

GENERAL MEMORANDUM
ON MYSORE.

[Not Published.]

NOVEMBER, 1853.

Mysore, a large province in Southern India, is situated between $11^{\circ} 45'$, $14^{\circ} 55'$ North latitude, and $74^{\circ} 55'$ and $78^{\circ} 45'$ East longitude. Its extreme breadth from East to West is 230 miles, and its extreme length from North to South is 190 miles. It is completely surrounded by the Collectorates of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. On the Eastern frontier the nearest part is about 120 miles from the sea, but on the Western, owing to a deflection in the line of Ghauts, the ruined fort of Govardanghirri Droog is not more than ten miles distant from the obscure fort of Byloor.

Such are the boundaries of the kingdom of Mysore as arbitrarily fixed by the Conquerors of Tippoo Sultan; but the Mysore of History had very different limits. Under the old Rajahs they were for ever fluctuating according as the vigor or incapacity of the reigning prince depressed him into the position of a tributary Poligar, or elevated him to that of an independent sovereign; but at no time do their dominions, though stretching considerably farther to the South, appear to have included anything like so great an area, as the Province which the British Government bestowed on their descendant. Under Hyder Ali, on the other hand, the limits were widely extended in every direction. In addition to the country now called Mysore, his authority extended over the present English Collectorates of Bel-lary, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore, (part of) Malabar, the whole of both the Canaras, and the Southern Mahratta country. Of many of the provinces thus bequeathed by the great father, the degenerate son was deprived by the treaty which was forced upon him by Lord Cornwallis and the Mahrattas in 1792; and the event of the 4th of May 1799, placed the whole of the

remainder at the absolute disposal of Lord Wellesley and his Allies.

After assigning to each of the parties the districts which were most contiguous and convenient, it was determined for reasons which had great weight with the statesmen of those days, to reconstruct the ancient kingdom of Mysore, and for this purpose the present Rajah, then a boy of five years of age, was taken from his prison and seated on the throne. The revenue of this new State was estimated at 14 lakhs of Canteroy Pagodas, seven of which were, and are, payable to the British for the maintenance of a subsidiary force for its defence and security. Poorniah, a Mahratta Brahmin, who had formerly been finance Minister to Tippoo, was now made Dewan and Regent. Colonel Barry Close was Resident, and Colonel Arthur Wellesley commanded the Division. Under the combined influence of three such men no state could help flourishing, and accordingly we find that Mysore did so in a very eminent degree. Poorniah's thorough knowledge of the resources of the country enabled him to add materially to the revenue, which was further swelled to a fictitious amount by the sale of the enormous stores of sandalwood, which had accumulated during the many years that the spite or the bigotry of Tippoo had prohibited its exportation from his dominions. So successful indeed, as far as finance was concerned, was the administration of Poorniah that, although the Mysore state had kept a considerable body of troops in the field during the Mahratta war, not only had the annual subsidy been regularly paid, but when in 1812, he was suddenly required to surrender his power to the Rajah, a sum of seventy-five lakhs of Pagodas, more than two millions sterling, was found in the Treasury of the State.

Maharaj Krishna Raj Wadyar, when he took the power into his own hands, was a young man of seventeen. His natural talents were good, and his dispositions were thought to be the same. He could not but hold in lively recollection the obscurity from which he had been raised, and his boyhood had been passed under the eye of the ablest native Statesman of the age, and watched over by such a succession of eminent men as Close, Webbe, Wilks and Malcolm. His Treasury was full to overflowing, and, what was regarded as a perfect system of administration was ready made to his hand. The brightest hopes therefore were felt regarding the future career of himself and his people, and it may safely be said that no Native Prince with whom we have had connection has entered upon his reign under such happy auspices. It was too soon found that all these anticipations would be disappointed. Not more than a twelvemonth had passed before the Honorable Mr. Cole, who had succeeded Sir John Malcolm as Resident, penned the first of a series of representations to the Madras Government of the downward course which the Rajah was pursuing; and, as early as 1817, Sir Thomas Munro, in writing to the Marquis of Hastings on the affairs of India generally, mentions that the Rajah of Mysore "is indolent and prodigal, and has already, besides the current revenue, dissipated about sixty lacs of pagodas of the treasure laid up by the late Devan. He is mean, artful, revengeful and cruel. He does not take away life, but he inflicts the most disgraceful and inhuman punishments, on men of every rank, at a distance from his capital where he thinks it will remain unknown to Europeans; and, though young, he is already detested by his subjects."

From this time the downward course was steadily pursued. The representations of the Resident and of the Madras Government, were either utterly disregarded or treated with simulated attention, while every artifice of falsehood and forgery was resorted to to blind them to the true state of affairs. The vast treasure which the dubious policy of Poorniah had wrung from the people was speedily squandered, and not on the country whose resources had been exhausted to supply it, but on the foul creatures whom such a Prince soon gathers round him, and on the foreign usurers and dealers in shawls and jewels who flocked to Mysore as to an assured prey. In the meantime the Government had become throughout venal and corrupt; no efficient controul was exercised over the district officers; the highest offices were put up to sale; valuable lands were alienated to propitiate brahmins; new taxes and monopolies were invented to be bestowed like pensions on pimps and parasites; the people vexed and fretted by the swarm of petty rulers and monopolists could obtain no redress; there was no security for property, and nothing that was fit to be called the administration of justice. At length in 1831 the whole machine of government had become so completely disorganized that a rebellion broke out which the troops of the Rajah were unable to quell, although he had armed his Officers with the power of summarily inflicting death or mutilation where they might see fit. It was found necessary to summon British regiments, and as the subsidy was deeply in arrears the interference of the Company was called for to protect their own interests, as well as the interests of the people whom they had placed under this incapable and mischievous Government. The far-seeing spirit of Lord Wellesley had rendered this task of interference an

easy one for his successor, who found the course to be pursued in the crisis of 1831 expressly laid down in the treaty of 1799; and accordingly, when the time had come, Lord William Bentiuck addressed a letter to the Rajah of which the following is a copy; and at the same time two British Commissioners were nominated to take the reins of Government from his unworthy hand.

To

THE RAJAH OF MYSORE,

After Compliments.

It is now thirty-two years since the British Government, having defeated the Armies and captured the Forts and overrun the Territory of Tippoo Sultan, laid siege to Seringapatam, and that city being taken, the dynasty and the power of Tippoo was brought to an end. Your Highness is well aware of the generosity displayed by the conquerors upon that occasion. Instead of availing themselves of the right of conquest and of annexing the Territories of Mysore to those of the Honorable Company (and of the Nizam), the sovereignty was restored to the family of the ancient Rajahs of the country, who had taken no part in the contest, and your Highness was placed on the Musnud. But your Highness being then but a child of three years old, Poorniah was appointed Dewan of the state, with full powers, and, with the aid and countenance of the Officers of the British Government, he conducted all affairs with exemplary wisdom and success. Up to the period when your Highness approached the years of maturity, through his good management, and as the consequence of his measures, the country prospered,

and the state of Mysore attained splendour and exaltation, and the Population of all ranks were contented and happy. Further, at the time of his resigning the Government to your Highness, after having conducted its affairs for ten years, he gave proof of the wisdom and correct integrity of his management by leaving in the Treasuries, for your Highness' use, no less than 70 lacks of Pagodas in cash, which is a sum exceeding two Crores of Rupees.

From that time, which is now more than twenty years, your Highness has been vested with all the powers and authorities of the Rajah of Mysore, and still exercise the rights of sovereignty in the Territory of the state. But I am sorry to be compelled to say that the former state of things no longer exists, and that the duties and obligations of your Highness' position appear to have been greatly neglected; for it seems that besides the Current Revenue of the state, the treasure above stated to have been accumulated by Poorniah has been dissipated on personal expenses and disreputable extravagance, an immense debt has been incurred, and the finances of the state have been involved in inextricable embarrassment—and although Sir Thomas Munro the late Governor, as well as the Right Honorable S. J. Lushington, the present Governor of Madras, frequently remonstrated with your Highness on the subject, and obtained promises of amendment and of efforts to reduce your expenditure within your income, it does not appear that the least attention has been paid to their remonstrances or advice. The subsidy due to the British Government has not been paid monthly according to the treaty of 6th July 1799. The Troops and Soldiers of the state are unpaid, and are compelled, for their subsistence, to live at free quarters upon the Ryots. T

debt is represented to be greater than ever ; and so far from its being possible to entertain, from past experience, the smallest hope that these evils will be corrected under your Highness' management, more extensive deterioration and confusion can alone be anticipated.

My friend ! There are stipulations in the 4th and 5th Articles of the Treaty above alluded to, of which it may be useful to quote at length the substance. These provisions are in effect as follows—

“ART IV. And whereas it is indispensably necessary that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure, in the fund destined to defray either the expenses of the permanent Military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expenses described in the III Article of the present Treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and Collection of the Revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Mysore or to assume and bring under the direct management of the Servants of the said Company Bahadoor, such part or parts, of the Territorial possessions of His Highness Maharaja Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaven Bahadoor, as shall appear to him the said Governor General in Council, necessary to render the said funds efficient and available in time of peace or war.

“ART V. And it is hereby further agreed that whenever the said Governor General in Council shall

“signify to the said Maharaja Mysore Kristna Raja
 “Oodiaver Bahadoor, that it is become necessary to
 “carry into effect the provisions of the 4th Article, His
 “said Highness Maharajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodi-
 “aver Bahadoor shall immediately issue orders to his
 “Amils or other Officers, either for carrying into effect
 “the said Regulations and ordinances according to the
 “tenor of the 4th Article, or for placing the Territories
 “required under the exclusive authority and Controul
 “of the English Company Bahadoor and in case His
 “Highness shall not issue such orders within ten days
 “from the time when the application shall have been
 “formally made to him, then the said Governor General
 “in Council shall be at liberty to issue orders by his
 “own authority, either for carrying into effect the said
 “Regulations and ordinances, or for assuming the
 “management and collection of the Revenues of the
 “said Territories, as he shall judge most expedient, for
 “the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said
 “Military Fund, and of providing for the effectual pro-
 “tection of the Country and the welfare of the people.
 “Provided always that whenever and so long as any
 “part, or parts, of His said Highness’ Territories shall
 “be placed and shall remain under the exclusive autho-
 “rity and control of the East India Company, the
 “Governor General in Council shall render to His
 “Highness a true and faithful account of the Revenues
 “and produce of the Territories so assumed; provided
 “also, that in no case whatever shall His Highness’
 “actual receipt, or annual income arising out of his
 “Territorial Revenue, be less than one lack of Stars
 “Pagodas, together with one fifth of the Net Revenue
 “of the whole of the Territories ceded to him by the
 “Vth Article of the Treaty of Mysore, which sum of

“one lack of Star Pagodas, together with the amount
 “of one fifth of the said Net Revenues, The East
 “India Company engages, in all times and in every
 “possible case, to secure and cause to be paid for His
 “Highness’ use.”

These stipulations were intended to provide for the specific evils which I have described, and to the consequences, I lament to say, your Highness has made yourself justly liable.

Moreover, from the time when your Highness assumed the management of the affairs of Mysore, every symptom of maladministration and misgovernment began to appear. The collection of the Revenues has failed through the choice of improper and incapable officers for the charge of Districts ; alienations have been made of villages and public lands to a great extent, not in reward for public services, but to favorites and companions of your Highness, so that the resources of the state have been greatly diminished. As a means of raising funds for temporary purposes, to the neglect of future prospects and of the good of the country, state offices of all descriptions have been sold and privileges of exclusive trade, whereby the Ryots and subjects of the state were made over to needy and greedy adventurers. This mismanagement and the tyranny and oppression that resulted came at length to such a pass, as to be no longer bearable by the inhabitants of the Territory of your Highness : and for the past year, the half of your Highness’ entire dominions have been in insurrection in consequence. The Troops of your Highness were first sent to bring the insurgents to subjection, the greatest excesses were committed and unparalleled cruelties were inflicted by your Highness’ Officers ; but the insurrection was not quelled. It became necessary to

detach a part of the armies of the British Government to restore tranquillity and take part against the insurgents. Tranquillity has for the present been restored, but the British Government cannot permit its name, or its power, to be identified with these acts of your Highness' misrule; and while it cannot escape from the necessity of putting an end to insurrection, although justifiable, which should lead to general anarchy and confusion, it is imperiously called upon to supply an immediate and complete remedy and to vindicate its own character for justice. I have in consequence felt it to be indispensable, as well with reference to the stipulations of the Treaty above quoted as from a regard to the obligations of the protective character which the British Government holds towards the State of Mysore, to interfere for its preservation and to save the various interests at stake from further ruin. It has seemed to me that in order to do this effectually, it will be necessary to transfer the entire administration of the Country into the hands of British Officers, and I have accordingly determined to nominate two Commissioners for the purpose, who will proceed immediately to Mysore.

I now therefore give to your Highness this formal and final notice, and I request your Highness to consider this letter in that light; that is, as the notice required by the Treaty to be given to your Highness of the measure determined upon for the assumption and management of the Mysore Territory in the case stipulated. I beg of your Highness, therefore, to issue the requisite orders and Proclamations to the Officers and Authorities of Mysore, within ten days from the date when this letter may be delivered to your Highness, for giving effect to the transfer of the Territory, and for investing the British Commissioners with full authority in all

Departments, so as to enable them to proceed to take charge and carry on affairs as they have been ordered, or may be hereafter instructed.

My friend ! It is stipulated in the Treaty that one lack of Star Pagodas per Annum shall be provided for the expences of your Highness with your family and dependants. This shall be paid by monthly instalments, from the British Treasury, besides which, after providing for the charges of administration, any surplus revenue shall be accounted for according to the Stipulations of the Treaty, and one fifth shall further be paid to your Highness. I write this for your Highness' full assurance on the point. This letter will be transmitted to your Highness through the Right Honorable Stephen R. Lushington, the present Governor of Madras, to whom I have fully explained all my views and wishes. The Right Honorable the Governor will either deliver the letter in person, or cause it to be presented to your Highness by the Resident at Mysore, who will offer any further explanations that may be necessary.

Your Highness may be assured of the extreme reluctance under which I find myself compelled to have recourse to a measure that must be so painful to your Highness' feelings, but I act under the conviction, that an imperative obligation of a great public duty leaves me no alternative. I entreat your Highness to review your past conduct, and calmly to consider the discredit to your own administration, and the deep injury to the population entrusted by the British Government to your care and protection, which have been produced by unworthy advisers and favorites—and I trust that the result of your patient and deliberate reflection may be, that, however afflicting to your own personal feelings the consequences must be, the permanent prosperity of

the Raj will be best promoted by an adherence to the course, which the wisdom of the Marquess Wellesley established for a crisis like the present.

(True Copy)

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Governor General.

(A True Copy)

(Signed) H. CHAMIER,

Chief Secretary.

This letter was delivered by the Resident when the Rajah was celebrating one of the great Hindu festivals. He surrendered his authority without a struggle or a murmur, and the Commission at once entered upon the charge of all the departments of the Government.

At this period the Mysore Residency was in immediate subordination to the Government of Madras; and when the Governor General had taken the great step of directing the assumption of the country by a Board of two Commissioners, one of whom in the first instance was chosen by himself, he left the nomination of the other, and the details of the administration to the Governor of Fort St. George; providing however that the "agency under these should be exclusively native; indeed that the existing native institutions should be "carefully maintained." The duties of the Commissioners were stated to be such as were discharged by the Board of Revenue and Court of Sudder Adawlut at the Presidency, and the Resident was to continue in charge of the Political relations of the Rajah and his family with the British Government. The Rajah himself was to remain for the present in Mysore, but his con-

tinued residence in the country was to “depend on “future circumstances which his own conduct could “alone determine.”

It was soon found when the new machine was set in motion that the views and proceedings of the Madras Government were incompatible with the objects of the Governor General; that a purely native agency that was moderately trustworthy could not be got together in such a hot-bed of intrigue and corruption as Mysore had long become; and that two European Commissioners, though honorable and enlightened gentlemen, were not always unanimous, even in cases where instant decision was necessary. In the course of a short time therefore it was deemed advisable to place the whole country and its relations in immediate subordination to the Supreme Government; to substitute four European Superintendents for the native Fouzdars of Divisions; and breaking up the Board, to vest the entire authority in one Sole Commissioner with whom it has ever since remained. Finally, but not till 1843, the post of Resident was abolished by Lord Ellenborough, and the duties specially appertaining to the office were ordered to be discharged by the Commissioner himself, or by any one of his Assistants he might depute for the purpose.

Of the task which was before the Commission, and of the manner in which it has been executed, a better notion may be gathered from one fact than from the most elaborate details. At the time of the assumption it was estimated by the Civil member of the Commission, Mr. John Macleod, that the Revenue, which had sunk under the Rajah to a trifle more than twenty lakhs of Pagodas, might be raised to twenty two lakhs. It has for the last few years yielded twenty seven lakhs, and this notwithstanding that taxes have been struck off of

the annual value of no less than three lakhs and thirty thousand Pagodas, equal to nine lakhs and seven thousand Rupees.

The Revenue System which has been followed, and directed by Lord William Bentinck, is the Ryotwari which, in the South of India at least, appears the only one adapted to the wants and traditions of the people. It was brought back as far as possible to the state in which it was left by Poorniah, but liberalized in all its details, and vigilantly superintended in its working, with higher views however than the mere swelling of a Balance sheet, as was too much the case with the celebrated administrator. The money rents were lowered in all cases where the authorities were satisfied that they were fixed at too high a rate; and the payments were made as easy as possible to the Ryots by abandoning the system of exacting the whole in one lump, and receiving it instead in five instalments payable at periods fixed in the first instance by the Ryots themselves with reference to the times of harvest. This has the effect of saving them from the grasp of the village usurers, and they have also been freed from the unmeaning but harassing periodical inspection of their crops, and other vexatious interferences with their cultivation.

In cases where the Battayee system or that of an equal division of the crop between the Government and the husbandman, was found to be in force, every effort, consistent with the prescriptive right of the Cultivators, has been made to convert it into a money payment; and with a considerable degree of success. Where however the system still prevails it has been purified of its most vexatious characteristics. All the preliminary authorized and unauthorized pilferings of the village servants have been put an end to; the grain is divided

in the most public manner ; the choice of shares is left with the Ryot ; and the whole of the straw—in a cattle breeding country a very valuable portion of the crop—becomes his own property.

The result of these arrangements has been that the Revenue is collected without the least difficulty ; that applications for Tuccavie (money advances from Government) are becoming less numerous every day—and that outstanding balances are all but unknown.

As a full report on the Judicial System was submitted by the Commissioner on the 25th of April 1838, it may be sufficient to state here that the plan of employing Punchayets, or Native Juries, under European and Native Supervision, which was first introduced on a large scale in the administration of this Territory, has continued with an occasional glaring exception to justify all that was anticipated from it. The most accomplished European Judge can never hope to approach them in weighing the value of evidence, but with the finding of a Native Jury on his side he is freed from the weight of doubt and difficulty ; he passes his sentence with a full confidence in its justice ; and his tribunal becomes the terror, not the laughing-stock, of evil-doers.

This is particularly felt in the case of Gang robberies (the great problem of the day as far as Indian Jurisprudence is concerned) as would be startlingly apparent if the Mysore returns were contrasted with those from the neighbouring “regulation” provinces. The exceptions above alluded to were in cases where the purse or the position of the parties interested armed them with powers of persuasion, which the feeble courage, and feebler morality of the Jurymen were unable to withstand. For this the only remedy to be found is in the good sense of the presiding Officer.

The Physical features of Mysore, its landlocked position from all markets—its isolation from the surrounding countries by reason of the lofty mountains which form its boundaries on three sides—its total want of water carriage, early drew the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of constructing good roads and easy passes in the mountains, which should act as the navigable streams and harbours of more favored countries. The soil of Mysore is well adapted for the making of roads, which for ordinary purposes, therefore do not require to be highly metalled; but the country is intersected in all directions with labyrinths of Nullahs, which become rivers after rain, and the number of bridges and large drains, which had to be constructed, was in consequence very great. Indeed on looking down on the plain, from the summit of any high mountain, the lines of road are to be traced by the white bridges which dot them at the shortest of intervals.

The abolition of the Transit duties, and the remission of no less than *six hundred and eighty-five* items of taxation, have covered these roads with traffic, and long lines of carts are now seen where fifteen years ago wheeled carriages were things unknown.

While roads were thus formed, and a grinding and bewildering system of taxation was abolished, means were also adopted to develop the resources of the country by providing new objects of cultivation and traffic. The soil of Mysore is for the most part not fertile, but its inhabitants are remarkable for their industry, and the climate being subject to no extremes of heat, or cold, or moisture, is alike favorable to the labours of the husbandman, and to the growth of the produce of other and apparently dissimilar regions.

Early attention was given to the cultivation of

the Mulberry with a view not only to improve the quality of the silk, but also to provide employment for the numerous and idle Mahomedan population of the country, who seem to prefer the tending of the worms and the manufacture of silk to more laborious methods of earning bread. A garden and worm house were kept up for some years but have recently been discontinued. A great improvement has been produced in the quality of the silk, but the natives are unwilling to adopt improved modes of filature, and the manufactured articles, though in considerable demand in the markets to the south are not adapted to those of Europe.

The cultivation of Sugar is rapidly increasing. A Factory conducted on scientific principles and with great energy, has been established at Seringapatam by a Company, partly European partly Native, and its operations appear only limited by the quantity of fuel that can be obtained. The sugar manufactured by them is full of saccharine matter, and has driven all other sugars pretending to purity from the bazaars of the British Cantonments. The natives object to using it from the circumstances of animal charcoal being employed in the process of purifying it.

An experiment is now in progress in the South eastern Talooks of the Nuggur Division, which has for its object the introduction on a large scale of the cultivation of the finer species of cotton. Its success hitherto has not been such as to lead the Commissioner to be very sanguine of its ultimate result, but full time has not yet been given for a fair trial. The little that has yet been produced has found a ready sale at a high price.

Every traveller from the Carnatic is struck with the appearance of the Mysore Sheep. It's coat is of wool, not of coarse hair, and the article manufactured

from it is equally superior. This shewed that the pastures and climate of Mysore were well suited to the growth of wool, and, with a view to improve it, Merino Rams have for sometime past been annually procured from Australia. This experiment also may be said to be in its infancy, but the $\frac{7}{8}$ bred Rams are already hardly to be distinguished from the imported ones, and they have multiplied so much that drafts have been sent to several of the Madras Collectorates and to the Punjab. A quantity of wool that was sent home to test the market value attracted the marked attention of the Mercantile community. The principal difficulty appears to be the cleansing the fleece from the penetrating spear-grasses with which the pastures of Southern India abound.

The cultivation of Coffee, which in the Rajah's time was of so little moment that he bestowed the Monopoly of it throughout his territories on a single Madras merchant, has now increased in a most wonderful manner.

The little then grown used to be sent down to Mangalore, shifted into Arabian bags, and forwarded to England as the genuine produce of Mocha. It has now obtained a place of its own in the London Price Currents, and a hundred thousand Maunds from the Nugger Division found its way last year to the seaports of Canara. The slopes of the Babbabooden Hills seem peculiarly adapted to its growth, and, as European capital and skill are being brought to bear on its production, it promises to become a most important item in the revenues of the state. At present a duty of four annas a maund of 28 lbs. is levied on all that is sold, but the Commissioner has commenced a survey of the Coffee lands with a view to commuting this excise to a tax on the land of one rupee per acre as in the Company's country.

Sandalwood continues to be one of the most important productions of Mysore. The trees are vigilantly guarded and the right of cutting them is a strict monopoly of the Government. On the conquest of Canara by the English the forests were thrown open to the people to cut as they pleased, and in a few years not a single tree remained.

The Betel Nut of Nuggur is justly famous throughout the Markets of Southern India. When the transit duties were swept away the "Halut" as it was called on this article shared their fate throughout the Company's country. The Commissioner conceiving that there could not be a more legitimate source of revenue, and that the "Halut" was, in fact, though not in form, an Excise rather than a transit duty resolved to keep it on in Mysore to see what the effect would be. Owing partly to its superior quality and partly perhaps to a combination among the merchants to keep up the price of the article generally, the taxed Nut of Mysore finds as ready a sale as the untaxed nut of Canara.

English Schools, supported by the Government, have been established for many years at the Head Quarter of the Divisions but with no marked success. The great difficulty appearing to lie in the procuring of competent teachers, within the last few months a scheme has been set on foot to obviate this by the institution of a Normal training school for Instructors, and, as it is under the control of a highly qualified person, the Commissioner has every confidence that in a short time the system of Education in Mysore will be on a really satisfactory footing.

There are Government Hospitals with Dispensaries for Outpatients at Bangalore and at Shemogah, and another is supported at Mysore from the private funds

of the Rajah. They are resorted to with confidence by all castes of Natives.

The ancient "Candachar," or Police of the country are kept up unchanged.

The Silladar Horsemen in their last days were never remarkable for the true Military spirit, but they are now well clothed and armed, and their horses which Lord William Bentinck described on personal observation "to be for the most part both in size and quality unfit for the service," are now so much the reverse in both respects that a considerable portion of the Remount of the Madras Presidency is furnished from the produce of the Silladar Mares. It is doubtful, however whether the Mysore breed of horses, improved though it be, will be able to hold its ground much longer against the cheap and powerful description of Animals which the Australian Colonies appear capable of supplying to almost any extent.

The Revenue of Mysore for each year since the assumption of the country is set down below :—

1831—32	Canteroy Pagodas	.....	15,11,480-	8-10
1832—33	Do.	.....	19,09,991-	0- 5
1833—34	Do.	.....	20,02,603-	7-15
1834—35	Do.	.....	23,27,282	7-15
1835—36	Do.	.....	26,42,664-	6- 2½
1836—37	Do.	.....	24,45,335-	0- 1½
1837—38	Do.	.....	23,82,387-	4- 0
1838—39	Do.	.....	24,72,187-	5-14½
1839—40	Do.	.....	26,64,213-	5- 8½
1840—41	Do.	.....	26,29,043-	1- 4½
1841—42	Do.	.....	26,00,418-	6 0½
1842—43	Do.	.....	26,00,943-	9- 6
1843—44	Do.	.....	24,95,322-	3- 1½
1844—45	Do.	.....	25,05,822-	5 9½

1845—46	Canteroy Pagodas	.....	24,40,752-	2-10½
1846—47	Do.	.....	26,13,900-	0- 9
1847—48	Do.	.....	27,24,820-	8- 0¾
1848—49	Do.	.....	27,52,866-	6-11¾
1849—50	Do.	.....	27,51,359-	0-13½
1850—51	Do.	.....	26,87,183-	3- 3¾
1851—52	Do.	.....	27,55,923-	3- 4½
1852—53	Do.	.....	27,04,308-	1- 3

The population which was given by Colonel Wilks as 21,71,754, was estimated in 1840 at 30,50,713, and in 1851 at 34,26,458—shewing an increase in the intermediate eleven years of 3,75,745. The population of Bangalore is estimated at 134,995 and of the Town of Mysore at 53,277. The once populous Seringapatam has dwindled down to 12,760 inhabitants.

The Mysore State was given over to the Commission saddled with a debt which finally turned out to amount to upwards of forty-seven lakhs of rupees. This money of which the greater portion was advanced by the Company has now been repaid, both principal and interest, with the exception of seven lakhs. If the seasons are moderately favorable the whole will be discharged in the course of the two next years.

The income of His Highness the Rajah has lately averaged twelve lakhs of Rupees per annum. His continued residence in the country, over which he ruled so long, has of course in various ways tended to embarrass the present administration. But the inconvenience has been counter-balanced by the fact of the greater part of this large income being spent within the Mysore Territory.

The European portion of the Commission is constituted as follows. 1. The Commissioner who, in subordination to the Supreme Government, is vested with the

full powers formerly exercised by the Rajah. 2 The First Assistant, who is the immediate personal assistant to the Commissioner, and discharges the duty of Secretary in all branches of the administration of Mysore, as well as of Coorg, which though a possession of the Company, has been placed under the Commissioner of Mysore, but with its accounts kept entirely separate. 3. The four Superintendents (each with an Assistant) who in their several districts combine the powers of Judge, Magistrate and Collector. 4. The Military Assistant, who acts as an Inspector to the regiments of Irregular Horse and Infantry which are officered entirely by natives. 5. The Second, Third and Fourth Assistants who, as a general rule are employed by the Commissioner in his own Office in those branches of the administration for which their talents appear best suited.