands.

38. Venkatagiri, 25 miles S. W. by W. from Gudur.

39. Podella, 17 miles from Konúgiri, with which it is connected by a practicable road.

40. Pellur, on the Trunk-road, No. 6, and three miles south of Ongole.

41. Darshi, 43 miles from Podella, and 21 from Addanki, there is a cross road from Addanki leading into the Ongole and Cumbum road, and Darshi lies six miles off the said cross road.
42. Pamur, 22 miles south-south-west of Konugiri, and in the Government lands.
43. Addanki, on Trunk-road, No. 7, 24 miles from Ongole, and in the direct road to Hyderabad.
44. Buddapoody, on the Manairu river, 10 miles from Ramapatam and 6 from the nearest point of the Trunk-road, No. 6, with which it is connected by a cross road.
45. Caligherry, formerly Cusba of the old Taluq of that name; it is 38 miles from Nellur and 22 from Cavili.
46. Sungum, formerly Cusba of the old Sungum Taluq situated on the north bank of the Pennair, 20 miles west of Nellur.
47. Kotah, formerly Cusba of the old Kotah Taluq; it lies on the Durgurazpatam road, 18 miles from Gudur and 9 from Durgurazpatam.
48. These are the principal towns; none of them have any peculiarities of position that might enable them to offer any opposition to troops.
49. I have been able to collect the following particulars respecting old forts.
50. Pellur Fort belongs to the Venkatagiri Zemindar, and might be made temporarily defensible if put in repair.
51. Yendalur Fort in the Ongole Taluq, in ruins, and not defensible.
52. Ongole Fort - - ditto - - ditto.
53. Udigiri Fort in the Udigiri Taluq; a hill fort. A great portion of its loop-holed parapets have been destroyed, but it might still be held for a time by a few hundred men, whom it would be a matter of some difficulty to dislodge.
54. Chintavaram. }—Kotah Taluq.  
Kadevedu. }
55. Rapur.—Rapur (or old Gundavole) Taluq.
56. The Chintavarum Fort encloses a space about 150 yards square; the ramparts are faced with dressed laterite, and flanked with semicircular bastions ascended by stone steps at the interior angles; on the rampart is a loop-holed wall six feet high. The entrance to the fort is protected by masonry traverses; the ditch is 30 feet wide and 18 deep, but opposite the gate is not excavated, leaving a roadway of approach. Escarp and counterscarp of ditch are well reveted with stone. There is a small defiladed postern and an opening from the inside, probably communicating with the country by a secret passage now choked up. The enceinte contains the remains of a granary, one condera, and two good wells.
57. The zemindar is demolishing it, and selling the stone.
58. Kadevedu Fort, a plain rampart without flanking defences, and reveted with stone on the outside only. There is no loop-holed parapet; there is a bomb-proof magazine in fair condition in the interior which is cultivated. The ditch now forms part of the Devara tank; the gateway has already been demolished, and the rest of the stone is being used up for building purposes.
59. Rapur Fort is a polygon, with flanking towers at the angles, and the space included is upwards of 20 acres of ground; the ditch is 80 feet wide and 12 deep, not reveted; the ramparts are more than 20 feet high above the surface of the country, and are surmounted by a brick loop-holed wall six feet in height; the revetment of the ramparts is of trap and granite. There are the remains of a bomb-proof magazine, a mosque, and a swami house and a small well; there are covered communications with the ditch under the ramparts.
60. The fort is entered by two gateways; the inner one in good order; the outer in ruins, as are also for the most part the flanking towers. Vegetation is fast completing the work of destruction, and the stone is being used as building material.
61. It will be observed that the only one that might be made capable of offering effectual resistance to a small force is that of Udigiri.
62. There are at present no troops in the district, and consequently no depôts of arms or military stores.
- As far as my own observation goes, I believe that such are not required in the district, and I hope never may be.

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From the District Engineer of Madras, 10 April 1861, No. 1702, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

In reply to circular No. 397 of the 18th March 1861, I have the honour to submit the following replies to the questions therein entered.

2. Of the means of internal communication within the Madras district, and also of communicating with the adjacent districts, I would name first those communicating with the adjacent district; and—

1st. The Madras Railway, which runs in a westerly direction into the North Arcot district, and of which there are about 36 miles in this district.

2d. There is the East Coast Canal, the northern portion of which as far as Royadoor is 58 miles, running from the Cooum river parallel with the coast up to Doogoorazpatam in the Nellore district, and the southern portion about 40 miles from the Adyar river to the Sadras

Sadras river, on which boats drawing from 2 to 2½ feet of water can generally ply all the year round.

3d. The Western, or No. 1 Trunk-road, which passes through the cantonment of Poonamallee, and runs in a westerly direction into the North Arcot district, and of which there are 50 miles in this district; this portion is bridged throughout.

4th. The northern, or No. 6 Trunk-road, of which there are about 31 miles in this district, and which communicates with the Nellore district. This road crosses the Cortelliar river (about a quarter of a mile broad), at a distance of 16 miles from Madras. During the freshes this river is crossed in a boat kept up by Government. An estimate for a bridge of 27 arches of 42 feet span each was submitted for sanction in 1857. It also crosses the Punnigardee Backwater, which conveys a great quantity of drainage from the west into the Pulicat Lake. The width across is about two miles, and in November 1857 a troop of horse artillery proceeding to join the Central India force took four days in crossing all the horses and guns.

5th. The southern, or No. 8 Trunk-road, which communicates with South Arcot. The distance in this district is as far as the 59th mile-stone. This road crosses the Palar river about three miles south of Chingleput. This river is about half a mile broad, with sandy bed. The foundations for a bridge were laid in 1854-55, but the work has since been stopped.

6th. Of the internal lines of communication, I would mention the road from Saint Thomas' Mount to Poonamallee, about six miles, and from thence to the railway station at Avady, about five miles; this is bridged and metalled throughout. A road of about 13 miles in length from the Marmalong Bridge passing the race stand at Guindy through the villages of Vellacherry and Pullicarney to No. 8 Trunk-road in the 17th mile. A road of about 1½ miles in length from the Mount Road opposite the Rooshan Bagh through Sydapett, crossing the Adyar river by a causeway, which, when the river is in fresh, is impassable to the Mount road. Again, near the northern entrance to Saint Thomas' Mount, and then crossing the Mount road, and, passing through the Bengali bazaar, joins the main road at the south end of Saint Thomas' Mount. A road of about 1½ miles in length from the bridge over the surplus channel of the Mylapore tank through Sydapett, and in the direction of Poonamallee, but ending at the Adyar river. A road of about 1½ miles in length from the Perambore railway station to No. 6 Trunk-road near Yerookenjairy. A road of about one mile in length from No. 1 Trunk-road in the 43d mile along the Canarycoopum tank bank to the town of Conjeveram. A road of about 9½ miles in length from Coratoor New Choultry crossing the Cooum river near the Trivellore station to Trivellore. The portion between Coratoor New Choultry and No. 1 Trunk-road near Poonamallee has been sanctioned, but was stopped in 1857. This is a portion of No. 13 Trunk-road. A road of 2½ miles in length from Chingleput through Wallajahbad and Conjeveram to Soorapeen's Choultry in the 48th mile of No. 1 Trunk-road; this road is bridged, but not metalled. A road from Wallajahbad to Eroombilliyoor on No. 8 Trunk-road about 23 miles in length. This is an old road, which has been out of repair for many years, as is also the old road from Madras to Streepermatoor, called the Old Arcot-road, and which, starting from Nungumbaukum, passes under the Chumbrumbaukum tank to Streepermatoor. An estimate was sanctioned some years ago for putting this road into repair, but it has not been carried out in consequence of the restrictive orders. The old coast road from Madras to Pondichery is almost obliterated, and only here and there traces of the old line can be seen by the trees that formed the avenue. I have not considered it necessary to mention the numerous minor bandy roads, as their number is legion, and as during the wet weather they are generally impassable. A road from No. 1 Trunk-road in the 45th mile to the railway station at Arconum, now under construction by the authorities of the North Arcot district, but which I have mentioned here as a portion, is in this district.

3. For the position of the towns in this district, I would beg to refer you to the map herewith forwarded.

4. There are some large pagodas in this district surrounded by high walls built of cut granite stone, but these I consider could be easily destroyed by artillery, and I think that a 12-pounder gun would be the smallest calibre that would act with effect.

5. The only forts in this district that could be rendered defensible for a short time are those at Chingleput and Poonamallee; the former of these is commanded by one hill about half a mile distant at the north end of the Chingleput tank bank, and by a second at a little less distance to the south and in the town of Chingleput; the stone facing the walls of the fort at Poonamallee has been lately removed, but it could be rendered temporarily defensible by deepening the ditch, and with the earth from it forming an outer slope to the present mud walls.

6. The only depôt of arms and stores is at St. Thomas' Mount, where, I am given to understand, the siege train is kept, and where the percussion cap manufactory is situated.

7. The situation is not easily defended except by a large force, as the cantonment is commanded by the hill at St. Thomas' Mount, which would require to be occupied, as well as the cantonment.

8. St. Thomas' Mount is the head-quarters of the artillery in the Madras Presidency.

From the District Engineer of South Arcot, Cuddalore, 3d May 1861, No. 9, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Report on the South Arcot district called for in your circular of the 18th March 1861, No. 397.

REPORT on the SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT, called for in Chief Secretary's Letter, No. 397, dated 18th March 1861.

1. Means of internal communication within the district, and means of communication with adjacent districts?

1. The principal roads in the district are the following :—

*Madras to Trichinopoly.*—The portion in the district between Atcherawauk and the Vellaur river is ninety-one miles. It is completely metalled, and all the streams crossing it are bridged, with the exception of the large rivers Pooniar, Mullatar, and Guddelum. These rivers are impassable in great floods, but during the greater part of the year they only offer the obstruction of a great expanse of sand.

*Madras to Combaconum.*—This branches from the Trichinopoly road near Vicravandy. The portion in the district is sixty-two miles in length, and extends as far as the Coleroon. With but two exceptions, all the small rivers and channels crossing the road are bridged. Bridges are required for the Guddelum and Pooniar. Estimates for these bridges, as for those required on the Trichinopoly road, have been sanctioned, but are under the restrictive order. This road is only partly metalled, but the embankments of black soil have been sanded, and carts can pass at all seasons. The estimate for thoroughly metalling it has not been sanctioned.

*Tindevanum to the Coleroon.*—This leaves the Trichinopoly road about six miles south of Tindevanum, and passes through Pondicherry, Cuddalore, and Chittumbrum, and crossing the Coleroon by a very fine bridge, goes to various places in the Tanjore district. The road is metalled from Tindevanum to six miles south of Cuddalore; thence to the Coleroon it is very sandy. The Vellaur is the only unbridged river, and a bridge for it has been sanctioned.

*Cuddalore to the Salem Frontier by Virdachellum.*—This road is sixty-eight miles in length. As far as Virdachellum the road passes over good soil; beyond that place the soil is for the most part black cotton, and the embankments have only been partially metalled. There are several unbridged streams on the road. Bridges for them and for the river of Virdachellum have been sanctioned, and several will be built during the present year. The road is in fair travelling condition at all times, and is very good from Cuddalore to Virdachellum.

*Cuddalore to the Salem Frontier by Oolundoorpet.*—This is another road to the Salem district from Cuddalore, and has more traffic on it than the last. It passes through Punrooty, Oolundoorpet, Tiagar, Kalekurchi, and Chinnna Salem. It is bridged and metalled as far as Oolundoorpet, but between that place and the Salem frontier there are several streams that should be bridged. Bridges have been sanctioned for the two largest, which are between Tiagar and Kalekurchi, and one of these will be completed during the present year.

The above roads are kept in repair on an annual maintenance allowance of 52,780 rupees.

Besides these, there are several roads connecting the principal towns, which have been formed or are now being formed from the local fund of the district. The principal of these are the roads from—

Punrooty by Trikalur and Trinamaly to Poloor in the North Arcot district.  
Villapuram to Pondicherry,  
Ginjee - to Chaitput,  
Virdachellum to Oolundoorpet,  
Ditto - to Shatiatope.

There is now not much difficulty in traversing the district in any direction. The improvement in the roads during the last six years is very great.

2. Position of the towns in the district?

2. The principal towns are Cuddalore, Pondicherry (thirteen miles to the north, the capital of the French possessions), and Porto Novo, twenty miles to the south. Besides these, there are Punrooty, Teroovananello, Chittumbrum, Tindevanum, Trinomaly, Tiagar. The positions of these towns are shown in the accompanying sketch map of the district. The Kasbas are indicated by a red line under the name. The principal roads are also marked in the map; those maintained from the general revenue being distinguished from those chargeable to the local fund.

3. Construction

3. Construction of the buildings in the district, whether easily destroyed by Appendix, No. 19.  
artillery?

3. The native houses are built either of mud or of brick in mud. The roofs are either thatched or tiled. There are a few houses of a better description at Cuddalore, Pondicherry, and Porto Novo; these have terraced roofs. The pagodas are more substantially built, the lower part being generally of granite, and the walls are faced with granite. All the buildings, including the pagodas, could be easily destroyed by artillery.

4. Smallest calibre of gun that would act with effect against the buildings?

4. Ordinary field artillery.

5. Whether any old forts exist in the district in such a state as to admit of being easily rendered defensible?

5. Fort St. David, near Cuddalore, was the most important fort in the district. It is entirely in ruins, and there are now scarcely any remains of the revetments, the materials having been taken for various public works. The native forts at Tiagar, Trikalur, Yellavanasur, Chaitput, are also completely in ruins. There are still extensive remains of the upper and lower fort of Ginjee, but the fort is of little value in a military point of view.

6, 7, and 8. Depôts of arms and stores where placed. Whether in situations which might be easily defended. Whether required in the district?

6, 7, and 8. There is not a single military station in the district. The police have lately taken the place of the detachment of native veterans that was formerly at Cuddalore. A place of arms and magazine were built six years ago at Munjacoopum, and it was intended that the detachment of veterans should be huddled close by, but the intention has been abandoned, and the place of arms and magazine have not been used. The small quantity of arms and stores at Cuddalore has been kept for many years in hired buildings. The position of these buildings is objectionable, but I do not think that any other buildings are required at present.

(signed) E. A. Foord, Captain,  
District Engineer, South Arcot.

Cuddalore, 3d May 1861.

From the District Engineer, Tanjûr, 2d April 1861, No. 418, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your circular, No. 397, dated 18th ultimo.

2. The greater part of the district is almost flat, and consists of the delta of the Cauvey, which is intersected by rivers from which an extended network of channels branch. The south-western portion of the district consists of low undulating hillocks, consisting chiefly of a hard red soil, below which laterite is to be met with. The highest spot is probably not more than 250 feet above the sea level.

3. A sea-board of about 140 miles forms the eastern and southern boundaries of the district, and the Coleroon river, which is from 700 to 800 yards broad, forms the northern boundary. A few of the rivers are navigable for dhonies of from three to five tons, for a distance of from five to six miles from the coast all the year round, and from six to 15 miles during the monsoons when swelled by the inland freshes; but the streams are then so strong that the dhonies cannot make way up the streams without great difficulty, and the produce for export is brought down in basket boats to the ports, or to the points where the influence of the tides is felt, and which the dhonies can make.

4. The ample seaboard on the east and south facilitates communication with other districts on the coast, and roads form the only means of communicating with the adjacent inland districts; these, as a rule, consist of clay and sand, are very difficult to keep in order, and are often heavy during the monsoons. The most important routes are bridged throughout.

5. The internal communication may be said to consist entirely of roads, such as I have described above.

6. If by the position of the towns their strategical position is meant, and their capability of defence, I have the honour to inform you that the towns could not be easily rendered capable of defence; the greater number of the important towns are surrounded by paddy fields, and one or more rivers run through or near them. When the rivers are in fresh and the paddy fields under cultivation, the approaches to the towns might, perhaps, be defended for a short time from an invading force; but there are no means of defending the towns from the assaults of a rabble.

7. The public buildings in the district are for the most part constructed after the native fashion, and inclose a small courtyard in their interior; they would be indefensible against artillery of the smallest calibre.

8. There are the remains of several old forts in the district, the most important of which are those of Tanjore, Pattukotai, and Tranquebar.

- Appendix, No. 19. 9. The fort of Tanjore covers an area of about 1,541,000 square yards, or 318½ acres; it consists of a number of irregular faces, the ramparts or main lines of defence of which are broken into short flanks, each pierced with a single embrasure; the flanks are almost perpendicular to the curtain, and a gun fired from one of them would strike the opposite flank; the flank defences are, therefore, very defective, and there are no ravelins or outworks to afford a cross fire before the salients; the escarp and counterscarp have been partially destroyed by trees and bushes, which have grown upon them, as no care has been taken of the fort for some years. The fort is so extensive, that a very large force would be required to defend it.
- 13,401 × 160.
- 120 × 400. 10. On the south of the fort is the citadel, which covers an area of about 2,00,000 square yards, or 33 acres; its eastern face and the southern face of the fort, and a part of its northern face and the western face of the fort, afford each other a mutual flanking defence.
11. It is built similarly to the fort; a high wall of from 26 to 28 feet separates the fort from the citadel, in the centre of which is the northern gate, which is entirely unprotected or flanked. In rear of a portion of the wall are some light casemates, which are now occupied as a treasury, but there is no rampart over them, and the rampart in rear of a portion of the wall adjacent to them has never been completed. A rabble in possession of the town might easily blow in the gateway, and thus force an entrance into the citadel. The Surja Mahal, or the Rev. Mr. Schwartz's church, are substantial buildings in the citadel, which, with the aid of a few sand-bags and loopholes, might be defended by a few resolute men against a large native force unprovided with guns; but it would be necessary to remove some walls near them, and to dig a trench round them to prevent the assailants by any means using the loopholes against the beleaguered force, or forming a lodgment in an unpleasant proximity.
12. There is a fort at Pattukotai, which is in a dilapidated state; it appears never to have been completed, for the terreplein of the rampart in rear of the revetment is in some places 14 feet below the top of the escarp; the walls are perforated for musketry, the flanking defences are very defective, and the ditch is in many places only three or four feet below the level of the surrounding country.
13. A practicable breach could be made in this fort in a few hours by 18-pounders, and as the defenders could not fire over the escarp, the place may be regarded as indefensible in its present state.
14. The sea has entirely destroyed the eastern face of the Fort of Tranquebar; the rest of the fort consists of six small bastions connected with curtains of various lengths; it is not provided with a ditch or outworks of any sort, and its outer wall is only 14 or 16 high; it could, therefore, be easily escaladed by an attacking force; it is not provided with embrasures. The citadel at its south-eastern corner is rectangular, and covers an area of about 12,030 yards; two of its sides formed portions of the outer wall of the original fort, and their walls are very solid. In rear of the revetment is a rampart, if it may be so termed, about 30 feet broad, which is supported in rear by a revetment, and this revetment forms one wall of the casemates, which run along the east and south faces, and of the tiled buildings which run along the west and north faces; with loopholes formed of sand-bags above the terreplein, the citadel might be defended against a rabble, but as its walls are only from 12 to 16 high, it might easily be escaladed under the protection of a covering party of riflemen.
- 120 × 100.
15. There no depôts of arms and stores in the district, nor are any required.

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From the Acting District Engineer, Madura, 16 April 1861, No. 1452, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

1. *Boundaries.*—The Madura district extends from the eastern coast to the hills of Travancore, whilst it unites with the Coimbatore district north-west, Trichinopoly north, Tanjore north-east, and to the south, Tinnevely.

2. *The Large Zemindaries in East of District.*—The eastern portion of the district is composed of the large zemindaries of Ramnad and Shevagunga, and, north of the latter, the independent State of Poodoocottah, or Tondiman.

3. *Soil of the Zemindaries.*—The soil of the eastern parts of the district is of a light alluvial nature, becoming more sandy towards the sea; there is, however, an extensive plain of hard red soil and laterite in the north of the Shevagunga zemindary.

4. *Irrigation Works in Zemindary.*—The irrigation works in the zemindaries are extensive, but not kept in a good state of repair.

5. The central part of the district is mostly Government land, though there are some small zemindaries included in it.

6. *General Description of Central Parts of District.*—The country is more varied in soil and elevation; some of the hills, amongst which the highest are the Seroomalays, rise to a considerable



considerable elevation, whilst the valley of the Vigay is level, and its irrigation works *A* extensive.

7. *Western Portion of District and Pulney Hills.*—To the west the country becomes more elevated, gradually rising towards the western hills, the Pulneys forming a fine plateau elevated about 7,000 feet, spreading out into the plain from the line of western ghats.

8. *Cumbum Valley.*—South of the Pulney hills is the Cumbum valley, which is fertile and well irrigated by the Vigay and its tributaries.

9. *The Plain North of the Pulneys.*—To the north of the Pulney hills a large plain extends to the borders of the Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts; those parts in the vicinity of the hills are well cultivated and rich, but further north more dry and barren.

10. *Trunk Road No. 4.*—The principal roads in the district are,—

The southern trunk line, connecting the towns of Cottamputty and Meylore on the north, and Teroomungalom on the south, with Madura; this road is now being put in repair.

11. *Road from Ramnad to Pulney, No. 15.*—The road from Ramnad to Madura, Dindigul, and Pulney, is perhaps next in importance, being one of the lines on which much of the salt is brought into the interior; there is also much general traffic on the line; an estimate has been sent for the repair of this line of road.

12. *Internal Communications; Nos. 13 and 14, Roads from Tripatoor to Vuttinom and Tondy to Shevagunga.*—The roads from Tondy to Shevagunga, and from Vuttanom to Tripatoor, are also important as salt roads and passing through large villages; these roads are being put in repair.

13. *No. 11, from Ramnad to Shevagunga.*—The road from Ramnad to Shevagunga is also well frequented.

14. *No. 18, Cumbum and Madura; No. 19, Branch to Dindigul.*—The western road through Davadanaputty, Pariacolum, and Cumbum, is a valuable line, and unites the Cumbum valley with Madura and Dindigul; parts of the line are recommended for repair.

15. *No. 16, Madura to Camoorthy and Sayelgoody.*—The southern line of road by Camoorthy and Sayelgoody completes the communication of a large and rich portion of the district with Madura; an estimate for this line has been made, but not received the sanction of Government.

16. *Trichinopoly and Western Lines.*—There are three lines of road communicating between the Madura and Trichinopoly districts; of these the trunk road receives the greatest portion of traffic; the line from Dindigul forms the line of communication, however, with the southern portion of the Coimbatore district.

17. *Roads commencing with other Districts; Trichinopoly and Zemindaries.*—The third line from Shevagunga and Tripattore is not of great importance.

18. *Madura and Tanjore.*—There is a line of road communicating with Tanjore, the route from Madura being *via* Meylore, Tripatoor, Tremium, and Poodococottah; this line has been placed in partial repair, but is not good. There is also communication with Ramnad by the coast line of road by Davipatam and Tondy; this line of road is difficult, from the nature of the soil and numerous swamps and backwaters which it crosses.

19. Three roads communicate with the Tinnevely district.

20. *Madura and Tinnevely; Madura with Strevellypotoor and Courtallum; Ramnad to Tuticorin and Palamcottah.*—The Southern Trunk Road unites the central portions of both districts; there is also a line of road passing along the foot of the hills to the west of Tinnevely; branches from this road proceed to Madura and Dindigul. A third line of road unites Ramnad with Tuticorin and Palamcottah.

21. *Madura and Travancore.*—The road to Travancore is partially made as far as Cumbum; from thence the ghat is a mere cattle path. Mr. Maltby, however, proposed to open out the ghat, and the value of this line will then be much enhanced, as the traffic between Travancore and Madura will be very considerable.

22. The principal town in the district is Madura; it is situated on the Vigay, and rather towards the south-west of the district. It is a large town, containing 48,886 inhabitants, and has a considerable trade. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on to some extent. The Madura pagoda is large and rich; it has very fine gobruams, the highest being 175 feet in height.

23. The towns on the western road towards Cumbum and Travancore are:—

- (1.) Sholavundan, 12 miles, formerly the cusbah of the Madura talook; population, 2,630, subsisting by trade and cultivation.
- (2.) Buttalagoontah, 31 miles; population, 7,132, subsisting by cultivation.
- (3.) Pariacolum, 48 miles; population, 7,225, subsisting by cultivation.
- (4.) Chinnamore, 74 miles; population, 3,307, subsisting by cultivation.
- (5.) Oottampolium, 81 miles; population, 4,464, subsisting by trade and cultivation of rice; also some trade in timber.

Appendix, No. 19.

24. On the roads towards Coimbatore—

Dindigul, 38 miles; population, 5,888; has considerable trade; is the head-quarters of the sub-collectorate, and was one of the military stations in the district.

25. Pulney, 74 miles; population, 12,441; rich in cultivation of rice, and has some trade.

26. On the trunk road south of Madura.

27. Teroomungalom, 12 miles; population, 5,642; trade and rice cultivation.

28. North of Madura. Meylore, 18 miles; large place; population, 3,668; employed in general trade; there is also some cultivation of rice.

29. Coast road from Meylore to Vuttanom. North-east is Tripatore, 22 miles; population, 3,533. This is not a very large place, and is more important as being situated in the junction of three roads; it has some trade, and also rice cultivation.

30. Davacottah, 60 miles. This is a large town, with very considerable trade; it has also some rice cultivation.

31. Shevagunga, east of Madura 27 miles, is a large town, being the seat of the Shevagunga zemindar; its population is 8,280.

32. Paramagoody, 45 miles on the road from Madura to Ramnad. This is a large place, and has considerable trade; there is also a considerable manufacture of silk and cotton goods.

33. Ramnad, 68 miles from Madura. This is an important place, as being the seat of the zemindars of Ramnad. It was formerly fortified; but the fort has been destroyed; population, 9,875.

34. Aroopocottah is 36 miles south of Madura; it is a large place, and has much trade; it forms the terminus of the cotton road from Tuticorin, and there is much cotton grown in the vicinity.

35. Camoothy is 37 miles south by east of Madura on the road from Madura to Sayelgoody; the population is 5,862; engaged in trade and cultivation of cotton.

36. Sayelgoody, 56 miles from Madura; population, 1,550; engaged in growing cotton and in general trade.

37. Paumbem, the village in the island of Ramasverom, at the entrance of the Paumbem channel, is of importance as a seaport.

38. *Fortress of Dindigul.*—Dindigul is the only fortified position of any strength in this district. The fort is on a rock, and has outworks below; the latter, however, have been dismantled. The upper fort would be difficult of access by a storming party, but might be taken by shelling, or the walls destroyed by heavy guns. Sir Charles Trevelyan proposed to destroy two curtains, and the intermediate bastion, to throw open the interior of the fort, and prevent its being made use of by an enemy. The fort would not be of use in a defensive point of view, as it has not sufficient accommodation for troops and stores, and is reported to be unhealthy from the heat.

39. There are no other fortifications of consequence in the district.

40. *Military Buildings.*—The military buildings in the district consist of the barracks, formerly occupied by the detachments kept at Madura, Ramnad, and Dindigul.

41. *Depôts of Arms and Stores.*—These are now occupied by the police; there are no depôts of arms or military stores in the district, except the few rounds of practice ammunition kept in store for the police.

42. *Barracks as Defensive Buildings.*—The barracks have been built merely to hold the arms and accoutrements of the detachment, and not with a view to strength; the walls are of brick, in chunam, and usually 1½ feet in thickness; the rooms are surrounded by a verandah; the revenue buildings in the district are of the same description of work.

43. The only buildings of any strength are the court yards to pagodas; these being very thick and faced with cut stone, would require 18-pounder guns to effect their rapid destruction.

44. With a large body of troops, and an arsenal in Trichinopoly and a regiment at Palamcottah, depôts of arms and defensive posts should not be much required in this district; the roads, however, should be sufficiently good to allow of the rapid movements of troops if required.

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From the District Engineer of Tinnevely, Tuticorin, 5 April 1861, No 783, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I HAVE the honour with reference to your circular, No. 397, dated 18th instant, to forward a short general report\* on the physical character and features of this district, including those points specially called for.

\* Accompanied by sketch map of the district.

REPORT on the Physical Character and Features of the Tinnevely District, called for in Circular, No. 397, dated 18th March 1861, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

1. *Its Position.*—The Tinnevely District is the most southern portion of Her Majesty's dominions in India. It extends from latitude  $9^{\circ} 40'$  to Cape Comorin in latitude  $8^{\circ} 3'$ . It is separated on the west from the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Travancore by the lofty mountains known as the Western Ghauts, some of which rise to a height of 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; on the east and south it is bounded by the Gulf of Manaar; on the north by the Madura District.

2. *Geological Formation and Appearance.*—Tinnevely is for the most part a level country rising gradually from the sea to the base of the ghauts, in most cases about 500 feet. In the northern part of the district the soil is generally of the kind known as "black cotton," intermixed with a good deal of kunker stone and rock. In the centre it varies, but chiefly consists of red gravelly loam, or good alluvial soil, very favourable for the growth of rice. As the coast is approached, it becomes much more sandy and barren. Near the hills from Cape Comorin northward is found compact kunker overlying gneiss. The ghauts themselves are granitic and syenitic. Throughout nearly all the district crystalline and argillaceous magnesian lime stones are met at intervals, and on the coast may frequently be discovered fossiliferous calcareous deposits. No mineral excepting iron, in the shape of the red hæmatite and magnetic oxide, has been discovered.

3. *Its Rivers.*—The two principal streams which water the country are the Tambrapurni and Vypar rivers. The Tambrapurni has its rise in the Western Ghauts, near the high conical mountain known as the Augusteer Malei, from whence it runs in a generally easterly direction for 75 miles till it reaches the sea about 16 miles south of the harbour at Tuticorin. It is joined in its course by two or three streams of some magnitude, viz., the Pambaur, the Guddananaddi, the Patcheiaur, and the Chittaur. There are three magnificent waterfalls before it reaches the base of the mountains. The Pambaur Arivee is little less than 1,000 feet in height, forming a glorious though narrow cascade of broken water, which may be seen coming down the side of the mountain, for a distance of some miles. The Vanna Teerta, or Rocket Fall is very elegant, and the Papanassem Falls are, when there is a large body of water in the river, very grand and imposing. The Vypar River rises also in the ghauts; it has five sources, the waters of which joining together form the main stream at an average distance of forty miles from the head. It then flows onwards for about 35 miles more, and falls into the sea.

4. *Their Uses.*—The country on both sides of the Tambrapurni and the Chittaur is extensively irrigated by means of anicuts built across these streams. On the Tambrapurni alone the Nanjah land amounts to about 40,000 cotays, equal nearly to 65,000 acres; whilst on the Chittaur, the irrigated cultivation is nearly as extensive as it can be, there being 17 anicuts upon it in a distance of 26 miles; but the waters of the Vypar are but sparingly used, the reason of which is principally that on its right bank the soil is black cotton and better fitted for punjah than nanjah crops; but another cause is that the land adjoining the river principally belongs to the zemindar of Ettiapuram. On the left bank, however, for about 15 miles, there is a good deal of land belonging to Government, which apparently might with good effect and comparative facility be converted into nanjah. A project is under investigation for making a large mountain reservoir above Papanassem on the Tambrapurni, which, if carried into effect, may not only avert the calamity of famine, and render the crops much more extensive and productive than at present, but may also be able to supply water for a canal from the town of Calladakurchi to the coast, a distance of 60 or 60 miles.

5. *General Aspect of Country.*—The general aspect of the country towards the north is that of slightly undulating ground composed of deep black cotton soil, extensively cultivated with cotton and the usual dry grains of the country, viz., Cambu, Sholam, Varagu, Shamei, &c. At intervals may be seen rain-fed tanks with small patches of rice cultivation underneath them. Near to the Tambrapurni, for miles upon miles in extent, are extremely rich rice fields watered by the channels taken from that river, and by the Agapat tanks supplied by the same channels. Near the hills, especially in the Tenkasi, Sankaranayanarcovil, and Srivilliputtur taluqs, rice cultivation is also very abundant. The tanks in these parts are immensely numerous, and indeed throughout the whole district, wherever water can be stored, they are to be seen. Upwards of 3,000 of these reservoirs exist, and the total extent of irrigated land in the district is 218,659 acres. Towards the sea coast are extensive plains of shifting sand on which little besides palmirahs, cocoanuts, date trees, and such like flourish. The coast itself is very sterile, but richly productive in salt, from which a revenue of nearly 200,000 rupees is now collected annually. The scenery, except on the eastern coast, is pleasing; near the hills it is magnificent.

6. *Climate.*—The climate of Tinnevely is hot; at no season can it be called cool; the thermometer very seldom falling below  $76$  or  $78$  Fahr., whilst in the hot weather the heat is excessive, owing to the prevalence of the dry winds. It is, excepting near the hills, generally a healthy district, but in the vicinity of the mountains fevers prevail to an

9. alarming extent, especially during the dry season. Courtallam, situated in a wide gorge of the mountains, is a charming retreat during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, but at all other times exceedingly feverish.

7. *Trees.*—No good timber is obtained in the district, but many of the trees are very fine in appearance, especially the tamarind, the banyan, the portia, and the palmyrah.

8. *Harbours.*—The principal harbour is Tuticorin; into it vessels of 50 or 60 tons can enter; but ships of large burden are obliged to lie out at sea at a distance of from four to five miles from the town, and they are at times reached with much difficulty. Colasagarapatnam is another port, but of inferior importance, and is only frequented by native vessels of small draught.

9. *Products.*—The chief products of the district are cotton, rice, dry grains, oil seeds, coconuts, jaggerry, senna, and coffee. The plantations for the latter are somewhat numerous in the vicinity of Courtallam, where new ground is being yearly cleared for an extended cultivation. The coffee produced is of excellent quality, and fetches a high price in the London market. The cotton obtainable, though short in staple, is also much sought after by the merchants of Tuticorin for export to both China and England. It was exported last year to the value of 30 lacs of rupees.

10. *Roads.*—The district is well intersected with roads, but only a few of them are at all in good order. The principal road is that passing from Madras *via* Trichinopoly and Madura to Cape Comorin. Prior to 1857 it was the intention of the local Government to have put this line of communication into the best condition possible, and large sums were sanctioned for the purpose; but the restrictive orders put an untimely stoppage to the energetic progress which was being made, and now the road is found in tolerable condition in parts, whilst in others it is in the worst possible order. One portion especially between Virudupatti and Satter is, in wet weather, quite impassable for loaded vehicles, which are hindered for days together in their progress. Good roads, for about 75 miles in length, called the "Cotton Roads," were constructed a few years ago, at a great cost, to enable the cotton produce of the country to pass to the harbour of Tuticorin; but, unfortunately, the last and the worst four miles leading into Tuticorin itself were never commenced, and no maintenance allowance having hitherto been granted for the completed portions, this highway is gradually falling into disrepair. An item of 29,000 rupees for completing the road into Tuticorin has been entered in the Budget for 1861-62, but whether it will be sanctioned by the Supreme Government or not remains to be seen. Another road of much importance is that from Tinnevely to Tuticorin. By it all the productions of the rich central portion of the district would find their way to the sea coast; but at present it is simply an unbridged cart track. An Estimate of 67,361 rupees was some years ago made and sanctioned by the local Government, but owing to the restriction the work has never been commenced. The cross country roads are also in much need of improvement, for, traversing as they do in many parts black cotton soils, although in dry weather they are good bandy tracks, in the wet season they are impassable. There is only one road by which wheeled vehicles can proceed into the Travancore country, *viz.*, the Trunk-road passing near Cape Comorin, and there are three passes through the mountains on which pedestrians, horses, or bullocks can cross the Ghats, *viz.*, at Ariencoil, Achencoil and Kanupalli, all three in the neighbourhood of Courtallam.

11. *Position of Towns.*—The position of the chief towns in the district will be best seen by a reference to the sketch map which accompanies this report.

12. *Buildings.*—The buildings in the villages and outskirts of towns are generally of a very inferior description, consisting principally of mud huts; there are houses in all the large towns built of brick in mud, having tiled roofs, and terraced, the walls being 1½ or 2 feet thick. Very few indeed are built of brick in chunam; they might almost without exception be destroyed by artillery with comparative ease. Some of the pagodas, which are surrounded by stone walls, are stronger and more massive buildings.

13. *Artillery required to destroy the Edifices.*—Three-pounder and six-pounder guns would probably do all that might be necessary against the houses, whilst twelve-pounders and eight-inch howitzers would speedily destroy the strongest of the buildings of the district.

14. *Forts.*—No old forts exist in the district in such a state as to admit of being rendered defensible. The only fort that need be noticed is that of Palamcottah, which was formerly a strong place according to the native notion of warfare. It is quadrangular, each side being nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, but the west face has been entirely pulled down to admit a free circulation of air within the fort, which is somewhat densely populated, and where cholera and other epidemics occasionally broke forth with great virulence. The other faces are partially destroyed, and are being pulled down as quickly as funds will allow.

15. *Depôts of Arms.*—The only depôts of arms or stores are those belonging to the regiment quartered at Palamcottah. They are in good substantial brick and chunam buildings, which might easily be defended, especially if a low earthen breast-work  
thrown

thrown up around them. I presume some depôts for the arms of the police battalion will be required, but on this I have as yet no information.

(signed) *G. V. Winscom*, Captain,  
District Engineer, Tinnevely.

Tinnevely District, Engineer's Office,  
Tuticorin, 5 April 1861.

#### NORTH ARCOT.

REPORT on the Physical Character and Features of the District of North Arcot, prepared by the District Engineer, in accordance with Circular, No. 397, of the 18th March 1861, Public Department.

1st. The means of internal communication within the district consist of railroads, main-roads, and minor communications.

*Railroads.*—The Arconum station, at the 43d mile on the South West Line, is very nearly on the eastern boundary of the district, and the Vaniembadi station, at the 123d mile, is the western extremity of the line within the district. The North West Branch Line from Arconum is at present open 18 miles to Naggery; when the line is opened out into Cuddapah there will be 38 miles beyond Naggery, as far as Balapully, within the North Arcot District.

*Main Roads.*—Trunk Road, No. 1, leads from the Madras District at the 54th mile to Vaniembadi, at the 125th mile, on the borders of the Salem district, running parallel with the South West Railway.

Trunk Road, No. 10, leads from Arcot through Chittoor and Palmanair to the Mysore frontier, striking off from Trunk Road, No. 1, at the 71st mile.

A cross road connects the above two, leading from the town of Vellore through the Vellore Railway station at Cautpady, to the 87th mile on the Trunk Road, No. 10.

Trunk Road, No. 11, leads from Chittoor through Damulcherovoo to Kullur, on the borders of Cuddapah.

Trunk Road, No. 7, branches at the 119th mile of No. 11, and leads in a north-east direction through Cottacotta and Panapakum to Kurkumbadi at the 108th mile.

From Kurkumbadi there is a road south to Naggery.

The other main roads, which branch off from Trunk Road, No. 1, are from Wallajanughur to Sholinghur; from Arcot to Arnee, now in course of construction; from Vellore to Arnee, also being constructed; from Pulliconda, at the 98th mile, through Guriattum Railway station, up the Synagootta Ghat to Palmanair; and there is a road, not completed, from Palmanair to Venecataghierry Cotta, which is intended to be continued to Cangoody Coopum, and there join the Bangalore Railway.

*Minor Communications.*—There are a good many country cross roads in the district, which have received a small allowance for maintenance from Government; and there being a large local fund levied from the people, several new lines of roads have been put under construction. These are of quite an inferior class to those termed main roads; not being bridged or metalled. The most important of these roads, considered as features in the district, are from the Arcot Railway station, by Laulapett and Poinay to Chittoor; from Sholinghur, to join the same at Poinay; from Chittoor, through Cottarlappully and Pulliputt, to Poottoor, a station on the Cuddapah Railway; from Sholinghur Railway station to Cawveripak; from Arcot through Tirvuttoor to Wundiwash; from Thellaur, the southern extremity of the district, through Wundiwash to the Palaur River, in the direction of Conjeveram; and there are several others, which are now being constructed, but not yet established as lines of communication.

The principal means of communication with the adjacent districts have been detailed above. Thus Trunk Road, No. 1, leads eastward to Madras, and westward to Salem and Bangalore. No. 10 gives access to the Mysore country and Bangalore; Nos. 11 and 7 lead to Cuddappah.

A new road, now available for traffic, from Arconum station, leads to Canjeveram in the Madras district; the road between Thellaur and Canjeveram gives access to South Arcot, and also that from Arnee through Pohir to Kalasapakum; this, however, is an old native road, on which very little has been done in repair, and it is in very bad condition. An estimate has been lately made for a road from Tirputty to Kalastry, and thus to facilitate communication with the Nellore district.

2d. *Towns.*—Chittoor. The Zillah civil station is 18 miles from the Vellore Railway station; is at the junction of the roads from Bangalore, Cuddappah and Madras, lying in a basin surrounded by hills; there is a small river, one mile distant, which falls into the Poinay.

Vellore is a military station, where one or two Native Infantry regiments are located; the town is four miles from the railway station; between which and the town the Palaur River runs, now bridged; the town lies along the foot of a range of hills, which extend its length

9. in a north and south direction; it is situated in a low flat plain on a level with the banks of the Palaur, and commanded by hills within half a mile of the fort.

Arcot is an old native town on the right bank of the Palaur River, and the European station Raneepett, lies opposite to the old town, on the left bank of the river; the Arcot Railway Station is four miles off. Raneepett is situated on ground slightly elevated above the level of the river; the cavalry lines are in a commanding position, and there are no hills in the immediate vicinity, which give command over the place.

Arnee, 20 miles south of Arcot, is a large native town on the right bank of the Cheyaur River; it is situated on a large plain broken only by slight undulations, the nearest range of hills being about six miles off. Arnee is 16 miles from Chetpett on the borders of South Arcot.

Palmanair, 121 miles from Madras, is a place of not much importance, it lies on the table land of the Mysore country, at an elevation of more than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is abruptly approached on the east side by the Mooglee Ghât from Chittoor, and on the south side at a distance of seven miles by the Synagoontah ghat from Gudiatium; Palmanair is 26 miles from the railway station at Gudiatium.

Wallajanughur, three miles east of Arcot, on Trunk, No. 1, is a place of some size and importance, being a considerable mercantile depôt; the town, like Arcot, is situated on a slightly elevated slope from the Palaur River, two miles off; one or two straggling hills, a mile distant, stretch to the north and east. A very great traffic used to pass through this place from Salem, Bangalore, and Cuddapah to Madras, and though the railway has superseded in a great measure the utility of the road, there is still a considerable amount of heavy traffic from Mysore and Cuddapah.

Vencutghirry Cottah, 25 miles south-west of Palmanair, is situated on the same table land. The place of late years has become much deserted on account of the former Pioneer road from Madras to Bangalore having been abandoned in favour of the Trunk Road through Vellore, Vaniembadi, Kistnaghiri, &c., to Bangalore. The town lies 10 miles from the Naiknairy Ghat, by which it was approached from Gudiatium; it is built in a hollow, with rising ground all round, and is noted for perpetual fever.

Tirputty, 42 miles north-east of Chittoor, on Trunk Road, No. 7, lies at the foot of a fine and lofty range of hills, which running in an east and west direction present an impassable barrier to the northward for several miles. These are termed the "Sacred Hills of Tirputty," and the town is famous as the periodical resort of thousands of pilgrims. A railway station is proposed on the Cuddapah line, six miles from the town.

Chendraghirry, seven miles south-west of Tirputty, on Trunk Road, No. 7, is on the right bank of the Soornamooky River, 1½ miles off, and skirts the foot of a high cluster of hills, over the principal of which there extend the stone walls of the whole fort, and enclosed at the base is the palace of the former kings of Chendraghirry.

Wundiwash lies some 25 miles south-east of Arnee, from which place there extends an almost unbroken plain, intercepted by the solitary hill of Wundiwash, one mile from the town. The old native road from Canjeveram in Madras District leading into South Arcot, passes through this place.

Sholinghur, 15 miles north of Wallajanughur, lies in a fertile valley at the foot of a very conspicuous hill of the same name, and is connected by roads with the railway stations of Arcot and Sholinghur; another road is proposed to connect this place with Tirtany, a station on the Cuddapah Railway.

3d. *Buildings.*—The principal buildings are at Arcot and Arnee, which have been formerly occupied by European troops. At Arcot there is a long range of cavalry barracks, 600 feet in length, with two small flank barracks; the large Cavalry Hospital is now occupied as a barrack; those buildings are of brick in chunam, with teak trusses, and the ordinary tiled roof. There are also the places of arms, and other smaller buildings for a regiment of native cavalry, which are of the same construction as the European barracks.

At Arnee the European barracks inside the fort form three sides of a square; the walls 2½ feet thick of brick in chunam, and with bomb-proof roofs. There are ranges of officers' quarters of the same construction; another range of subalterns' quarters and the hospital have couples and tiled roofs.

At Vellore there is the place of arms for a native regiment on the esplanade of the fort, and the hospital a short distance off in the bazar; these are tiled buildings of ordinary construction. Within the fort there are the old barracks, occupied lately by the pay and post offices; a small low range of buildings occupied by artillery veterans, commissariat godowns, staff serjeants' quarters, and hospital, all ordinary tiled buildings. The commandant's quarters, those of the Ordnance officers, and the Stipend Office, have terraced roofs; and the Mahalls, where State prisoners have been kept, are a mass of irregular ranges of houses, surrounded by high brick walls. The old pagoda, for many years used as an arsenal, is enclosed by a high and strong wall, partly of stone and partly of brickwork, containing courtyards and detached buildings inside of massive stone walls; at the entrance there is a very fine and strong barricade door.

At Chittoor, the only public buildings are the Court-houses, much like private dwellings, with terraced roofs; two small buildings within the fort, now being fitted up for a hospital and dispensary, and the Collector's cutcherry, a range of low tiled houses.

Besides the above, there are no public buildings excepting the Revenue and judicial offices at the Taluq Cusbas.

The only native buildings of consequence are the pagodas, which are all based on the same

same design; a high enclosing wall, built often of large blocks of stone; the lower parts of the buildings of the same material, and the upper parts of brickwork.

All the public Government buildings are easily to be destroyed by artillery, the only exception being the arsenal in the Vellore Fort, which it would require heavy ordnance to reduce; the same as all the larger pagoda premises.

4th. The smallest calibre of gun that would act with effect against the buildings is probably a 9-pounder; allowing the penetration of a 9-pounder to be 18 inches in brickwork, at a range of 200 yards, two shots at the same spot would go through any wall, and thus in a short time bring down the buildings.

For the stone buildings, 24-pounders would be necessary to act with effect.

5th. There are no forts in the district which can be rendered defensible against an European attacking force.

There is no fort which, if occupied by a rise of the people, could hold out against troops.

The fort at Vellore is in very good preservation, surrounded by a wet ditch, and capable, with a moderate garrison, of repelling an attack from a native force. There is another fort on the summit of a hill immediately above the town of Vellore, consisting simply of an irregularly traced enclosure, with a high strong stone wall, in which a small body of Europeans could hold out against an attack from the town below.

The fort at Arnee is approached by three broad causeways over the ditch, the walls in places are dilapidated, and it contains so large an area, that it cannot be considered as defensible; that at Wundiwash, the walls of which are in very fair preservation, also covers a large space, and could not be held without a large garrison. If either of these places were required to be occupied, it would probably be found expedient to form a portion of the forts into a redoubt or citadel; and this could not be done without a considerable amount of labour.

The forts at Arcot and Timmerly are quite in ruins, and could be made nothing of in the way of defence. The fort of Chendragherry consists of a long stone wall with round towers, and a deep ditch extending for half a mile at the foot of the hill; the wall is also carried on in an irregular semicircle all round the summit of the hill; the enclosure is of such a great extent, that it could not in former days have been defended, except by a force nearly equalling in numbers that of the assailants.

6th. Vellore being the only regular military station, is the only depôt of arms and stores in the district.

7th. The depôt of Vellore being within the fort can (as stated above) be easily defended by a moderate garrison. There is also the advantage of the railway station being four miles from the fort, so that additional assistance being telegraphed for might be obtained in a few hours from Madras.

8th. Vellore has always been a military station; it contains a population of 60,000 inhabitants, and is a very favourite resort of pensioners, discharged sepoy, and sepoy on leave; it is certainly the place in the district where there should be a depôt.

(signed) *H. L. Prendergast*, Captain,  
District Engineer, North Arcot.

North Arcot, District Engineer's Office,  
Raneepet, 28 March 1861.

From the District Engineer of Salem, 6 April 1861, No. 77, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

1. I HAVE the honour to reply to your Circular, No. 397, of the 18th ultimo.

2. The Salem District is bounded on the north by the territory of Mysore and the district of North Arcot, on the east by three ranges of hills (the Javadimalay, the Kólaramalay, and the Kólamalay), and on the west and south by the river Káveri.

It is naturally divided by two abrupt drops, or steps, into three distinct portions; (1), the Balagat, from 2,540 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and 1,710 square miles in extent; (2), the Baramal, from 1,400 to 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, and comprising 4,070 square miles; and (3), the Talagát, about 3,124 square miles in extent, with an elevation above the sea of between 700 and 1,000 feet.

It receives a share of both the south-west and north-east monsoon, the rainy season generally lasting from the middle of May until the middle of December, and the average fall being about 40 inches per annum.

The climate of the district is decidedly unhealthy; fever (not, indeed, of a dangerous type) being always prevalent, except during the three cold months, when, as a general rule, cholera takes the place of fever.

Rocky hills everywhere rising abruptly from the plains around them, are the peculiar characteristic of the country, the highest of these being the Shivaroyen Range, situated in the centre of the district, and about 20 miles in length by eight miles in breadth, some parts of which are nearly 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

9. No large rivers pass through the district, but watercourses and jungle streams, many of which are turned to account for irrigation, intersect the country in every direction.

There are no important works of irrigation, except in the extreme south of the district (on the Trichinopoly frontier), which is skirted by the Kaveri.

The number of tanks is very large, but they are generally limited in extent, and shallow, with uncertain sources of supply.

The remains of a few very large irrigation works, constructed more than a century ago, and since allowed to go to ruin, still exist; one worthy of mention is the Kadambur tank in the Atur taluq, the water spread of which would seem to have extended over six or seven square miles; another is the Anicut across the Kaveri at Pulampatti, or Narinjapett, in the Trichingode taluq, the construction of which, it is said, swallowed up the whole revenue of five adjacent taluqs for three years. The restoration of this work has often been mooted, and reports on the subject without number have been submitted to the Government, and shelved; but although its beneficial effects on the Salem district cannot be doubted, the restoration of the Anicut would, I believe, injuriously affect agricultural interests in Trichinopoly and Tanjore. It is hard to imagine a country more favourable for the engineer than the Salem district, as it contains in abundance almost every material that he can possibly require. On and around the hills to the north-west and east are large tracts of forest, containing many valuable trees (s. c. Vengay, Acha, Maraday, Chittazong, various kinds of black wood, bamboos of large size, and a sprinkling of teak). In the Balagat is found a grey granite, peculiarly adapted for building, from the facility with which it is split into slabs. In the centre and south are found iron of great purity, a beautiful description of limestone, easy to work, and nearly equal in appearance to the best marble, and a soft, soapy stone, called "Māvukal," by the natives, which is an efficient substitute for fire brick. Nodulous limestone for the kiln, and good brick earth, are to be had almost everywhere. The soil generally is red gravel, with quartz pebbles.

3. The means of communication, both internal and with other districts, are good and extensive; for, besides the railway, which traverses the district diagonally from north-east to south-west, there are more than 1,200 miles of road available for cart traffic, and numerous bullock tracks.

The main roads are—

(1) Trunk Road No. 1 (Bangalore and Madras), between Vaniambadi (railway station) and Attipilli on the Mysore frontier, 70 miles.

(2) Trunk Road No. 5 (Madras and Coimbatore), between Vaniambadi and Bavani on the Kaveri, 120 miles.

(3) The Salem and Cuddalore road, between Salem and Talavasal on the south Arcot frontier, 42 miles.

(4) The Salem and Trichinopoly road, between Salem and Valiapatti on the Trichinopoly frontier, 42 miles.

(5) The Salem and Coimbatore road, between Salem and Senkagiridrug, on Trunk Road No. 5, 22 miles.

(6) The Salem and Bangalore road, between Oosoor on Trunk Road No. 1, and Adamankotta on Trunk Road No. 5, 54 miles.

These, and a few others of less importance, are maintained by annual grants of public money, while the repairs of all others are provided for by a tax of two pice in the rupee on the rent of lands affected by the reductions of assessment, which were introduced about two years ago.

There is no water communication within the district, nor is any feasible. On the Kaveri, during the greater part of the year, there is a small downward traffic; and in the months of June, July, and August, large quantities of timber are floated in rafts from the jungles in Mysore and the north-west of the district.

The Kaveri, within the limits of the Salem district, has an average fall of about three feet per mile, and its greatest rise in the rainy season does not exceed 20 feet; the bed throughout is very rock and irregular.\*

4. The accompanying sketch map shows all the roads proposed and under execution, as well as existing, and the positions of the chief towns.

There are only four towns in the district that need be particularised here. (1.) Salem, situated at the foot of the Shivaroyen Hills, at an elevation above the sea of 900 feet.

Salem is notoriously one of the most unhealthy towns in Southern India. Its principal manufactures are tanned leather, silk and cotton cloths, and bamboo matting. (2.) Vaniambadi, on the Palar River, in the extreme north-east of the district, has a large Mahomedan population, and does a great deal of business in oils and grain of different kinds. This town is also a very unhealthy place, and periodically ravaged by cholera. (3.) Tirupatur, 15 miles to the south-west of Vaniambadi, and 1,270 feet above the level of the sea, with a population and trade of the same character as those of Vaniambadi. (4.) Atur, on the Salem and Cuddalore

\* At a point in the Hoosur Taluq, near a small village called Nirgundi, the stream of the Kaveri is suddenly narrowed from about 300 to 30 yards, and rushes, foaming and roaring, between perpendicular walls of granite, for about 200 yards, after which it as suddenly resumes its old width. The narrow part is called "The Goat's Leap" by the natives.



Cuddalore Road, and 11 miles from the South Arcot frontier. A large number of smiths and carpenters find regular employments here in the manufacture of iron tools, and country-carts.

5. The buildings in the district consist generally of mud walls, with a roof of thatch or pot tiles. In Salem and other large towns brick in clay is the usual material for walls. The pagodas are generally of cut stone, or of brick in *chunnam*, faced with cut stone.

I should think that a few six pounders, judiciously worked, would not be long in bringing down the most solidly constructed building in the district.

6. There are many old forts in the district, but most of them are in a ruinous state, and worthless as defensive positions.

The forts at Rayakotta in the Krishgiri Taluq and Senkagiridrug, in the taluq of Triehengode, are the only ones that need be particularised. These were laid out, or, at all events, extensively strengthened, by French engineers in the days of Hyder Ali, and are now in a fair state of preservation, perched as they are upon precipitous rocks, at an elevation of between 600 and 800 feet above the surrounding plains, amply supplied with good water, and with only one approach (that too crossed by several lines of defence); these forts might be held for a long time against any native enemy by a small body of men, well provisioned.

7. There are no depôts of arms and stores, nor are any required in the district, which is essentially civil and peacefully disposed; there is not, indeed, a soldier or a sepoy on duty in its whole length and breadth.

From the District Engineer of Coimbatore, 22d April 1861, No. 303, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

In obedience to the orders conveyed in your Circular, No. 327, dated 18th March 1861, I have the honour to report as below:—

1. *Boundaries, their Extent and Nature.*—The frontier line of this district following all the curves is 590 miles in length. The boundary is natural in general, the chief exception being 90 miles on the south-east from the junction of the Shunmogga River with the Ambravatty, near Dulvooyputnam, to the junction of the latter river with the Cauvery seven miles below Caroor. This frontier line is a conventional one, and is common to Madura and Coimbatore.

2. The northern and eastern boundary is the Cauvery river from Tullacaudoo in Mysore to the junction of the Cauvery and Ambravatta, before noted at seven miles below Caroor.

3. The western boundary is formed by the Hassanoor range of hills (with the exception of a small break near Tullacaudoo), a portion of conventional frontier common to Coimbatore and the Turhanambi talook of the Mysore frontier, the Moyaar river, and the Pykara, its tributary, up to the source of the latter at Makoorty Peak, and from thence along the summit line of the chain of western ghauts to Gillikul Hill. The western boundary line from this point runs along a spur pointing due east, till we arrive near the junction of the Munnaar and Bhowany rivers, from whence we have a conventional boundary in common with Malabar, till we come to the Vellingherry range of hills, (enclosing the Bolampetty Valley) along the summit line of which our western boundary runs. From this point our western boundary is conventional, and common partly to Malabar, and partly to the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Cochin till we arrive at the Annamalay range of hills, where our western boundary joins the southern.

4. The southern boundary, with the exception of 90 miles mentioned in paragraph 1, consists of the Annamalay hills and the Ambravatty river.

5. *Extreme Length and Breadth.*—The greatest length of the district is 140 miles, and the greatest breadth is 100 miles.

6. *Area.*—The superficial area is 8,417 square miles, of which there is—

Cultivated	-	-	-	-	-	21,19,644 acres = 3,312 sq. miles.
Waste	-	-	-	-	-	12,76,195 " = 1,994 "
Porumpake, or land unfit for cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	8,30,510 " = 1,312 "
Jungle unmeasured (say)	-	-	-	-	-	11,51,531 " = 1,799 "
Total area	-	-	-	-	-	53,86,880 " = 8,417 "

7. *Swamps and Lakes.*—Swamps or lakes of any extent, there are none in the district.

8. *Sub-Divisions.*—The district is now divided into 11 sub-divisions or talooks, as delineated in the sketch marked A.

9. Under a former allotment of talooks, the district was divided into 15 such subdivisions.

10. The names and areas of the present talooks are as follows:—

	Sq. miles.
Coimbatore, with part of Danaikenkotta - - - - -	623
Suttimangalom, with part of ditto - - - - -	1,000
Collegal - - - - -	1,400
Pulladom with Cheyore - - - - -	815
Caroor - - - - -	590
Parindoray with Errode - - - - -	698
Bhowany Coodul - - - - -	800
Pollachy - - - - -	700
Odamapettah - - - - -	518
Dharapuram with Konghiem - - - - -	847
Neilgherry, with part of Danaikenkotta - - - - -	426
Total - - - - -	8,417

11. *Classification with reference to Physical Features.*—The Coimbatore district may be classed under two great divisions, viz., the hill portion, and the portion consisting of what we call the low country.

12. *Mountains.*—The hill portion is represented by that portion of the chain of western ghats comprehended under the names, Neilgherry Hills, Koondah Mountain, Vellingherry Range, and the Annamalay Hills.

13. *Heights of Mountains.*—The highest peak of the Neilgherry mountains is Makoorty Peak, and is 9,000 feet (?) above the level of the sea. The heights of others of the various peaks are not certainly ascertained.

14. *Slopes of Mountains.*—The slopes of all these hills are sudden, and the passes leading to their summits must be either steep, or else very circuitous and long.

15. *Mountain Passes or Ghauts, in Western Ghaut Range.*—The grand passes, at present leading to Ootacamund, the principal hill station, and situated on the Neilgherry hills, are four in number, viz., the Seegoor, Coonoor, Sissaparah, and Caroor ghauts, or passes.

16. *Gradients of Passes in Western Ghauts.*—The steepest gradients are as much as 1 in 6; but none of this nature exist on the Seegoor Ghaut. Transit carriages ascend and descend the Seegoor Ghaut in numbers. The greatest slope here is 1 in 10.

17. The Coonoor Ghaut is about to be used for transit carriages; for although as steep as 1 in 6 in places, owing to bad tracing, it is kept in very good order, and is a finished road, bridged throughout nearly, but not metalled, and with a very good surface, subsequent to the last sanction of 20,000 rupees.—*Vide* Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 1,913, dated 13th September 1860.

18. The other two ghauts are only used by mounted travellers, pack cattle, and coolies, and are never passed by wheel traffic.

19. It is in contemplation to open the Caroor Pass, however, on an improved trace.

20. *Aptness of these Passes for their Defence.*—These passes might easily be defended by small bodies of troops against great numbers.

21. *Two minor Passes.*—The Kotagherry and Soondaputty Passes are merely bridle paths.

22. *Passes not leading to the Western Ghauts.*—There is yet another, and perhaps the most important of our hill-roads and passes in the district, viz., the Hassanoor Ghaut, leading from Coimbatore to Mysore, which is being made the best possible, and is ascended and descended by wheel carriages.

23. The Gazzlehutty Pass, leading also to Mysore from Coimbatore, is only used by pack cattle, and is a good line, but has never been fairly opened.

24. *Remarkable Features or Facts in connection with particular Mountains.*—The Neilgherry Hills are remarkable for the great extent of ground available on their summits, thus from Ootacamund, the principal European settlement, you may ride in some directions at least 15 miles before you commence a descent to the plains.

25. Here (i.e. on the Neilgherry Hills) the hills are heaped together, but in other places ridges and spurs are more prevalent than heaps of mountains.

26. The Annamalay Hills afford a revenue from the forests clothing their sides and bases, amounting to, say, 1,10,974 rupees yearly. In these forests, and in all the forests of the district, I may say, herds of wild elephants roam, from which Government sometimes supplies itself with commissariat cattle.

27. General characteristic appearance of the chain of mountains or Western Ghauts? Ap<sub>1</sub>

27. The general outline of the chain of Western Ghauts, running along the western part of the district, gives an observer the idea of a continuous chain of mountains of a general uniform height, and not very irregular shape. No break is to be seen. The sides and bases of these hills are clothed with vegetation of various character, and in the ravines where moisture remains all the year round, it is beautifully green and luxuriant always.

28. Climates of mountains with regard to its salubrity in reference to animal and vegetable life?

28. Europeans generally enjoy excellent health at Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills, and it is a great place of resort for ladies, and children, and invalids: we have frost and ice here in the cold weather.

29. In suitable places on the hills we have trees and vegetable productions almost of every part of the world flourishing in luxuriance. I cannot stop to enumerate all our British flora, cereals, fruits, and vegetables, as well as many products of foreign countries, coffee, tea, Australian and American plants, &c.

30. *Meteorology.*—Comparative meteorological registers of the hills and plains, I regret I am unable to furnish; but if required I shall endeavour to obtain and submit them.

31. *Valleys.*—Of valleys, we have three principal ones, viz., the valley of the Moyaar river, the valley called Tadamcom, and Bolamputti valley, as marked in the map, through the bottom of each of which run the rivers Moyaar, Bhowany, and Noyel.

32. *Peculiar Features of Valleys and their Utility.*—The arrangement of hills at the head of the Bolamputti valley is a most peculiar feature, and most favourable for the formation of a splendid reservoir; but the expense attendant upon turning nature to account is too great to justify any present attempt to submit the project. Captain Francis, and Mr. Fraser, my two immediate predecessors, have both given the subject their attention.

33. *Low Country or Plains.*—The low country is for the most part open, the country is flat, with gentle undulations. The courses of rivers are well indicated by the fall of the ground towards them, which fall is in long gradual slopes or undulations.

34. *Characteristic Features or Peculiarities.*—The general character of the plains, naturally, is barren and treeless. The soil of which they consist is red and gravelly, with pebbles and nodulous limestone very abundant, and below this, often we have gneiss or hard beds of nodulous lime, which accounts for the barrenness of the soil. Groves (or topes) are not common except along river beds wherein cocoanut and other water-living trees and plants are cultivated.

35. *Rivers.*\*—The rivers in the district, without exception, take their rise in the range of Western Ghauts, and run in an easterly direction, except the Cauvery, which has a general south-east course, and into which all our other rivers empty themselves. The flow of water in all of them is, I may say, intermittent: but floods occur at regular periods, and the amount of flood water is generally the same, but of late years has become more variable. The floods, or as they are called freshes, depend upon the periodical rains, or monsoon, and in this district we reckon upon the periodical general risings commencing in middle of June and terminating in the latter end of August.

36. The mountain torrents and rivulets, and the larger rivers themselves, during the periodical

\* Memorandum showing the lengths of the following Rivers, and the Area of their Drainage.

Name of each River.	Length of each River in Miles.	Area of the Drainage of each River in square Miles.	Remarks.
Bhowany - - -	120	1,692	The length of the portion of river and the portion of the drainage that falls within the limits of this district are only calculated.
Moyaar - - -	75	684	
Noyel - - -	100	1,325	
Ambravatty - - -	140	1,769	
Cauvery - - -	183	2,071	The length of the portion of river and the portion of the drainage that falls within the limits of this district are only calculated.
		7,541	Add drainage towards Malabar district.
		876	
		8,411 square miles.	

Appendix, No. 19. periodical freshes, are subject to sudden and furious floods, which rise in an incredibly short space of time to the height of many feet, and as suddenly subside; in many instances leaving the channel quite dry. These violent floods occasion accidents to bridges, weirs (called annicuts) and works of various description, constructed along the course of the rivers for irrigation purposes, either by their violence and superabundance, or by dashing trees carried along by them against the various works.

37. *Irrigation from Rivers.*—Many weirs, called, as above stated, annicuts, are constructed along the courses of these streams to dam the water up, and force it into channels from whence it is conducted over the low country for purposes of irrigation. The irrigation takes place sometimes directly from the channels and sometimes indirectly, inasmuch as large reservoirs, called here tanks, are formed wherever the fall of the ground suits, and into these reservoirs the channels empty themselves; and then again by means of sluices the water is led out of the tank to the fields below it.

38. *River Navigation.*—Navigable rivers or canals do not exist in the district.

39. *River Banks.*—The banks of the rivers are not generally high.

40. *River Beds.*—The beds are oftener rock than otherwise; but not irregular. Slopes not known.

Discharges not known.

41. *Supply of Water in Rivers.*—In the dry weather only Ambravatty, Noyel, Bhowany, Moyaar, and of course the Cauvery which they feed, have any water in them as above stated.

42. All our rivers are tributaries of the Cauvery, which discharges itself into the sea at Negapatam, in the Tanjore district.

43. *Revenue derived from Rivers.*—Along the banks of the Ambravatty, Noyel, Bhowany, Moyaar, and Cauvery, and their tributary jungle streams, a considerable amount of irrigation takes place, from which a large revenue is derived, viz., 4,90,226 rupees upon 65,124 acres cultivated from their water supply.

44. *Ferries, Fords, and Bridges.*—There are ferries, fords, and bridges over various rivers, as noted in the list appended marked (B). Revenue = 2,074 rupees.

45. *Fisheries.*—Fisheries on the rivers furnish a slight revenue, as shown in the following table:—

TALOOKS.	No. of Villages in each Talook in which there are Fisheries.	Amount of Revenue.
Coimbatore - - - - -	8	Rs. 269
Suttimangalom - - - - -	4	89
Collegal - - - - -	11	122
Parindoray - - - - -	5	70
Bhowany - - - - -	19	183
Pulladom - - - - -	5	84
Oodamulpettah - - - - -	1	15
	53	782

46. *Artificial Reservoirs.*—The district does not contain any natural lakes or lagoons, but there are 172 tanks in the district for the collection and retention of water supplied from the surface in the monsoon, and from rivers, *vide margin*.\*

1st. The means of internal communication within the district, and means of communication with the adjacent districts?

47. The means of internal communication within the district are ordinary roads, a list of which is appended, marked (C). These roads are, for the most part, of a nature not to admit of a heavy cart traffic in wet weather. I will say on average, taking one day with another, that two and a half miles an hour may be made by a common native cart with a pair of bullocks, on any of our best roads. During cherry time, and with much traffic, particularly if it were heavy, there will be much impediment, the fact that our roads are not macadamized, and the amount of funds at our disposal

25. Here (i.e. ridges and spurs

dependent on rain water	91
fed by rivers	62
fed by jungle streams	29 (a.)
Total Number	172

supplies itself with comm. under villages belonging to large landholders, called Polliput villages. from Ootacamund to Wellington, excepted.

posal for repairing the roads and the bridges occurring on them are so small, that it will be years before they are brought into an improved state.

48. The means of communication with the neighbouring districts are mainly:—

1st. Trunk-road, No. 5, a first-class road leading on one side to Malabar, and on the other to Salem.

2d. Seegoor, Hassanoor, and Guzzlehutty Ghauts, leading to Mysore.

3d. Sissaparah and Caroor Ghauts, and Tadamom road, leading into Malabar, in addition to Trunk road, No. 5.

4th. The Ambravatty road and the roads leading from Caroor, viz., Vellanoor and Arva-coorchy to Madura.

5th. The Nangul road leading to Salem in addition to Trunk road, No. 5.

6th. Trichinopoly road from Caroor.

49. Particulars of these roads will be found in the list appended, marked C.

2d. The position of the towns in the district.

50. The position of the principal towns of the district are—

1st. That of Coimbatore, with a population of 22,875 souls, situated on Trunk road, No. 5, 310 miles from Madras, and 100 from Ponany, on the western coast. This town is 900 feet above the level of the sea; it depends for its supply of food very much on the irrigation works in the district. It is a very healthy place.

2d. Caroor, situated seven miles above the confluence of the Cauvery and Ambravatty rivers, on the left bank of the latter river, with a population of 6,000 souls. The supply of food here is much more certain than at Coimbatore, on account of the proximity of a large channel called Cal'ngaroyen, fed from the Bhowany river, which gives a never failing supply of water.

3d. Collegal, situated on the Mysore frontier, on the road leading thither from Coimbatore, viz., the Hassanoor Ghaut, on the right bank of, and two miles distant from, the Cauvery river, with a population of 6,000 souls; it is feverish.

4th. Odamalapetta, situated near the Madura frontier, on the Ambravatty road, with a population of 3,112 souls.

5th. Dharapuram, situated near the confluence of the Ambravatty river and the Periaputtu stream, on the left bank of the former, near the Madura frontier, with a population of 2,400 souls.

6th. Bhowany, situated at the confluence of the Cauvery and Bhowany, between the two rivers, with a population of 3,000 souls.

7th. Erode, situated on the right bank of the Cauvery, seven miles below Bhowany, with a population of 3,000 souls.

8th. Ootacamund, situated on the Neilgherry Hills, 7,365 feet above the sea, 48 miles from Coimbatore, 77 miles from Mysore, and 129 from Cannanore.

3d. The construction of the buildings in the district; whether easily destroyed by artillery?

51. The construction of the strongest buildings in the district is brick or stone in mortar, and they would be easily destroyed by artillery.

4th. Smallest calibre of gun that would act with effect against the buildings?

52. Six-pounder guns would act with effect against the buildings.

5th. Whether any old forts exist in the district in such a state as to admit of being easily rendered defensible?

53. No old forts exist in the district in such a state as to admit of being easily rendered defensible.

6th. Depôts of arms and stores, where placed?

54. The regiment and convalescent depôt at Wellington have their own proper arms; but no arsenal containing arms, stores, &c., under their charge, and no depôt of arms and stores exists in this district.

7th. Whether in situations which might be easily defended?

55. Wellington could not be easily defended, as it is commanded by adjacent hills on three sides within range of guns.

8th. Whether required in the district?

56. Depôts of arms and stores are not required in the district.

## WELLINGTON.

## REPORT on the Cantonment of Wellington.

THE cantonment of Wellington is situated on the south-eastern portion of the plateau of the Nilghery Hills, on a number of spurs of the hills running from the mountain of Dodabetta; its elevation above the level of the sea is about 6,000 feet, and about 5,000 feet above the plains of the Coimbatore district. The cantonment is bounded on the north, east, and west by hills of a greater elevation than the station, and to the south by continuations of the same hills of a similar elevation to the station.

2. The latitude of Wellington is about  $11^{\circ} 24'$  north and longitude  $78^{\circ} 47'$  east of Greenwich. The thermometer mean range is  $64^{\circ} 32'$  and the barometer  $24^{\circ} 32'$ . The rain fall per annum averages about 68 inches. The area of the cantonment is eight square miles.

3. The only river (if it may be so termed) running through the cantonment is the Waterloo stream, which drains the whole of the western side of the Dodebetta range, and its spurs north and west of the cantonment; this stream forms the cantonment boundary on its western aspect; after a few days rain, it sometimes rises to a height of fifteen or sixteen feet above its bed, being upwards of forty feet in width, though, under ordinary circumstances, its depth is seldom more than two feet with an average width of ten or twelve feet.

4. No lakes or tanks exist in or near the station, though an artificial lake has been proposed (by constructing a dam with its subsidiary works of waste weirs, &c., across the Waterloo stream) with the view of its adding to the beauty of the station, and affording healthful amusement to the troops composing the garrison; this dam will connect the road from Wellington to Ootacamund with the main road to that station from the Coonoor Ghât.

5. There are no woods in the station, though several exist at a distance of three or four miles from it.

6. The water supply of the cantonment is obtained from springs and small streams, which take their rise in the hills of a higher elevation than, and to the north of, the station, and is brought into cantonment by artificial channels.

7. The garden produce of the station is almost the same as that of gardens in England.

8. The natives living in the cantonment and bazaars are all settlers come up from the plains, none of the aboriginal tribes reside in the cantonment.

9. Main roads in tolerable order lead from the cantonment to Coonoor, Ootacamund, and Kotirgherry, the other sanatoria of the Nilgheries; the station is reached from the plains, *viâ* Mysore and Ootacamund by the Seegore Ghât, and *viâ* Salem and Coonoor by the Coonoor Ghât; the cantonment is well provided with roads.

10. The public buildings in the cantonment consist of five ranges of barracks to accommodate 1,000 men, a range of staff quarters, a hospital, four ranges of married men's quarters to contain 120 families, a commissariat store and office, a canteen, a school and library, a market-house, a cutwall's choultry, a staff serjeant's quarters, a ration shed, a racket court, a plunge bath, a post office, an armourer's forge, and a skittle alley, together with the necessary outbuildings. The barracks, staff quarters, married men's quarters, school and library, and canteen are double storied, the remainder all single storied buildings, the lower story walls are two feet thick, and the upper, one foot six inches.

11. The whole of the Government buildings in the station are constructed of brick and mortar with tiled and terraced roofs, timber trusses, rafters, &c.; these buildings would be easily rendered uninhabitable by artillery.

12. Six-pounders would act with effect against all the buildings.

13. There are no forts in the cantonment, nor is it (from its position) desirable to erect one in it.

14. The cantonment is commanded on three sides by the adjacent hills, all within range of artillery.

15. There is no arsenal in the cantonment, the arms and stores are only such as are required by an effective European regiment and a convalescent dépôt.

16. All that is required is a magazine capable of containing ammunition sufficient for the garrison. The hospital guard room and lunatic cells, a building 80 feet from the hospital is at present, as a temporary arrangement, used for this purpose, and a lightning conductor erected near it.

17. The Nilgheries are a huge fortification in themselves, and the different passes could be easily defended.

(signed)

W. Farewell, Captain,

Special Executive Engineer.

Special Executive Engineer's Office,  
Wellington, 25th March 1861.

From the Acting District Engineer of Trichinopoly, 1 May 1861, No. 1, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

1. I HAVE the honour to submit the following general report on the physical character and features of the Trichinopoly district, called for in your Circular No. 397 of the 18th March.

2. *Internal Communication.*—The only means of internal communication which is not also one of communication with the adjacent districts, is the Weyacondan channel, by which wood and grain are brought by basket boats into Trichinopoly from the country to the west of it.

3. *Communication with adjacent Districts.*—During the freshes in the Cavery from June to December, that river is much used by natives conveying iron ore, bamboos, &c., from the Salem district to this and Tanjore, and much cut-stone is exported from this to the latter district, and at the time of the grain riots in Combaconum in November 1858, a company of Europeans was sent in basket boats down the river to that town.

4. *Road to North.*—To the country north of Trichinopoly the communication is by way of the Madras trunk road, which is traversed daily by the mail cart. The whole road is metalled, with the exception of 15 miles, which is now under progress, and all the streams are bridged, with the exception of the Vellaur on the extreme north, which is the boundary between this and the North Arcot district.

5. *Road to North East.*—A road to open a communication between Trichinopoly and the north-east portion of the district, and the South Arcot district, has long been projected, and the estimates have been sanctioned by Government, but stopped under the restrictive orders. The road is to pass through Lalgudi and Wodearpollum; it is made for the first 20 miles, but beyond that it is a mere track.

6. *Roads to East.*—There are two roads to the Tanjore district on the east, one the high road to Combaconum, which is bridged but not metalled, and the other to the town of Tanjore, which is both bridged and metalled.

7. *Roads to South.*—There are three roads to the south, one a short line of about eight miles into the Pudukottah Zemindar's territory.

2d. The main road to Madura, which is bridged throughout, but only metalled for the first 14 miles.

3d. The road to Dindigul, which is bridged and metalled for the first 15 miles, and an estimate for putting the remainder of the road into good order, has been sanctioned by Government and deferred.

8. *Road to East.*—On the east there is a road to the Coimbatore district, which passes along the south bank of the Cavery. The metalling of this road is in rapid progress, and it is bridged throughout, with the exception of the Codumarty river near Trichinopoly, the bridge over which was washed away in the floods, and is now being re-constructed.

9. On the north bank of the Cavery there is a road leading to the Salem district at Vallayputty; this road is metalled, with the exception of 17 miles, an estimate for which has lately been sanctioned by Government, and the work is under rapid progress.

10. All the streams are bridged except the Iyar, about 15 miles from Trichinopoly, the bridge over which was washed away, and is now under re-construction.

11. *The position of the Towns.*—The only really important town in the district is Trichinopoly, and the adjacent one of Seringham, famous for its pagodas. There are no others of any size requiring particular notice.

12. *Construction of Buildings.*—The houses in the district are chiefly of mud; a few of the superior class are of brick in mud, and very rarely of brick in chunam; they would offer no resistance to the smallest piece of ordnance. The Hindoo temples show an exterior of cut-stone; but the strongest of them would be easily destroyed by a six-pounder gun.

13. The temples in the fort of Trichinopoly and at Seringham have been the scenes of many battles in former years; but they could not now hold out for a day against a battery of artillery.

14. *Forts in the District.*—There are no forts in the district in a state to admit of their being easily rendered defensible. The only place of consequence is the old fort of Trichinopoly, the walls round which are being levelled by the convicts.

15. *Position of Depôts.*—The only depôt of arms and ordnance stores is placed close to the temple on the rock in the fort of Trichinopoly.

16. Its position has long been condemned by the military authorities; it cannot be easily defended; it is two miles distant from the cantonment, with a large native town between, and it is situated in the heart of that town. The Government have ordered the removal of the ordnance stores; but the order has not been carried out, chiefly, I believe, in consequence of there being no room elsewhere to deposit the stores.

17. The depôt is required in the district, as it is the head-quarters of the southern division of the army.

From the District Engineer of Cuddapah, Camp Rayachoti, 5 April 1861, No. 1129, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

AGREEABLY with the instructions contained in your Circular, No. 397, of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to submit a few remarks on the physical character of the Cuddapah district.

2. The Cuddapah district averages 100 miles in length and 87 miles in breadth, and contains about 8,760 square miles of area. It is bounded on the north by Kurnúl, on the east by Nellúr, on the south by North Arcot, and on the west by Bellary and the Mysore country.

3. The chief physical features of the district are the numerous chains of hills running almost parallel to one another, and traversing the country from north-east to south-west. The highest peaks of these ranges are 3,500 feet above the level of the sea; the hills are, generally speaking, bare and destitute of large timber, with the exception of the Palkonda range, where Yéppi, Maddi, and a few specimens of Teak are to be found.

4. The principal rivers are the Pennerú, Cheyerú, Papagni and Chittravatti, but with the exception of the Pennerú, these rivers are perfectly dry for at least six months in the year; during the hot months a small stream flows down the Pennerú, which, during the monsoon, is sometimes impassable for a week or ten days at a time; but the water rises and falls so rapidly that it is quite unsuited for navigation. Rafts of timber and bamboos are often floated down the Pennerú to Nellúr during the monsoon; but no boat has ever ascended the stream.

5. During the last eight years a great deal has been done towards improving the means of communication within the district; but after heavy rain it is still impossible to move troops about, there not being one road bridged and metalled throughout its entire length.

6. The line of communication with the Nellúr district is *viâ* Badwal and the Dorenal Pass; but on this road the Pennerú and one of its tributaries, the Kúnderú, have to be crossed, and the road through the Dorenal Pass, although practicable for carts, is susceptible of great improvement. It is much to be regretted that this road is not completed, as there is a considerable traffic through the Dorenal Pass, of cotton from Podatur and the adjacent country, whilst large quantities of salt, salt fish, and iron are sent from the coast into the interior by this route.

7. The road from Cuddapah towards Kurnúl, running chiefly through black cotton soil, is impassable after heavy rain; this line also crosses the Pennerú at a spot where the river, when full, is nearly a mile from bank to bank.

8. The direct line of communication with Bellary crosses the Papagni and Chittravatti rivers, and runs through many miles of black cotton soil. It is a tolerable road in fine weather, but during the monsoon it is impracticable for carts and laden animals; the annual allowance for maintaining this road has lately been increased from 150 to 200 rupees per mile, which latter sum judiciously laid out will, in the course of a few years, greatly alter the condition of the road.

9. The next great line of communication in the district is from Cuddapah over the Guvalchami Ghât to Rayachoti where the road branches off, on one side towards Bangalore and on the other towards the railway station at Vellúr; the first portion from Cuddapah to Rayachoti is in excellent order, but bridges over three rivers are sadly required; from Rayachoti towards Bangalore, the road is execrable and positively unsafe for wheeled conveyances; from Rayachoti towards Vellúr, the road is in tolerable order, but here again bridges are very much required.

10. The only other line which need be alluded to is the direct Cuddapah and Madras road passing through the Chitwal valley. It has long been considered the very worst road in the Madras Presidency, but it is now being much improved, and will soon lose its unenviable notoriety. The North-west Railway runs parallel to this road, which, however, will always be of great use in enabling the produce of the country to reach the different stations along that line.

11. After the above description of the present state of the internal communications of the district, the immense importance of the railway in a military point of view will easily be understood, for as soon as it becomes possible to send troops from Madras into the centre of the district in the course of a few hours, at any season of the year, Cuddapah may at once be abandoned as a military station, and the knowledge of this fact cannot but have an immense influence on the people.

12. The state of the roads in the district has repeatedly been brought to the notice of Government; estimates for roads and bridges most urgently required have long since been submitted for sanction, and all that this department can do in urging a favourable consideration of the great wants of the district, has been done.

13. The principal towns in the district are Cuddapah, Madanapalle and Podatur.

14. Cuddapah, the capital of the district and the head-quarters of the collector and sessions judge, contains about 15,000 inhabitants. It is 490 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated in a large valley about 7 miles from the right bank of the Pennerú.

15. Madanapalle, at the south-western extremity of the district, contains about 5,000 inhabitants; but is likely to become a place of some importance, owing to the late transfer of the sub-collector to that station, and to the improvement of the roads in that part of the district.

16. Podatur, on the left bank of the Pennerú, is the residence of the principal merchants of the district, and has a reputation of great wealth. Its population is about 5,500 souls.

17. In



17. In the Jammalmadgú and Dávúr Taluqs the principal buildings are built of clay, slate and mud; in the rest of the district, the material used is brick set in mortar or mud, but there is not one building, ancient or modern, public or private, which could stand against the fire of 6-pounders.

18. The principal old forts in the district are at Sidhout, Gandicotta, and Gunamkonda.

19. The fort at Sidhout, situated immediately on the left bank of the Pennerú, is in tolerable order, the breaches in the walls might be repaired at a small cost, but the whole of the interior is completely commanded by a range of hills within 400 yards of the glacis. It could not be held for twenty-four hours against a force supplied with mortars.

20. The fort at Gandicotta is built overlooking a gorge where the Pennerú flows through a range of sandstone hills; it is in tolerable order and contains within its enceinte a small village. It is commanded by hills on the opposite bank of the river, and would require a very large garrison for its defence.

21. The fort at Gunamkonda is perched on the summit of an isolated hill rising about 1,200 feet from the plain, its natural and artificial defences are very strong; but the supply of water being limited to the contents of a few tanks which are dry for many mouths of the year, the fort would be compelled to surrender to any force strong enough to cut off all communication between the garrison and the plain below.

22. There are no depôts of stores in the district; in the cantonment there are the usual depôts of arms belonging to the regiment stationed there; arms are also kept in the gaol and treasury for the respective guards over those buildings. In the course of a few years the district will be traversed from one end to the other by the North-west Railway, placing Cuddapah in direct communication with the large military stations of Madras and Bellary, and obviating the necessity of forming depôts of arms and stores at a considerable expense.

23. If in addition to the railway the military lines of communication between Cuddapah and Bangalore and Cuddapah and Vellúr were completed and the rivers bridged, a force might be concentrated on any point in the districts at all seasons of the year.

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From the Acting District Engineer of Kurnool, 29 April 1861, No. 1338; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

*General Features.*—I have the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, the report called for in circular No. 397, under date 18 March 1861. The Kurnool district, 7,630 square miles in extent, is bounded on the east by the Nellore, to the south by the Cuddapah, to the west by the Bellary district; the rivers Toombudra and Kristnah constitute the northern limits; two ranges of hills, running north and south, sub-divide the district into three parts; the easternmost range, pierced by the Kristnah on the north, and extending far down south into Cuddapah, are called the Nullamallahs. The highest peak of this range is 3,300 feet above the sea and 2,500 above the adjacent plains; but their ruggedness, combined with a singular deficiency of water, renders it improbable that they will ever prove adapted for coffee planting or present sites in any way suited for the permanent residence of Europeans. The slopes and valleys are covered with valuable timber forests and bamboo jungle, yielding a considerable yearly revenue to Government; but no sort of conservancy having been established, these forests are being rapidly reduced by indiscriminate and wasteful cutting. The second range of hills alluded to, called the Yerramallahs, are nearly bare of jungle or any kind of vegetation, of no considerable height, dreary to look at, and altogether unprofitable. The western taluqs of the district are not very interesting, one monotonous plain with alternate patches of stony, red and black cotton soil, no trees, the view broken only by numberless conical granite hills capped with trap-rock; around some of these a scanty population have built their huts. The crops, scanty in the best years, depend entirely on local rains that often fail, and rain failing, famine ensues. The northern taluq of the eastern division of the district is also barren and rocky, destitute of roads, unopened out, and unprosperous. The Cumbum Taluq to the south, however, abounds in irrigation works, including the Cumbum tank, with a revenue of 70,000 rupees, and is traversed by one good road. The central division of the district, by far the most prosperous and productive, is a tract of country, mostly black land, called the Koondar valley, and lies between the Nullamallah and Yerramallah hills.

2. *Agricultural Produce.*—Deficient in irrigation works, wet cultivation is here more limited than in most districts. Cholum is the staple crop; in favourable years large quantities of this grain are exported to Cuddapah and Bellary. In the Koondar valley there is an extensive and yearly extending cultivation of indigo. Cotton also is grown, but to no considerable extent; its cultivation appears to be rather on the decrease as that of indigo increases.

3. *Manufactures.*—Kurnool is famous for the manufacture of handsome turbans and fine fabrics, also of carpets and various kinds of coarse cloths.

4. *Mineral Products.*—Iron of a superior quality is found in many parts; smelted according to the native mode and with rude appliances, it is rather dearer than English iron, but more malleable and better adapted for some uses. Several lead mines have been discovered in the Yerramallahs, one also in the Nullamallahs yielding rich ore with a fair proportion of silver, situated in a dense jungle. There appears to be no other reason why this mine could

19. could not be worked remuneratively except that in India such undertakings are always unsuccessful. In the north-east corner of the district there is a copper mine that I have not seen, worked some years ago by a company; it was abandoned from want of funds, I believe, to pump the water out of the pit. Diamond mines are plentiful; some few are rented and, I suppose, worked; but I never hear of any valuable stones being found.

5. *Timber.*—The Nullamallah jungles cover an extensive tract of country; the forests yield many valuable woods, but most of the timber of large size and nearly all the teak has been cut down, except in parts difficult of access. More than a year ago, I wrote a report on those jungles, remarking on the devastation going on; reports also having been submitted on the part of the irrigation and canal companies, some orders regarding the preservation of the jungles were issued to the conservator of forests, but without beneficial result as yet, which is to be regretted, as the value of these jungles will be very great after the completion of the Toombadra canal.

6. *Communications.*—Four made roads converge on and meet at Kurnool; viz.—

NAME.	Length.	Direction.
Bellary-road - - - - -	55 miles -	S. W.
Bangalore-road - - - - -	55 „ -	S. W. by S.
Cumbum-road - - - - -	110 „ -	S. E.
Gadethamadoogoo-road - - - - -	7 „ -	E.
TOTAL - - - - -	227 miles.	

Twenty-five miles of the Secunderabad and Adoni road lie in the Kurnool district, giving a total of 252 miles of good road. The country unmade roads are for the most part very passable during fair weather. Better communication from Nundial to Cuddapah is requisite; this will be supplied by the proposed Toombadra canal. Communication to the east with Guntoor is also very imperfect. An estimate has accordingly been made for a road from Atcoor to Venoocondah. The communications made and proposed are as follows:—

Made roads - - - - -	252 miles.
In progress - - - - -	15 „
Sanctioned - - - - -	44 „
Estimated for - - - - -	60 „
	371 miles.

This, with 180 miles of navigable canal, gives one mile of communication to every 14 square miles; it is very essential that crossing the rivers Toombadra and Kistnah should be facilitated. Several important lines of roads meet at Kurnool, and a road is now being constructed between Kurnool and Secunderabad, but until the obstruction offered by these rivers is mitigated the traffic along them cannot be fully developed; if the idea of building an anicut at Kurnool is definitely abandoned, I propose sending in an estimate for a paved causeway across the Toombadra.

7. *Chief Towns.*—Kurnool, the chief town of the district, is situated near the north-west corner of the district, immediately at the confluence of the Hindry and Toombadra. Puttycondah, a town built by Sir Thomas Munro, is situated on the western boundary; Nundial, in the middle of the Koondar valley; Cumbum, 30 miles to the east of the Nullamallahs.

8. *Buildings.*—The better classes of houses are built of stone in chunam; those of the lower orders of stone in mud. All public buildings are substantially built of stone in chunam; the roofs are flat, either terraced or, in the case of inferior houses, covered over with a loamy impermeable soil. There are no buildings in the district sufficiently strong to resist the fire of a six-pounder gun; but artillery would take little effect on a town like Kurnool, built of loose stone, with little woodwork and no thatch or other inflammable substances.

9. *Forts.*—The Kurnool, Morocondah, and Cumbum forts have at different periods been dismantled; there remain none now of any pretensions. Many villages are, however, well surrounded with walls, castellated, and flanked by towers, sometimes provided with ditches also, but I know of none that could not be taken by escalade, without the aid of artillery; with a little repair and improvement, however, some of these forts could be held by a company of Europeans against an army of natives.

10. *Depôts of Stores, &c.*—At Kurnool there is a depôt of arms and ammunition sufficient for one native regiment, called upon to take the field; there are no other stores in the district, nor any guns.

11. *Situation of Depôts.*—The ammunition is placed in the magazine, an old cavalier bastion; as the adjacent ramparts have been demolished, this magazine is too small to be defended, and is moreover in a very exposed position.

From the District Engineer of Bellary, 4 April 1861, No. 1381, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour, with reference to Circular, No. 397, dated 18th ultimo, from your office, to submit the following report on the several points therein noted. I have omitted many other points connected with the physical character and features of the district, as these are not mentioned by you, and by including them I might have extended this report to too great a length.

1st. The means of communication in this district, both internal and with the adjacent territories, are entirely by roads, some made, others only partially made; but, in general, the roads are much the same as when we took the country. None of the large rivers have been bridged, and only a few of the large drainages; in fact, when a season of rain does occur in this district, it is quite impossible to get about.

2d. Bellary is the most important town of the district, the seat of both the civil and military administration. West of Bellary are the important towns of Chilwadighee and Camalapur, important from the large extent of irrigated land belonging to them, which is supplied with water by a channel from the Toongabuddra river. North and by east of Bellary, on the Hyderabad road, the only important town is Adoni; it contains a very large population of Mussulmen, and is a place of considerable trade and manufacture. East of Bellary, on the direct road to Madras, are the large towns of Gooty and Tadputry. Gooty is not populous, but a most enormous traffic collects here and passes through the place; the celebrated fort is in good preservation. Tadputry is a place of great importance, from the large trade it has with the country for miles around it. From Gooty, proceeding south by the Bangalore, Kurnool and Hyderabad road, are the large towns of Anantapur and Pennacodah, and to the east of this line of road are the large villages of Singunnullah, Durmaveram, and Bookapatnum, all important and wealthy places. Again, south of Pennacodah, is the important town of Hindoopoor, possessing a very flourishing trade. From Bellary, proceeding in a south-easterly direction, the large towns of Raidroog, Cullian Droog, and Maduxseerah are met with; and in going west and by south of Bellary, the towns of Koodlighee and Hurpunhully are the only ones of any importance. Hoovinbudgully is the head-quarters of a Tahsildar; but otherwise unimportant.

3d. The buildings are principally constructed of mud and stone, with flat mud roofs, and could be easily destroyed by artillery.

4th. A six-pounder gun would destroy any of the ordinary buildings.

5th. Bellary district is full of old forts, most of them out of repair, and in general not easily repairable. Gooty is the best I have seen, and in almost perfect preservation, but would take a garrison of 50,000 men to garrison it. The forts are all too large for any garrisons we could afford to give to hold them, and the sooner they are dismantled, or made useless for an enemy to occupy, the better.

6th. At Bellary.

7th. The situation is not easily defensible.

8th. A depôt of arms and stores will always be required in Bellary.

2. In conclusion, I beg to forward a statement exhibiting the discharge, in cubic yards, per hour, of the Toongabuddra river, for every foot on the register pillar at Humpsanger, from one to 24 feet, together with copies of registers kept there for several years. I have considered it my duty to submit this for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, as the water supply of a district is a matter of first rate importance, and I am aware that much anxiety has been felt by the Government regarding the water supply of this river. The information now forwarded is the most reliable I have been able to obtain, and agrees with all I have observed during the past five years. I trust, therefore, if there is any irregularity in my proceedings it may be excused.

From the District Engineer of North Canara, Devamunny, 20 April 1861, No. 85, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour herewith to submit my report on the physical character and features of North Canara, called for in your Circular No. 397 of 18 March 1861.

GENERAL REPORT on the Physical Character and Features of North Canara, called for in Chief Secretary's Circular, No. 397, of 18 March 1861.

NORTH CANARA is divided into two distinct regions; the one a strip of coast 110 miles long, by 20 miles average breadth, calculated from the general line of the Western Ghats, and the other a plateau of 1,800 feet average height above the sea, which merges into the elevated plains of Mysore and the southern Mahratta country, about 40 miles east of the ghaut ridge. It is peculiarly distinguished from other west coast districts, by the fact that the ghaut ridge does not form in it as in them, the watershed of the country. The four fine streams which enter the sea at Honore, Tuddry, Gunjawully and Sedasheghur, rise well at the back of the ghauts in the Nuggur district of Mysore, the North Canara

Index, No. 19. Balaghaut, and the southern Mahratta country; the towns of Nuggur and Anantapoor in the first, Siddapoor and Sircy in the second, Hooblee and Dharwar in the third district, marking the general line of watershed on the maps.

2. This distinctive feature of the district is worthy of note; it gives rise to bar-harbours and river navigations, of more than average adaptation for trading purposes by country crafts, and along the valleys of these streams, or the ridges which confine them, communications are more easily opened between the sea-board and interior, than in districts where the ridge line of ghauts is more defined and precipitous; but the communication athwart their lines, parallel to the coast is proportionally more difficult, for if the river valleys on their part run far back into the Balaghaut, the mountains that bound them run down on the other hand quite to the water's edge.

3. It follows from the above, that should the necessities of the country render the development of a third line of railway traffic between those terminating at Beypoor and Bombay a desirable object, North Canara is the district presenting the greatest engineering facilities for penetrating the Western Ghaut range; and, as it happens, the finest natural harbour on the west side of India has been discovered at Seda-beghur. For common roads the favourable configuration of the country has been largely taken advantage of in North Canara by the construction of no less than seven ghauts or passes more or less available for cart traffic, and the commencement of an eighth, while South Canara has but three open to traffic, and one in contemplation; and Malabar only one completed, and one in progress. Communication, however, along the coast is very difficult, except by sea, yet the facilities for a mixed communication of canal and made road are very great; the chief portions of such a project have already been brought forward, and are ready to be re-submitted as soon as a chance is given.

4. The chief towns on the coast, commencing from the south, are Coondapoor Byndoor, and Bhutkul, all dependent for their communication with the interior on the perfecting of the Colour Ghaut line, which is now available for cart traffic in dry weather, but requires to be bridged; still more, however, to be continued within Mysore limits, as till then carts from the interior cannot avail themselves even of what has been already done. Next comes Honore, inaccessible by land, and too insignificant to render it worth while spending money on land approaches, while it has such fine river navigation from Guirsoppa, to which place Nuggur and the Canara Balaghaut are opened by a good cart ghaut, now being bridged; moreover, the construction, at a moderate cost, of a canal between the Tuddry river, Coompta and Honore, partly sanctioned but suspended, will open Honore to the Neelcoond and Devamunny ghauts, and so with Sircy and the southern Mahratta country, as conveniently as can be desired.

5. Coompta, the next in order, is the most populous and busy town on the coast, being the place of export of most of the cotton produced in the southern Mahratta country, with which it is in communication with no less than three passes, viz., the Neelcoond, Devamunny, and Arbyle ghauts. Of these, the second line is fully made and bridged throughout to Hooblee and Dharwar; the third is all but complete as far as the Dharwar frontier at Kirwutty, from whence to Hooblee little has been done; the first requires but to be bridged and the ghaut widened, to equal the Devamunny line in usefulness. It is also proposed to improve the direct communication between Coompta and the Nuggur district through Bilghy and Siddapoor by opening to cart traffic the Hossoo Ghaut line, an imperfect trace of which has been partially worked. Ankola is the only remaining town on the coast, and it has nothing but the name. It is connected with the interior by a branch of the Arbyle Ghaut line, partially bridged, and quite available for fair-weather traffic.

6. The towns of the Balaghaut, commencing likewise from the south, are Bilghy and Siddapoor—insignificant places, whose trade is chiefly in betel-nut with the interior; they are accessible from Shemogah in Nuggur and from Sircy, by good cart roads; communicate with Honore by the Guirsoppa Ghaut and river, and should be opened to Coompta by the Hossoo Ghaut, as before said.

7. Sircy, the geographical capital of the district by position, and now its recognised political capital, is admirably situated. It possesses great capacities in a military point of view, and would form an excellent cantonment for a brigade, fairly distant from Belgaum, Bellary and Mangalore on the three sides; though surrounded by jungle, there is also much open and arable grounds, and the country to the eastward is of an easy nature, even for cavalry operations.

8. Yellapoor holds a commanding position similar to that of Sircy, further north, and will increase in importance with the opening of Beitkool harbour and the Kyga Ghaut road. Its communication with Koompta, Tuddry and Ankola on the coast is kept up by means of the Arbyle Ghaut line and its branches, on which there are only a few nullahs unbridged. With the open country at Hullial, Kirwutty and Moondagode it is connected with three unbridged cart roads, as also with Sircy. Hullial is the most important town of the Soopa Talook, though Soopa is the civil capital; both are being connected with each other and the port of Sedasbeghur, by a bridged cart road, and access towards Belgaum is also to be had by a dry weather cart road, nearly completed, through Jugglepett.

9. The most important line of internal communication in North Canara, is that which runs north and south from Hullial, through Yellapoor and Sircy to Siddapoor, connecting all the chief towns of the Balaghaut, and heading the valleys of the great river, sufficiently high up to render their bridging a matter of no great cost. This has been partially undertaken, and should be quickly completed; many portions of the existing line have also to be remodelled,

remodelled, their original traces having been so defective as to render cart traffic a matter of some difficulty, especially between Sircy and Yellapoor.

10. Many old forts exist in the district, which may easily be rendered defensible against native adversaries. Those at Hullial and Meerjan are in best order and most capacious, and the latter place (at the convergence of the Devamunny and Arbyle lines) has been pointed out, in a report drawn up for the collector with reference to Circular No. 2729, of 9th October 1860, from the Quartermaster General's office, as "the key of North Canara, from the valley of the Honore river to that of the Gungawully." At Yellapoor and Sircy good sites are available for the formation of intrenchments; and the Beitkool harbour may be made not only the finest port on the west coast of India, but also an impregnable naval position.

11. In fact, were the communications of the district (already in a very forward state) completed, a moderate force cantoned at Sircy and Yellapoor, with its reserve at Meerjan, and its cavalry and light troops at Hullial, Moondagode, Palla and Siddapoor, might hold North Canara against all comers.

12. The buildings of the district are chiefly composed of mud walls, strengthened by timber posts, on which rest the roofs, for the most part thatched with cocoa or areca-nut leaves, straw or grass, but frequently also tiled, especially above ghaut. In temples only, and a few superior dwelling houses and shops, is laterite, the building stone of the district, at all used; generally speaking, therefore the buildings of North Canara would not stand an instant against shot of the smallest calibre, and are very inflammable. Collections of houses, on the scale even of large villages, are comparatively few, never fortified, and not generally susceptible of defence; isolated houses in thick plantations, at the bottom of valleys, greatly characterize this district.

13. Arms and military stores exist not in it, save in the hands of the police, and do not appear to be required. The population generally, and especially the Roman-catholics of the coast, an energetic race, are either perfectly well affected, or too prosperous to desire a change. Disturbances have never arisen but in Soopa, and those on a smaller scale than gang robberies in other parts of India; once that talook is opened out by roads, its population restrained from coomry cultivation, and employed in reclaiming waste land or in public works, it will be as quiet as the rest of the district.

14. Whether depôts of arms and stores are required in North Canara with a view to its position as regards other provinces is a matter to be determined by other than local authorities. Should they be called for, then Beitkool would appear to be the place where they might be most easily deposited, safely guarded, and least liable to fall into the wrong hands.

15. This paper cannot be closed without a remark, that since the withdrawal of troops from Dharwar, Belgaum is the only military station from which assistance is readily available to North Canara in the monsoon. The sea is not then open to Mangalore, and there is no direct made road between Hurryhur and any part of the district; though from that small station used to be supplied the small detachment now withdrawn from Sircy.

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From the District Engineer of South Canara, 25 March 1861, No. 245, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

In reply to your Circular No. 397, of the 18th instant, I have the honour to observe, that the district of South Canara lies at the foot of the western slope of the great range of mountains which run down the peninsula, the spurs of which run in many places into the sea, varying very much in height and breadth.

2. Nine large, and numerous small rivers and streams carry into the sea the drainage of the country, their courses being generally from east to west; nearly all have water in them even in the driest weather.

3. The valleys in which they flow vary very much in width, but every available spot within them is cultivated in terraces with paddy, of which three crops are frequently grown in one year.

4. The intermediate hills are almost universally laterite and granite; the tops are generally open, but the hollows and sides are covered with forest timber, which has been so recklessly cut in former years that very little valuable wood is left.

5. The principal roads are as follow:—

A. Trunk-road, No. 1, from Mangalore to Madras, south-west by Mercara, Seringapatam, &c., is the great military road; it is bridged throughout, except at the large river near Buntwall; by it a large track of the Mysore country and Coorg export their grain, coffee, &c., and receive salt landed on the coast.

B. A branch from Jalsur, 47 miles from Mangalore, runs to Cassergode, a seaport 28 miles south of Mangalore; this line, originally made to open up the neighbouring country, is likely to be much used in relief of the town of Mangalore, which is scarcely sufficient for the existing trade; it avoids also the difficult ferry at Buntwall.

C. Trunk-road, No. 2 is the direct line east from Mangalore to Bangalore; it leaves No. 1 22 miles from the coast, and passes by the Munzerabad Ghaut through an extensive area of coffee plantation.

Wynad, and a third will be made to the other ghaut, when the annual budget is sanctioned. To the Carcoor ghaut entering South Wynad, and the Koondah ghaut to Ootacamund, there are no bandy roads. The northern and southern portions of the district have Trunk-roads, Nos. 4 and 5, both made for wheeled conveyances, and they are connected by the coast road which runs along the district, and is well adapted for carts. An important line of communication for wheeled traffic will be opened next working season, with the exception of the bridges, from Calicut to Palghat, passing diagonally through thickly populated taluqs; 40 miles of this road have been completed, and the remainder is progressing rapidly.

7. As I stated above, three ghaunts enter Northern Wynad, and one ghaut Southern Wynad. One of the former is barely practicable for bandies, and it requires retracing, and a second, the Tambracherry, is being traced as a bullock ghaut, on a gradient, which, if widened, will be suitable for bandies. The southern ghaut, the Carcoor, is a bad trace, hardly practicable for bullocks. In the Koondah we have the Sispara ghaut leading direct to Ootacamund from the Malabar coast, and there is another communication with the Neilgherries from Wynad, *via* the Goodaloor ghaut, in the Coimbatore district.

8. Concerning the communication with adjacent districts, Malabar is not so favourably situated as other provinces. We have only the two trunk roads, north and south, by means of which inland traffic can be kept up. The road, No. 4, from Cannanore to Bangalore, *via* the Perrambadi ghaut, communicates with the Mysore country; and Trunk-road No. 5, from Ponany, communicates with Coimbatore and Salem, passing through Palghat between the Neilgherry and Annamalai hills. From Palghat, on the south-eastern extremity, the only communication we have with the interior of the Cochin territory, is by means of the Trichoor road, which is in bad order for carts. Having water communications, as I stated above, both at our northern and southern boundaries, on the coast line, we carry on traffic with the South Canara and Cochin districts by these means, but not by land, as there are no practicable roads. Efforts are being made to open out the roads in the Wynad country, and if we are assisted by the Mysore authorities in making their roads practicable for carts to the boundary, we shall thus have other inlets from the Mysore country to the Malabar coast than by the Perrambadi ghaut.

9. Having an extended sea board, the principal traffic of the district is carried on by coasting vessels, and the amount of imports and exports is considerable. Cochin river allows of large vessels entering its mouth, but in a few of the other rivers only, are vessels seen, and these of a small size and tonnage. All the sea ports, however, carry on a brisk trade, by means of the coasting Pattamahs, with Bombay, and all the adjacent districts.

10. The south-western railway from Madras to Beypore, as far as Malabar is concerned, will soon be completed. It enters the district at Palghat, runs westerly to the coast, and then skirts it northwards as far as the terminus. It will be seen, therefore, that the railway runs through a considerable portion of Southern Malabar, and as Cochin, Ponany and Calicut are all connected with it, more or less perfectly, by water communication, a great impetus to trade may be expected to arise.

11. As regards the second point adverted to in your letter, namely, the position of the towns, I beg to observe, that the principal places, as may naturally be expected, are on the coast, the only town of considerable importance inland being Palghat.

12. Cannanore, the largest town in the north, is the head quarters of the military force of the district, and thence detachments of Europeans are sent out to Calicut and Malleaporem. The town forms the terminus of Trunk-road, No. 4, communicating with the Mysore country. The town of Cochin, though under the British Government, is surrounded by the Cochin Rajah's territory, and forms the southern point of the district. About 85 miles to the north is the town of Calicut, the head quarters of the civil authorities of the district, and centrally situated as regards the seaboard; 41 miles to the north of this place is the town of Tellicherry, which contains a large native population, and is the centre of much trade. Beypore is not a large town, but is notable as the terminus of the railway, and will doubtless increase from this cause, though vessels of any size cannot enter the mouth of the river on which it stands. Malleaporem, 30 miles from Calicut, inland, on the new main line of road to Palghat, is only worthy of notice from its being the head quarters of two companies of European infantry. As recent outbreaks amongst the Moplahs have occurred in this neighbourhood, the situation is favourable as regards any future disturbance. Palghat was formerly the station for a regiment of native infantry, but the force has since been removed; it is situated on Trunk-road, No. 4, 55 miles from the sea, near the south-eastern boundary of the district, and contains a large native population. In Wynad there are no considerable towns. Manantoddi is the only place of any importance, having the largest native bazaar in the Taluq; it is connected with the towns of Tellicherry and Cannanore, on the coast, by the Periah and Cootiady ghats, and is in north-west Wynad, 50 miles distant from the former town.

13. As regards the third point, many of the public buildings in the district are not substantially built, and could easily be destroyed by artillery. In some instances of late years, it has not been considered necessary to erect these structures with a view to permanence, but only as a temporary measure. As cocoanut leaves are easily procurable through the district, it has been the custom to roof in buildings with cadjans, which, though comparatively inexpensive and easily renewable every year, are not durable, but are easily destroyed by fire, and other causes. The military barracks at Malleaporem are of this construction; even the permanent buildings are invariably made of laterite in chunam, walls 1½ feet thick, with roofs of wooden rafters and tiles, which might be destroyed by artillery. I do not refer here

to buildings within forts which are protected by the forts themselves, such as those at Cannanore and Tellicherry; against the former temporary buildings light field guns would prove very destructive, and guns of very little larger calibre would destroy the more permanent buildings, such as 12 and 18-pounders.

14. Fifthly, the existing forts in a state of preservation are those at Cannanore, Tellicherry, and Palghat; the former is used by the military, and the two latter by the revenue and police authorities. There are sites of many others, but all are more or less in ruins, and incapable of being put in a state of defence. There are many ruins pointed out as the position of the Mysore Rajah Tippoo's forts, but the remains of the parapets and ditches only can be traced, such as Baddaghery, Luckadie Cootiady, and Colongode, the former only being well defined. The three forts above-mentioned, garrisoned by Europeans, would hold out against any native attack. The Cannanore Fort is the strongest of the three, having bastion faces with ravelin and ditches. The Palghat Fort has a deep ditch, and is built on the Indian model of round towers at angles, connected by long curtains, embrasures being pierced at intervals.

15. The grand magazine at Cannanore is not considered safe, as it is not protected by the guns of the fort, and is easily accessible to the Moplah population in the neighbourhood; the ground in the vicinity also, being private property and inclosed, would facilitate any design of this kind made by a mob. Plans and an estimate have been submitted for another to be built in a well-protected site. During the late Bengal rebellion, large extra supplies of ammunition were sent to Cannanore, and the supplies were lodged in the fort in empty buildings; though protected by the fort, these stores are not secure in unprotected buildings, considering further that the arsenal department is accommodated within the fort. Tellicherry Fort, though only 13 miles to the south, is available for storing arms or ammunition in the buildings occupied by the convicts. It has long been under consideration to build a central gaol in Malabar, in which the Tellicherry convicts, and those now located most objectionably in the Cannanore Fort, could be accommodated.

16. The Palghat Fort buildings being no longer used by a native regiment, are available for arms or stores, and there is amongst them a very good powder magazine. The European force at Calicut is about to be removed to the barracks lately purchased on the top of West Hill, a position which can be rendered defensible, and is so naturally. A powder magazine must still be built, and ammunition, arms and stores could be placed in this and the other buildings.

17. The site at Malleapoozem, occupied by the two European companies, consists of a lofty plateau above the surrounding country, which is so far favourable for defence, but a hill in the immediate neighbourhood commands the position; this hill, however, is connected with the ridge in the vicinity of the barracks, and could be occupied by the besieged party. Arms and stores could be placed in the buildings constructed of a permanent nature, but not in the vicinity of the barrack, which is thatched. There is a powder magazine attached to the station.

18. Lastly, as regards the want of arms and stores in the district: there can be no doubt but that a supply must be kept up, this province having, within the last 15 years been the scene of many Moplah outbreaks, requiring the interference of the military. With a railway running through the southern portion of the district, it has not been thought necessary to keep up Palghat as a military station; but two companies of Europeans at Malleapoozem, with a portion of the old Malabar Police Corps, and one company of Europeans at Calicut, have been considered ample of late years for detachment duty. At these places arms and stores can always be placed, and even arrangements can be made at Palghat, if thought necessary. A regiment of Europeans (affording the above detachments), two of native infantry, and a horse battery of artillery, garrison Cannanore. The European barracks are good buildings and well protected; the stands of arms for the native regiments are in the vicinity of their own lines, and at a distance of upwards of a mile from the Europeans. The cantonment or neighbourhood of Cannanore is flat, and has no hills in the immediate vicinity.

19. In conclusion, I beg to state that I have endeavoured to condense my remarks as much as possible.

From the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort St. George,  
18 March 1861, No. 372, to the Inspector General of Madras Police.

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor in Council to request that you will furnish information at the earliest practicable date, on the following points:—

- 1st. The police establishment in each collectorate of the Madras Presidency.
- 2d. Whether it be sufficient to maintain the peace without the moral influence which the presence of a military force within a short distance might give.
- 3d. Whether the police would be sufficient in the large towns.
- 4th. If not, to what extent would it be necessary to increase the force; or, if the aid of the military would be required, what force would it be desirable to have at hand for the purpose.

Appendix, No. 19.

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

From *W. Robinson, Esq.*, Inspector General of Madras Police, to *T. Pycraft, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Office of the Inspector General of Madras Police, Madras,  
2 April 1861.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, dated 18th ultimo, No. 372, I have the honour to submit the required information.

1. The following statement gives, in reply to the first question, the police establishment in each district, inclusive of every grade. I have added the area and population and the ratio to each of the police establishments, the total cost, and the rate per head of the population.

	Area.	Population.	Inspecting Superintendents.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Constabulary of all Grades.		Ratio		Cost per Head of Population.
						No.	Cost.	To Population.	To Area.	
<b>Ceded District Range:</b>										
Bellari - - - -	11,351	10,64,122	1	1	1	1,500	1,67,920	710·8	7·6	2 3
Kurud - - - -	7,984	6,74,048		1	1	974	1,08,260	702·8	8·31	2 6
Cuddapah - - - -	9,140	10,56,880		1	1	1,369	1,66,170	771·9	6·6	2 3
	28,475	27,95,030		3	3	3,843	4,32,350	727·8	7·4	
<b>Central Range:</b>										
Nellur - - - -	8,341	9,58,423	1	1	1	1,282	1,42,160	752·3	6·5	2 - 1
North Arcot - - - -	7,426	14,52,549		1	1	1,470	1,70,270	988·1	5·1	1 10
Chingleput - - - -	3,010	6,11,209		1	1	779	89,680	784·6	4·	2 -
South Arcot - - - -	4,983	11,85,625		1	1	1,144	1,25,820	1038·8	4·39	1 9
Salem - - - -	7,610	13,24,200		1	1	1,197	1,31,420	1106·2	6·3	1 6
	31,420	55,32,006		5	5	6,872	6,59,150	942·1	5·8	
<b>Southern Range:</b>										
Trichinopoly - - - -	3,097	8,09,580	1	1	-	864	97,880	913·8	3·5	1 11
Tanjore - - - -	3,720	15,80,264		1	1	1,834	1,67,807	1080·1	2·4	1 -
Madura - - - -	8,716	17,91,346		1	1	1,423	1,55,880	1258·8	6·1	1 4
Tinnevely - - - -	5,144	13,39,374		1	1	1,347	1,49,040	994·3	3·8	
	20,677	35,20,564		4	2	5,188	5,70,667	1064·1	3·9	
<b>Western Range:</b>										
Coinbatore - - - -	8,099	12,27,208	1	1	1	1,098	1,28,083	117·6	9·85	1 6
Malabar - - - -	6,261	16,68,628		2	1	1,685	1,86,980	996·	8·7	1 2
South Canara - - - -	3,480	6,43,602		1	-	718	79,040	895·	4·8	1 11
North Canara - - - -	4,300	4,83,336		1	1	1,060	1,11,880	455·9	3·9	3 8
	22,140	40,22,774		5	3	4,561	5,03,948	882·1	4·8	
<b>Northern Circar Range:</b>										
Ganjam - - - -	1,941	4,24,075	1	1	1	920	1,06,750	-	-	
Vinayapatam - - - -	1,330	1,33,573		1	1	1,025	1,18,000	-	-	
Krishna - - - -	6,918	8,56,366		1	1	1,144	1,25,620	748·	6·	
Godavari - - - -	5,917	12,41,073		1	1	1,144	1,25,620	1085·	4·	
	16,106	26,55,089		4	4	4,233	4,75,990	630·2	3·8	
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,18,818	2,05,25,463	5	21	17	23,697	26,42,105	866·1	5·	2 -

*N.B.*—The four districts of the Northern Circar Range and Tinnevely District have not yet been estimated, but for uniformity sake an average calculation is ventured.

2. I will reply to the other three questions, district by district.

3. Two points will require special notice, as bearing materially on these questions:

1st. The respective duties to be undertaken by the military and constabulary arms, to which I will add a few remarks on the condition of our force.

2d. The condition and prospects of the village police. This I will reserve to the close.

4. On the first point, the police commission which sat in Calcutta in 1860 adopted the following propositions:—

“ Para. 2. That the military arm should confine itself absolutely to the occupation of the country for its proper function of preventing invasion and supporting the civil power only in event of rebellion or extended insurrection. The military arm should be relieved from all non-military duties, and the peace and order of the country should be preserved on every occasion of tumult and apprehended disturbance by the civil power, and not by a military force.

“ Para. 4. That a civil protective force can be constituted under the control of carefully selected European officers, which may be adapted by special attention to its departmental constitution



constitution and physical composition to the performance of every duty which can be required of such a body in regard to the prevention of crime, the suppression of local outrage, the maintenance of order, and prevention of aggression on frontiers, where armed invasion is not to be anticipated; for the guarding and watching of gaols, treasuries and stores, and performing any escort duties connected with them and public property of every description."

5. These principles must be adopted. And the civil force must be worked up to this standard; so trained and constituted that it may be thoroughly relied upon for the performance of these duties, and for the maintenance of peace and order. The police must be made to understand that the Government require this of them, and the European officers of the force must be held individually responsible that the force which they undertake to raise, train and organize is brought up to this standard, and is maintained thoroughly efficient. Magistrates must be instructed that they, as the chief conservators of peace in their provinces, are to rely on their civil force to meet all local emergency. They will then assuredly require of us a degree of efficiency and preparedness that will stimulate exertion, and excite persistent watchfulness. Wherever magistrates do take an active, hearty interest in the character and composition of the civil force being raised for their district, and placed at their disposal, the stamp and tone of this force is raised, and its efficiency is assured.

6. The general remarks I would make are:—

1st. The dictum of Government enunciated on the first estimate presented, that of North Arcot—"The question is entirely one of experiment, and it may safely be left in Mr. Robinson's hands in full assurance that he will not employ a man who is not proved to be absolutely necessary;" has been carefully observed in all estimates framed by me, and experience shows that several are perhaps a little below the minimum required for the district; in one or two, the maximum required, when the force is fully raised, may have been a little exceeded.

2d. In each district provision has been made for a small reserve, which it is intended shall be kept thoroughly efficient, highly disciplined and trained, and ready to march under an European inspector at a moment's warning to support the ordinary constabulary, where the peace is seriously menaced. This matter is essential to the safety of the district. But in point of fact we have been unable to maintain this small reserve in the condition contemplated, in any district yet undertaken. In framing the estimates a place has been assigned to each man, as it were, and no provision was made to meet certain extra duties now devolving on the force. Treasure escort duty we anticipated, but the calls on us have been ill-regulated and heavier far than was expected; the increased number of convicts in gaol (which has everywhere followed in the operation of the police) has required additional guards; and demands for watchmen over commissariat buildings, &c., have been so great, without the power of meeting them by enlisting additional men, as quite to absorb the small reserve force. Power must be given to add to the force for these purposes and extra calls. The reserve must be free to train and exercise, and to move at an hour's warning.

3d. The police for towns has generally been provided for on the lowest possible scale. A full town police properly worked (that is two-thirds on duty at night besides the day-duty men) requires a large body and is always expensive. The charge ought to be borne by municipal funds; but in the absence of such resources town police has likewise become a charge on the fisc, and the establishment has been kept very low. However, dispositions have been secured for the effectual maintenance of the peace. There are few districts in which there are more than one or two large towns; and in the principal town are the head quarters of the district force, and generally the gaol is there too, so that a certain number of men may always be collected. Further, the outpost disposition enables us to concentrate rapidly on emergency occurring.

4th. That a slight modification will probably be required in the grades of our force, by constituting a grade of sub-inspectors, between head constables and inspectors: a grade to which men may rise from the ranks. It may probably be done without financial increase by abolishing the lowest grade of inspectors, and reducing the number of head constables in each district, and substituting men of the proposed rank on whom would devolve much duty which now devolves on highly paid men.

5th. The possible organization and management of a constabulary must not be estimated by the results, as yet realised, in even the most successful district. These fall short of the hopes of the least sanguine. The reluctance to join a disciplined force, to conform to its requirements and acquire its exercises, has been so great that forbearance has had to be exercised and strictness of discipline very gradually improved. It has been difficult to secure the services of efficient men. The class we require for inspectors of police has to be formed. The higher ranks of native and East Indian society produce but slowly, men who combine the intelligence of a good constabulary officer with personal and persistent energy and habitual activity of mind and body; men of courage and determination, ready to submit to discipline, ready to qualify for any duty. To avoid expense of doubling establishments, and the confusion arising from a prolonged state of transition, we have been obliged to scramble into work with raw and un instructed men, and all has yet to be done to give efficiency and finish. Still experience, so far as it has gone, shows that the task can and will be accomplished by efficient local officers.

7. I now reply to the questions, district by district, in the order they come in the statement.

## BELLARY.

Bellary is a very large military station, and the whole country is powerfully held on military grounds. On the borders of the western taluqs, at Hurryhur, a native infantry regiment is stationed; at Karnúl there is another; and doubtless a force occupies the Southern Mahratta country in the Bombay Presidency. The constabulary has, therefore all the moral support of the presence of military on all sides. Gang and highway robbery, and other crimes of violence, are frequent in Bellary, but an efficient constabulary should be able to maintain the peace of this agricultural province, whose inhabitants are quiet and peaceable, and perfectly loyal, although the military force, stationed in Bellary, were greatly reduced.

The town police will, I hope, prove sufficient.

The district of Bellary is a difficult one, and I am not quite sure that the estimated force will suffice for all its duties. Still, I would prefer getting fuller experience before giving a decided opinion. The estimates were framed when the assigned districts were managed by British officers. We shall probably require to revert to the system of guarding the Tungabudra fords which prevailed before. This will require additional men.

## KURNUL.

The important military advanced position of Kurnúl, commanding the banks of the Kistna River, and on the direct road from the Nizam's country, must be maintained on military grounds. There is a regiment of native infantry there. The constabulary has, therefore, the moral support of a military force at hand, although not required to support the police in regard to its duty of maintaining local peace. There is also a small body (200) of irregular horse, which was raised in 1839, chiefly on political grounds, and to give employment to the troopers and attendants of the then deposed prince. These troopers have been incorporated with the constabulary, of which they are the mounted branch, and are present to act against marauding bands of Rohillas. They likewise gave small detachments to the districts of Cuddapah and Bellary.

The town of Kurnúl, of 26,000 inhabitants, is sufficiently provided for. It is the only large one in the district. I have taken the precaution of placing a strong body in the taluqs of the Kamban Valley, which is exposed to marauders from the Nizam's territory.

## CUDDAPAH.

No part of this district is exposed to frontier attack; Kurnúl and Bellary cover it, and marauding bands of Rohillas could never venture into this district, leaving their flank and retreat menaced from Kurnúl. Its own population alone has therefore to be watched and checked, and this may be safely entrusted to the constabulary.\* Gang robbery prevails at seasons, but no dangerous ebullition is to be apprehended. The only town in the district is Cuddapah, with a population of 15,000 inhabitants, and some Mahomedan element. The people are quiet and orderly, and the town police and reserve are strong; 250 or 300 men could, on emergency, be readily put under arms.

As a military station, Cuddapah has been peculiarly unhealthy, especially to European officers. It is therefore a very expensive one, and one in which it is difficult to maintain a military corps in thorough efficiency. It has been justly condemned and recently abandoned. This step need not be retraced, for any reason connected with the maintenance of the local peace of the country. The railway will shortly open up this country, and make it thoroughly accessible from Madras. There is an excellent road to Vellore, but the roads to Bellary and Kurnúl require early attention.

## NELLORE.

Veterans were stationed in two places in this district, at Nellore and at Ongole. No part of the regular army had been employed there. The nearest military posts are Madras to the south and Masulipatam to the north. The district is an agricultural and essentially peaceful one, and I consider that the constabulary may safely be trusted with the maintenance of the peace of the district, without local aid from the military arm. Experience has, however, taught us that in consequence of the unhealthiness of some parts of the district, and the great area to be covered, it will be necessary to add about 75 men to the reserve; so that a small body of fully trained and armed men may be permanently and certainly kept up at both Nellore and Ongole.

The population of the town of Nellore is 20,000. It has a good deal of the Mahomedan element, but is orderly. The town constables (30), with a fair reserve at head-quarters, will suffice for all purposes.

It is of great importance that the roads leading from this district to the railway stations at Kerkambadi (North Arcot), and in the Chetvai Valley of the Cuddapah district, should be completed and rendered thoroughly efficient. Troops might then be thrown into this district with certainty in 24 hours from Madras.

## NORTH

\* N. B. Captain Hearn, recently the Superintendent of the District, and now the Inspecting Superintendent of the Range, assures me that the constabulary will quite suffice for all its requirements. This officer has been able to observe it at a time when there has been no regiment, and the constabulary scarcely organised.

## NORTH ARCOT.

The two lines of railway give such thorough command of the district of North Arcot, that these questions scarcely apply to this district; troops could readily be brought into any part of the district. There is an admirable road through Chittoor up to Terupaty and Kerkambádi on one side and to Palmanair on the other, which commands, with the railways, the whole district. The maintenance of the peace of the district may most safely be entrusted to the constabulary, which is sufficient in every respect.

A single regiment of native infantry at Vellore will abundantly suffice for every purpose, and lend a moral influence to the constabulary of North Arcot and the neighbouring district of Salem, with which it is in direct communication by rail.

We have no difficulty in concentrating 200 men on any of the principal towns, Arcot, Vellore, or Wallajah, where the peace has been menaced.

## CHINGLEPUT.

This small and handy district requires no remark with reference to these questions. The moral influence of the presence of military at hand exists. St. Thomas' Mount and the Madras garrisons are both centrally situated. The whole district is peculiarly accessible, quiet and peaceable, and the force will, I hope, suffice as it now stands for town and rural purposes.

## SOUTH ARCOT.

Veterans were stationed at Cuddalore; since these were pensioned the district has been entirely in the hands of the constabulary, and may safely be left so. The trunk road from Madras to Trichinopoly traverses the whole length of the district near its centre, and branch lines are good and numerous. The district is peaceable, easy of access by sea and land, and does not require occupation for any military purposes. The large body of troops massed at Trichinopoly are sufficiently at hand. Cuddalore is the only large town, and is, I hope, sufficiently provided for in a constabulary point of view. In no part of this district is the peace likely to be seriously menaced.

## SALEM.

In the district of Salem the constabulary has the moral influence of ready military aid on all sides. The rail already reaches the town of Salem, and will very shortly traverse the entire length of the district. The Baramahal is thoroughly accessible from Bangalore and the southern taluqs of Atúr, Namkál, &c. are equally so from Trichinopoly or the line of railway.

The towns of Salem and Vanyembadi are large and important places. At Salem are the police head-quarters, and both are in the line of the railway, so that the police could be readily concentrated and strengthened.

## TRICHINOPOLY.

The presence of the large military force at Trichinopoly gives the moral influence of military, ready to enforce the law and support the civil arm, to the constabulary of all the surrounding districts. The occupation of Trichinopoly will be continued on military grounds (whether the present enormous force be required in this most peaceful, orderly part of the country, may, I admit, be questioned); therefore, these questions scarcely apply to the police of this district.

The police of the town of Trichinopoly will, I hope, prove sufficient for all purposes, and be equal to maintaining the peace in ordinary circumstances. I do not anticipate any necessity of increasing the force of this district.

## TANJORE.

In 24 hours a powerful body of troops could be thrown into Tanjore from Trichinopoly with the present appliances. In a few months the rail will traverse the entire breadth of the district to the sea. The moral influence is there, and the maintenance of the peace in the peaceful, wealthy and prosperous district of Tanjore, may safely be entrusted to the constabulary alone.

The towns of Tanjore are numerous and populous. For five of these, town police, about 300 men, is entertained; this will be sufficient. A reserve of 100 men is allowed at Tanjore. I hope that even a reduction in the force may be eventually effected without necessitating the maintenance of military nearer than, as now, at Trichinopoly.

## MADURA.

The capital of this district is within 80 miles, by a good road, of the large military station of Trichinopoly. The population is a quiet, agricultural and prosperous people, amongst whom the maintenance of the peace may be safely undertaken by the civil arm alone. The moral support afforded by the presence of military at Trichinopoly, is, therefore, I think, quite enough.

The only town now of importance is the town of Madura, inhabited by a prosperous Hindoo population of quiet, industrious habits. The only disorder to be apprehended may

be a short-lived ebullition of caste or religious feeling, which can always be more humanely, as well as more effectually dealt with by a civil force than a military detachment, 200 men can always be readily brought together to enforce order. The towns of Dindigul and Rannad are insignificant, for which the present town police, with the power of concentrating the constables of adjacent stations to meet emergency, should suffice.

I do not anticipate any necessity for increasing the constabulary force of this district; but the urgent necessity for police and general purposes, of a really good road from Madura to Rannad, and of another through the northern part of the great Zemindari of Rannad and Shivaganga, cannot be too earnestly pressed.

#### TINNEVELLY.

A native regiment is stationed in the capital of this district, Palamcottah, which station no doubt, should be maintained as a place of military occupation and outpost from Trichinopoly. The moral influence of the presence of a military force is therefore there.

An opportunity has not been afforded me of estimating the constabulary force for this district in detail, as I shortly shall be able to do. Care will then be taken to provide sufficiently, but economically, for its towns and rural districts. The estimate entered in statement exhibited in para. 3 is an approximate one.

#### COIMBATORE.

The district of Coimbatore will very shortly be traversed from end to end by the rail. The south-eastern taluqs lie within 40 miles, by a good road, of Trichinopoly. The western taluqs and town of Coimbatore are effectively commanded from the cantonment of Welington. The high land taluq of Kolegal is accessible only from Bangalore and French Rocks. The people of the district are a peculiarly quiet and peaceful agricultural population, amongst whom a civil police can have no difficulty in maintaining peace.

The town of Coimbatore is large and populous, and has in it some excitable characters. A short-lived ebullition of caste feeling may, I think, lead some day to a street row, but nothing that a prepared constabulary cannot deal with will take place.

This district was very scantily estimated for. Much of it is unhealthy, and I think we may require a little reinforcement when the whole is taken up.

#### MALABAR.

The district of Malabar requires European troops to deal with a species of crime peculiar to the province, the outbreak of Mopla fanatics. And dispositions are made to meet these which must stand, viz., an European detachment is stationed at Malapuram, in the middle of the tract of country where these outbreaks have occurred; another is stationed at Calicut, and the head quarters are at Cannanore; thus thoroughly commanding the province by European troops. A small rifle reserve of constabulary is maintained in high efficiency and discipline at Malapuram to operate with the Europeans, if required for service. I would venture to add that, having Europeans, one regiment of native infantry in the province should suffice for every purpose. Native troops have not proved useful against the species of outrage which necessitates the retention of troops. The constabulary of this province require, and have the moral influence of good military dispositions, which cannot be safely changed.

The towns of Malabar are considerable, and almost exclusively inhabited by Moplahs. To five of them about 200 men have been assigned, and will, I believe, prove sufficient. A considerable reinforcement from the rural constabulary can readily be concentrated on any town at the shortest notice.

#### SOUTH CANARA.

Mangalore in South Canara, is the station for military troops, and will doubtless continue to be occupied by one native regiment as a military post. The constabulary has, therefore, all the moral support of their near presence. The district is an agricultural one, peculiarly quiet and peaceable. The maintenance of its peace may be safely entrusted to the civil constabulary.

One native corps should abundantly suffice.

#### NORTH CANARA

Is without troops; but, besides having the regiment at Mangalore, it is under the influence of the military disposition for occupying Hurrayhur on its eastern border. The northern frontier is easily accessible from Dháwar. Indeed, the troubles we have had in North Canara belong rather to the Southern Mahratta country, or are more attributable to the weakness and vacillation of the Goanese Government than to the population of our own provinces.

The Supa jungles are so utterly unhealthy as to be unfit for permanent military occupation. There are 225 men of the constabulary, inclusive of a reserve, at Jugglejet in Supa Taluq. A party of these are kept in a highly efficient state. To these, with the Sáwanterri local police corps of the Dháwar district, the maintenance of local peace may safely be entrusted.

The

The provision for town police has, I think, been sufficient, and I do not anticipate the necessity of increasing the force. Troops cannot be usefully employed in North Canara.

## NORTHERN CIRCARS.

I have not been able as yet to visit the four districts of the Northern Circars, with a view to estimate and minute inquiry into their condition; I do so shortly, when I will submit a continuation of this report.

8. The further point of importance is,

2d. The condition and prospects of the village police.

9. The question of village police has an indirect bearing only on the first subject of these questions: the maintenance of peace, with reference to military aid. But it has a direct and important bearing in deciding the sufficiency of the constabulary entertained for the execution of all the police duties of any district. The village watchers do not resist violent outrage; but, as aiding in the onerous and hourly duties of the police in preventing and detecting crime, and as relieving the force so as to admit of its being a moveable and available body in case of emergency, their proper control, improved condition and efficiency are essential to the constabulary administration.

10. The village watchers are, as a rule, the hereditary thieves of the country, who, under their chiefs, the Menkavilgars and Palegars, were subsidised under the immemorial usage and common law of country with a share of crops and other property of the inhabitants. For this they returned a kind of responsibility for losses by robbery, and were subject to summary and severe corporal punishment and torture on the occurrence of crime. We abolished the control and responsibility of the Menkavilgars or Palegars, and made the village watchers our village revenue collectors; we abrogated personal punishment and responsibility for losses, and very generally left the subsidy, which should have kept the watchers from crime and maintained them in honest labour as ward and watch of their village, to the chance of their being able to extort it from reluctant, dilatory villagers by fear of retaliation and theft. Meanwhile, law and order have increasingly prevented these hardly used creatures from having recourse to their only means of self defence. The natural result has followed; the village watchers cease to labour, for the subsidy is fast disappearing.

11. The decadence of the institution has been steady since the commencement of our rule. It has been the unvarying complaint of every magistrate that the village police had become useless for purposes of protecting persons and property, and detection of crime, owing to want of proper control and insufficient remuneration. Their customary rights being withheld, they indulged to the full their propensities, and failed to give the least aid in tracing and detecting crimes which they or their race were for the most part concerned in. It is so still. Of the five gang robbers recently killed in Cuddapah, two were village policemen. Eight or ten out of the 30 robbers who robbed the Vellore Railway Station Treasury in 1858, were Talari.

12. The question can no longer be evaded. The above constabulary estimates were framed on the understanding that the control and condition of the village watchers are to be made useful, and that their remuneration is to be adequate and certain. These conditions are out of the question as matters now stand. The village watchers cannot serve many masters; they must be relieved from revenue duty, or they will not do the more arduous police patrol of their village. They must be paid, or we dare not in justice require them to work.

The police commission which sat in Calcutta in 1860 reported:—

“5th. It is thus we conceive that so many experienced officers consider the village watchman as an indispensable link in the chain of administrative control over the people as in many respects the foundation of police superstructure; and as an integral part of what has been called ‘village unity.’ There being then such an institution indigenous to the country, the people are by the same prescription, and by what may be termed the common law of the land, bound to maintain such an institution. By ancient usage the Government of the day has in India always contributed to the maintenance of the village police.

“The British Government has, in many provinces, amply performed its part in this respect, by authorising small landed grants for the purpose. It is, therefore, fully justified in insisting on the people performing their part also. Moreover, as conservator of the public interests, the Government may, perhaps, be considered to be under a sort of obligation to guard, define, and maintain all municipal institutions of the country, and the village police is, in most parts of India, a municipal institution in the broadest sense of the terms.

“6th. That the people are bound to give their voluntary support to such institutions may be quite true. But it would not be politic in principle or theory to rely solely on voluntary effort to keep up such an institution as that of village police, which affects the public peace and the security of life and property. And by practical experience in India it is found that wherever this institution has been left to rest on voluntary aid, its decadence and ruin has followed. And the more the country settles down under British rule, the more negligent do the people become in contributing of their own accord to the support of any public institution whatever.

9. "7th. Lastly, the amount of work performed by the village police is so considerable that, if their services were dispensed with, additional police agency would have to be entertained. There would be financial objections to the defrayal of the cost of such agency from the public revenues; and if local rates were raised from villages for a general fund to increase the police force, such measure would, we apprehend, be unpopular at the present time. But the lawful regulation, determination, and realization of cesses or contributions, which have always existed, and this for a watchman who belongs to and serves in the village for the immediate benefit of the villagers, ought to be cheerfully submitted to by the people."

13. The real interest of the public and of the watcher's institution must be taken under the protection of the law; for the people evade obligations which cannot, as the law now stands, be enforced. We may not diminish the security of property to enable the watchers to assert their own rights. Advantage is taken, and already large sums, the public rates for the support of public municipal institutions, have been permitted to slip away. Care must be taken to husband and secure the public funds which can support the same institution on principles consistent with good government and law.

MINUTE by His Excellency the PRESIDENT, dated 20th July 1861.

THE establishment of the police throughout the Madras Presidency, and the transfer to this body of many of the duties formerly performed by the military, has made a revision of our military system a matter of necessity. With a view to this, the Government decided to call upon the Collectors of the different districts into which the Presidency is divided to reply to certain queries, the object being to ascertain from persons thoroughly cognizant of the internal state of the country, and the feelings of people, such information as might guide the Government in deciding upon the amount of the military force required to maintain peace and good order, and to secure the country from any hostile movements emanating either from within the boundaries of the Presidency or from without. While the Collectors were called upon for such information as they might be able to afford, the district engineers were also directed to furnish reports upon the character of the country, the nature of the communications, and the character of the defensible works still existing within each district. While the Inspector General of Police was directed to report as to the efficiency of the police in the different districts, and as to the character and amount of the military force which might possibly be required as a support to the police, the Resident at Travancore, and, with the sanction of the Governor General, the Commissioner of Mysore and Resident of Hyderabad, were also requested to furnish statements with reference to the native territories of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, and those under the authority of the Nizam, which, being included within the geographical limits of this Presidency, and garrisoned by troops forming part of the Madras army, must necessarily be considered as forming an important element in the determination of the military force which it may be necessary to maintain in the southern part of the Indian Peninsula.

2. The reports from the Collectors, district engineers, and the Inspector General of Police have been received, as also that from the Resident at Travancore, but I have not received any information from the Commissioner at Bangalore or Resident at Hyderabad. With reference to the latter it is of the less importance, as officers have been sent from Calcutta for the purpose of making special inquiries into the condition and strength of the force maintained in the Nizam's territory; and as the Mysore territory is completely surrounded by districts in possession of the Madras Government, the information sought for, though desirable for the purpose of determining the actual military requirements of the State or district, is not so important as to make it desirable that the Government should postpone expressing its opinion on the subject of the amount of the military force required for the defence and maintenance of order within the territory of Madras. A brief sketch of the territory and of the civil and military districts into which it is divided, will make the statements of the collectors, engineers and others, more intelligible than they would be without such a description.

3. The Presidency of Madras occupies the southern portion of the Great Indian Peninsula, extending on the east coast, from latitude 19° 20' to Cape Comorin, and on the west coast from latitude 15° to the same point. It has therefore a sea frontier of 1,100 miles. The greatest part of the northern frontier of the provinces actually under British Government is formed by the southern boundary of the Nizam's territory, which, though shut in from the coast by the Bombay Presidency on the west side, by that of Madras on the south and east, and on the north by the Nagpoor territory, now under the charge of a Commissioner, holds a strong central position, and is occupied by a large population of Mahomedans, who are by no means well affected to the British. The territory of the Presidency is for all civil purposes divided into twenty collectorates or districts. Those portions of the country which are under the government of the native princes are not of course included in this arrangement, but agents or commissioners reside in the courts of these princes for the purpose of watching over their conduct, and these officers naturally exercise a good deal of influence, and indeed of power over these princes and their officers.

4. For

4. For military purposes the territory of Madras in its largest sense is divided into military divisions. Of these there are seven, namely, commencing from the south :

Southern division.	Ceded districts.
Malabar and Canara on the west coast.	Northern division on the east coast.
Mysore division.	Hyderabad and subsidiary force.
Central division.	

5. A map showing the different stations, the number and position of the troops, &c. &c., is forwarded. The southern division comprises the whole of the southern extremity of the Peninsula. It contains the territories of the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, and the collectorates of Tinnevely, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Madura. The population of these collectorates, according to the statements of the collectors, amounts to 67,95,526, while that of Travancore and Cochin is 15,94,340, making a total of 83,89,876. Of this by far the largest proportion is engaged in agriculture, and is said to be quiet and orderly, possessed of but few arms and not disposed to use these except in certain districts against wild beasts. Here and there, as in Trichinopoly, there is a larger proportion of the population than usual composed of Mussulmen, and they require to be looked after, but the Inspector General of Police reports that he has no fear that the police would be found insufficient, or will require more support than is now afforded to them by the presence of a native regiment at Palamcottah, and a military force at Trichinopoly, which force at present is in excess of any that in his opinion will be required to maintain the peace of the district. The head quarters of the division are now at Trichinopoly, and the force at the disposal of the general officer in command amounts to—

Artillery - - - - -	1 Company.
European Infantry - - - - -	2 Regiments.
Native Infantry - - - - -	5 Regiments.
Sappers and Miners - - - - -	1 Company.

The force at Trichinopoly consisting of one company of artillery, one European and three native regiments, appears to be in excess of that required. One native regiment might be spared from this station, and as the station at Wellington is not required for military purposes, especially when its proximity to the head quarters of the Mysore division at Bangalore and to Madras by railway is taken into consideration, the services of the regiment of European infantry now stationed there can be dispensed with.

6. The collectorates of Malabar and North and South Canara, form a distinct military district under the command of a general of brigade.

7. Malabar contains population 16,02,944, and a large proportion of these (4,14,126) are Moplahs, an active and energetic Mahomedan race, excitable, and the more dangerous, as most of them have arms, and, as hunters, are accustomed to their use. The population of the two Canaras amounts to 11,26,938. These are a mixed race, but differ materially from the natives of Malabar; are peaceable and timid, and would not be easily induced to enter upon any active opposition to the Government. The Inspector of Police is of opinion that in Malabar the support of a body of European troops is necessary. The native infantry does not possess those qualities which would render it efficient against such men as the Moplahs. The force at present under the command of the general of brigade, whose head quarters are at Cannanore, consists of—

Artillery - - - - -	2 Companies.
European Infantry - - - - -	1 Regiment.
Native Infantry - - - - -	4 Regiments.
Sappers - - - - -	1 Company.

These are stationed principally at Mangalore and Cannanore.

8. Looking, however, to the fact that a portion of North Canara is to be given over to the Government of Bombay, and that assistance can readily be sent to any of the towns along the coast, either from Bombay by sea, or by railway from Madras, it appears to me that we have a larger force in these districts than is necessary for the maintenance of peace and good order, and that two, or at all events one native regiment might be withdrawn from them.

9. Mysore Division.—This territory is under the management of a Commissioner. Applications however have been made by the Rajah to the Government, praying that the management of the territory, the revenues of which are in good order, may be restored to him. I have not any positive data as to the number and character of the inhabitants; but, I believe, that they amount to about 3,300,000. The force occupying this territory, whose head quarters are at Bangalore, consists of—

European Cavalry - - - - -	1 Regiment.
Native Cavalry - - - - -	1 Regiment.
Horse Artillery - - - - -	2 Troops.
Foot Artillery - - - - -	2 Companies.
Sappers - - - - -	1 Company.
European Infantry - - - - -	1 Regiment.
Native Infantry - - - - -	6 Regiments.

I cannot of course in the absence of information express any definite opinion as to the adequacy of this force to maintain our authority in this district. I may, however, observe that the completion of the railway to Bangalore would so expedite the arrival of reinforcements from Madras as to render the presence of so large a force of artillery and of native infantry no longer a matter of necessity. One company of artillery and one regiment of native infantry might, I should imagine, be withdrawn from this station.

10. *Centre Division.*—This military division comprises the city and district of Madras, the collectorates of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Nellore. The total population of these districts is estimated at 58,38,943, of which 13,34,125 are concentrated within a few miles of Madras.

11. This population, taken as a whole is remarkably peaceable and orderly. There is a Mahomedan population in Madras, poverty-stricken and discontented, but without leaders or power of combination.

12. Madras is the head quarters of the army. Fort St. George contains the great arsenal and depôts of military stores of every description. It will in a few years have direct railway communication with the western districts by the railway to Bepore, with the head quarters of the Mysore division by the branch railway to Bangalore, with the head quarters of the ceded districts by the North Western Railway, which passes through Cuddapah and Bellary. There is every facility for sending troops to the districts on the coast, to the north and south of Madras, by sea. All these facilities indicate Madras as the point where the reserve of the army should be quartered. The present force in this district is distributed as follows :—

*At Madras and St. Thomas's Mount and Paluveram.*

Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Body guard.
Foot Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Companies.
Suppers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Company.
European Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Regiment.
Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 Regiments.

*At Vellore.*

Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Detachment.
Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 Regiments.

*At Arcot.*

Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Regiment.
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The whole of this force being in the immediate vicinity of the railway could be despatched at short notice to any portion of the territory, and, though much stronger than necessary to maintain the peace and good order of the district, should not be reduced materially, if at all. One regiment of Europeans and two companies of artillery should always be quartered in the fort, which reduces the disposable force to four companies of artillery and a certain number of regiments of native infantry.

13. *Ceded Districts.*—These districts were handed over to the British Government by the Nizam, some years ago, in consideration of an engagement on our part to maintain a certain force at Hyderabad. They form two collectorates; namely, those of Bellary and Cuddapah. The population, with that of the adjoining province of Kurnool, which was annexed by the British Government in 1839, on the rebellion of its Nawaub, amounts altogether to 27,79,426, and is represented as being generally quiet and orderly. The Inspector General of Police expresses himself with some degree of confidence as to the power of the police to maintain order should the military force be reduced below its present strength. At present the head quarters of the district are at Bellary, and the force distributed throughout the district consists of—

Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Regiment.
Horse Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Troop.
Foot Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Companies.
European Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Regiment.
Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 Regiments.

This force is evidently far in excess of that which is necessary to maintain peace and good order in these districts. Looking at it, however, in a military point of view, it may be considered as a reserve to the force occupying Hyderabad.

14. Still, as the railway from Madras will in a short time be completed to Cuddapah, and as there will be a strong force occupying the districts to the north of the Nizam's territory at Kamptee, it can hardly be necessary to maintain so large a force in this district. In fact, should the doubtful character of the feeling of the Nizam entail upon us the necessity of maintaining not only the large force at Hyderabad, which may be considered as a sort of guarantee to the Nizam against treachery from within, but also these strong supports at Bellary and elsewhere, it may admit of a question whether we should not be justified in asking for some additional guarantee for his fidelity.

15. I should



15. I should be disposed to think that one company of artillery and one regiment of native infantry might be spared from this district.

16. *Northern Division.*—This is a narrow strip of land stretching along the east coast from Masulipatam, at the mouth of the Kistna, to the northern boundary of the Presidency. It comprises the collectorates of Kistna, Godavery, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam; the total population of which is 46,82,496. The inhabitants of the level districts near the coast are inoffensive and unarmed. The scanty population of the hilly districts, which form the western boundary of this division, are, all mountaineers, warlike, and are variously armed; but although the character of this country presents obstacles to the movements of troops, should it be necessary to send such into this part of the district to put down local disturbances, it is equally an obstacle to any concert upon the part of the people to act collectively against us.

17. The force at present quartered in this district is distributed at various points along the coast, and consists of—

Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Companies.
Sappers	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Companies.
European Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Small detachments.
Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 Regiments.

This is a force altogether beyond the requirements of the district. The population is small, scattered along a narrow patch of country bordering the sea. It is unable and unwilling to enter into any combinations against our rule, and, even should it attempt any such movement, a force can at any moment be despatched from Madras, by sea, quite sufficient to put down any disturbance.

18. It seems to me, therefore, that the two companies of artillery, the six of sappers (four of which are under instruction at head quarters at Dowlaishweram), the European detachments before mentioned, and three regiments of native infantry would be amply sufficient to maintain the peace of the country, and to resist any attack which could be made upon the districts.

19. *Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.*—I have no sufficient information to enable me to form an opinion as to the force required to keep in order a badly governed and unruly population. The actual force in the territory of the Nizam consists of—

Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	2 Regiments (1 European).
Artillery, Horse	-	-	-	-	-	1 Troop.
Ditto Foot	-	-	-	-	-	3 Companies.
Sappers	-	-	-	-	-	1 Company.
European Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	3 Regiments.
Native ditto	-	-	-	-	-	5 Ditto.

20. This force, concentrated as it is at two points, and supported by the troops at Bellary, besides those to the north at Kamptee, would probably be amply sufficient to put down any attempt on the part of the Nizam himself, or of his insubordinate subjects, to relieve themselves of our supremacy. The country, however, is large; the population, bigoted and intolerant, is generally armed; the Government weak and ineffective. It is quite necessary, therefore, that we should be prepared to deal with any combination against us by the strong hand, effectually and speedily. Looking to the position of the cantonments close to the town of Hyderabad, I should wish to see the whole of our magazines, treasury, and stores under the protection of works so constructed as to be safe from escalade, and so near to Hyderabad as to have the city under the complete command of the heavy guns mounted on the ramparts. The establishment of such a fort would place the whole of the military force, except the scanty garrison required to secure it from attack, disposable for military operations. As artillery is the most effective weapon against loosely organized troops, I should be disposed to strengthen this arm at Secunderabad, should such a fort be constructed, by placing a company in it as part of the garrison.

21. I have now, as Governor of Madras, gone into an investigation of the military force, which is, in my opinion, required to maintain the peace of the Presidency, to defend it from attack from without, and to maintain a proper influence and authority over those native states, which are included within our territory. I have not attempted to enter into any consideration of the circumstances which have led to the establishment of a portion of the Madras army in Pegu, and at Penang and Singapore. Neither is it my province to determine the distribution of any portion of the Madras army for the defence of other portions of the Indian Empire; such as Nagpore, &c.

22. My object has been to show, that so far as the Presidency of Madras is concerned, a much smaller force than that at present collected within our boundaries will be amply sufficient for all our wants. The subjoined table will show the actual force stationed within the Madras territory, and that which, in my opinion, would be required to perform every duty which ought to be demanded from the military within the Presidency, including in that territory the States of Travancore and Cochin, of Mysore and that of the Nizam, but not having reference either to the Pegu territory or the establishments at Singapore, Penang

and Malacca, nor to the territories on the main land which are not included within this Presidency.

	Present Force.	Proposed Force.
Cavalry - -	5 Regiments and Body Guard -	5 Regiments and Body Guard.
Artillery, Horse -	4 Troops - - - -	4 Troops.
Artillery, Foot -	17 Companies and Detachments -	16 Companies.
Sappers - - -	11 Companies - - - -	11 Companies.
European Infantry -	9 Regiments - - - -	8 Regiments.
Native Infantry -	42 Regiments - - - -	30 Regiments.

It is intended, I believe, to provide for the defence of Pegu by means of a local force, but I suppose the Madras army will have to find the troops required at Singapore, amounting to 3½ companies of artillery, and two regiments of native infantry, in which case provision should be made for relieving these after three years' service. In submitting these observations as to the number of troops required to maintain our supremacy in the southern part of the Indian Peninsula, it must not be supposed for an instant that I contemplate the reduction of the Madras army, a body which has distinguished itself by its good conduct and fidelity under the most trying circumstances. My object is merely to show that, owing in great measure to this good conduct, the state of the Presidency is such as to make the force above stated, combined with the police now organized, perfectly adequate to maintain peace and good order therein, and therefore to leave a body consisting of 20 regiments disposable for general service in India.

Native Regiments now forming Madras Army - - - - -	52
Number of Native Regiments required, as per Table given before - - - - -	30
Add two to garrison Singapore - - - - -	2
	<u>82</u>
Remaining disposable for General Service - - - - -	20

It is not for me in my capacity of Governor of Madras to interfere with or express an opinion upon the distribution of the military force outside the Presidency, but I may observe generally that it would not be advisable to move the Madras troops for ordinary purposes to any very great distance from their homes. The Nagpore territory might be occupied, as at present, by a strong force consisting of two companies of artillery and four regiments of native infantry, besides European troops. There would then still be available, 16 regiments of native infantry well organized and trained, which might with great advantage be substituted for some of the irregular bodies in Nagpore, and if possible for the Hyderabad Contingent. These arrangements, however, do not fall within the scope of my present Minute. I can only hope that due attention will be paid to the special claims of the Madras army to consideration on the part of the Government of India on the grounds of its tried fidelity, and of the services which it has always most cheerfully and willingly performed.

(signed) W. Denison.

POSTSCRIPT to former Minutes, dated 2 August 1861.

SINCE the above Minute was written, I have received from the Acting Commissioner of Mysore a full report on the state of that Province, and a letter explanatory of his views with reference to the strength of the military force required, in order to maintain peace and good order.

His remarks as to the necessity of maintaining the existing order of things in Mysore are deserving of serious consideration. It is evident that if the territory is under the rule of a native prince, the effect of his Government would be such a change in the state of Mysore as to require either a large addition to our military force at Bangalore, or strength of those divisions of the army which occupy stations upon the borders of the territory; considerations of economy, to say nothing of those which have a bearing upon political and social condition of the people, would lead to the maintenance of the existing order of things in Mysore. By order  
Secret

ORDER thereon, 24 July 1861, No. 1876.

Ordered, that the above Reports and the Minutes be transferred to the Military Department.

Referred to the Provincial Commander in Chief for his observations.

5 August 1861.

from the Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahareja of Mysore, Bangalore, 16 August 1861, No. 25; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to the instructions conveyed in letters from the Government of India, under date the 10th of last May, Nos. 2389 and 2390, I have the honour to enclose, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, three copies each of two printed Memoranda, containing my replies to the several questions put, by Government, on the subject of the forts and military characteristics and requirements of Mysore and Coorg respectively.

MEMORANDUM.

1. The population of each district under your jurisdiction.

Mysore or Astagram Division	-	-	-	-	12,22,962
Bangalore Division	-	-	-	-	11,84,598
Chittledroog Division	-	-	-	-	7,40,195
Nuggur Division	-	-	-	-	7,03,147

Total Population in all Mysore - - - 38,50,892

2. The character of such population.

Mild, peaceful, and industrious. None warlike, with the exception of the Baders of Chittledroog, and the mountaineers of the Mulnaad, or Western Talooks, and the Mahomedan classes in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, who are, however, not very numerous.

3. The principal towns within each district.

4. The population concentrated in each town.

Towns in the Astagram Division and their Population :

1. Mysore	-	-	55,908	11. Banawar	-	-	2,141
2. Seringapatam	-	-	9,207	12. Nursipoor	-	-	4,329
3. Chamraj Nuggur	-	-	3,917	13. Mulwully	-	-	4,793
4. Nunjungode	-	-	3,997	14. Harnahully	-	-	2,460
5. Yeddotorah	-	-	2,035	15. Yellundoor	-	-	3,346
6. Hissun	-	-	3,329	16. Nagamungle	-	-	2,062
7. Arkulgode	-	-	2,673	17. Tulcaud	-	-	2,978
8. Chenroyapatam	-	-	3,312	18. Muddoor	-	-	1,844
9. Peripatam	-	-	3,159	19. Munjerabad	-	-	703
10. Bailoor	-	-	2,965	20. Heggud Davencotah	-	-	1,136

Towns in the Bangalore Division and their Population :

1. Bangalore Cantonment	1,27,975	12. Magady	-	-	3,581
2. Bangalore Pettah	-	13. Nelvungle	-	-	3,936
3. Colar	-	14. Anikul	-	-	6,048
4. Davundahully	-	15. Goodibundah	-	-	2,162
5. Budabullapoor	-	16. Silaghut	-	-	6,298
6. Chotabullapoor	-	17. Srenewasspoor	-	-	2,617
7. Oscottah	-	18. Hooliyoordroog	-	-	1,683
8. Chennapatam	-	19. Umbajeedroog	-	-	1,196
9. Closepett	-	20. Baitmungalum	-	-	1,696
10. Kankanhully	-	21. Mauloor	-	-	1,855
11. Moolwagul	-				

Towns in the Nuggur Division and their Population :

1. Shemogah	-	-	15,322	8. Turrykerah	-	-	4,712
2. Hurrybur	-	-	7,152	9. Wustarah	-	-	1,482
3. Woodoogany	-	-	3,757	10. Sorub	-	-	1,516
4. Chennagherry	-	-	3,059	11. Saugur	-	-	1,482
5. Honally	-	-	2,955	12. Nuggur	-	-	1,470
6. Cuddoor	-	-	2,397	13. Luckavully	-	-	1,162
7. Chickmoogloor	-	-	2,541				

## Towns in the Chittledroog Division and their Population :

1. Toomkoor - - -	9,512	9. Toorvakeray - - -	2,409
2. Muddagherry - - -	5,105	10. Honavully - - -	2,162
3. Coonghull - - -	4,533	11. Serah - - -	2,770
4. Chicknaikenhully - - -	4,146	12. Powghud - - -	1,458
5. Cudub - - -	3,216	13. Herioor - - -	1,596
6. Davungherry - - -	4,581	14. Hosdroog - - -	1,544
7. Chittledroog - - -	4,651	15. Cortagherry - - -	1,655
8. Moolcalmooroo - - -	2,516	16. Dodairy - - -	1,127

## 5. Whether easily excited.

The people of the plains are not very easily excited ; they remained tranquil during the Nuggur and Canara insurrections of 1831 and 1837 respectively, and made no demonstration even during the period of the mutiny in 1857. The towns of Mysore and Seringapatam, and the small places in the immediate neighbourhood of those towns may, however, be considered slightly more liable to excitement than any other portion of the low country.

## 6. Whether in possession of arms by which it would be able to oppose effective resistance to troops.

The arms in the possession of the mass of the people are of a very inferior description, consisting principally of old swords, spears, and daggers, of every conceivable shape. The Baders, or followers of the ancient Poligar who inhabit the plains, and the mountaineers of the Western Mulnaad and Munzerabad, have some good matchlocks and a few muskets and guns; but the armed state of the country does not justify the supposition that any portion of it could for a moment resist regular troops, or offer any serious opposition to their advance.

His Highness the Maharaja has some cannon at Mysore, but these are the only cannon throughout the country not belonging to ourselves, which are supposed to be in a serviceable condition, although many of the Hill forts are mounted with cannon more or less unserviceable, but which might and doubtless would be used by natives. It may not be out of place to mention here that the Fort of Seringapatam contains ranges of guns that have only had the trunnions knocked off, and which might, under certain contingencies, give confidence, if they are not capable of doing any very serious amount of mischief, more especially as there is shot enough for a protracted defence lying piled up within the fort. The guns and shot are the property of the Madras Government, and it is suggested that the guns should be destroyed, and the shot removed to the nearest arsenal.

## 7. The physical character of the country generally, plain or mountainous, open or covered with jungle, healthy or unhealthy.

The whole of the central and eastern portion of Mysore is plain open country, with the exception of a few hilly ranges in lines and of no great elevation, and the peculiarity of here and there an elevated and not easily accessible peak crowned with a fort, which in former times enabled the many Poligar chieftains to overawe their little principalities, and also to hold their own occasionally against very superior numbers. To the westward, the country becomes gradually more wild, mountainous, jungly, and less easy of access, until the crest of the Western Ghats is reached, which form the limits of the Mysore territory in that direction; this portion of the country is rather thinly populated, and cultivated only in the valleys. It is inimical, as a rule, to the European constitution. The open country, with the exception of the Island of Seringapatam, and the banks of the Cavery river, is generally speaking, healthy for Europeans. The Province is liable to visitations of disease both of an epidemic and an endemic form, though, in the latter case, it is not possible to discover the local causes which induce a return of fever or cholera periodically in a certain locality. To the south and south-west, Mysore is mountainous and jungly. On these sides it is bounded nearly in a half circle by the Coorg Mountains, the forests of Wynad, the jungles at the base of the Neilgherries, and the ranges which form the northern limits of the Coimbatore Collectorate; these frontier jungles and forests are unhealthy for Europeans, though natives of those localities suffer but little from the climate.

## 8. The means of communicating from one part to another within each district, and from each district to those adjoining.

Trunk roads bridged, and with drains throughout, have been made from every principal station in the territory to every other, and similar lines have been carried on to the frontiers of the Province in the direction of each of the great stations, towns, or places of port, by which it is surrounded, such as Madras, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Ootacamund, Manantoddy, Cannanore, Mangalore, Honore, Bellary, Dharwar, and Cuddapah. Between most of the Talook Cusbahs good cross roads exist, which are being improved and extended year by year; a number of ghats have been constructed all along the western frontier, to enable the cultivators of Mysore to convey their produce to the coast, and to open out and improve the resources and trade of the country; formerly not a ghat existed which was considered really practicable for carts, whereas there are now several along the whole

of the frontier, between the Neilgherries and the Southern Mahratta country. A map Appendix, No. 1, showing the divisions, talook roads, rivers and forts of Mysore, accompanies this Statement

9. The state of roads in each district, generally, and main roads in particular.

The main roads are nearly all in excellent order; the main lines are bridged throughout, and they are all in such repair as to be available for any description of wheeled carriage; the only exception is the new line from Bangalore to Cuddapah, which is not yet quite complete, but is progressing rapidly.

10. Other means of communication by sea, by railroad, by canal.

Mysore has no seaboard; the branch railway from Madras makes but slow progress, and there is no water communication excepting for a short distance by the Cavery river. Timber is, however, floated down both the Cavery and Cubhany rivers at certain seasons, between June and October, and there are a great number of irrigation channels and small canals, but they are all too serpentine in their course, and too shallow, to be available as a means of communication; though one measured throughout all its windings, is upwards of 70 miles in length.

11. The position of the district treasury; amount of money in it on an average; maximum amount of any time of year.

The district treasury estimates of Mysore, are as follows:—

Districts.	Head Quarters.	Average Amount in the Treasury.	Maximum Amount in the Treasury.
Bangalore - - - -	Bangalore - - - -	2,00,000	4,00,000
Astagram - - - -	Mysore - - - -	9,00,000	16,00,000
Nuggur - - - -	Shemogah - - - -	3,50,000	12,00,000
Chittledroog - - - -	Toomkoor - - - -	2,00,000	5,00,000

The Bangalore and Chittledroog treasuries being close at hand, remit at short intervals to the Commissioner's treasury at Bangalore. The Mysore treasury never remits; all revenue realized in that district is retained, as it is only during the last few years that the surplus of the division has proved sufficient to meet the local payments and demands on account of his Highness the Maha Rajah. The Nuggur division remits to Bangalore only once in the year, a sum varying from 8 to 10 lacs.

In the head quarters office, situated in the centre of the Bangalore Fort, more than two miles from the cantonment, the Commissioner's treasury is placed; it contains usually from a minimum of 50 lacs, including 4 or 5 lacs of Her Majesty's money, to a maximum of 80 lacs of rupees.

12. The position of any gaol or gaols in each district; number of prisoners in each on an average; maximum number.

There are three gaols in Bangalore, one situated just outside the Bangalore Pettah on the cantonment side, near the Superintendent's cutcherry; the second division gaol is situated beyond the fort on the south side, and the third (the cantonment gaol) is in "Shoolay," south of the cantonment. The average maximum number in the Pettah gaol is 389, the Fort gaol 157, and in the cantonment 101. The construction of a central gaol to contain the prisoners now distributed among the above three gaols, is in contemplation.

There are two gaols in the Chittledroog division; one (newly built) situated on high ground to the south of the Toomkoor Fort and 700 yards from it, the other is situated within the walled town of Ghittledroog. The average maximum of prisoners in the Toomkoor gaol is 390, and in that of Chittledroog 10.

The gaol in the Nuggur division is situated in the Fort of Shemogah, the only building there. The maximum average of prisoners is 175.

There are three gaols in the Astagram division, one situated on elevated ground about a furlong from the northern gate of the town of Mysore; the other is at the entrance into the Pettah of Ganjam, east of the Island of Seringapatam; and the third in the Fort of Hassun. The maximum average number of prisoners in the Mysore gaol is 341; Ganjam gaol, 52; Hassun gaol, 32.

## 13. The position of the towns in the district.

As a rule, the native towns are built on low ground, probably for the sake of a better supply of water; many have forts attached to them, and these forts are almost invariably on ground more elevated than the neighbouring town. The names of the principal towns in Mysore are given under Question No. 4. Their geographical position will be apparent on a reference to the map which accompanies this statement.

## 14. The construction of the buildings in the district, whether easily destroyed by artillery.

There are no buildings throughout the Province that could not be speedily destroyed by artillery.

## 15. Smallest calibre of gun that would act with effect against the buildings.

The smallest calibre of gun would suffice to destroy, in a short time, any private building in the country. The palace at Mysore, and some of the cutcherries and gaols in the districts, and also some of the public and private buildings in Bangalore, might stand for a short time, but they even would soon come down if a heavy fire was brought to bear on them.

## 16. Whether any old forts exist in the district in such a state as to admit of being easily rendered defensible.

Numbers of old forts exist in Mysore, many of which might easily be made defensible; a statement of the principal forts is appended, No. 2.

## Principal Hill Forts.

Cabauldroog.	Hoolyoordroog.	Nundydroog.
Camundroog.	Hossdroog.	Ootradroog.
Chittledroog.	Moolwagul.	Powghur.
Chendragooydroog.	Mudgherry.	Rangherry.
Cowleydroog.	Munzerabad.	Savuudroog.
Goodebunda.	Nidaghull.	Medegasy.

## Principal Forts in the Plains.

Mysore.	Coonghull.	Mulvully.
Seringapatam.	Cudub.	Hassun.
Bangalore.	Toorvakerry.	Banawar.
Ooscottah.	Serab.	Bailoor.
Colár.	Goondal.	Hurryhur.
Chickabullapoor.	Periapatam.	Shemogah.
Davundahully.	Chenroyapatam.	Terrykerah.
Budda Bullapoor.	Nagamungalum.	Nuggur.
Chennapatam.	Muddoor.	

Many of the forts are formidable, some more, and some less so; several of the hill forts, from the fact of their being in excellent order, perched on the crest of isolated hills, with natural springs near the summit, might at any moment become formidable obstacles if occupied in force, and would require battering guns and a regular siege to reduce them. Many of the old guns are still lying about inside these forts, as in the case of Seringapatam. The walls also of many of these places are of such strength, that it must be frankly admitted that it would require great outlay and labour to raze them. A tabular statement, showing the number of forts of every class, is appended, and the number of those repairable, unrepairable, and which might now be occupied, is also given.

## 17. Dépôts of arms and stores, where placed.

The only dépôt of arms in Mysore is the arsenal at Bangalore; it is situated in the old fort, more than two miles from the cantonment, with the large native town of Bangalore between it and the troops. His Highness the Maha Rajah has a few guns and a small quantity of powder.

## 18. Whether in situations which might be easily defended.

The arsenal could be defended for a time in its present position, but for how long, is a matter which must depend on circumstances, and on the many contingencies which might at any moment arise.

## 19. Whether required in the district.

The arsenal at Bangalore is certainly necessary; no other dépôt of stores and arms is necessary to any greater extent than may be required at the French Rocks and Hurryhur, for the native infantry regiment stationed at each of those places.

20. The police establishment in each district.

Astagram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,390
Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,985
Chittledroog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,939
Nuggur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,814

21. Whether it be sufficient to maintain the peace, without the moral influence which the presence of a military force within a short distance might give.

The police force, which may be considered to include the Mysore horse and infantry, is quite sufficient for the maintenance of tranquillity in the districts. The moral influence of a force at Bangalore is doubtless necessary to overawe the turbulent in this part of India, and the presence of a regiment at the French Rocks, in close proximity to Mysore and Seringapatam, is also highly advisable; but with these exceptions, and the necessity which exists for keeping a regiment at Hurryhur, on the frontier of the Southern Mahratta country, no military force is at present required for the maintenance of tranquillity in the districts.

Horse 2,337.  
Infantry 2,138.

22. Whether the police would be sufficient in the large towns.

The police force in the large towns is sufficient for all ordinary purposes, but the maintenance of a military force at Bangalore, and the retention of a regiment, and perhaps a couple of guns, in the neighbourhood of Mysore, is absolutely necessary; the latter place, and the country round, has even now a very large Mahomedan population, who still listen with avidity to the traditions of their ancestors' former greatness and supremacy.

23. If not, to what extent would it be necessary to increase the force; or if the aid of the military would be required, what force would it be desirable to have at hand for the purpose.

It is highly desirable to have a regular military force at hand; that which now garrisons the stations in Mysore, is ample for all requirements or emergencies at present apparent on the surface.

(signed) C. B. Saunders,  
Officiating Commissioner for Mysore.

Mysore Commissioner's Office,  
Bangalore, 26 June 1861.

STATEMENT showing the Forts in the MYSORE TERRITORY, and their present Condition.

No. of the Divisions.	No. of Talooks in each Division.	Names of the Talooks which constitute each Division.	HILL FORTS.			VILLAGE FORTS.			TOTAL.			
			In good Order.	Out of Order.	TOTAL.	In good Order.	Out of Order.	TOTAL.	In good Order.	Out of Order.	TOTAL.	
BANGALORE: Station, Bangalore.	1	Bangalore	-	2	2	-	74	74	-	76	76	
	2	Hoskotah	-	-	-	-	116	116	-	116	116	
	3	Maloor	-	2	2	-	131	131	-	133	133	
	4	Colaur	-	-	-	41	113	154	41	113	154	
	5	Baithmangul	-	26	26	86	190	276	86	216	302	
	6	Moolbaugul	-	4	4	192	99	291	192	103	295	
	7	Sreneswampoor	-	4	4	-	234	234	-	238	238	
	8	Umbojedroog	-	2	5	7	154	403	156	408	564	
	9	Shidlaghatt	-	2	2	93	82	175	93	84	177	
	10	Goonsaiken Pollim	-	2	3	5	43	93	741	60	96	146
	11	Goodibundah	-	1	3	4	10	26	35	11	23	39
	12	Chickabalappoor	-	-	4	4	3	11	14	3	15	18
	13	Daivenhully	-	-	1	1	1	17	18	1	18	19
	14	Thore Ballappoor	-	-	-	-	7	88	95	7	88	95
	15	Gorbidanoor	-	-	-	-	3	74	76	2	74	76
	16	Nelvungul	-	-	2	2	11	109	120	11	111	122
	17	Hagudy	-	-	4	4	-	31	31	-	35	35
	18	Hoolyoordroog	-	-	3	3	8	35	43	11	35	46
	19	Chennasapatam	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
	20	Chosepett	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
	21	Kankanully	-	-	3	3	-	16	16	-	19	19
	22	Anaikul	-	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	27	27
		Cantonment	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	
		TOTAL	8	72	80	639	1,968	2,627	667	2,040	2,707	

## PAPERS RELATING TO THE

STATEMENT showing the Forts in the Mysore Territory, and their present Condition—continued.

Names of the Divisions.	No. of Talooks in each Division.	Names of the Talooks which constitute each Division.	HILL FORTS.			VILLAGE FORTS.			TOTAL.		
			In good Order.	Out of Order.	TOTAL.	In good Order.	Out of Order.	TOTAL.	In good Order.	Out of Order.	TOTAL.
<b>CHITTEBROOG:</b> Sudder Station, Toomcoor.	1	Chittledroog - - -	2	1	3	112	98	210	114	99	213
	2	Heroor - - - - -	-	5	5	49	106	155	49	111	160
	3	Hoodroog - - - -	-	4	4	37	115	152	37	119	156
	4	Davengerrah - - -	-	2	2	29	143	172	29	146	174
	5	Concooppah - - -	1	5	6	16	114	130	17	119	136
	6	Molakkimooroo - -	-	7	7	20	71	91	20	78	98
	7	Doddary - - - - -	-	2	2	12	146	158	12	148	160
	8	Mudgerry - - - - -	3	3	6	72	121	193	75	124	199
	9	Krutgerrah - - - -	1	7	8	74	214	288	75	221	296
	10	Toomcoor - - - - -	1	2	3	397	200	597	398	202	600
	11	Koongul - - - - -	-	-	-	26	32	58	26	32	58
	12	Kadub Goobby - - -	-	-	-	33	48	81	33	48	81
	13	Toorvekerrah - - -	-	-	-	34	55	89	34	55	89
	14	Chicknaikenhully -	-	-	-	48	61	109	48	61	109
	15	Honnavully - - - -	-	-	-	56	47	103	56	47	103
	16	Boodihaul - - - - -	-	-	-	46	37	83	46	37	83
	17	Seerah - - - - -	-	-	-	161	245	406	161	245	406
	18	Pegur - - - - -	1	12	13	57	140	197	58	152	210
		<b>TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>3,331</b>
<b>ASTAGRAM:</b> Sudder Station, Mysore.	1	Puttan Astagram - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	Mysore Astagram - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
	3	Mysore - - - - -	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5
	4	Sosala Tulcaud - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3
	5	Nunjugode - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3
	6	Heggud Davenotah -	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	2
	7	Goondal - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3
	8	Chanraj Nuggur - - -	-	-	-	-	15	17	2	15	17
	9	Farea Patam - - - -	-	-	-	2	16	18	2	16	18
	10	Yadatorah - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	20	2	22
	11	Kinkary - - - - -	1	-	1	19	2	21	20	2	22
	12	Chennasypaizam - -	-	-	-	150	44	194	150	44	194
	13	Naganungul - - - -	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	17	17
	14	Uticoppah - - - - -	1	1	2	-	7	7	1	8	9
	15	Mundium - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
	16	Muddoor - - - - -	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	4	4
	17	Mulvally - - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
	18	Munjerabad - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	5
	19	Maharajdroog - - -	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	4	4
	20	Uruligode - - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	4	4
	21	Narsipoor - - - - -	-	-	-	1	52	53	1	52	53
	22	Hasan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	9	9
	23	Hornhully - - - - -	1	-	1	30	50	80	31	50	81
	24	Banaswar - - - - -	-	-	-	16	9	25	16	9	25
	25	Bailoor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	13	13
	26	Yelluoor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Seeringapatam - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
		<b>TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>496</b>
<b>NUGGUR:</b> Sudder Station, Sheemogah.	1	Nuggur Anuntapoor -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
	2	Iekary Sagur - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
	3	Sorub Annavutty - -	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	5	5
	4	Oodgany Shearpoor -	-	-	-	-	60	60	-	60	60
	5	Honnally Holahonnoor	-	-	-	-	191	191	-	191	191
	6	Hurryhur - - - - -	-	-	-	-	91	91	-	91	91
	7	Luckavally - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	14	14
	8	Coppah - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	9	Chickamoooor - - - -	-	-	-	-	22	22	-	22	22
	10	Cuddoor Yegaty - - -	-	-	-	-	33	33	-	33	33
	11	Chennagerry Buswapatam	-	2	2	-	182	182	-	184	184
	12	Shemogah Koomace - -	-	-	-	-	96	96	-	96	96
	13	Cowlaydroog Mundaguddy	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3
	14	Turrikerry Adjumpoor	-	3	3	-	170	170	-	173	173
	15	Westarah - - - - -	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	6	6
		<b>TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>883</b>
		<b>GRAND TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>7,417</b>



From the Commissioner of Mysore, Camp Yelwall, 24 July 1861, to his Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Madras, Fort St. George. Appendix, No. 19

I ought to have replied at a much earlier date to your letter of 18th May, but it became necessary for me not only to institute a search among the records of my own office, but also to collect information of a topographical and statistical character from the superintendents of divisions, in order to enable me to reply satisfactorily to the several inquiries contained in the circular letter addressed to the collectors of districts in the Madras Presidency, of which you were good enough to send me a copy. Being, moreover, anxious to furnish you with a good map of the Mysore and Coorg territories, which would enable you at a glance to see what has been already accomplished in the way of road-making in these territories, as well as the roads which are either under construction or in contemplation, the position of the hill fortresses, &c., I requested the chief engineer to have one prepared in his office for transmission to you. This map has only reached me this day, and I therefore lose no further time in replying to your letter, and will forward the map under separate cover by banghy dawk, in the hope that it may prove useful in enabling you more readily to comprehend the features of this Province.

I now beg to enclose my replies to your inquiries relative to the Mysore territory, which I had had printed as long ago as the 26th of last month, with a view of enabling you to peruse them with greater facility. I enclose six copies, but can furnish you with additional copies if necessary. In the course of a few days I propose forwarding you a similar memorandum regarding the small territory of Coorg, when it comes from the printer's hands. As you have been good enough to ask me my opinion as to the amount of the force required to maintain order and subordination in the Mysore territory, with the data upon which my opinions are founded, I do not think I can do better than enclose for your perusal a copy of the replies, which my predecessor, Sir Mark Cubbon, forwarded, to inquiries of somewhat similar character, which were addressed to him in 1858 by Colonel Durand, when on special duty connected with the scheme for amalgamating the Royal and local armies by the Governor General's order. The disposition of the European force is at present slightly altered from that shown in the enclosed memoranda, inasmuch as there are no European troops either at Mysore or Hurryhur.

In addition to the force at Bangalore, there is always one regiment of native infantry at the French Rocks near Seringapatam, required as much upon political grounds as any other; and another native infantry regiment at Hurryhur, on the north-west frontier of Mysore, placed partly for the protection of that outlying part of this territory, and partly to keep the somewhat turbulent characters in the Southern Mahratta country, and in our western ghats, bordering on Coorg and North Canara, in check. We have also a native infantry regiment at Mercara in Coorg. My predecessor, Sir Mark Cubbon, was always, I know, strongly of opinion, that we could not, with safety, dispense with any of these small detached forces, which are admirably situated for the military purposes for which they are required.

With regard to the strength of the force which it may be necessary to retain at Bangalore itself, I am of opinion that much must depend upon whether the administration of the country continues as at present, or is restored to his Highness the Rajah. In the latter case, I do not consider that it would be prudent to reduce, to any great extent, the force as at present instituted, inasmuch as I should conceive that it is by no means improbable that the country will, within a few years, revert, in a great measure, to the state of misrule in which we found it, when it became necessary for our Government to assume the direct administration of the country.

If the Mysore territory continues to be administered directly as at present by British officers, I conceive that a considerable reduction of the native force might be effected without detriment to the public interests. This reduction, I conceive, might be carried out to the extent of one regiment of light cavalry and two regiments of native infantry, provided that the financial or other imperial requirements of the State made it a matter of importance to dispense with their services, or to remove them elsewhere.

I would not advocate the reduction of the European force in any respect, unless, perhaps, in the artillery arm of the service, and that only on the supposition that either a battery or troop might be more advantageously placed elsewhere; as the artillery force, as at present constituted, might possibly be considered as in excess of the actual requirements of the service at Bangalore, after the proposed reduction in the native infantry and cavalry has been carried into effect. The climate of Bangalore is so well suited to the European constitution, and there are so few localities better adapted in the southern peninsula for the concentration of a respectable European force, with the exception of Secunderabad, where a large force is absolutely required upon political grounds, that I should regret much to see any considerable reduction in the force of Europeans at Bangalore carried into effect.

MEMORANDUM TO COMMISSIONER FOR THE AFFAIRS OF COORG. REPLIES to the several Questions submitted.

Fort William, Foreign Department,  
the 10th May 1861.

Coorg Commissioner's Office,  
August 1861.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. The population of each district under your jurisdiction?</p> <p>2. The character of such population?</p> | <p>The population of Coorg amounts to 1,19,161 souls.</p> <p>Quiet and peaceful at present, and very faithful to the Government.</p> |
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3. The principal towns within each district?
4. The population concentrated in each town?
5. Whether easily excited?
6. Whether in possession of arms by which it would be able to oppose effective resistance to troops?
7. The physical character of the country generally, plain or mountainous, open or covered with jungle, healthy or unhealthy?
8. The means of communicating from one part to another within each district, and from each district to those adjoining?
9. The state of the roads in each district generally, and main roads in particular?
10. Other means of communication by sea, by railroad, by canal?
11. The position of the district treasury, amount of money in it on an average, maximum amount at any time of year?
12. The position of any gaol or gaols in each district, number of prisoners in each on an average, maximum number?
13. The position of the towns in the district?
14. The construction of the buildings in the district, whether easily destroyed by artillery?
15. Smallest calibre of gun that would act with effect against the buildings?
16. Whether any old forts exist in the district in such a state as to admit of being easily rendered defensible?
17. Depôt of arms and stores, where placed?
18. Whether in situations which might be easily defended?
19. Whether required in the district?
20. The police establishment in each district?
21. Whether it be sufficient to maintain the peace without the moral influence which the presence of a military force within a short distance might give?
22. Whether the police would be sufficient in the large towns?
23. If not, to what extent would it be necessary to increase the force, or if the aid of the military would be required, what force would it be desirable to have at hand for the purpose.

Bangalore, 12th August, 1861.

Transferred to the Military Department.

Mahadepett and Veerajenderpett.

Mahadepett 387 souls, in Veerajenderpett 2,717 souls.

Usually very passive.

The towns-people are not in possession of arms, but every Coorg carries his gun and knife.

Mountainous, covered with jungle, and generally healthy.

Generally mountain paths, but good main lines of road render communication with each adjoining district easy.

Generally very bad, rough, and rugged, but the main roads are in very fair order.

None.

Is in the late Rajah of Coorg's Palace, situated in the Fort of Mercara; contains, on an average, two lacs of rupees, the maximum amount being five lacs.

There is but one gaol in Coorg, which is situated in the Fort of Mercara; the average number of prisoners is about 35, the maximum number 60.

Mahadepett is on the high road from Mysore to Mangalore, and nearly midway between those two places. Veerajenderpett is 19 miles to the south of Mahadepett, on the high road from Mercara to Cannanore.

Most of the buildings are made of mud, and could not stand against any artillery.

A six-pounder, or guns of even less calibre, would be effective against such buildings as are to be found in Coorg.

None, except the Mercara Fort, and that could not stand an hour's siege against a regular force and artillery.

The regimental depôt of arms and stores is in the Mercara Fort.

It might be easily defended against a rabble or mob.

The present depôt of arms, &amp;c., for the Native Regiment is necessary.

Twelve duffadars, and 169 peons of all kinds, employed on every description of police duty, including the permanent gaol establishment.

If it was increased, and some alterations were made in the present establishment of police, the moral influence of a military force within a short distance might not be absolutely necessary at all times; but amongst a brave people like the Coorgs, who always carry arms, and can use them skilfully, the presence of a regiment, and perhaps a couple of guns is highly advisable.

Quite sufficient.

An increase to a considerable extent of the police force for Coorg would, doubtless, be necessary, if the regiment at Mercara should be removed. The force at present at Mercara is sufficient.

(signed) C. Saunders,  
Officiating Commissioner.(signed) W. S. Whiteide,  
Deputy Secretary.

From the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, Appendix, No. 19. 2d September 1861, No. 66/205, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I HAVE the honour, by order of the Provincial Commander in Chief, to submit the following Report on the papers connected with the distribution of the Army, since the establishment of the new police, forwarded to Major General Budd for his observations.

2. The object of the Honourable the Governor, in his Minute accompanying the papers, is stated to be by no means the reduction of the army below its present limit, but to show that we have a body consisting of 20 regiments of native infantry disposable for general service, that is, for employment in place of irregular troops, including the Nizam's Contingent, or for garrisoning stations in Bombay.

3. It is on this point, then, alone, that the Provincial Commander in Chief believes his views are desired.

4. It is true, that, looking at the force of native infantry as 52 regiments, we have, certainly, more than is needed for the service of the Presidency; but, if we regard the number of fighting men comprised in that body, the subject will assume a different aspect. The force ordered to be maintained by Her Majesty\* is 37,736 men. On the 1st July last the actual numbers were 37,784. It will be found to be less on 1st August. Where two regiments were formerly sufficient as a garrison, three are now required, by reason of the reduction in regimental establishment to 600 privates, a number lower than it has ever been. This reduction has been rendered possible by the organization of the new police, whose numbers, added to the strength of the native infantry on the 1st July last, only a little exceed the former strength of the native infantry alone.

\* Order of Government, No. 2737 of 2d ultimo.

Strength of Native Infantry on 1st July last	-	37,784
Police	-	23,697
		61,481
Strength of Native Infantry on 1st January 1860		59,016
		2,465

But, if the reduction of four regiments of light cavalry, and the gradual dissolution of the Golundauze be also taken into account, it will be found, that the diminution in the native army is actually greater than the accession of numbers in the police. So that it may be said, that the object for which the police was established has been already more than attained in point of mere numbers. In efficiency it is a body that has yet to be tried, and, until it is tried, its success cannot be considered established. Meanwhile, the native army must be held available, and in sufficient force everywhere, in support of the civil power, as well as for purposes abroad.

6. In the table at para. 22 of the Honourable the President's minute, his Excellency records his opinion; that, excluding Pegu, the Straits, and Nagpore, we have—

- 1 Company of Artillery,
- 1 Regiment of European Infantry,
- 12 Regiments of Native Infantry,

more than we need. But all these territories are in military occupation of this Presidency, and are as much our own for that purpose as Hyderabad and Mysore. Their exclusion, therefore, Major General Budd would with deference remark, is not consistent with our actual tenure of the country; and, consequently, in estimating the force required for this Presidency, no distinction can be drawn between territories under the Civil Government of Madras, and those under the Bengal Government, though included in our own military limits.

6. The distribution of the army has been most carefully considered and reported on by the late Commander in Chief, Sir Patrick Grant, and the stations in India which have been abolished, in consequence of his representations, are Paulghaut and Russelcondah.

7. The Provincial Commander in Chief does not think it at all advisable to touch the distribution of troops at Nagpore, Jaulnah, Hoshungabad, Secunderabad, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Hurryhur; particularly, as the force to be maintained in the Nizam's territories is a part of the subject the investigation of which has devolved upon a committee assembled for the purpose. All these places are either within, or bordering upon territories that must have a competent force at hand to deal with the large interests that are there exposed to risk. The Pegu Division and the Straits are provided for under the orders of the Supreme Government, and, consequently, the consideration of the subject to which Major General Budd would limit himself is, the distribution of the forces in the Mysore, northern, centre and southern divisions, and the provinces of Malabar and Canara.

8. With reference to Mysore. The Commissioner, in his report, makes no mention of the possibility of making any reduction in the force. A regiment of native infantry at Mercara, in Coorg, is absolutely necessary. So is a regiment at French Rocks, near the former capital, Seringapatam. At Hurryhur it is acknowledged on all hands that a regi-

ment is needed. Three regiments are at Bangalore; but, with the present reduced strength of regiments, it is no more than necessary. One battery of artillery is superfluous at this station, and it will be sent elsewhere. It was only sent there temporarily, in the early part of the year, on the return of artillery from Burmah, because there was cover nowhere else.

9. The Northern Division. The stations which were considered, by Sir P. Grant, necessary to be held are—

Cuttack	-	-	-	-	by 1 Regiment.
Berhampore	-	-	-	-	by 1 "
Vizianagrum	-	-	-	-	by 2 "
Vizagapatam	-	-	-	-	by 1 "
Masulipatam	-	-	-	-	by 1 "
Total	-	-	-	-	6 "

There will be, when the 32d and 42d regiments arrive from Burmah, the following garrisons in this division:—

Cuttack	-	-	-	-	1 Regiment.
Berhampore	-	-	-	-	1 "
Vizianagrum	-	-	-	-	3 "
Vizagapatam	-	-	-	-	1 "
Samulcottah	-	-	-	-	1 "
Chicacole	-	-	-	-	1 "
Ellore	-	-	-	-	1 "
Masulipatam	-	-	-	-	2 "
Total	-	-	-	-	11 "

This force is, confessedly, far beyond the requirements of the division, and it was so reported in my letter, dated 12th June. The reason why so many regiments are to be found there is, that stations had to be immediately provided for regiments withdrawn from Burmah, and there were none others available that had cover for them. There are, therefore, in Major General Budd's judgment, five regiments available for service elsewhere. Major General Budd thinks it would be a great risk to reduce the native infantry to three regiments in this division; particularly, as there is no absolute necessity for diminishing the number below six, he would not recommend it.

10. There are not two complete companies of artillery in this division. There is a battery at Waltair, and a detachment of four guns of Golundauze at Cuttack. The latter are destined to extinction, and will become extinct where they are. One battery is all that would remain, and, considering that in case of need no artillery could be had for field service nearer than Secunderabad or Madras, its presence at Waltair appeared to Sir P. Grant, as it does to the Provincial Commander in Chief, highly necessary. The European infantry detachment, of about 50 men, is already under orders to rejoin the head quarters of its regiment, the 105th; Sappers can hardly be considered as stationed anywhere. Four companies are the ordered allotment at Dowlishweram, but it is subject to fluctuation according to the demands of the Public Works Department. Of the 12 companies now in the Regiment of Sappers, two have been ordered to be reduced.

11. *Centre Division.*—No reduction is proposed in the force in this division. There are only four companies of artillery, two European and two native at the mount; the fifth is in the fort. This force is not needed for service in the division. Three companies out of the five are available as a reserve, for service beyond seas, a precaution highly necessary to be taken, considering that in Burmah there are only six field guns and a mountain train of four pieces, ordered to be kept in the country. But of the eight regiments of native infantry, four may be considered available for service elsewhere. Three are needed permanently at Madras, and one at Vellore.

12. *Southern Division.*—His Excellency the Governor is of opinion, that a regiment of native infantry may be spared from Trichinopoly, and the regiment of European infantry from Wellington. Major General Budd would not recommend that one of the three regiments of native infantry should be made available for general service. The necessities of the garrison, on the reduced strength of regiments, demands, he considers, the retention of three. The regiment at Wellington has already been dispensed with, and its movement may be shortly expected.

13. *Malabar and Canara.*—Major General Budd cannot concur in the opinion, that one regiment of native infantry may be spared from these Provinces. Mangalore is the only place where a reduction could be thought of, and at that place a sufficient force is required to control the turbulent population of the Southern Mahratta country, which, on several occasions, has caused trouble. Should a portion of North Canara be given over to Bombay, the question of the force to be maintained would, of course, have to be reconsidered. The artillery in these parts consists of a battery of Europeans at Cannanore, and a detachment of Golundauze at Mangalore, which will die out.

14. The result of the foregoing Report is, that, in Major General Budd's opinion, there are neither artillery, cavalry, nor sappers, European or native, disposable for permanent garrisons, out of the present Madras military limits; but that there are in the

Northern Division	-	-	-	5 Regiments of N. I.
Centre ditto	-	-	-	4 ditto,

which

which might be so made use of; of these nine regiments, three or four would be required to be maintained on the eastern coast, extra to local purposes, for embarkation on service abroad, if needed. The remainder are disposable for the objects contemplated by the Honourable the President; of these, two would replace the irregular infantry at Nagpore; the third should be sent to Seetabuldee, to complete the Nagpore force to four regiments, as strongly recommended by Sir P. Grant; and the remaining corps would be available for Bombay garrisons, or for increasing the garrison of Jaulnah to a brigade of native infantry.

16. In my letter dated 12th June, Major General Budd stated that, after providing for a reserve of three regiments of native infantry specially maintained on the coast in case of need beyond seas, there would be four available for displacing the two Nagpore irregular regiments, or some regiments of the Bombay army. In that letter, seven regiments were considered superfluous, and in this, nine are allowed to be disposable for service elsewhere. But, the objects of the two letters were not perfectly identical. In the present communication it has been Major General Budd's desire to meet the views of the Honourable the Governor as far as he possibly can, and he has, therefore, included the regiment at Samulcottah and one at Vellore as among the number of those available for reinforcements for Burmah, or for service in Bombay, &c.

16. In my letter of this date, regarding movements, it is explained, how it is necessary that 10 regiments of Her Majesty's British infantry only should be maintained, leaving two to be disposed of, out of the Presidency.

17. In conclusion, I am to add, that the strength of the native army is now lower than it ever has been for, at least, the last forty years; notwithstanding that, there is added to the territories in its charge, the Pegu Division and Hoshungabad, besides furnishing an additional regiment to the Straits.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 9 September 1861, (No. 602), to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, as per margin,\* referred for the observations of the Provincial Commander in Chief, on the 5th and 22d ultimo, I have the honour, by order, to state that Major General Budd having, in the reply of the Quartermaster General to your address, entered so fully into the question of the amount of military force required to maintain peace and good order within the boundaries of this Presidency, and to secure the country from any hostile movements from without, has nothing further that he can usefully submit thereon in the department of the Adjutant General.

MINUTE by the Honourable *W. A. Morehead.*

THE question raised by the President, in his present Minute on the Madras army, does not appear to me to be really of much practical value. I am unable to understand how the military force necessary to maintain the peace of this Presidency can be isolated, in the manner contended for by the President, with results advantageous to the State, or beneficial to the Madras army.

The duties which the Madras army at present discharges must continue to be provided for; why, then, attempt to diminish or curtail its usefulness?

To reduce an army to the supposed immediate demands on it is surely not a wise policy. The possibility of wars or disturbances cannot be entirely ignored. To some extent, therefore, we must keep ourselves prepared to meet such contingencies, and in no other way can this be done than by having a force ready and available for emergencies.

The letter written on this subject, with reference to the President's Minute, by the Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, dated the 2d instant, conveys the opinion of the Provincial Commander in Chief; and contains, I consider, a correct and judicious representation of the various matters that must be weighed, before any successful attempt can be made to deal with the number of troops that are needed to be maintained for the legitimate requirements of the Madras portion of our Indian possessions.

In the above point of view, I have frequently and carefully studied the subject, and I am satisfied, that with the native regiments reduced, as they now are, to 600 men, we cannot with prudence declare that we have more than six, or perhaps seven, regiments available for employment elsewhere. The Provincial Commander in Chief says five; but I am inclined to think that, as the civil police becomes better organized and more extended in its operations, the number of regiments that I have mentioned would eventually be spared.

In the President's Minute, the proposed European force is much the same as that set down by the Provincial Commander in Chief, and, I have no doubt, is sufficient.

I quite concur with the President in the course he advises being taken in regard to the native regiments that we may consider to be in excess of our own requirements. It is similar to the one already advocated by this Government, in their letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated the 24th of January 1861.

In

\* Proceedings of Government in the Public and Judicial Departments, Nos. 134, 135 and 372, dated 18th March 1861, with the replies thereto, and the Minutes thereon by his Excellency the President, dated 20th July 1861, with Memorandum from the Mysore Division.

Appendix, No. 19. In that letter we also called attention to the proposition made on the 29th September 1859, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Madras army, for placing the Royal Artillery force serving in India on the reduced footing of a peace establishment, at a saving calculated at 4,30,902 rupees. This proposition I would again call attention to; Sir Patrick Grant always spoke confidently of it as a feasible and advisable measure.

11 September 1861.

W. A. Morehead.

MINUTE by the Honourable E. Maltby.

THE views expressed by the Provincial Commander in Chief in the letter from the Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, dated 2d September 1861, appear to me sound. Now that the strength of the native infantry corps has been so greatly reduced, we have not, in my opinion, as many superfluous regiments as the President supposes; and I should not consider it safe, for the present, at least, to entrust the peace of the country so much to the new police as is proposed in his Minute. I allude more particularly on this point to the ceded districts, including Kurnool and the Northern Division. The new police is yet to be considered an untried force, and my experience of partially drilled and semi-military bodies would not enable me to rely much on its discipline and influence, in the event of popular commotions, unless it was supported by regular troops. The regiments which are required to be kept up to meet any foreign or unusual emergencies ought, therefore, I think, to be so distributed in the Provinces as to support the new police. In the event of a call for troops beyond sea, I believe that some of the regiments\* immediately on the coast could be safely embarked without delay, leaving other corps to march down and take their place, as far as was found necessary.

I have already joined in strongly urging the claims of our native infantry regiments to be employed elsewhere, on account of their good services and unshaken loyalty, in the event of their not being required within this Presidency.

12 September 1861.

E. Maltby.

P. S.—I presume that measures have been, or will be, taken to remove the cannon and shot, the property of this Government, which the Officiating Commissioner of Mysore reports to be lying in the Fort of Seringapatam.

E. M.

ORDER, No. 3227, 13 September 1861.

Ordered, That the foregoing papers be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State and to the Government of India.

(True copies.)

(signed)

H. Marshall, Colonel,  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT, Fort William, Military Proceedings for January 1862.

(No. 597.)

From Colonel H. Marshall, Secretary to Government, Madras, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 4626, dated Fort St. George, the 17th December 1861).

ADVERTING to the letter from this office, No. 3228, dated 13th September last, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying letter\* from the Adjutant General of the Army, inquiring whether regiments of Madras native infantry may be recruited to their present establishment, and to report that this Government defer passing any orders thereon pending the decision of his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council on the question of the native infantry force to be hereafter maintained in this Presidency.

\* No. 930, dated 6 December 1861.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George, 6th December 1861, No. 930, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

THE aggregate strength of regiments of native infantry in privates is 31,180, according to the latest information in this office, and this number is gradually being reduced by discharges, pensioning, &c. The strength in the—

2d	Native Infantry is	-	-	-	-	756
11th	" "	-	-	-	-	787
33d	" "	-	-	-	-	680
52d	" "	-	-	-	-	804

the average strength of the other regiments is therefore only 586.

2. All enlistments for the native army have long since been discontinued, but the transfer to the ranks of eligible recruit boys not under 18 years of age, to fill vacancies, was sanctioned in December 1860.

Appendix, No. 19.

3. As the strength of the native infantry now below the establishment, and the deficiency in its numbers increases considerably monthly, I have the honour, by order of the Provincial Commander in Chief, to request to be favoured with the orders of Government, whether regiments may now be recruited to their establishment, and whether the transfer to the ranks of recruit boys of 16 years of age under the general regulations of the army, may now be sanctioned.

(No. 598.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *F. D. Atkinson*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, Military Department (No. 332, dated Fort William, the 10th January 1861).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3228, of the 13th September, submitting for the consideration of the Government of India, copies of minutes by his Excellency Sir W. Denison and the members of the Madras Government, and of correspondence with the Provincial Commander in Chief on the subject of the amount of military force required for the Madras Presidency.

The strength of the European force, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, for service in India, has been fixed in communication with Her Majesty's Government, and the Governor General in Council thinks that the portion allotted to Madras must remain as now ordered, namely, 29 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of cavalry, and 11 regiments of infantry; it being intended to retain at Jaulnah one regiment of European infantry, as at present.

The native cavalry has been brought down to four regiments, and the Governor General in Council considers that no further reductions can be made in this arm. But, as the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has expressed his willingness to dispense with the regiment of cavalry at Nagpore, this regiment can be moved to Saugor, where it is intended to locate a Madras native infantry regiment, and thus make the Bengal cavalry regiment at that place available for employment elsewhere.

The Governor General in Council has given every consideration to the services of the Madras army, and has felt every desire to employ the regiments of that army in places where they could be substituted for other troops. This his Excellency in Council finds can only be done to a very small extent. The requirements of the several districts occupied by the Madras army are reported to be far below the garrisons now employed in those districts; and though the amount of force assumed by each of the district officers as sufficient for his own district cannot safely be taken in the aggregate as showing the strength at which the Madras Native Army should be fixed, since some reserve in addition to the actual requirements of each district is necessary, it is clear that a large reduction of the present army is called for.

The extent of this reduction has been fully considered by the Governor General in Council, who has arrived at the conclusion that eight of the present 52 native infantry regiments must at once be disbanded.

The details of the disbandment of these regiments are left to the Government of Madras, and I am directed to enclose for submission to his Excellency in Council, the papers noted in the margin, which show the course pursued in the recent reductions in Bengal.

The Governor General in Council desires that every consideration should be shown to the European officers and native ranks of the disbanded regiments, and that the measures now ordered should be carried out in such a manner, and with such explanation of the causes of reduction, as may serve to show that it is one of the unavoidable results of the reduction of the Indian army to a peace establishment.

To the former European officers the Governor General in Council authorises the command and staff allowances which they have heretofore drawn, to be continued to them for six months after the date on which their regiments may be finally broken up; and he will be glad to receive any suggestions which his Excellency in Council may offer for affording occupation for those regimental officers who will no longer find employment with their regiments. With respect to the native ranks, it will rest with the Government of Madras to give such directions as may be considered expedient, keeping in view the course pursued in Bengal and the Punjaub.

There are, at present, four regiments of infantry serving in the Nagpore district, viz., three at Kamptee, and one at Hosungabad. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is ready to give up one of these regiments, in addition to the cavalry regiment already noticed, and it is intended to reduce by two regiments the native infantry attached to the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

The Governor General in Council has decided on withdrawing the Bengal native cavalry and infantry now serving at Saugor and Jubbulpore, and to replace them by Madras regiments. At Saugor there are, at present, one cavalry and two native infantry regiments. One of these native infantry regiments can be dispensed with, so that one cavalry and one infantry regiment only will be required for Saugor, and one infantry regiment to replace the Bengal regiment at Jubbulpore. The Governor General in Council requests that the movement of troops to effect this relief may be ordered as soon as practicable, so as to make the Bengal regiments available for employment elsewhere.

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With

Government General  
Order, No. 400, dated  
3d May 1861.  
General Order by  
His Excellency the  
Commander in  
Chief, dated 8th  
May 1861.

9. With reference to your letter, No. 4626, of the 17th ultimo, the regiments short of their complement should be completed to the full strength on the reduction now ordered being carried out, and this can probably be partially effected by transfers of such men of the disbanded regiments, as may be willing to continue in the service, to the remaining regiments.

In conclusion, I am directed to observe, that the force of native infantry now fixed, viz., 44 regiments, is, the Governor General in Council is satisfied, ample for the requirements of the Madras Presidency, including the occupation of the Central Provinces, Pegu and the Straits, and that this force provides a sufficient reserve not only for any emergency on the continent of India, but for any likely calls from Pegu and the Straits.

The gratuities authorised in Bengal to discharged men were issued at the rate of seven rupees for each month, pay of a private.

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(No. 599.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *F. D. Atkinson*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster General of the Army (No. 333 A, dated Fort William, the 10th January 1862).

I AM directed to transmit to you, for submission to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 332, this day addressed to the Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, directing a reduction of eight native infantry regiments at that Presidency, and resolving on replacing the Bengal native troops at Saugor and Jubbulpore by Madras native regiments.

The Government of Madras have been requested to arrange for the relief of the Bengal troops at the earliest practicable date, and I am desired to request that you will move Sir Hugh Rose to inform the Governor General in Council where he would propose to employ the one regiment of Bengal cavalry and three regiments of Bengal native infantry in the Saugor district, that will thus become available for employment elsewhere.

It will be seen that one regiment of Madras infantry only will be stationed at Saugor.

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(No. 600.)

SERVICE MESSAGE by Electric Telegraph, from the Military Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta. (No. 209, dated Madras, the 17th January 1862).

THE Governor in Council considers it highly desirable, if the reduction in the infantry of this army, ordered in your Letter, No. 332, dated 10th instant, is intended to be final, that he should be empowered to declare such intentions to the army in publishing the order for carrying the reductions into effect. The tendency of recent measures in regard to the native army of this Presidency has naturally been to unsettle the minds of the troops; and his Excellency in Council is of opinion that any declaration tending to allay existing anxiety cannot but operate beneficially. Please send early reply by telegraph.

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(No. 601.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM from Lieutenant Colonel *F. D. Atkinson*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 733, dated Fort William, the 22d January 1862).

THE Officiating Secretary is directed to transmit to the Home Department the accompanying telegraphic message to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, in the Military Department, with a request that it may be transmitted in cipher, and that a copy, also in cipher, may be despatched by post.

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SERVICE MESSAGE by Electric Telegraph, from Lieutenant Colonel *F. D. Atkinson*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Colonel *H. Marshall*, Secretary to Government, Madras, Military Department (No. 24, dated Fort William, the 22d January 1862).

YOUR message received. The Governor General in Council cannot bind the Government of India to the finality of any reductions; but the reduction ordered in the letter of the 10th instant, is the only reduction of Regiments at present contemplated as regards Madras, and the Governor General in Council does not foresee occasion for carrying the reduction further in that Presidency.



## Appendix, No 20.

Appendix, No.

Referred to in Military Letter to the Government of India, No. 108, dated  
17 March 1862.

COPY FINANCIAL LETTER to the Government of India, No. 40, dated 17 March 1862.

1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Financial Despatch, dated the 19th September last, No. 175, together with the letter from the Military Finance Department, No. 683A, of the 22d August last, transmitted therewith.

2. I fully recognise the zeal with which Colonel Balfour and the Military Finance Department have addressed themselves to the reduction of military expenditure, and I shall always be ready to consider any suggestions, founded upon accurate information, which that department may have to offer; but some statements and observations are contained in their letter, which I cannot allow to pass without notice, as they not only are erroneous in themselves, but cast undeserved reflections upon the manner in which the business relating to the supply of stores from this country to India has been conducted.

3. The Military Finance Department allude to an assertion which was contained in the 30th paragraph of your Financial Despatch, dated the 5th February 1861, No. 16, to the effect that stores of the value of 13 lacs had been sent from England to Madras, which "were not either expected or required;" and they infer, from my reply of the 8th April 1861, that no exact record is kept here of stores demanded from, and supplied to, India. I cannot understand how the Military Finance Department could have arrived at this conclusion, from the circumstance that a statement, made without due consideration, and supported by no details, was, as it necessarily must have been, altogether unintelligible at home.

4. You will have learnt from the explanations of the Government of Madras, which were communicated to you by their secretary's letters of the 14th August and the 3d December last, that no clothing, commissariat, medical, or (as far as they then knew) public works stores, other than those indented for, had been supplied from home to Madras; and I have recently received a Despatch from the Government of Madras, in the Public Works Department, dated the 3d December 1861, No. 79, confirming the above statement as regards public works stores.

5. The circumstances which occurred, with respect to the supply of Ordnance stores, and which were not completely explained by the Government of Madras, are as follow. In January 1859, certain supplies were demanded by the Government of Madras; in May 1860, it appears to have been discovered at Madras, that the demands made in January 1859 were excessive, and an amended indent was sent home, in a Military Despatch, dated 23d May 1860, No. 123, with a request that all balances due on former demands should be cancelled. The amended indent was received in this country on the 2d of July 1860, and all former demands, which had not then been acted upon, were at once cancelled; but the greater part of the stores demanded in the indent of January 1859, had already either been bought or contracted for, and, as they could not be disposed of here without great loss, it was considered advisable to send them to Madras.

6. It is stated, however, by the Government of Madras, that "arms, amounting in value to 125,000 rupees, were sent out for the Madras Native Army, which were not indented for." This statement is incorrect; 32,000 of this description of weapon were demanded in the Madras military indent, No. 64, of the 29th January 1859. In the autumn of that year, I was of opinion that more arms had been demanded from India, than were really required, and I therefore, in a circular Despatch, dated the 20th of October 1859, called upon the several Governments in India, to revise their demands for arms. After the receipt of that Despatch, the Government of Madras, in their military indent, No. 68, of the 24th of December 1859, stated that 20,000 smooth-bore muskets were still due. I had, therefore, every reason to believe that these arms were required by the Government of Madras, until I received their Despatches of the 23d and 31st of May 1860, requesting that no further supplies of smooth-bore muskets should be sent to Madras.

\* 4,100 Percussive  
Muskets, B 650  
Pattern, 1858.

7. The 4,100 muskets which are said by the Madras Government not to have been demanded, formed a portion of the 20,000 to which I have before referred, and had been shipped from England per "Clyde" and "Agincourt," in March and April 1860, that is to say, not only before I could have received the Despatches which superseded the requisitions upon which they were sent, but before those Despatches were even written at Madras.

8. It is clear, from these explanations, that the statement contained in your Despatch of the 5th of February 1861, was not correct, in so far as it implied any blame upon the conduct of business at home; so far from it being the case, that stores in excess of demands have been sent to Madras, the fact is, that in many cases, the demands from that Presidency have been greatly reduced at home. That any stores have been received at Madras which were "not required," can only have happened in consequence of excessive demands having been made by the Government of Madras; that stores have been received there which were "not expected," must simply have arisen from this circumstance, which does not appear to have occurred to the Military Finance Department, when they revised the Madras Estimate for the year 1860-61, viz., that, although an indent which has been sent to this country may afterwards be cancelled in India, this act on the part of the authorities in India does not, and cannot, cancel the measures which have been taken at home upon the receipt of the indent.

Appendix, No. 20.

9. In the next place, with regard to Bengal, the letter from the Military Finance Department, of the 22d August last, refers to the 72d paragraph of your Despatch of the 6th February 1861, in which you represented "that no stores should on any account be purchased or shipped, for India in England, unless upon a distinct requisition, based on the fullest consideration here, both that the stores are really required, and that they cannot be obtained at a lower price in India." To this Despatch of the 5th February I had replied, on the 8th April, that "no stores are supplied from this country, except on indents received from India, and then only on a careful comparison of the quantity applied for with that reported to be in store, and the average consumption of former years, such reductions being made here from the quantities applied for, as the circumstances appear to justify; effective measures, however, for reducing the demand for stores, can only be taken in India, by economy of expenditure, by obtaining in India all stores which can be procured there on equally reasonable terms as in this country, and, when supplies are required from England, by taking care that no larger quantities are indented for than are absolutely essential. There can be no doubt that, by attention to the foregoing considerations, a great saving may be effected under this head."

10. The Military Finance Department observe upon this correspondence, that "all economical measures adopted in India are insufficient, unless the Home Government fully co-operate, by limiting the dispatch of stores strictly to the actual demands made by the Government of India;" and they assert that this course has not been followed, and that the "earnest requests of the Government of India have not received due attention." These strong reflections upon the conduct of business at home are supported by a statement, to the effect that stores to the value of Rs. 36,71,966. 3. 6., specified in certain invoices, the dates of which are quoted, have been sent from this country to Bengal since the 1st January 1860, greatly in excess of the demands.

\* Copies herewith sent.

11. In order to test the accuracy of this assertion, I directed returns\* to be prepared, showing,—1st., the value of the stores of all descriptions sent to Bengal between the 1st January 1860 and 26th April 1861, the dates of the several invoices (including those to which the Military Finance Department refer), and of the indents in which the stores were demanded; and 2dly. the value of all stores sent to Bengal within the same period, for which no indents had been received.

12. From these returns, it appears that the stores actually shipped to Bengal within the period referred to were specified in 63 invoices, the first being dated the 27th January 1860 and the last the 26th April 1861, and amounted in value to 622,926 L. 8 s. 1 d., including the charge for freight, and that of this amount stores to the value of 7,684 L. 10 s. only were despatched without demands from India. I have not included in this sum the value of the clothing stores sent by the "Monarchy," "Gertrude," and "Scoresby," because you were informed in my Military Despatch, dated the 8th February 1861, No. 68, that, as no indents for the clothing due on the 1st April 1862 to Her Majesty's British regiments had been received from your Government, the materials for the clothing for the year 1862-63 would be sent to India upon calculations made at home, and it is impossible that the Military Finance Department could have been ignorant of this arrangement.

13. Of the total value of the stores comprised in the second return (7,684 L. 10 s.) as supplied without indents, 1,468 L. 19 s. 8 d. consists of stores demanded by the Director General of the Post Office, and an officer of the Gunpowder Factory while on leave in this country, or stores necessary to complete articles which had been indented for; 3,441 L. 12 s. 6 d. is the value of 6,800 pairs of boots provided for recruits at Warley, which in consequence of the stoppage of recruiting for the local European forces, were useless in England, and as the War Office declined to take them, they were sent to India, where it was believed that they could be turned to better account than if they had been sold at home. A battery of Armstrong guns, of the value of 1,152 L. 9 s. 3 d., was supplied for trial in India; and the remaining sum of 1,621 L. 8 s. 7 d. is made up of articles of small value, as explained in the statement No. 2.

14. Part of the stores despatched were no doubt in excess of your actual wants at the time when you received them; but this arose from indents having originally been made for larger supplies of various kinds, particularly military, than, with a reduced army, proved to be necessary; and, as is more fully explained in my Military Despatch of the 25th February last, No. 61, every care was taken to reduce supplies when I was informed that they were no longer required; but, after requisitions have been received from India, and contracts have been entered into, it is seldom in the power of the Secretary of State in Council to cancel those contracts.

15. I apprehend that want of attention to these considerations has led the Military Finance Department into a similar error with regard to Bengal, to that which was committed with regard to Madras; and I could have had no objection to their making inquiries upon the subject; but they were by no means justified in assuming "a want of due attention" on the part of the Store Department at home, a charge which appears, after examination, to be unsupported by facts.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

ENCLOSURES TO FINANCIAL LETTER to India, dated 17 March 1862, No. 40, Para 11.

(No. 1.)

STATEMENT of the TOTAL VALUE of STORES of all Descriptions sent to Bengal between the 1st of January 1860 and 26th of April 1861, the Period referred to in Finance Letter from India, No. 175, of 19th September 1861, showing Dates of the Invoices, the Services or Departments for which the Stores were destined, and the Dates of the Indents by which they were supplied.

		DATE OF INVOICE.							DATE OF INVOICE.			
			£.	s.	d.					£.	s.	d.
and	-	27 January 1860	112	16	5	Overland	-	29 December 1860	101	2	2	
G	-	27 - - -	32,186	13	6	Overland	-	31 - - -	40	13	5.	
	-	7 February - -	12,515	15	1	Overland	-	3 - - -	70	5	9	
pool	-	14 - - -	6,612	14	3	Calliope	-	17 January 1861	22,461	15	11	
erdown	-	20 March - - -	16,066	11	5	Clara	-	4 February - -	9,378	18	5	
an	-	12 February - -	8,622	4	6	City of Calcutta	-	4 - - -	554	11	-	
el Boddington	-	1 March - - -	17,264	2	7	Colgrain	-	25 - - -	42,241	1	4	
ohn Lawrence-	-	21 - - -	6,850	18	8	Overland	-	1 January - - -	408	19	-	
	-	31 - - -	2,807	11	8	Overland	-	17 - - -	129	15	2	
rbry	-	15 May - - -	15,789	2	7	Overland	-	31 - - -	632	11	5.	
land	-	1 April - - -	163	7	1	Arethusa	-	21 February - -	1,937	16	8	
ick Castle	-	21 May - - -	20,945	17	2	City of Delhi	-	25 - - -	392	-	-	
Hay	-	24 - - -	23,868	11	8	Appleton	-	2 March - - -	38,117	11	10	
land	-	18 July - - -	163	-	7	Lalla Rookh	-	19 - - -	5,564	5	9	
land	-	18 June - - -	4	7	-	Pic IX	-	26 February - -	596	3	4	
aga	-	15 - - -	2,381	12	11	Scotia	-	10 April - - -	42,491	6	11	
iria	-	19 - - -	1,994	15	3	Astronomer	-	10 - - -	24,209	7	9	
borough -	-	4 July - - -	11,517	17	-	Overland	-	18-28 February -	1,036	14	7	
rior Queen	-	20 - - -	41,467	3	1	Overland	-	30 March - - -	544	4	-	
iliet	-	16 - - -	2,280	10	7	Clemence and Leonie	-	6 May - - -	614	19	-	
land	-	18 - - -	510	16	3	Persigny	-	8 - - -	544	14	4	
apur	-	20 - - -	16,975	10	4	Allan Dale	-	8 - - -	545	7	4	
omas Campbell	-	13 November - -	10,933	17	3	Monarchy	-	21 - - -	36,691	1	6	
ie Archbell	-	26 September - -	38,815	7	5	Rajmahal	-	21 - - -	7,627	11	5	
erland	-	20 - - -	132	10	11	Norge	-	8 - - -	278	1	2	
cham	-	27 November - -	22,028	1	5	Arachne	-	21 - - -	5,993	1	10	
jam	-	13 - - -	1,146	19	10	Gertrude	-	15 June - - -	17,081	5	5	
bal	-	27 - - -	342	3	8	Scoresby	-	15 - - -	24,295	19	6	
me	-	8 - - -	587	-	3	Acorington	-	24 May - - -	18,422	-	7	
n Temperley	-	21 December - -	9,528	9	-	Overland	-	26 April - - -	166	15	5	
erland	-	25 November - -	162	15	4							
erland	-	30 - - -	43	4	-							
erland	-	17 December - -	125	17	6				£.	622,926	8	1

		Bengal, Overland.	1 January 1860.			"Clyde," for Bengal.	February 1860.
8 19 5		Pattern saddlery, &c.	} See Statement, No. 2.	£.	s.	Military:	
3 17 -		Charges		34	2	6 pieces dark green cloth -	Indent No. 57, 31 Mar. 1857.
2 16 5				5,161	6	The other woollens - - -	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.
				6,756	5	2,300 muskets - - -	Indent No. 69, 25 May 1858.
				664	7	Freight and charges.	
				12,515	15	1	
		"Ardeb," for Bengal.	January 1860.				
5 12 -		Mint:					
0 9 6		Copper pyes - - -	} India Finance Letter, No. 62, of 27 April 1859.				
5 11 2		Copper blanks - - -		Indent No. 46, 15 Feb. 1859.			
		Cake copper - - -					
		Medical:					
0 17 -		Surgical instruments -	Indent No. 32, 1 Jan. 1859.	144	11	8	Moulding sand - - -
				692	11	1	5,000 8-inch shells - - -
				160	18	9	5,000 9-pounder shot - - -
				7	17	6	Whiting - - -
				18	3	-	Indian Atlas - - -
1 16 9		Sundry clothing stores	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.	214	10	-	Dough kneading machine -
6 3 9		Angle iron - - -	Indent No. 76, 16 June 1859.				See Statement, No. 2.
4 1 -		Paper cutting machine	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.				
		Marine:					
19 17 1		Various stores - - -	Indent No. 56, 23 April 1858.	1,356	7	6	Marine:
7 1 6		Glass chimneys - - -	Indent No. 58, 24 June 1859.				Iron - - -
							Indent No. 58, 24 June 1859.
		Civil:					
10 17 5		193 cases of stationery	Indent 12 January 1859.	3,055	5	1	Civil:
3 4 4		Freight and charges.		932	9	8	150 cases of stationery -
13 13 6				6,612	14	3	Freight and charges.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

£.	s.	d.		February 1860.	£.	s.	d.	"Netherby," for Bengal.	April 1860.
13,000	-	-	"Camperdown," for Bengal.	February 1860.				"Netherby," for Bengal.	April 1860.
			Mint:					Mint:	
			Machinery and materials for the Calcutta Mint of Messrs. Watt & Co.	See India financial letter, No. 107, of 5 Aug. 1857.	49	13	9	25 tons moulding sand	Indent No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859.
			Marine:					Military:	
149	5	6	190 tons of coal	Indent No. 57, 5 May 1859.	7,160	3	6	Woolens	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.
2,916	5	11	Freight and charges.		Price unknown			200 pairs of hemp soled shoes	See Statement, No. 2.
16,065	11	8			909	11	8	Pig lead	Indent No. 67, 20 April 1858.
					102	-	-	Lathes	
					1,600	2	-	Cartridge paper	
					2,011	5	-	Canvas	
					30	7	-	Steel cutters	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.
					641	7	-	Copper scales	
					66	19	-	Gun searchers	
					143	18	4	Copper measures	
					21	11	9	Steel wire, &c.	Indent No. 74, 16 May 1859.
					73	4	-	Whealers, Sampson's	See Statement, No. 2.
								Marine:	
					1,201	16	-	White lead and paint	Indent No. 56, 23 April 1859.
								Civil:	
					1,288	9	4	100 cases of paper	Indent, 12 January 1859.
					498	14	3	Freight and charges.	
					15,789	2	7		
								"Alnwick Castle," for Bengal	April 1860.
								Mint:	
					8,685	4	3	68 tons of copper blanks	India financial letter, No. 62, of 27 April 1859.
					5,202	-	-	36 tons of copper pyce	
								Military:	
					4,318	10	-	Woolens	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.
					2,091	5	-	Engine metal work	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.
					292	5	-	Rifles and flutes	See Statement, No. 2.
					386	12	11	Freight and charges.	
					20,945	17	2		
								"Maria Hay," for Bengal.	April 1860.
								Civil:	
					144	14	1	Envelopes	India Post Office letter, No. 11: 10 July 1858.
					281	10	-	Receipt stamps	Separate Revenue letter, No. 18, 16 July 1859.
					72	8	2	Postage labels	India Post Office letter, No. 16, 3 September 1859.
								Mint:	
					3,262	6	3	Copper blanks	India financial letter, No. 62, 27 April 1859.
					3,757	-	-	Copper pyce	Indent No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859.
					21	3	10	Paint and rubber	
								Public Works:	
					2,680	8	1	Galvanised iron, &c.	Indent No. 31, 29 Mar. 1859.
					48	15	-	Fan blower	Indent No. 35, 31 Mar. 1859.
								Medical:	Indent No. 38, 9 Sept. 1859.
					3,803	15	6	Surgical and philosophical instruments.	Indent No. 32, 1 Jan. 1859.
								Military:	
					1,554	6	5	16,700 shells	Indent No. 62, 19 Nov. 1857.
					290	-	-	Lathes	Indent No. 67, 20 April 1858.
					30	12	6	Paint	
					23	12	-	Steel revolving plates	
					4	14	-	Weighing machine	
					30	13	5	Catgut and millimeter	
					15	16	-	Printing ink	
					21	5	-	Tape for fuzes	
					27	6	-	Royal standards	
					29	17	8	Fuze hold instruments	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.
					1,605	-	-	Cartridge paper	
					109	12	10	Hides	
					277	12	6	Bunting	
					2,091	5	-	Engine metal work	
					134	-	-	Lathes	
					46	8	-	Sieves and brushes	
					4	11	6	Magnet	
					94	5	3	Steel	
					1,444	19	-	Tin	Indent No. 74, 16 May 1859.
					18	11	-	Grindstones	
					5	10	6	Files	
					395	14	3	Pig iron	Indent No. 75, 18 June 1859.
					75	3	-	Platina tips	See Statement, No. 2.
					61	13	2	Copper rivets	
								Marine:	
					153	11	3	Lanterns, &c.	Indent No. 58, 24 June 1859.
					1,275	12	6	Freight and charges.	
					23,868	11	8		
								"Saladin," for Bengal.	February 1860.
								Civil:	
					293	15	-	Cart springs for Post Office Department.	See Statement, No. 2.
								Mint:	
					7,687	8	-	Copper pyce	India financial letter, No. 62, of 27 April 1859.
								Military:	
					41	5	-	Beak irons	Indent No. 67, 20 April 1858.
					499	16	6	Freight and charges.	
					8,522	4	6		
								"Samuel Boddington," for Bengal.	March 1860.
								Medical:	
					4,477	8	5	Drugs	Indent No. 32, 1 Jan. 1859.
								Military:	
					1,096	10	-	204 pieces of green cloth	Indent No. 57, 31 Mar. 1857.
					2,265	10	-	392 pieces of drab and blue cloth.	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.
					736	-	-	Machinery	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.
					434	8	10	Diaphragm shells	Indent No. 53, 1 Jan. 1857.
					1,686	2	6	20,000 5½-inch shells	Indent No. 62, 19 Nov. 1857.
					1,632	5	7	600 police carbines	Indent No. 68, 13 July 1858.
								Marine:	
					1,041	15	11	Chain cables	Indent No. 56, 23 April 1858.
								Civil:	
					107	10	-	Bills of exchange paper	Indent 12 January 1859.
					2,304	5	1	Stamp paper	Indent 14 January 1859.
					1,492	6	3	Freight and charges.	
					17,264	2	7		
								"Sir John Lawrence," for Bengal.	April 1860.
								Military:	
					4,053	10	2	Woolens	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.
								Civil:	
					2,404	2	4	137 cases of stationary	Indent 12 January 1859.
					393	6	2	Freight and charges.	
					6,850	18	8		
								"Jason," for Bengal.	April 1860.
								Civil:	
					891	7	-	Cart springs for Post Office Department.	See Statement, No. 2.
								Military:	
					650	3	8	4,800 8-inch shells	Indent No. 62, 19 Nov. 1857.
					834	16	3	12,598 12-pounder shot	Indent No. 67, 20 April 1858.
					17	2	8	1,000 3-pounder shot	
					614	2	1	Freight and charges.	
					2,807	11	8		
								Overland for Bengal.	1 April 1860.
								Civil:	
					163	7	1	4,000 sheets of receipt stamps	India separate revenue letter, No. 18, dated 16 July 1859.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

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<i>£. s. d.</i>			<i>£. s. d.</i>		
	"Overland," for Bengal.	14 April 1860.		"Warrior Queen," for Bengal— <i>continued.</i>	
	Civil:			Military— <i>continued.</i>	
- 7	4,000 sheets of receipt stamps	Separate Revenue letter, No. 18 of 16 July 1859.	75 9 -	Gunter's scales - - -	Indent, 1 January 1859.
			613 12 11	Shot and shells (in lieu of former demands),	Supplied under arrangement with War Department in March 1860, for general reduction and revision of outstanding demands.
	"Overland," for Bengal.	4 June 1860.		Medical:	
7 -	Military:		19 14 -	Coruaocopia feeders - -	See Statement, No. 2.
	Micrometer spherometer -	Indent No. 76, 22 October 1859		Marine:	
			1,002 17 6	Paint - - - -	Indent No. 56, 23 April 1858.
	"Coringa," for Bengal.	June 1860.	116 8 -	Patent packing - - -	} Indent No. 29, 20 September 1859.
	Civil:		21 18 6	Barometers - - - -	
4 9 3	116 cases of paper, &c.	Indent 12 January 1859.	1,302 1 4	Freight and charges.	
	Mint:		41,467 3 1		
17 2 6	200 tons of coal - - -	Indent, No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859.		"Conflict," for Bengal.	July 1860.
80 1 2	Freight and charges.			Military:	
81 12 11			2,329 17 5	Copper - - - -	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.
			30 13 2	Freight and charges.	
	"Vittoria," for Bengal.	June 1860.	2,280 10 7		
	Military:			"Hotspur," for Bengal.	July 1860.
240 18 7	Sheet iron - - - -	Indent No. 67, 20 April 1858.		Mint:	
167 - -	Bricks and clay - - -	Indent No. 74, 16 May 1859.		Copper pyce - - - -	India financial letter, No. 62, 27 April 1859.
	Marine:		4,046 - -	Fire-bricks - - - -	Indent No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859.
151 13 8	Chain cable - - - -	Indent No. 56, 23 April 1858.		Military:	
435 3 -	Freight and charges.		384 14 11	Lead - - - -	Indent No. 67, 20 April 1858.
994 15 3			3,959 7 -	Carbines for police - -	Bengal letter, 21 Jan. 1860, with estimate of 24 December 1859.
	"Marlborough," for Bengal.	July 1860.		Rope for traces - - -	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.
	Mint:		134 11 9	Marine:	
161 17 1	Iron - - - -	Indent No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859.		Paint - - - -	Indent No. 56, 23 April 1858.
	Military:		434 15 -	White Metal - - - -	} Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859.
1,837 10 10	Woolens - - - -	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.	274 16 6	Tin - - - -	
1,921 6 1	Iron - - - -	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.	125 11 4	Arsenic and mercury - -	
charged in voice.	630 cavalry carbines -	See Statement, No. 2.	16 14 7	Fire-bricks - - - -	
597 3 -	Freight and charges.		12 1 6	Boiler tubes - - - -	
1,217 17 -			49 3 4	Freight and charges.	
			474 5 5		
			16,975 10 4		
	"Warrior Queen," for Bengal.	July 1860.		"Overland," for Bengal.	4 July 1860.
	Civil:			Marine:	
4,241 6 4	167 cases of paper, &c.	Indent 12 January 1859.		Iron-work for two steamers and six barges for use on the Ganges.	To complete the boats which had already been sent out under general requirements in India Marine letters, No. 20, of 28 May, and No. 24, of 12 June 1858.
118 4 6	Philosophical apparatus -	Education Indent, per letter, No. 30, of 15 Oct. 1859.	510 16 3		
	Public Works:			"Thomas Campbell," for Bengal.	August 1860.
50 2 11	Gauges, india-rubber, &c. -	Indent No. 38, 9 Sept. 1859.		Mint:	
	Mint:		2,167 10 -	Copper pyce - - - -	India financial letter, No. 62, of 27 April 1859.
147 2 6	200 tons of coal - - -	Indent No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859.		Pig-iron - - - -	Indent No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859.
8,959 - -	Copper pyce - - - -	India financial letter, No. 62, of 27 April 1859.	128 2 6	Sundry machinery for the Calcutta Mint.	India financial letter, No. 107, of 5 August 1857.
331 10 3	Steel and hemp - - -	Indent No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859.	No charge in invoice.	Medical:	
	Military:		2,884 2 1	Drugs, &c. - - - -	Indent No. 32, 1 Jan. 1859.
643 8 3	Lead - - - -	Indent No. 67, 20 April 1858.		Military:	
6 1 6	Rivets for shells to complete common and diaphragm shells in India.	See Statement, No. 2.	4,480 10 -	Woolens - - - -	Indent No. 60, 14 July 1859
9,683 8 -	Copper - - - -			Marine:	
6 10 -	Rocket boring implements -		437 10 -	Oil - - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859.
76 14 2	Steel - - - -		836 2 8	Freight and charges.	
45 15 -	Steel cutters - - - -		10,933 17 3		
9 14 -	Micrometer, &c. - - -	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.			
4,726 17 6	Canvas and vitry - - -				
1,555 15 -	Swords - - - -				
289 16 -	Blocks - - - -				
1,854 - -	Serps - - - -				
2,805 15 -	White list, green cloth	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.			
2,764 4 -	- Ditto blue cloth	Indent No. 60, 14 July 1859.			

## PAPERS RELATING TO THE

£. s. d.	"Annie Archbell," for Bengal.	August 1860.	£. s. d.	"John Temperley," for Bengal.	November 1860.
	Civil:			Public Works:	
13 10 -	Stationery stores - -	Indent, 21 January 1860.	285 - -	Slotting machine - -	Indent No. 38, 9 Sept. 1859.
	Public Works:			Military:	
288 - -	Shaping and bending machines.	Indent No. 38, 9 Sept. 1859.	1,077 11 11	Shot and shells - - -	See remark on "Warrior Queen." Indent No. 78, 18 June 1859.
11,820 - -	Telegraph marine cable - -	Per telegraph letter, No. 19, of 9 December 1858.	5,287 10 - -	1,900 smooth muskets - -	Bengal letter, No. 18, of 21 January 1860, with estimate of 24 December 1859.
	Mint:			Bar-iron - - -	Indent, No. 78, 30 April 1859. Forwarded a requisition from the officers commanding the regiments; for 8th Dragoon Guards, requisition dated 4th December 1859; for 7th Dragoon Guards, requisition dated 28 November 1859.
187 11 6	Various stores - - -	Indent No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859.	73 7 -	Saddlery for 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards.	
	Military:			Marine:	
5,843 6 2	Sundry woollens - - -	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.			
175 10 -	30 pieces of cavalry grey				
157 1 7	Leather gloves - - -				
1,176 11 -	Buttons - - -	Indent No. 60, 14 July 1859.			
2,024 - -	Ankle boots - - -				
12 10 10	Lead - - -	Indent No. 67, 20 April 1858. Bengal letter, No. 18, 21 January 1860, with estimate of 24 December 1859.	291 13 4	Linseed oil - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859. Vide Military letter to Bengal, No. 40, dated 24 Jan. 1861.
2,760 - -	960 muskets (smooth)		107 4 6	144 barrels of tar, shipped by mistake to Bengal instead of Bombay.	
			666 16 8	Freight and charges.	
			9,528 9 -		
4,920 13 5	Copper - - -				
12 10 -	Gridstones - - -				
370 - -	Swords - - -				
2,133 5 -	Vitry - - -	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.			
1,991 18 6	820 funils (smooth) - - -				
1,085 6 2	Mathematical instruments				
1,831 10 -	Blue serge - - -				
2 5 -	Indian Atlas - - -				
12 13 -	Ordnance Survey of Great Britain - - -	See Statement, No. 2.			
	Marine:				
1,071 6 6	Various - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859.			
1,225 18 9	Freight and charges.				
38,815 7 5			40 13 5	Temporary and permanent receipt and bill stamps.	31 Dec. 1860
			478 12 5	Permanent bill stamps.	
	"Overland," for Bengal.	20 Sept. 1860.			30 Nov. 1860
	Marine:				17 Dec. 1860
132 10 11	3 steering winches - - -	To complete the Ganges steam-boats under general requirement in India Marine letters, No. 20, of 28 May, and No. 24, of 12 June 1858.	162 15 4	Temporary receipt and bill stamps.	29 Dec. 1860
			43 4 -	Temporary bill stamps.	
			125 17 6	Temporary receipt and bill stamps.	31 Dec. 1860
			101 2 2	Temporary and permanent receipt and bill stamps.	
			40 13 5	Permanent bill stamps.	
			478 12 5		
	"Overland," for Bengal.	20 Sept. 1860.			8 Dec. 1860.
	Marine:				
132 10 11	3 steering winches - - -	To complete the Ganges steam-boats under general requirement in India Marine letters, No. 20, of 28 May, and No. 24, of 12 June 1858.	70 5 9	Chemical apparatus for the Royal Gunpowder Manufactory.	See Statement, No. 2.
	"Kirckham," for Bengal.	September 1860.			
	Marine:				
20,558 1 5	Iron steamer and boilers - -	From Liverpool for Ganges, steam-tugs, under general requirement in India Marine letters, No. 20 of 28 May, and No. 24, of 12 June 1858.	469 13 -	Mint:	Part of the new machinery for the Calcutta Mint, supplied under requisitions from the Government of India, in financial letters, dated 24 April, 18 June, and 5 August 1857, Nos. 58, 85, and 107.
1,470 - -	Freight and charges.		256 13 8	Steel - - -	Indent No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859.
22,028 1 5			157 4 -	Coals - - -	Indent, 23 September 1860.
				Medical:	
	"Ganjam," for Bengal.	October 1860.		Medical instruments - -	Indent No. 33, 1 Jan. 1860.
	Marine:			Field panniers - - -	
166 - -	Machinery for blocks - - -	Marine letter, No. 9, 15 December 1858.	156 14 7		
445 6 -	Spara, oars, &c. - - -		237 6 6		
291 13 4	Oil - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859.			
45 - -	Pitch - - -				
199 - 6	Freight and charges.				
1,148 19 10					
	"Narbel," for Bengal.	October 1860.			
	Marine:				
342 3 8	Coals - - -	Indent No. 63, 15 June 1860.	3,653 12 11	629 pieces of woollens - -	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.
			4,943 - 9	798 - ditto - - -	Indent No. 60, 14 July 1859.
			145 3 6	Buttons - - -	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.
			1,193 7 3	Twist, silk, &c. - - -	
			16 10 10	Hooks and eyes - - -	Indent No. 60, 14 July 1859.
			1,465 5 8	Lece, cord, &c. - - -	
			199 8 -	Blue serge - - -	
			1,053 16 -	Bugles, drums, &c. - - -	
			414 11 5	Mathematical instruments	
			344 7 4	Ranches, rules, &c. - - -	
			100 10 9	Ironmongery - - -	Indent, No. 73, 30 April 1859.
			18 17 -	Iron pots - - -	
			2,240 11 8	Swords - - -	
			133 16 10	Files - - -	
			1,330 7 2	Musketry - - -	
			1,336 16 2	Implements for musketry -	
			142 19 3	Force-bearing implements -	See Statement, No. 2.
				Marine:	
				Various - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859.
567 - 3	Coals - - -	Indent No. 63, 15 June 1860.	1,662 11 3		
			728 8 6	Freights and charges.	
			22,461 15 11		

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

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£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
	"Clara," for Bengal.	December 1860.		"Arethusa," for Bengal.	January 1861.
	Mint:			Marine:	
1,001 10 -	36 tons of copper pyce	India financial letter, No. 62, 27 April 1859.	1,937 16 8	Coals - - - -	Marine letter, No. 17, 12 April 1860.
	21 - ditto - - -	India financial letter, No. 137, 25 July 1859.			
		India financial letter, No. 65, 22 March 1860.		"City of Delhi," for Bengal.	January 1861.
	Marine:			Marine:	
699 5 5	Iron kentledge - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859	380 - -	Crank shaft for the "Coromandel."	Per Bombay Marine letter, No. 27 of 17 June 1860.
678 3 -	Freight and charges.		12 - -	Freight and charges.	
9,378 18 5			392 - -		
	"City of Calcutta," for Bengal.	December 1860.		"Appleton," for Bengal.	January 1861.
	Public Works:			Civil:	
494 - -	Pumping engine, 11 horse-power.	Indent No. 43, 10 Sept. 1859.	689 12 -	Reports on Ganges Canal -	See Statement, No. 2.
60 11 -	Freight and charges.		56 14 -	Hydrometers - - -	Revenue letter, No. 5, 23 April 1860.
554 11 -				Mint:	
	"Colgrain," for Bengal.	December 1860.	13,583 - -	Copper pyce - - -	Per India financial letters, No. 137 of 25 July 1859, and No. 65 of 22 March 1860.
	Stationery:			Melting pots - - -	Mint letter, No. 224, 14 December 1859.
1,536 - -	Printing machine, with steam engine, complete.	Revenue Letter, No. 705, 22 March 1859.	367 10 -		
	Public Works:			Public Works:	
264 10 -	Centrifugal pump, &c.	Indent, 19 July 1859.	119 3 -	Machinery - - -	Indent No. 38, 9 September 1859.
	Mint:			Medical:	
13,176 - 3	Copper pyce - - -	India financial letter, No. 62, 27 April 1859.	93 15 -	Disinfecting fluid - -	Indent No. 33, 1 Jan. 1860.
355 2 -	Mint rollers - - -	India financial letter, No. 62, 27 April 1859.	7,319 14 6	Drugs, various - - -	Indent No. 32, 1 Jan. 1859.
		India financial letter, No. 62, 27 April 1859.	617 14 6	Bed pans - - -	
	Military:		862 1 -	Surgical instruments -	Indent No. 33, 1 Jan. 1860.
1,684 16 -	334 pieces of Oxford mixture cloth.	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.	123 8 10	Mortars and pestles -	
4,371 11 -	444 pieces of army dark blue cloth.	Indent No. 60, 14 July 1859.		Military:	
4,895 2 -	518 pieces of coarse dark blue cloth.		14 12 9	Three pieces of drab cloth -	Indent No. 59, 11 Oct. 1858.
3,011 8 -	480 pieces of coarse drab cloth.	Indent No. 60, 14 July 1859.	13,257 5 3	Rest of wollens - - -	Indent No. 60, 14 July 1859.
1,597 16 -	170 pieces of coarse blue cloth.	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.	2 18 1	Mineral acids - - -	See Statement, No. 2.
847 1 5	Diaphragm shells - -	Vide Remark against "Warrior Queen."	125 5 2	Maps and plans - - -	Indent from Bengal, referred to in Military letter, No. 424, 17 November 1860.
1,581 3 11	620 smooth cavalry carbines	Bengal letter, No. 18, 21 January 1860, with estimate of 24 December 1859.	38 11 -	Prussiate of potash - -	
6,037 10 6	1,220 short rifles - -	Forwarded by War Department on requisition from the Military Secretary, dated 25 October 1860, on requisition from Commanding Officer.	225 17 5	Axes and shears - - -	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.
450 - -	Saddlery for 7th Hussars -		333 2 -	Theodolites - - -	
	Marine:		11 11 8	Punches - - -	
603 15 -	Paint - - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 September 1859.	1,214 10 10	Diaphragm (shells (in lieu of former demands).	Vide Remark on invoice of "Warrior Queen."
1,090 16 3	Plate iron - - -		38 4 6	Press pipes, &c., for gunpowder works.	Per letter, No. 247 of 22 December 1859.
733 8 8	Freight and charges.		577 18 2	Saddlery for H. M.'s 17th Lancers.	On requisitions from officers commanding the regiments, forwarded with military letter from India, dated 22 Aug. 1860, No. 499.
42,341 1 4			62 9 4	Drums, &c., for H. M.'s 19th and 56th Regiments	
	"Overland," for Bengal.	1 January 1861.		Marine:	
	Civil:			Various stores - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859.
408 19 -	Bill of exchange paper -	Indent No. 37, 8 September 1860.	3,534 18 4	Freight and charges.	
	"Overland," for Bengal.	17 January 1861.	837 14 4		
	Civil:		38,117 11 10		
129 15 2	Receipt and bill stamp -	Separate Revenue letter, No. 15 of 28 January 1860.		"Lalla Rookh," for Bengal.	January 1861.
	"Overland," for Bengal.	31 January 1861.		Marine:	
	Civil:			Pair of engines, &c. - -	To complete the Ganges steam tugs under general requirements in India, marine letters, No. 20, of 28 May, and No. 24, of 12 June 1858.
632 11 5	Receipt and bill stamps -	Separate Revenue letter, No. 15, of 28 June 1860.	5,554 5 9	Air-pump alterations - -	
				Spare gear - - -	
				Freight and charges.	
				"Pie IX," for Bengal.	February 1861.
				Marine:	
				Coals - - - -	Indent No. 63, 15 June 1860.

## PAPERS RELATING TO THE

£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
	"Scotia," for Bengal.	February 1861.		"Clemence and Leonie" for Bengal.	March 1861.
	Mint:			Marine:	
64 9 -	Parts of refining apparatus -	Part of the new machinery for the Calcutta Mint, supplied under requisitions from the Government of India in financial letters, dated 24 April, 16 June, and 5 August 1857, Nos. 58, 85, and 107. Indent No. 46, 8 Nov. 1859. Indent No. 47, 17 Jan. 1860.	614 19 -	Coals - - - -	Indent No. 63, 15 June 1860
102 78 -	Mint rollers - - - -			"Peraigny," for Bengal.	March 1861.
9,684 2 11	Cake copper - - - -		544 14 4	Marine:	
	Medical:			Coals - - - -	Indent No. 53, 15 June 1860.
9,429 7 10	Drugs, instruments, &c. -	Indent No. 33, 1 Jan. 1860.		"Allandale," for Bengal.	March 1861.
	Military:			Marine:	
7,620 - -	Woolens - - - -	Indent No. 60, 14 July 1859. Bengal estimate, 24 Dec. 1859, forwarded in letter, No. 18, 21 January 1860.	545 7 4	Coals - - - -	Indent No. 63, 15 June 1860.
2,535 2 -	1,000 smooth bore cavalry carbines -			"Monarchy," for Bengal.	March 1861.
594 14 2	Memoories - - - -			Mint:	
299 10 -	Pack saddle forges - - -	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.		Copper pyce - - - -	Financial letters, No. 137 of 25 July 1859, and No. 65 of 22 March 1860.
135 8 10	Ironmongery - - - -			Cake copper - - - -	Indent No. 47, 17 Jan. 1860.
428 7 -	Tools - - - -		6,936 - -	Military:	
264 10 -	2,000 vols. of books for military library.	Military letter, No. 51, 14 February 1860.		Clothing stores - - -	See Para. 2 of military despatch, dated 8 Feb. 1861, No. 68.
234 6 8	Diaphragm shells - - -	Indent No. 79, 31 May 1860.	10,451 2 11	Marine:	
258 - 1	- Ditto (in lieu of former demands).	<i>Vide</i> remark on invoice of "Warrior Queen."	16,598 8 3	Anchors and chains, &c. -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859.
	Marine:			Freight and charges.	
22 16 8	Files - - - -		1,987 - 8		
310 3 -	Compasses - - - -		718 9 8		
874 6 -	Stocks and dies - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859.	36,691 1 6	"Rajmahal," for Bengal.	March 1861.
565 15 -	Iron plates for buoys - -			Civil:	
886 18 7	Chain cable - - - -			Telegraphic stores - -	Letter No. 10, dated 11 June 1860, from Government of India.
337 3 7	Rigging chain - - - -			Freight and charges.	
12 10 8	Charts - - - -	See statement, No. 2.			
5,780 - -	Pair of engines for the steamer "Sir Robert Peel."	India marine letter, No. 50, of 12 December 1859.			
1,261 1 11	Freight and charges.				
42,461 6 11					
	"Astronomer," for Bengal.	February 1861.			
	Civil:				
3,106 11 9	Watermarked paper - -	Indent, 21st January 1860.	6,720 - -	Telegraphic stores - -	Letter No. 10, dated 11 June 1860, from Government of India.
	Military:		907 11 5	Freight and charges.	
13,473 - -	Woolens - - - -	Indent No. 60, 14 July 1859.	7,627 11 5		
16 15 7	Porcupine caps - - -				
205 7 3	Metal fuses - - - -	Indent No. 73, 30 April 1859.			
214 8 4	1,000 shells diaphragm -	Indent No. 79, 31 May 1860.			
1,960 1 3	6,786 ditto (in lieu of former demands).	<i>Vide</i> remark on invoice of "Warrior Queen."			
	Marine:				
3,805 14 5	Various - - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859.	5,280 - -	Telegraphic stores - -	Letter No. 10, dated 11 June 1860, from Government of India.
1,425 9 2	Freight and charges.		713 1 10	Freight and charges.	
24,209 7 9			5,993 1 10		
	"Overland," for Bengal.	16 February 1861.			
	Civil:				
424 10 -	Receipt stamps - - -	Separate revenue letter, No. 32, 19 October 1860.	2,690 - -	Coals - - - -	India financial letters, No. 137 of 25 July 1859, and No. 65 of 22 March 1860.
316 8 2	Bill stamps - - - -	Separate revenue letter, No. 15, 28 June 1860.	144 14 -		Indent, 25 September 1860.
		26 February 1861.			
240 - -	Receipt stamps - - -	Separate revenue letter, No. 32, 19 October 1860.	2,541 19 3	Military:	
55 16 5	Bill stamps - - - -	Separate revenue letter, No. 15, 28 June 1860.	1,411 4 10	1,000 Carbines, cavalry, smooth.	Bengal estimate of 24 Dec. 1859, per letter of 21 Jan. 1860.
			8,113 - 2	Saddlery for H. M. S. 2d Dragoon Guards.	On requisition from officer commanding regiment.
				Clothing stores from Pimlico	See para. 2 of military despatch, dated 8 Feb. 1861, No. 68.
		30 March 1861.		Marine:	
327 16 6	Receipt stamps - - -	Separate revenue letter, No. 32, 19 October 1860.	1,399 16 11	Sheet copper - - - -	Indent No. 59, 20 Sept. 1859.
216 7 6	Bill stamps - - - -	Separate revenue letter, No. 15, 28 June 1860.	560 10 3	Freight and charges.	
1,580 18 7			17,081 5 6		



EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

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s. d.	" Scoresby," for Bengal.	April 1861.	£. s. d.	" Accrington," for Bengal—continued.
	Mint:			Mint:
6 10 -	Copper pyce - - -	India financial letters, No. 137, of 22 July 1859, and No. 65, of 22 March 1860.	5,031 12 9	Cake copper - - -
		Indent No. 47, 17 Jan. 1860.	144 14 -	Coals - - -
0 11 11	Cake copper - - -	Indent No. 47, 17 Jan. 1860.		
	Military:			Military:
2 9 8	Armstrong battery of guns	See Statement No. 2.		
71 5 9	Shot and shells - - -	Indent, No. 75, 1 May 1860.	8,441 12 6	6,800 pairs of ankle boots ;
75 6 11	Clothing stores from Pimlico	See para. 2 of military despatch, dated 8 Feb. 1861, No. 68.		See Statement No. 2.
39 15 8	Freight and charges.		1,050 - -	Boilers for steamer " Koel" "
95 19 6			679 8 6	Per India marine letter, No. 80, of 24 Nov. 1860.
			13,422 - 7	Freight and charges.
	" Accrington," for Bengal.	April 1861.		" Overland," for Bengal.
	Civil:			Civil:
14 1 6	Bill of exchange paper -	Indent, No. 27, 6 Sept. 1860.	166 15 5	Bill stamps - - -
60 11 4	Watermarked paper - -	Indent, 21 January 1860.		Separate revenue letter, No. 15, 28 June 1860.

(No. 2.)

STATEMENT OF THE DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF STORES sent to Bengal between the 1st January 1860 and the 30th April 1861, the period referred to in Finance Letter from India, No. 175, of 19th September 1861, for which no definite Indents or Requisitions from India can be quoted, and explaining the circumstances under which they have been despatched.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<i>Cart Springs for the Post Office Department :</i>		
Per " Saladin," in February 1860 - - - - -	293 16 -	
Per " Jason," in April 1860 - - - - -	891 7 -	
		1,185 2 -
These were supplied on application from the Director General of the Post Office, when in England. See Military Letter to India, No. 281, of 19th August 1859.		
<i>Saddlery :</i>		
" Overland," 1st January 1860.		
Two cases of pattern saddlery (as detailed in Military Letter to India, No. 21, dated 20th January 1860,) for mounted officers - - - -		112 16 5
<i>Musical Instruments :</i>		
Per " Alnwick Castle," April 1860.		
Bugles and Flutes: Twenty sets of the new pattern for the use of Her Majesty's Regiments of Infantry serving in India, supplied in accordance with Horse Guards circular, dated 30th September 1858. As these instruments were to be taken into use when the drums for which the allowance had already been drawn had been in use the prescribed period, information was called for from the War Department, as to the dates to which that period extended in the several regiments, and in the meantime a supply of 20 sets were sent to Bengal - - - - -		282 5 -
<i>A Machine for kneading Bread :</i>		
Per " Liverpool," in February 1860.		
To be worked by human or animal power; expected to involve a saving of expense, and a great improvement in regard to cleanliness; sent as an experiment. See Military Letter to India, No. 484, of 30th December 1859 -		214 10 -
<i>Shoes, flexible hemp soled :</i>		
Per " Netherby," in April 1860.		
200 pairs for troops at tropical stations, sent by the War Department without charge, as an experiment.		
<i>Wheeler's Sampson's :</i>		
No. 20 for the Royal Artillery, supplied in accordance with an intimation from the War Department that their use had been proposed for service in India - - - - -		78 4 -
<i>Copper Rivets :</i>	£. s. d.	
Per " Maria Hay," in April 1860 - - - - -	61 13 2	
Per " Warrior Queen," in July 1860 - - - - -	6 1 6	
Required for the diaphragm and common shells.		67 14 8
Carried forward - - - - -		1,935 12 1

	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - -	1,935 12 1
<i>Cornucopia Feeders, for Invalids :</i>	
Per "Warrior Queen," in July 1860. A new invention, submitted by Mr. Edwards; sent to India on trial -	19 14 -
<i>Cavalry Carbines, No. 630 :</i>	
Per "Marlborough," in July 1860. Supplied from the Tower in part of former demands, and disposed of by shipment to Calcutta. Value not inserted in the invoice.	
<i>Indian Atlas</i> - - - - -	2 5 -
<i>Ordnance Survey of Great Britain :</i>	
Per "Annie Archbell," in August 1860 - - - - -	12 18 -
<i>Chemical Apparatus for refining Saltpetre :</i>	£. s. d.
"Overland," 8d December 1860 - - - - -	70 5 9
Per "Appleton," in January 1861 - - - - -	2 18 1
	73 3 10
Supplied for the Royal Gunpowder Manufactory. (Sanctioned upon the suggestion of Mr. Clarke, of the Royal Gunpowder Manufactory, when in England.)	
<i>Fuze-boring Implements :</i>	
Per "Calliope," in December 1860. Required for the shells already in India - - - - -	142 19 2
<i>Battery of six 12-pounder 8 cwt. Armstrong Guns :</i>	
Per "Scoresby," in April 1861 - - - - -	1,152 9 3
<i>Ankle Boots, Pairs 6,800 :</i>	
Per "Accrington," in April 1861. These were part of the stock of clothing provided for recruits at Warley, and were despatched to Bengal in accordance with the suggestion of Major General Willoughby - - - - -	3,441 12 6
<i>Tar, 144 Barrels :</i>	
Per "John Temperley," in November 1860. This tar was shipped by mistake to Bengal instead of Bombay, as ex- plained in Military Letter to India, No. 40, of 24th January 1861 - - -	107 4 6
<i>Reports on Ganges Canal :</i>	
Per "Appleton," in January 1861. These reports were printed on the recommendation of the Government of India, to whom copies were forwarded - - - - -	639 12 -
<i>Charts for Marine Service :</i>	
Per "Scotia," in February 1861. Vide Letter to India of 17th October 1860 - - - - -	12 10 8
<i>Coal for the Mint, 200 tons :</i>	
Per "Accrington," in April 1861. Overshipped upon Indent of 25th September 1860, as explained in Financial Letter to India, No. 11, of 31st January 1862 - - - - -	144 14 -
	£. 7,684 10 -

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

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COPY FINANCIAL LETTER to the Government of India, No. 41,  
dated 17 March 1862.

Para 1, In my Despatch, No. 40, of this date, I have made some remarks upon the letter of the Military Finance Department, No. 683A, of the 22d August last, which you enclosed in your Financial Despatch of the 19th September, No. 175. I will now advert to the suggestions contained in the last-mentioned Despatch.

2. In the 3d paragraph you refer to paragraph 8 of the letter from the Military Finance Department, recommending "that the Home Government should be asked to detain all stores purchased or contracted for, even if ready for shipment, until the calls be made for them from India;" and you request that, if there be no difficulty in the way of complying with that recommendation, measures may be taken for postponing, till fresh applications are made, the despatch of the stores in question.

3. This request cannot be complied with. The India Store Department in this country is not an establishment for the warehousing of stores; and neither the nature of the premises nor the strength of the establishment is adapted to such a purpose. It is a department for obtaining such stores as may be required for India from the best sources. The stores are examined, packed, and sent to India. They should be kept no longer than is actually necessary for their examination, packing, and shipment; and to provide store room for any large quantity of stores could only lead to a large increase of expense.

4. With reference to your observations as to the importance of a prompt supply of such stores as may be indented for, I have to observe that considerable delays unavoidably occurred during the great pressure of business resulting from increased demands of all kinds during the late mutiny; but no unnecessary delay now takes place, and I have issued directions calculated to prevent the occurrence of any delay in future. It is, however, to be observed that it would be bad economy to insist upon great expedition in the supply of such stores as require time in manufacture. To press manufacturers (of cloth, for example) for early deliveries would increase their charges for the goods supplied; and the more time which can be given to obtain many descriptions of supplies, the better will be the quality, and the lower the price. Other supplies, such as machinery and instruments, require most careful examination, and for that reason should not be hurried. It, therefore, appears to me that indents should in general be sent home sufficiently early to give ample time for the provision of the stores which are required.

5. The dates of the indents calling for the supplies will, in future, be stated in the invoices of stores, and, when practicable, the department for which the stores were required. This information has, however, hitherto been supplied in the packing accounts sent to India.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Wood.