

EAST INDIA.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

INDIA,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

India Office, }
14 May 1861. }

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

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

PART III.

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

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CHAPTER IX.

M A D R A S.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
during the Year 1859-60.

REPORT.

IT was mentioned at the commencement of the last Report, that shortly before the close of the year 1858-59 Sir Charles Trevelyan succeeded Lord Harris in the Government of the Madras Presidency. Within a few weeks of the close of the year forming the subject of the present Report, His Excellency Sir Henry Ward replaced Sir Charles Trevelyan, whose administration may thus be considered as comprised within the period included in the following narrative of events:—

In September 1859 Sir Charles visited the tract of country under the operation of the great Godavery and Krishna Irrigation Works, and proceeded up the former river for some distance.

His attention was directed to the improvement of the town and port of Cocanada and of the important station of Daulaishwaram, to the development of the system of irrigation works, to the plans for opening the navigation of the Godavery, to the establishment of salt depôts at the highest navigable points on its banks, to the best means of utilising the public buildings and land at the once important station of Masulipatam, and to the introduction of more economical arrangements in connexion with it as a military post and arsenal; also to the settlement of the assessment on the newly irrigated tracts of land, to the working of the Inam Commission, for which the country is in great measure indebted to him, and to the progress of education.

On all these points he recorded many valuable remarks and suggestions, and many of these last have since been carried out.

In January 1860 he again quitted Madras on a tour to the South, in the course of which he visited Cuddalore, the French Settlement at Pondicherry, Negapatam, the coast terminus of the Great Southern India Railway, Combaconum, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, the Pulney Hills, Dindigul, Coimbatore, and the Neilgherries, and returned to Madras by way of Salem and the Madras South West Railway early in March.

On this occasion, also, the improvement of towns and harbours, the despatch of public business, the condition of the landholders, the system of irrigation works, the use to be made of the advantages afforded by the Pulney and Neilgherry ranges as *sanitaria* for troops, the assessment on land taken up for coffee in the Wynaad and on the Neilgherry and Shervaroy ranges of hills, the state of the gaols, and of the communications of the country, received his attention, and were the subject of a series of interesting minutes.

On neither occasion was any opportunity lost of directing the trial in favourable localities of the newly introduced system of selling building sites on freehold tenure, which has received the approval of the Home Government.

Such periodical tours cannot fail to benefit the country, both by improving the knowledge of those who administer the Government, and by infusing additional activity into the local officers.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. This Report being based on the ordinary Annual Returns, no opinion can yet be formed of the extent to which the new Civil Procedure Act, which only came into operation in this Presidency on the 1st January 1860, will facilitate the trial of suits, and serve to prevent the accumulation of arrears on the files of the courts.

Statistics of litigation.

The progressive increase of litigation, however, must tend, in a great measure, to neutralise the advantages derivable from more simple forms of procedure in the investigation of disputed claims; and the effects of the Act in question on the annual returns may not, therefore, be so marked as they might otherwise be.

3. During the last five years the number of suits instituted has advanced from 105,577 in 1855 to 163,269 in 1859, *i. e.*, 64 per cent.; the increase having been at the rate of from 15 to 20,000 a year, excepting only the eventful year 1857, in which it was but little more than 5,000. The additional suits instituted during the last year appear to have been mainly connected with debts, wages, and the like.

Suits Instituted.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
105,577	121,670	126,105	143,389	163,269

Suits pending.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
54,287	53,528	57,646	63,735	88,132

The only augmentation to the Judicial Department that has taken place during the same period, consists in the creation of five new district moonsiff's courts, and the temporary appointment of three principal sudder ameens. In 1855 and 1856 there was one assistant judge, and in 1857 two of these judicatories; but after that period their courts were abolished. There were, therefore, as an unavoidable consequence, no less than 88,132 original suits remaining unadjudicated at the close of the year under review, being 24,397 in excess of the balance of the previous year. The value of the matter in dispute in these undecided suits amounted to (2,14,58,221 rupees)

two crores, fourteen lakhs fifty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-one rupees.

Had not the question of judicial reform been taken up on other grounds, there would have been in the circumstances now described sufficient cause for bringing the whole subject under the consideration of the Government; for a tardy system of administering justice cannot but entail hardship upon individual suitors, and lead to serious abuses.

It will readily be understood, that even such excellent provisions as the new Civil Procedure Act contains, for the speedy determination of disputes (generally at a single hearing), must be rendered wholly nugatory if the suits instituted in a court be so numerous that they cannot each be inquired into within a reasonable period, or if the hearing has to be repeatedly adjourned.

That no exertion has been wanting on the part of the judicial officers to perform the onerous duties devolving upon them, is shown by the fact that their decisions upon the merits, that is, the suits in which they delivered judgment after a full investigation of the facts, were 5,967 in excess of those of the previous year.

The proportion of actual appeals to the number of decrees from which an appeal might have been preferred amounts to 24 per cent.* Considering the litigious character of the people, the circumstance of their having acquiesced in 18,077 out of 24,008 appealable decrees, may be taken as conclusive evidence that substantial justice is administered by the present judicatories. The additional fact, that 86 per cent. of the judgments were in favour of the plaintiffs, seems to indicate that fraudulent litigation, though it undoubtedly exists, does not prevail to the extent generally supposed.

Of the 5,931 decrees appealed from, 2,776, or 64 per cent.,† were affirmed by the appellate court, while only 1,560, or 36 per cent., were modified or reversed out of the number (4,336) remaining, after deducting those remanded or disposed of without a judgment. This seems to afford further proof of the generally satisfactory nature of the decisions of the courts.

It may be here noticed that the provision in Act VIII. of 1859, which requires all applications for the admission of special appeals to be presented in the sudder court, and deprives the parties of the option of presenting them through the lower appellate court, has had the effect of reducing the number of such applications, up to the 30th of April of the current year, from 395 to 257. With the facilities which exist for the employment of pleaders, this provision cannot be considered hard upon suitors, and the actual effect of it will probably be to exclude merely litigious appeals.

4. Two important constructions have been circulated bearing upon the laws relating to the refund of stamp duty, the effect of which must be either to place a wholesome check upon appeals or in some measure to increase the stamp revenues.

The first of these constructions laid down that refunds could only be granted under Act XVII. of 1848, where the application for the dismissal of the suit was made by both parties, *i. e.*, by both plaintiff and defendant, a principle which has been adopted in Act VIII. of 1859. The practice which had before prevailed of refunding stamp duty on the

Suits decided on Merits.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
43,659	47,043	46,888	48,181	54,148

Vide Table B. Appendix No. I.

Results of Original Suits.

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
47,137	6,711

Results of appeal suits. Vide Table B. Appendix No. I.

Effect of Act VIII. of 1859 on number of appeals.

Construction of the law by the Sudder Court affecting refunds of Stamp Duty.

the application of the plaintiff alone, had led to much abuse; many suits having, for ulterior purposes of fraud, been instituted, and shortly afterwards withdrawn, on a pretended compromise, while the defendant was utterly ignorant of what was passing in court.

The other construction has relation to section 98, Act VIII. of 1859, upon which the court have ruled that stamp duty can be refunded only in original suits, and not in appeals. It is supposed that appeals were often preferred (apart from the chance of procuring a reversal of the lower court's decree) in the expectation of inducing the respondent to agree to a compromise, rather than risk the issue in the appellate court; the appellant being encouraged by the knowledge that the stamp duty would, if his expectations were realised, be refunded to him. If this supposition be well founded, the encouragement to vexatious appeals will now be taken away. If it be groundless, there will be considerable saving to the stamp revenues by the non-refund of stamp duty in appeals.

Whatever may be the collateral effects of the changes thus introduced, the law unquestionably stands upon a more satisfactory basis than formerly. It is well defined; its tendency is to promote *bonâ fide* agreements between the parties for the amicable settlement of their disputes at a stage of the suit when little or no labour has been entailed upon the court; and at the same time it precludes the possibility of the indulgence being taken advantage of for purposes of fraud.

5. A very large amount of business came before the sudder court during the past year. The applications for the admission of special appeals, which had been yearly increasing in number, had risen from 530 in 1855, to 935 in 1858, and in 1859 were 917; the regular appeals amounted to 30; the admitted special appeals to 205; the civil petitions to 639; the criminal petitions to 222; and the criminal trials, referred and called up, to 169; making an aggregate of 2,182 cases actually brought on the file during the twelve months, besides those pending from the previous year.

Business of the Sudder Court.
Special Appeal Applications Filed.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
530	676	742	935	917

Owing to the large arrears with which the current year necessarily opened, no cases have yet been tried under Act VIII. of 1859, though that law is now in full operation in the Lower Courts. It was ruled that such special appeal applications as had been filed prior to the 1st January 1860, should be dealt with according to the then existing law, as provided in Section 387 of the said Act; and this has resulted in the admission of 101 special appeals up to the date of the adjournment which must be decided before the new cases can be taken up.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

6. Including those under trial at the close of the previous year, there were 230,551 persons brought before the police and magistracy, charged with petty offences. Deducting 83,597 persons, or 37 per cent., who were released upon the charges preferred against them being compromised, and 949, who were under trial at the close of the year, it appears that about 42 per cent. of those whose cases were duly investigated were convicted, and 58 per cent. were acquitted. Making allowance for the haste in which accusations of assault, affray, and other petty offences are not unfrequently made, it is not surprising that the ratio of convictions should be so small. Of the whole number of persons summoned, 8 per cent. appeared before the village police, 89 per cent. before the district police, and 3 per cent. before the magistracy.

Amount of crime.
Vide Table C., Appendix, No. 1.

A remarkable decrease is observable in the number of persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors, of whom there were 3,955, or 14 per cent. fewer than in the previous year. The total number accused was 24,660. Of these 15,790, or 64 per cent., were discharged by the police and magistracy, leaving 8,870 persons, who were put upon their trial. These were respectively dealt with by the magistracy under their extended powers, the subordinate judges, the principal and mofty sudder ameens, the Session Courts, and the Fouzdary Adawlut, according to the nature of their crimes.

Decrease in charges of petty offences.
Vide Table D., Appendix, No. 1.

These trials resulted in the conviction of 42 per cent., the release of about 52 per cent., and the holding to security of 6 per cent. of the persons tried. Of the offenders convicted by the Fouzdary Adawlut, 51 were sentenced to be hanged and 33 to be transported for life.

CONVICTIONS.
Capital sentences and convictions of transportations during the last five years.

Sentences.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Death	53	52	59	57	51
Transportation	55	51	77	41	33

The number of capital sentences has varied very little for the last five years. The sentences of transportation were considerably fewer last year than in previous years.

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

7. THE information of the state of crime in each district is unavoidably imperfect. The organization of the constabulary had only been commenced in a few districts up to the end of the year, and was far from complete even in the most advanced of these. Criminal statistics could only be fragmentary, as well in regard to the period embraced, as the proportion of the district comprised in them; and consequently of little use.

Introduction of new police.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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Madras.

During the year 11 districts have been visited and examined by the Inspector General; their requirements (except as regards two) were carefully estimated in communication with the magistrates, and detailed reports have been laid before Government.

Act XXIV. of 1859, constituting the new police, was passed on the 6th September 1859; North Arcot was the first district brought under the operation of the Act (on the 25th October 1859). It had been extended to seven districts before the end of the official year. The introduction of the new system is gradual in each district, and takes place talook by talook, as the organization of the force proceeds, under arrangements concerted between the officers of police and the magistrate.

Order of Government, dated 25th October 1859,
No. 1444.

Annual statement
progress made.

8. The following Abstract Statement shows in juxtaposition the amount of work to be done in each district to which the Act had been extended, and the progress made up to the end of the official year:

DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Estimated Requirements.			Progress made up to 30th April.							
			Total Force to be raised.	Proportion to Population.	Cost.	Force raised.	Area of District undertaken.	Its Population.	Gaols.	Military relieved.			
										Veterans.	Regulars.	Total.	
North Arcot -	7,526	1,452,550	1,510	1 to 962	1,71,900	1,272	5,490	1,151,457	2	300	36	336	
Chingleput -	3,000	611,200	739	805	84,690	333	-	15,000	2	100	25	125	3 Companies, &c.
South Arcot -	4,933	1,185,625	1,144	1,036	1,25,620	595	1,365	411,276	1	258	-	258	1 Company and 40 men.
Banjore -	3,720	1,580,264	1,534	1,030	1,67,867	1,414	822	455,987	1	-	120	120	2 Companies.
Coimbatore -	8,099	1,227,208	1,098	1,118	1,26,068	341	683	129,676	1	-	200	200	
North Canara -	4,300	483,336	1,060	456	1,11,880	770	1,027	47,611	-	-	581	581	
Mellore -	8,000	935,700	1,098	853	1,26,000	159	-	-	1	200	-	200	2 Companies.
Madura -	8,373	1,792,737	1,380	1,299	1,31,300	100	-	-	-	-	15	15	1 Company.
Salem -	7,610	1,268,200	1,184	1,071	1,55,100	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL -	55,561	10,538,826	10,747	-	12,03,425	5,034	4,787	2,211,007	8	858	962	1,820	

N. B.—The force raised up to end of May exceeds 6,000 men. The area undertaken is nearly 10,000 square miles. Other military detachments have been relieved.

Details of district
peration.

The following paragraphs contain a short notice of the progress made in each district:—

NORTH ARCOT.

9. Captain G. Hearn had, by the end of the official year, raised nearly his whole force, viz. 1,300 out of 1,500 men. He had brought five-sevenths of his large and arduous district under the full operation of the system. He had relieved all military guards and 250 veterans, and had assumed charge of all gaols, treasuries, and escorts. He writes: "The system has been at work for seven months, and I am convinced it will give satisfaction."

This district had fallen into a very sad condition in regard to the prevalence of crime; but the detective energy and success of the new police have given much satisfaction to the magistrate, who writes, that his "own impressions are very favourable. Matters are falling into their places as rapidly as can reasonably be expected. Crime does now see the light and makes a stir. We know the worst of ourselves; while, under the old system, a great mass of crime was suppressed. And the village police, upon which the whole system rests, moves already very fairly in the new grooves. With good men to carry it out the system cannot fail." The returns of crime also present favourable evidence of the preventive as well as detective action of the police, and of the energy and ability of their superintendent and his subordinates.

CHINGLEPUT.

The Act took effect from the 17th February in Chingleput. Within 2½ months, Lieutenant C. S. Hearn has raised, drilled, and instructed nearly one-half of his force. He has undertaken the police duty of the cantonment of Saint Thomas' Mount, assumed charge of the gaols and treasuries, and has relieved 125 sepoy and veterans. He has prepared the men for the talooks of Chingleput and Tiruporur, which have been undertaken since the commencement of the new official year, and everything promises fairly for the occupation of the entire district. Captain Hearn writes that "the general conduct of the men has been praiseworthy and obedient."

The organization of the village police proceeds *pari passu* with the location of the constabulary.

SOUTH ARCOT.

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Lieutenant Swanston commenced operations in South Arcot on the 5th January 1860. In four months he had raised half of his force, viz. 600 out of 1,144 men, and brought upwards of a quarter of his district under the control of the police; besides relieving 258 veterans, and undertaking the charge of gaols, treasuries, and various cash chests. Arrangements were well advanced for occupying other talooks, which have been since taken up. He writes: "I may say that the system is working well; a great deal depends on the inspector; if he be active, and with his heart in his duty, nothing escapes us. Robberies committed a year ago are now detected, and bad characters feel now that they are watched, and can be and are hunted down wherever they may be."

The re-organization of the village police is well advanced in this district.

TANJORE.

Lieutenant Duncan commenced his work on the 20th January 1860. Before the close of the official year he had raised, drilled, and instructed nearly his whole force, viz. 1,400 men out of 1,500. He had brought nearly one-fourth (containing 450,000 inhabitants) of his province under the police administration; had taken charge of the large towns of Tanjore and Combaconum, and of the treasuries and gaols of the district; had relieved two detachments of regular troops, and had placed matters in so advanced a position that several talooks have been occupied during the month of May. There is every prospect that, by the end of June, the entire district will have been occupied and brought under the new police system. The superintendent writes: "As far as can be judged from a brief experience, the result has been highly satisfactory. The peace has been quietly, but thoroughly maintained. The starting and working of the new police have met with no opposition on the part of the people; indeed, when the system has been explained to them, they have expressed an interest in its success, and an appreciation of its advantages." The tehseldar of the principal talook now under the police administration, where crime had been rife, informed the superintendent that his range has been singularly free from crime since the police took charge; and the magistrate, who, with his European and Native subordinates, has taken great interest in the advancement of the organization, reports, that if the system be carried out in its integrity, it will prove an inestimable blessing to the country.

"The establishment of the village police proceeds equally with the introduction of the regular constabulary, and care has been taken to render effective this important portion of the force."

The introduction of the new police has been peculiarly popular in this district, and the vigour and systematic arrangement of the superintendent have been very successful.

COIMBATORE.

Lieutenant Tennant commenced his operations in Coimbatore on the 4th February. Before the end of the official year he had raised 350 men, relieved two companies of regular troops at Coimbatore, and undertaken the charge of gaol and treasury of the town of Coimbatore, and of the talook of Polachi. He writes: "All grades have shown a general willingness and zeal in performing their respective duties. In some cases I have remarked an unusual degree of intelligence and judgment amongst the men. These qualities, if properly cultivated, will soon give us a very valuable class of men for constables and inspectors." Peculiar difficulties have attended recruiting in this district, and a large portion of the men now in the police of that district are sepoys, discharged under recent orders for a reduction of the native army. The superintendent adds: "I might have procured double the number of discharged sepoys; but I was of opinion that too much of a military element amongst so purely a rural population as we have in this district was to be avoided." Arrangements are in progress between the magistrate and superintendent, which promise to result in one-half of this district being brought under the new system before the end of September next.

NORTH CANARA.

A detailed account of the successful operations conducted by the Superintendent of Police, Lieutenant Drever, under the orders of the Joint Magistrate of Canara, against the band of insurgents which had so long disturbed this district, and kept about 500 men of the native army employed in its unhealthy jungles, does not belong to this section.

Lieutenant Drever was permitted to raise and drill a small body of men for the special duty on which he was engaged. These have now been usefully incorporated into the constabulary organization, which commenced in February last. Fifteen small detachments of regular troops, scattered over the unhealthy talook of Supa, were relieved in February and March—two permanent detachments at Sedashaghur and Sirci have since been relieved—in all 600 sepoys, besides European officers. Lieutenant Drever had raised, drilled and instructed 770 men of the 1,060 required for the constabulary of his province, and had occupied and brought under the police administration about a quarter of the entire district. Matters are progressing very favourably as regards the local or village police.

NELLORE.

Lieutenant Grove had, by the 30th April, raised 160 men, relieved the veterans stationed at Nellore, and taken charge of the gaol and treasury. He has since undertaken police charge of the town of Nellore, and added considerably to his force. A daring outbreak in the gaol, aided by the gaol peons, was very effectively dealt with by the constabulary, which had taken the place of the military guard a few days before it occurred, and were there to support the gaol establishment in event of outbreak.

SALEM AND MADURA.

The Act took effect in these districts so shortly before the close of the year that little progress up to the end of the official year could be reported. Since the commencement of the official year more has been done.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Organization and
administration of
the new police.

10. The principle kept in view in the organization and administration of the Madras constabulary is set out in the preamble of the Act XXIV. of 1859, viz. to make the police an efficient instrument at the disposal of the magistrate for the detection and prevention of crime and preservation of the public peace. The superintendent and his police, constabulary and village, are everywhere acting in subordination to the magistrate, as the chief conservator of the peace of his district, and in unison and co-operation with his magisterial and committing agency of every grade down to the village patel. The police is charged with every executive and preventive duty properly belonging to such a body, and with the suppression of outrage and local disorder. The constabulary has relieved every military detachment or guard employed on civil duty or maintained at any station for purposes not purely military in the provinces already taken up. The services of the two veteran battalions have been almost entirely dispensed with, and most of the detachments of six regiments of regular troops have returned to their respective head-quarters. The constabulary is in charge of all convict gaols in these provinces, and has become responsible for the safe custody of nearly 2,000 convicts, both while in gaol and at work. The collectors and talook treasuries are everywhere guarded by the constabulary, and a net-work of stations and outposts, with carefully defined walks and beats, is steadily spreading over the whole country, and occupying every town. The operations of the village watch are everywhere being regulated and ordered and brought into correspondence with the constabulary, through a body of well-selected village inspectors, who will occupy pretty much the place of justices of the peace in England in their communications with the constabulary. The old police, so far as found fit, is being rapidly absorbed into the new organization. The rest are relieved. The various armed bodies of a purely military (though irregular) constitution, which, under the name of Sibandi Corps, are erroneously classed as police, are being gradually amalgamated with the constabulary, in a manner which makes them more available for the ordinary duty of a civil police; and lastly, the constabulary gives a ready opening for earning a livelihood to the large number of effective men who have been discharged in consequence of the late reduction of the native army.

The system of police administration, which is being introduced into this Presidency, has been somewhat misunderstood. It is modelled on the English county constabulary, with modifications adapting it to the circumstances and wants of the country and character of the duty to be performed; the whole being brought into intimate relation with the village police, the ancient institution of the country, which has been carefully maintained.

The constitution of the Madras police is as follows:—

I. A village or local police, consisting of, 1st, the village watch or local police establishment, constituted, as at present, of the Talári or village watcher and detective; but strengthened, improved, adequately remunerated, and properly controlled. The Talári police is strictly localised, and the limit of their duty duly circumscribed. They do the ordinary police duty of the village, and are kept in daily communication with each other, and with the general constabulary, through—2dly, the village inspector, who is one of the principal and most intelligent ryots of the neighbourhood, and supervises the working of the village watchers within a circle of villages conveniently clubbed together, and makes a daily report of all occurrences that take place to the head constable of his district. The village inspector forms an important link in connecting the police with the respectable rural population of the country.

II. General stipendiary constabulary, consisting of inspectors of police, head and deputy constables, and privates. These latter are formed into police parties of a strength adapted to the work to be performed, and are located, under the command of head and deputy constables, at the head-quarters of the talook magistracy and in other convenient positions, for the patrol and watch of the highways and country in general; every part of which is visited and communicated with once in 24 hours. District inspectors of police control and supervise the working of both the village police and the parties of the general constabulary. They command them when collected for the performance of any duty, and form, with the petty officers, the detective, and, so far as falls within the proper province of the police, the prosecuting

prosecuting agency of each district. The lower grades of the general constabulary are drawn from that class of the people who become peons and enter the native army, and are all of castes and races. The constables or petty officers will generally rise from the ranks. The inspectors, the superior officers of the force (a fair proportion of whom will be Europeans and East Indians), are drawn from those superior classes of native society that enter the higher walks of the general service of the Government. They will intelligently guide and carefully watch the conduct and spirit of the ranks, without being too intimately connected either in interest or sympathies with the bulk of the force.

That degree of constabulary training and instruction, which are indispensable to a body which has to guard treasuries and gaols, and may be called upon to support the magistracy in preserving the peace and ensuring order, is imparted to the force. They learn the use of arms and the simple evolutions that may be required; but they carry no arms beyond the truncheon, the ordinary badge of office, except when occasion requires. The supply of arms to each district will be in a very limited proportion to the force employed. The means of rapid concentration are provided, and are greatly facilitated by the relation the constabulary stands in to the village police.

No distinction is observed between preventive and detective duties. Every police officer, whether of the village police or general constabulary, is responsible for every duty belonging to the police. The smooth working of the police is specially attended to; and, above all things, they are enjoined not to annoy the people by unnecessary interference. The police is forbidden by the law to entertain petty complaints of every description; and, even in cases of grave crime, operates generally under a magistrate's warrant only. Every grade of the police is amenable to the jurisdiction of the magistracy.

11. It is scarcely necessary to observe that, in carrying out the scheme, many difficulties are encountered, and are as yet but partially overcome: the experience of three or four months would scarcely, however, justify me in burdening this paper with their detail. They consist chiefly in the difficulty of obtaining the services of fitting men, and the excessive venality and inefficiency which pervades all grades of the old police. The Inspector General is taking measures to meet the first difficulty, until the force produces men fitted for the varied duties of the higher grades from its own members. Corruption is unsparingly prosecuted when detected, which is now more easily done, from the readiness with which the people complain to the magistracy, both native and European, against a body which they no longer look on as identical in interest and sympathy.

Results hitherto obtained.

An important result of the general plan will be a large expected reduction in the aggregate number of men employed in the public service, while at the same time the duty will be more efficiently performed. The expense of the new force will necessarily be considerably larger, as all grades of the police will now, for the first time, be fairly remunerated.

No single case of jarring with the magistracy has occurred.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

12. The statements included in Appendix, No. II., relate to the working of the Presidency Town Police.

Working of police courts.

Statements numbered from 1 to 5 show the work of the first magistrate's district or town police court, to which two magistrates stand appointed, viz., Major Wilson and Mr. Maurice Cross.

Statements 6 and 7 illustrate the work of the second magistrate's district, or Vepery police court, over which Mr. T. G. Clarke presides; and No. 8 contains the work of the third district, or Royapetta police court, of which Lieutenant Colonel Colbeck is the magistrate.

The number of cases disposed of in each court, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

Town police court,	in 1858,	7,644 cases;	in 1859,	8,366 cases.
Vepery police court,	ditto,	4,255 ditto;	ditto,	6,805 ditto.
Royapetta police court,	ditto,	4,439 ditto;	ditto,	5,484 ditto.

Statement No. 9 gives the number of cases in which police officers have been tried by the commissioner of police for trifling breaches of discipline, under the provisions of sections 11 & 12 of the Police Act (XIII. of 1856).

State of crime as compared with previous years.

13. Number 10 is a comparative statement, in which the increase and decrease of each description of offence, as compared with the preceding year, is clearly shown.

In the year 1858 the total number of cases put up for trial was 17,753; and during the past year, 23,123; being an excess of 5,370 against the latter, which is accounted for by the large number of common nuisance cases brought before the magistrates during the past year, and also by an excess in the number of cases against police officers for trifling breaches of discipline, which last is attributable to the large increase to the strength of the force occasioned by the addition of the marine branch towards the close of the year 1858. In other respects, there is nothing which it appears necessary to call attention to, beyond the fact that offences of a heinous nature were happily very few in number during 1859.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.Peace of the
Presidency town.

14. The tranquillity of the place was undisturbed, except in two instances, which occurred whilst the Chief Commissioner was absent from Madras on duty; the one being a panic among the boatmen, originating in a false report maliciously spread by some persons unknown, to the effect that their children would be stolen and sacrificed on the occasion of the commencement of the pier; and the other, a feeling of strong popular excitement among the Mahomedans of Triplicane, arising from the proposed burial of the body of an aged priest of that persuasion at the foot of the steps leading to the large mosque there, to which measure the darogah of the musjeed was opposed. Both alarms were fortunately soon subdued without any serious consequences ensuing, thanks to the energy, promptitude, and judgment displayed by Major Wilson, who was acting as commissioner of police.

Kidnapping.

Number of children restored - 16
Number of cases committed - 7

15. Kidnapping of children by native parties for the purposes of sale was actually discovered to have taken place to some extent, and through the exertions of the police many children were restored to their relatives, and several kidnappers committed for trial before the Supreme Court at the ensuing criminal sessions. They have since been convicted and sentenced.

Inquests.

16. The usual report by the coroner of Madras (No. 11) shows that the number of inquests held last year was 196, being 31 less than during the year 1858.

References and
appendices.

17. Statement No. 12 is the Mortuary Report for the year. In the absence of reliable information of the number of persons residing in this city, it is impossible to calculate with any certainty the rate of mortality; but this difficulty will be in some measure overcome by the end of the current year, as the Municipal Commissioners have determined to obtain, as far as possible, the following information during this year, viz. :—

“Number of men, women, and children residing in each house, distinguishing Christians, Hindoos, and Mussulmen.”

Statement No. 13 gives the number of cargo boats floated during the year, in which a police officer was sent under (the provisions of) Section II. of Act No. XXVIII. of 1858, and the sum actually collected by the levy of the tax of 3 annas on each trip, and the sum realised by fines; it is found that the amount so raised will cover about three-fourths of the cost of the marine branch of the force.

Statement No. 14 contains the following information :—

1. Amount realised by fines levied in the Magistrates' Courts.
2. Proceeds sale of unclaimed property by the Commissioner of Police.
3. Amount paid for licences granted by the Commissioner of Police under the provisions of Section L. of Act XIII. of 1856.

Number 15 is the Report of the number of admissions into, and discharges from, the Penitentiary, with other information regarding that establishment.

GAOLS.

Works in progress.

18. In the prisoners' department the only new work in progress is the prison at Ootacamund, originally designed as the station prison, but arranged for the accommodation of 36 Europeans under sentence of penal servitude, until the larger European Penitentiary is built; the building consists of 36 cells, with a cubic content of 1,000 feet in each, with corridor, entrance, gaoler's quarters, dispensary, office, guard-room, store-room, and kitchen; the block of cells is to be enclosed on three sides with a wall 40 feet from the building; the gaoler's servants' rooms are outside in a detached building. With the view to the speedy and proper construction of this building, the Inspector General of Gaols was directed to undertake it himself.

The Salem prison, constructed on a plan proposed by the Inspector, was nearly completed, when the engineer officer in charge was obliged to stop for want of funds, and in this state it was found by his Excellency the Governor, who directed its completion to the extent required for immediate use; the high rate of mortality in the old gaol rendering it necessary that no time should be lost in removing the prisoners.

In other prisons improvements have been limited to what was emergent and inexpensive.

Gaol guards.

19. Under the new police arrangements, the guarding of the prisoners at labour, and of the pri-sons, has been undertaken by that force; the internal arrangements of the prison and the direction of the convicts at labour being committed to the gaoler, assisted by warders, who are aided by maistries selected from well-conducted prisoners, who have undergone a considerable portion of their sentence; the Inspectors General of police and of gaols are satisfied that the arrangement works well; it has been introduced gradually in the districts in which the new policy rules are in operation.

The police undertake not only the guard duties formerly performed by the prisoners' establishments, but that also which was done by the military; thus fixing what was a divided responsibility on one body.

The new arrangement has proved advantageous to discipline.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

Health of prisoners.

20. There has been a remarkable mortality in the Calicut gaol; during the months of October and November last, no less than 109 prisoners having died of cholera during about 33 days; the average number of prisoners during the quarter was 422, so that the mortality from that disease alone, during those days, exceeded 25 per cent; the total number attacked during the period was 156, the deaths being more than double the recoveries; the disease was prevalent and very fatal in the town at the time. The frequency and virulence of epidemics in this gaol was noticed by the Inspector in his first report; arrangements were made for guarding against communication of smallpox, which had hitherto proved frequent and very fatal, and there was reason to hope that the prison had become healthy, until this outbreak, by its virulence, showed that the prison was not free from causes favourable to disease. Independently of deaths from cholera, the mortality in this prison during the year was unusually high, being altogether 153 on an average of 382 prisoners.

At Masulipatam also was a very sudden and fatal recurrence of a disease which some years ago was prevalent there; 18 prisoners died of beriberri, and 17 others similarly affected were transferred to the prison at Guntoor, which has been for many years a sanitarium for the Masulipatam prison. The total deaths in this prison were high, being 28 on an average of 127 prisoners.

The old gaol at Salem returned a mortality of 46 on an average of 215 prisoners, not one of which was from cholera, affording a remarkable illustration of the argument against the exclusion of deaths from this cause in estimating the unhealthiness of the several gaols, which the Inspector maintained in opposition to the former practice of the Medical Board. No less than 32 of the 46 deaths were from those well-known types of unhealthy prisons—diarrhoea, atrophy, anasarca, and dropsies; while eight more were from dysentery.

The mortality in the prisons of Combaconum and Coimbatore remains high, though not so great as in former years. At Madura the mortality, usually high, has been reduced to eight on an average of 146 prisoners. The returns, however, of Combaconum and Madura have been reduced at the expense of the prison gangs at Negapatam and Paumben, to which places sickly prisoners are sent for change; thus Negapatam shows a mortality of 34 on an average of 72 prisoners transferred from Combaconum and Paumben, a mortality of 14 on an average of 212 transferred from Madura.

The usually healthy prison of Bellary has a mortality of 29 on an average of 445 prisoners, while that at Guntoor maintains its character in having a mortality of only one on an average of 151 prisoners.

Ootacamund has proved a very healthy station for prisoners, a gang of which was moved up to assist in excavating the site for the new gaol; of two deaths, one was from an accident. With some few the climate disagrees, and these are immediately returned to Coimbatore. Experience of former years, 1830 to 1834, justifies the remark that prisoners employed at Ootacamund have been more healthy than in any other Southern gaol.

21. There were 68 escapes during the year, and 48 re-apprehensions. One only of these, of 33 prisoners at Nellore, was attended with violence; of the rest, 13 escaped from the prison at Tinnevely by breaking out at night. The 33 from Nellore broke out and seized the arms and escaped, followed by a small party of the new police, and some of their own guards; 14 were apprehended in the pursuit, of whom four were killed or mortally wounded; eight others were brought in wounded, and nine were subsequently taken.

There was reason to suspect connivance on the part of some of the prisoners' guards, both at Nellore and Tinnevely. At Nellore seven of the guards were convicted of connivance and judicially sentenced; the other escapes were owing to negligence of guards.

22. In regard to expenses of individual prisoners at different gaols, shown in the return,* it should be noticed, that in the zillah gaols the cost of the gaol establishment is included, while the prisoners in gangs are not debited with the cost of any fixed establishment, which induces an appearance of less cost in these cases.

The cost of diet has been in proportion to the prices of the different districts; some additional expense is incurred in providing extra diet in the unhealthy gaols.

The messing system has been introduced into another prison, that of Cuddapah, with advantage.

Escapes.

Expenses.

Season and market prices.

REVENUE.

23. For the reasons assigned in the Administration Report of 1858-59, the present Report will be limited to a detail of the results of the past year, 1859-60.

The season was of a less favourable character than the preceding one. It opened well, but after November there was a general failure of rain. In Bellary and Kurnool the drought was severe, and its consequences would have pressed heavily on the people, but for the employment afforded by the Irrigation Company. In Chingleput the failure of the

*Appendix, No. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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the latter rains caused considerable loss. In Trichinopoly the fall of rain in July was so excessive that the rivers Cauvery and Coleroon again burst their banks, submerging the country for miles, and causing much injury. On the whole, the year must be considered less favourable than the average of seasons.

Prices.

Prices generally fell, but were still high and remunerative. The cost of labour rose greatly during the year, and was generally nearly 50 per cent. higher than before.

Revenue for last
five years.

The following abstract shows the revenue of the last five years:—

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue - -	3,58,91,715	3,75,09,713	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,07,31,998
Abkarry or Tax on } Spirituous Liquors - }	20,78,351	23,12,853	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240
Salt - - - -	54,14,154	54,04,795	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763
Sea Customs - -	12,41,730	13,09,646	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639
Moturpha or Tax on } Professions, &c. - }	10,97,337	10,82,074	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,648
Stamp Revenue - -	6,67,845	7,07,716	7,50,737	8,07,179	8,55,098
Frontier Customs - -	1,91,242	1,95,319	1,93,806	1,96,032	2,39,637
Extra Revenue - -	2,16,079	2,09,805	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,741
TOTAL - - Rs.	4,68,34,808	4,88,00,934	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,49,51,764
£.	4,683,480	4,880,093	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,495,176

It will be seen from the above statement, that between 1855-56 and 1859-60, the total revenue has risen from 4,683,480*l.* to 5,495,176*l.*, or by upwards of three-quarters of a million sterling. The increase in the year under report—the last of the series—has been 85,551*l.* In reality, however, the increase is greater, because, as explained in last year's report, a change in the mode of bringing the collections to account caused the inclusion in the revenue of 1858-59 of the receipts of a longer period than had been previously customary. The revenue of the year 1859-60 consequently appears lower than it is in reality, from its being thus compared with that of a year, in the accounts of which, by a mere change of system, the receipts of 12½ months are credited.

Area of Land under Occupancy.

	Acres.
Nellore - - - -	48,172
Bellary - - - -	116,711
North Arcot - - -	33,446
South Arcot - - -	29,462
Trichinopoly - - -	10,735

25. The area under occupancy in 1859-60 comprised 13,663,355 acres, or 550,593 acres in excess of that of the preceding year. It is particularly gratifying to find that there is again a considerable increase in those districts in which reductions of assessments have recently been effected. The addition of no less than half a million acres of land to the area under cultivation, and this in a year not peculiarly favourable, but rather the reverse, is a satisfactory proof of the increasing prosperity of the agricultural community.

Revenue from Land.

Rs. 4,07,31,998
£. 4,073,199

26. The revenue from land in 1859-60 is less by about 80,000*l.* than was realised last year. This is owing to several causes, viz., failure of rain, the smaller amount of arrears due to Government on account of former years, the alteration already mentioned in the manner of bringing the collections to account, and the change in the mode of settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevely. The last cause will be fully explained in a subsequent part of this Report; the others are self-evident.

Revenue from Abkarry.

Rs. 29,28,240
£. 292,824

27. The Abkarry of this Presidency (excepting only the town and suburbs of Madras itself) is rented out by public auction for terms of years, and the revenue from this source consequently fluctuates but little. In the year under report there was an increase of 94,650 rupees, or 9,465*l.* This amount is exclusive of the duty on liquor imported by sea, which is included in the item of sea customs.

Revenue from Salt.

Rs. 64,58,763
£. 645,876

28. The salt revenue shows an increase of 4,34,450 rupees over the previous year. On the 19th August 1859 the monopoly price of salt was raised from one rupee to one rupee two annas per Indian maund of 82½ lbs. The prime cost of the article being on an average only two annas per maund, or 4½*d.* per cwt., the monopoly duty amounts to a little under 2*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. The season was extremely unfavourable for manufacture in the districts of Tanjore and South Arcot, and from the pans having also been seriously injured by severe floods, the stocks were so reduced that it became necessary to import from other places, and to restrict the sales in the last-named province. But for this, the increase of revenue would have been considerably larger. In Malabar and Canara also extreme difficulty was experienced in procuring salt, owing to scarcity of the article in Bombay and Goa, Malabar being

being wholly, and Canara partially, dependent on foreign sources of supply. Great attention has been paid during the year to the administration of this department. In every district except Malabar a deputy collector has been appointed to the special charge of it. A member of the Board of Revenue is now engaged in visiting the different places of manufacture, and the establishments are being carefully revised. The results of these measures will be apparent in the returns of future years. A depôt for the sale of salt has been opened at Manikdeo Kunta, in the Nagpore country, about 120 miles from the sea coast, on an affluent of the Godavari, with every prospect of being highly successful. The salt is conveyed up the Godavari, and sold at a price calculated to cover the prime cost of the article, all charges of transit, &c., and the full duty, besides affording a fair profit, so as not to exclude private enterprise. A depôt on similar principles is being established at Buttely, on a navigable river of the Ganjam district. The quantity of salt conveyed inland from Madras by the railway (which was only open for 100 miles) has risen from 8,510 tons in 1858-59 to 13,979 tons in the year under report.

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29. The Sea Customs Revenue of the year shows the large increase of 9,64,230 rupees, owing to the enhanced duties imposed by Act VII. of 1859.

Sea Customs.
Rs. 23,55,639
£. 235,563

The following abstract gives the foreign trade of the Presidency for a series of 11 years. The coasting trade being exempt from customs duties, is excluded from the statement. It will be seen that, taking merchandize and treasure together, the official value of the import trade has risen from 1,769,079 l. to 4,734,671 l., and that of the export trade from 2,980,843 l. to 4,333,034 l. between 1849-50 and 1859-60. In the same period the gross duty has risen from 85,642 l. to 231,475 l., the high revenue of the last year being owing, as already stated, to enhanced rates of duty:—

Revenue from land
customs.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			RE-EXPORTS.	Gross Duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50	1,34,54,231	42,36,514	1,76,90,795	2,29,23,003	68,80,427	2,98,08,435	7,92,295	8,56,420
1850-51	1,35,44,924	60,42,437	1,95,87,361	2,56,37,826	44,97,691	3,01,35,517	6,15,521	8,92,262
1851-52	1,34,23,536	61,79,148	1,96,02,684	2,49,65,225	88,54,659	3,38,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852-53	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,486	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853-54	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,25,203
1854-55	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,16,750	3,35,89,655	6,84,364	11,89,972
1856-57	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,82	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,182	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750

30. The proceeds of the moturpha, or taxes on professions and trades, fell off to the petty extent of 8,605 rupees.

Revenue from Moturpha
Rs. 10,94,648
£. 109,464

The revenue from stamp duties shows an increase of 47,919 rupees in the year under review.

Revenue from Stamps.
Rs. 8,55,098
£. 85,509

The customs duties on the land frontiers of foreign settlements have increased by 43,575 rupees, from the same cause as the sea customs revenue, viz., the enhancement of the rates of import and export duty.

Revenue from Land
Customs.
Rs. 2,29,637
£. 23,963

The "Extra Revenue" is a mere head of account, to which interest, collections after the yearly accounts are closed, and other similar items, are credited. The increase this year was 67,591 rupees.

Revenue from Extra
Revenue.
Rs. 2,87,741
£. 28,774

31. The general result of the year under review was, as already stated, a gross revenue of 5,49,51,764 rupees, being an increase of 8,55,513 rupees, above that of 1858-59, which was the highest on record.

General result.

This revenue was collected with facility. The increased facility afforded for the recovery of arrears by the enactment of Act XXXIX. of 1858 has operated advantageously; recourse to legal process for this purpose was more frequent than in the previous year, but the total amount recovered by the sale of property, viz., 24,981 rupees, is insignificant when compared with the aggregate revenue realised without difficulty. In no instance was any defaulter imprisoned.

The progressive increase in the revenue during the last five years, the rapid spread of cultivation,

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cultivation, the rise in the wages of labour, the augmented consumption of articles of luxury, and the greatly extended trade of the Presidency, betoken steady improvement in the condition of the people.

District Exhibition.

32. The only district exhibition held during the year 1859-60, was a cattle show at Addunki, in the Nellore district, at which the cattle breeders of the neighbouring districts were allowed to compete. The result, as has always hitherto been the case at this meeting, was highly satisfactory, and the circumstance that the finest specimens of cattle exhibited on this occasion were only two and three years' old, goes to prove that these cattle shows, which have now been established for about four years, have been decidedly productive of beneficial results at a very trifling cost to the State.

Local Funds.

33. The "local funds" established for the construction of minor roads and communications, have proved most useful. In North Arcot, during the last year, 25 miles of road have been made, and 130 miles opened. The results in South Arcot, Bellary, Salem, Canary, and Malabar, where also these funds are on a proper footing, continue to be highly satisfactory. The "cart tax" in Salem has, however, been abolished; originally a voluntary contribution, a large number of the payers lately refused to continue their payments, and Government deemed it expedient wholly to give up the cess. The income and expenditure of 1858-59 (the last year for which complete accounts have been received) are shown below. The large surplus of that year has been turned to good account in 1859-60, and proved a peculiarly valuable resource, in consequence of the State expenditure on Public Works having been greatly reduced for financial reasons:—

	Balance of 1857-58.	Receipts of 1858-59.	Total.	Expenditure.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Rajahmundry -	53	335	388	156
2. Masulipatam - -	6,179	7,431	13,610	4,378
3. Guntoor - - -	1,082	983	2,065	2
4. Nellore - - -	2,187	9,226	11,413	1,752
5. Bellary - - -	14,356	7,431	21,687	10,604
6. Chingleput - -	137	166	303	20
7. North Arcot - -	-	26,314	26,314	-
8. South Arcot - -	2,306	35,759	38,065	29,086
9. Trichinopoly - -	652	852	1,404	508
10. Madura - - -	17,521	394	17,915	7,301
11. Coimbatore - -	2,517	4,456	6,967	352
12. Salem - - -	2,547	3,380	5,927	4,950
13. Canara - - -	11,887	18,210	30,097	13,806
14. Malabar - - -	18,724	41,061	59,785	42,089
15. Madras - - -	5,567	4,181	9,748	1,975
TOTAL - - -	85,515	1,60,173	2,45,688	1,10,979

District presses.

34. The district printing presses continue most valuable and economical adjuncts to the collectorate offices. Local gazettes are issued from them in every district except three, in which also they will shortly be established. The expenses of the presses have been more than met by reductions of establishments and receipts for work done for private individuals. The accounts for 1859-60 have not yet been received, but the following abstract exhibits the operations of the presses in 1858-59. The income in that year exceeded the expenditure

diture by 1,000*l.*, while the value of the work done, estimated at the usual rates of the Presidency, amounted to 4,229*l.*—

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DISTRICTS 1.	Estimated Value of Work done. 2.	Income. 3.	Expenditure in 1858-59. 4.	Difference between Columns 3 & 4.	
				Excess. 5.	Savings. 6.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Ganjam - - -	1,850	1,144	910	-	234
2. Rajahmundry - - -	2,879	1,731	1,387	-	343
3. Masulipatam - - -	2,859	2,822	1,537	-	1,284
4. Guntoor - - -	1,426	1,170	1,122	-	47
5. Nellore - - -	1,364	1,182	1,027	-	154
6. Cuddapah - - -	1,728	895	1,004	109	-
7. Bellary - - -	1,255	1,606	1,268	-	337
8. Chingleput - - -	1,019	900	699	-	201
9. North Arcot - - -	3,004	1,268	1,054	-	212
10. South Arcot - - -	3,318	2,255	1,648	-	667
11. Tanjore - - -	4,942	1,936	1,435	-	501
12. Trichinopoly - - -	1,554	941	707	-	233
13. Madura - - -	2,166	1,263	989	-	274
14. Tinnevely - - -	626	1,107	450	-	657
15. Coimbatore - - -	2,574	1,723	944	-	779
16. Salem - - -	6,189	3,244	1,396	-	1,848
17. Canara - - -	567	962	564	-	397
18. Malabar - - -	3,022	3,340	1,351	-	1,997
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	42,299	29,496	19,492	109	10,105
			Net - - -		9,906

35. The advantages anticipated from the appointment of uncovenanted officers as deputy collectors and magistrates, have been fully realised. In every collectorate a deputy has been appointed to the charge of the treasury and accounts; and the collector, thus saved from a mass of mere routine work, is enabled to devote his time and attention to the more important duties of his office. In the maritime district also (Malabar alone excepted), deputy collectors have been nominated to the special charge of the Salt Department, and the advantage of their supervision and energy is already becoming apparent. Special duties of importance, such as the change of settlement in Tanjore, and the purchase of land for the railways, have also been entrusted to officers of this class, subject to the general control of the collector, and have been performed in a highly satisfactory and creditable manner.

Appointment of
uncovenanted
deputy collectors.

36. The public bungalows for the use of travellers will shortly be fully supplied with furniture and other conveniences, and at the more important, extra servants will also be entertained. A moderate fee is levied for the accommodation afforded. On one important road (viz. from Madras to Trichinopoly), where the experiment has been fairly tried, the receipts from fees have not only met all the current expenses, but have also left a considerable surplus.

Management of
public bungalows.

37. The three districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Rajahmundry have been formed into two, in consequence of the practical inconvenience resulting from three independent revenue authorities having jurisdiction over the tract of country watered from the important irrigation works constructed of late years on the Godavari and Kristna Rivers. The new districts derive their names from these rivers. The saving of expenditure caused by this change has admitted of the division of Canara, on the western coast, into two compact districts, the great length of the old province rendering efficient administration and supervision extremely difficult. The small collectorates of Madras and Chingleput have also been amalgamated, and the saving thus effected will admit of the establishment of a new Court in the densely populated and thriving Province of Tanjore.

Administrative
changes.

38. The revenue establishments have been carefully revised in connexion with the introduction of the new police system. The Tehseeldary divisions have been considerably enlarged, and the subordinate establishments reduced in numbers, while the pay of the several grades has been materially increased. It is hoped that by these measures a more efficient and trustworthy class of officers will be obtained for the public service, and the State be secured from frauds and the people from oppression. There can be little doubt that the system of employing an immoderately large staff of subordinate officials, on salaries barely sufficing for maintenance, has operated most injuriously to the interests and morals of the people. The results of the changes in course of being carried out are, that

Revision of
establishments.

Clerks about 1,400.
Peons about 10,000.

a large number of subordinate revenue officials will no longer be required, and a sum of at least 11 lakhs of rupees will be saved to meet the expenses of the new police. At the same time the pay of every grade has been carefully fixed at rates suited to the social position, and sufficient for the reasonable wants of the class of men employed.

Freehold titles.

39. The principle of granting land on freehold tenure, by permitting the redemption of the land tax, has been introduced to the following extent:—

(1.) Lands now occupied wholly or in part, by buildings and paying quit-rent to Government, may, at the option of the owner, be converted into freeholds by payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual quit-rent paid at the time of conversion.

(2.) Lands hereafter required for building purposes are to be sold by auction at an upset price of twenty times their yearly quit-rent or tax, and are thereafter to be held by the purchaser on freehold tenure.

(3.) Lands on the Neilgherries, Shevaroy, and Pulney Hills, and coffee lands in the Wynaad talook of Malabar, are similarly treated, except that the upset price of building sites on the hill tracts has been specially fixed at 10 rupees, or 1*l.* per acre.

(4.) Private lands subject to quit-rent in the town and suburbs of Madras may be converted into freeholds on the same terms, viz., 20 years' purchase of the quit-rent.

(5.) For town lands not liable to quit-rent, freehold titles are granted without payment, on good *prima facie* evidence of title being afforded.

(6.) Owners of lands coming within the scope of the rules, who are unable or unwilling to redeem their quit-rent, can obtain permanent title-deeds, with a reservation of the quit-rent and the option of hereafter converting their lands into freeholds.

(7.) The liability of landowners to payments for municipal or other local purposes, and for the moturphur, is not affected by the conversion into freeholds.

In all the above cases title-deeds are granted under the seal of Government.

By a more recent order, on the Neilgherries and Shevaroy, allotments of land for coffee and farming are also sold without any upset price, subject to an annual quit-rent of one rupee per acre, with the power of conversion into freeholds at 20 years' purchase of the quit-rent.

The assessment on coffee lands in Wynaad has also been fixed at two rupees per acre on the area actually under coffee; no tax, however, being levied until the plants are two years old. It is open to planters to make proposals for a fixed assessment over their entire estates. Land planted with any other crop than coffee pays the usual local assessment. The export duty on coffee, it may be remarked, has been abolished by Act X. of 1860.

“Ulungu” system
of Tanjore and
Tinnevely
changed.

40. A change of importance has been effected in the “Ulungu” system of revenue settlement peculiar to portions of the Tanjore and Tinnevely districts. When this system was originally introduced into these provinces, a standard grain assessment was fixed for each village, and also a standard commutation price, according to which the grain assessment was to be converted into money; but it was at the same time arranged that, if the current selling price of grain should exceed the standard commutation price by more than 10 per cent., the whole of the profit above that per-centage should go to Government, and similarly that Government should bear the loss if the current prices fell more than five per cent. below the standard commutation rate. Practically, therefore, the latter rate was adhered to only if the current prices did not vary from it by a greater excess than 10 per cent., or a greater deficiency than 5 per cent. The disadvantages of this system consisted in the extreme labour and difficulty of obtaining accurate and fair returns of current prices; the constant interference of ill-paid officials, the room afforded for fraud and corruption, and the pressure on the agricultural community when, for a series of years (as has latterly been the case), the current prices greatly exceeded the standard rate, while at the same time the crops were either deficient or of ordinary magnitude. Under the ryotwary system, with its fixed money assessment, calculated on a careful estimate of average crops and average prices, the ryot reaps the entire and exclusive advantage of high prices, either to make good a deficiency of produce, or to swell his capital and profits. Under the “Ulungu” but 10 per cent. of such profits fall to the ryot's share, and though, on the other hand, he is saved from loss by material fall of price, such a system cannot but cramp agricultural energy and enterprise, by confining profits within so narrow a compass. In practice, however, a combination of high prices, with deficient harvests, has compelled Government year after to year to remit large sums in Tanjore rather than impoverish the people by levying the whole excess above the standard limit. In Tinnevely the same necessity has not yet been experienced, but of its ultimate occurrence, if prices maintain their present height, there can be little doubt.

In both districts the remedy applied has been to adhere to the standard rate invariably as that of commutation without reference to current prices. In Tanjore a considerable extent of land in excess of the supposed area has been discovered and brought to account, and the result of the change above described will be a moderate increase above the revenue actually collected under the Ulungu system. In Tinnevely, however, there will be a large decrease; but this relief from excessive taxation cannot fail to be ultimately advantageous to the revenue, as well as to the ryots.

Impressment of
labour and carriage
abolished.

41. Impressment, whether of labour or carriage, has been wholly abolished. As might be expected, the change of system has at the outset been productive of inconvenience to the travelling public; but measures are under consideration to remedy these temporary consequences

consequences without infringing the principle of freedom from impressment. The ultimate effects of the change cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the people.

42. The only municipal associations in the provinces are those at Salem and Vizagapatam, voluntarily established by the more enlightened of the residents. These institutions have effected considerable sanitary improvements, and it is hoped that, as education advances, the example thus set will be generally followed.

43. The conservancy of the Pearl Banks off the coasts of Tinnevely and Madura has continued to receive much attention. The duty has been specially entrusted to the master attendant at Tuticorin; the banks have been examined from time to time, and three small vessels have been sanctioned for efficiently guarding them. It is hoped that there will be a small fishery next year.

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Municipal bodies
in Provinces.

Pearl fishery.

REVENUE SURVEY and SETTLEMENT.

44. Three survey and three settlement parties have been at work during the greater part of this year in the districts noted in the margin, and a fourth party in each branch was started in the Wynaad after the south-west monsoon rains abated in October.

The Rajahmundry or Godavery Settlement party has continued its operations in the Godavery Delta, gradually extending them to the whole district, which will be completed as regards the demarcation of the lands and their classification for assessment during the year 1860. For the formation of the assessment much material has been prepared, but the settlement waits for the detail field areas to be supplied by the survey as its necessary basis.

The Godavery survey party has been engaged in the same locality. Its progress has not been so rapid as that of the settlement party, owing to the longer period required for training hands for the survey operations; the prevalence of cholera and other causes also have impeded the work.

On consideration of the importance of an early settlement of the revenue in the Godavery district, in securing adequate returns from the great irrigation works in it, arrangements were sanctioned in December last for greatly increasing the strength of the present survey party, and forming an auxiliary party, thus pressing on the work to the utmost possible extent.

Meanwhile the question has been considered as to the best mode of levying an assessment for the increased advantages of the land under the irrigation provided by the Godavery and Kristna anicuts, and the decision has been arrived at of levying a general water-rate per acre for irrigation in addition to a separate land assessment.

45. The Masulipatam settlement party was only made up to its full strength after the commencement of the year. It has been employed in the demarcation and classification of lands in the Kristna Delta, in the late Masulipatam district, which will shortly be finished, when the party will take up the rest of the Kristna district comprised in the late Gunttoor Collectorate. The remarks regarding the formation of the assessment in the Godavery district equally apply to this district.

The Kristna survey party has been even less favourably circumstanced in some respects than the Godavery party, it having been started a year later, and its strength having only been made up gradually throughout the year. Its progress, therefore, has not been great. Its augmentation to the strength of the increased Godavery party has been sanctioned.

46. The settlement party in the south has been employed in the Trichinopoly and Salem districts. In the former the demarcation and classification of the lands will probably be completed during the year 1860. A settlement report on the surveyed talooks in South Arcot was submitted on the 27th August 1859. The formation of the assessment is in progress for the upland Trichinopoly talooks on the north of the Cavery. The operations of this party have extended to about 950 square miles in demarcation, and 1,360 square miles in classification during the past working season, and the average cost of both combined is 63½ rupees, the estimated expenditure for the settlement being 64 rupees a square mile.

The southern survey party was engaged in Trichinopoly during the working season of 1859, but took the field in January last in Salem as well as Trichinopoly. This party being composed, in a measure, of the hands originally entertained in the experimental survey, has worked more efficiently than those of newer constitution. Notwithstanding many hands being prostrated with fever in the Salem talooks, it accomplished about 1,010 square miles, of which 921 square miles were measured in fields, at a cost of 56½ rupees per square mile, the estimated standard being 65 rupees a square mile. Efforts will be made to complete the survey of the Trichinopoly district in the ensuing year. The enlargement of this party, in the same manner as the northern parties, was also sanctioned early in 1860. This party has also corrected the maps and other survey records of the South Arcot talooks surveyed from 1855 to 1857, so as to bring them up to the present extent of cultivation, which has considerably increased in consequence of the reduction of the assessment.

47. The Wynaad settlement and survey parties were organised under peculiar difficulties. The notoriously unhealthy climate, the isolation from the plains, the want of the necessary accommodations for the native servants, the impossibility of getting a sufficient number of persons conversant with the language and manners of the scattered population, the local circumstances of the Province, and the necessity of employing very inferior

Operations in the
Godavery Division
Godavery, Kristna
South Arcot,
Trichinopoly, and
Salem.

Operations in the
Kristna Division.

Operations in
Trichinopoly and
Salem Divisions.

Operations in
Wynaad.

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agency, even on liberal salaries, added to the difficulties ordinarily experienced in forming new parties. The objects of the operations in the Wynaad being somewhat different from those in the ryotwary districts, may be described as follows:—

- (1.) To define and record the boundaries of estates.
- (2.) To ascertain and record the nature and extent of proprietary rights, and of all other rights connected with the soil.
- (3.) The confirmation of the tenure of exempted proprietary lands, and the settlement of the tenure of encroachments or long continued possession; and,
- (4.) To establish a moderate land tax on a sound basis and at equitable rates, and to extend it to all cultivated lands according to the custom of the district.

It has been resolved that the survey should be based upon estates which are mostly proprietary, and not upon any detail of fields, and that a registry shall be formed of all properties held on tenures involving acts of ownership, whatever the reversionary rights may be. Some progress was made in the organization of the establishments, and field operations were commenced; but the unhealthy season, which commences in March, and the subsequent monsoon, rendered it necessary to suspend operations for some months. Part of the establishments has been temporarily transferred to the Salem district during this interval.

Connexion of the
revenue survey
with the grand
trigonometrical
survey.

48. The revenue survey has been connected with the grand trigonometrical survey stations in the Trichinopoly, Salem, and Kristna districts; the average error of the revenue survey has thus been found to be 9·2 feet per mile, the maximum 21·1 feet, and the minimum 0·6 foot. In the Godavery district the trigonometrical stations could not be identified; but this is not of so much consequence, as it is allowed by the Deputy Surveyor General of India that they cannot be depended upon for accuracy.

Lithographic press.

The lithographic establishment attached to the survey office has been brought into good working order, and turns out the village maps printed in colours. Those for 320 villages have been executed during the year. Owing to the small size of the presses, these have been printed in two or three sections, thus greatly increasing the labour. The larger presses and materials lately sanctioned by Government will considerably increase the efficiency of this branch.

Survey classes.

Small survey classes have been usefully employed in the Ganjam, Guntoor, Nellore, and Malabar districts, and their progress is reported by the superintendent of revenue survey as being satisfactory.

Area of work.

49. The approximate area of work falling within the official year is as follows:—

PARTIES.	COMPLETED.		IN PROGRESS.	
	Number of Villages.	Area of Villages in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Area of Villages in Square Miles.
Demarcation :				
Godavery party - - - -	386	1,171	55	149
Kristna ditto - - - -	379	1,107	7	30
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto - -	408	910	82	112
TOTAL - - -	1,233	3,188	94	291
Classification :				
Godavery party - - - -	431	842	42	108
Kristna ditto - - - -	528	1,001	6	8
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto - -	832	1,409	38	107
TOTAL - - -	1,791	2,342	86	223
Survey :				
Godavery party - - - -	154	627	—	—
Kristna ditto - - - -	190	622	—	—
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto - -	432	1,037	—	—
TOTAL - - -	785	2,186	—	—

The demarcation of 1,233 villages for survey has thus been completed, comprising an area of nearly 3,200 square miles; 1,791 villages have been classified for assessment, containing an area of about 3,340 square miles; and 785 villages, with an area of 2,186 square miles, have been surveyed.

50. The approximate expenditure of the year is as follows:—

Expenditure of the year.

<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Central Office - - - - -	62,268
Godavery party - - - - -	56,944
Kristna ditto - - - - -	56,712
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto - - - - -	58,268
Wynaad ditto - - - - -	20,442
TOTAL - - - - -	2,54,734

<i>Survey.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Godavery party - - - - -	52,524
Kristna ditto - - - - -	46,430
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto - - - - -	58,879
Wynaad ditto - - - - -	17,959
TOTAL - - - - -	1,75,692

The expenditure of the Central Office has been apportioned on the parties, and is included in these sums.

Lithographic Establishment - - - - -	6,195
Extra Establishment in South Arcot, out of spare funds of the Wynaad party - - - - -	1,617
Extra Measurers and Coolies of the Godavery and Kristna Districts - - - - -	7,512
Instruments purchased - - - - -	3,469
Contingent Charges of Central Office - - - - -	2,020
TOTAL - - - - -	1,96,605

INAM COMMISSION.

51. The Madras Inam Commission was organized in the present year 1859-60. It may not be out of place to preface this first review of its operations by some notice of the past history of the Inam question in this Presidency, and of the general principles and rules which have been adopted for the guidance of the Commission. Origin and system formerly pursued.

The Madras territories came under the rule of the British Government partly in the middle of the last and partly about the commencement of the present century. During the long period which succeeded, lands held as inam, however defective in their original titles, were suffered to be enjoyed tax free, and to descend from generation to generation, in tacit acknowledgment of the prescriptive right of the holders. In 1802 Regulation XXXI. was passed for the registration of inams, and by a certain clause it was ruled that no length of possession could protect invalid titles. But a comparatively small number of inams was registered under its provisions, and no general scrutiny into inam tenures was ever attempted. Finally, the Court of Directors, in their judicial Despatch to the Madras Government of the 13th October 1847, laid down the *dictum* that long undisturbed possession both afforded an evidence of right, and constituted a motive to Government not to interfere; and upon this basis the Madras Government, in 1848, passed and promulgated a series of rules, which have ever since been the guide of the subordinate authorities, and appealed to by the inamdars as the standing law on the subject.

These rules recognised length of possession as a valid title to inams held without grants; and it was explained that entries in the earlier survey accounts, which were then 40 (now 50) years old, would be admitted as proof of long possession. The rules, though liberal in principle, were variously interpreted, and were practically productive of vexation, uncertainty, and frequent injustice to the inamdars. Their most objectionable feature was, that in order to secure the reversionary right of Government in the inams, they enjoyed inquiry on the occurrence of every lapse, and a report to the Board of Revenue and the Government, when there were "any circumstances affecting the prior transmission of the inam or the title of the present claimant."

The value of resumptions made under the operations of these rules was, in most of the districts, insignificant, and gives no idea of the extent to which inam property has been unsettled and held in abeyance. Large numbers of cases remained undisposed of on the Collector's files from pressure of business; whilst fully as large a number of lapses were never reported through the connivance of the village officers. This system of constant

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Changes proposed
and introduced.

interference and uncertainty led to a total deterioration of this species of property, and to a chronic feeling of irritation and discontent amongst the inamdars.

52. Such was the condition of the Madras inams when the organization of a Special Commission was recommended by the local Government, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors. An Inam Commissioner was appointed under these orders in November 1858, but no definite principles of action were laid down for his guidance. The Madras Government contemplated a scrutiny into the original titles of all inams, in view to assert the rights of Government to the full extent. The Court of Directors held that long possession barred such scrutiny, but proposed that the ancient practice of levying a nazarana on every succession should be revived, in the shape of the imposition of a light assessment, in the nature of a jodi or quit-rent, on every inam confirmed to the incumbents. It is to be observed, however, that the adoption of either of these measures would have been, to some extent, a violation of the faith of the Government pledged by their orders of 1848.

On the invitation of the Government of Bombay, the Madras Commissioner visited that Presidency in January and February 1859, for the purpose of acquiring information in respect to the working and results of the Bombay Inam Commission. Meanwhile serious apprehensions were expressed in Parliament as to the propriety of setting on foot so alarming a measure, in view of the troubled times from which India had scarcely emerged; and it was resolved to postpone all active operations in Madras till the arrival of the present Governor, who had recently been appointed, and into whose hands the treatment of the whole subject was entrusted.

53. The question was taken up as soon as possible after the arrival of the Governor, and the principles which guided its settlement are recorded in his Minute of the 13th May 1859. In answer to the argument ordinarily used in favour of resumption, viz. that to exempt one class of persons from taxation necessarily increases the burden upon others, it was for the first time authoritatively declared, that "however desirable equality of taxation may be, there are other things which are even more essential to society, one of which is justice, and another is the institution of property;" and the evils arising from a low state of landed property were thus described:—

"The institution of private property is at the foundation of human society, and the progress of improvement is generally commensurate with the respect in which the rights of property are held by the Government and the community. In this instance, an enormous mass of property, situated in every part of British India, has been kept for a long time in a state of unsettlement. Its precariousness, under the various and uncertain conditions of resumption, has been such, that for many years it has had the character of property only in the lowest and most qualified sense. The loss of productive power, which has been caused by this, is incalculable. It is a great mistake to suppose that the owners are the only sufferers. The community at large is injured in nearly an equal degree by the absence of those improvements, and still more of that contentment, which are the result of a secure state of landed property. In a country like this, abounding with the richest gifts of nature, the land is the great laboratory for the creation of wealth, and the power of Government to reduce its military and police establishments depends upon the degree to which the population is occupied in industrial pursuits, and is interested in the maintenance of the existing order of society."

Conceiving long possession to be the strongest basis of property, and considering that human life passes rapidly in this climate, the Governor proposes that 50 years' uninterrupted possession should be held to be a good title to inams, whatever may have been the origin of the possession.

Rules adopted.

54. Proceeding upon these principles, the following rules were laid down: proved possession of an inam for 50 years is to constitute a valid title. In the case of personal grants, whether hereditary or conditional in their terms, an option is allowed to the holders to convert their terminable tenures into permanent freeholds, with unrestricted powers of alienation and upon reasonable terms, in commutation of the reversionary right of Government in the inams. These terms are the immediate and permanent charge of an annual quit-rent of one-eighth of the full assessment in the case of inamdars having heirs competent to continue the family; of one-fourth when there are only terminable heirs; and of half when the incumbent is without heirs altogether. The lowest rate, calculating at simple interest only, is equivalent to a total exemption from assessment for a period of 140 years, the second rate to an exemption for 60 years, and the highest rate to an exemption for 20 years.

The enfranchisement of the tenure is compulsory on alienees, because it is incumbent on them to cure their defect of title. In other respects they are not placed in a less favourable position than members of the original family, as they have fairly, and usually for a good consideration, acquired the right of the original inamdars. The inamdars are further allowed to absolve themselves from the quit-rent thus stipulated for, by the payment, once for all, of twenty times its amount.

Inams held for a shorter period than 50 years, if held on competent authority, are likewise to be recognised absolutely, or to be admitted to a compromise. The terms of the compromise are, the immediate imposition of a quit-rent on the inam, equal to one-fourth, half, or two-thirds of its full assessment, according to the length of possession and the circumstances

circumstances attending the grant. The resumption, or rather the full assessment, of an inam is totally disclaimed, except when it has been obtained through fraud of the present incumbents, when the period of its grant has expired, or its conditions are not fulfilled.

Inams held for religious and charitable objects thus confirmed, will endure so long as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. On the validity of an inam being established on the foregoing principles, a title deed is issued to the inamdar, specifying the terms of his future tenure, which is to secure him and his successors from any further scrutiny by Government regarding origin of the inam.

Inams held for revenue and police services no longer required, are to be enfranchised and confirmed, subject to a quit-rent not exceeding half of the full assessment, to be imposed according to the nature of the service of which the holders are relieved; and excesses, or surplusage, in the inams of village, revenue, or police officers, over and above what may be considered a fair remuneration for these offices, are to be similarly treated. The quit-rent accruing to Government from these sources is to meet the charges of the police, or to supplement deficiencies in the emoluments of village establishments.

This system of compromise of the reversionary interests of the Government, and of defects of title on the part of the inamdars, is the fairest, and, in fact, the only possible solution of the question, under the peculiar circumstances attending the past history of the inam tenures of this Presidency. It at once realises all the interest which the Government fairly possesses in these tenures, and turns to the fullest advantage a large mass of landed property, which, though tax-free, has hitherto possessed little value. The soundness of the measure has been fully established by the success which has attended its operation during the present year.

55. In regard to the agency and mode of operation: the commission consists of two special assistants and a staff of deputy collectors (now amounting to 16), all of whom were selected for their ability and strict integrity of conduct, from the best class of native agency available; and provided with moderate establishments, they work under the immediate orders of the commissioner, a covenanted European officer. Proceeding from talook to talook, the investigation is conducted on the spot; and with all the available accounts and records ready at hand, and with the inamdars and village officers in attendance, the settlement is effected to the complete satisfaction of the parties concerned, and with a rapidity unknown under any former system. The investigations of the commission secure also a complete and valuable record of inam tenures and rights, the absence of which has been hitherto much felt.

The rules and course of procedure having been submitted to Government on the 6th July 1859, considerable discussion ensued; and they were finally approved and sanctioned for adoption in the order of Government, dated the 9th August 1859. The Godavery and Kristna districts were first taken in hand on account of the important bearing of the subject on the anicuts constructed in these districts, and the revenue survey which is in progress. The commissioner commenced his operations in September with a staff of two special assistants, and of seven deputy collectors, who were subsequently increased to eight, and towards the end of the year to ten.

56. The following table exhibits at one view the work performed during the eight months of the official year (or from September 1859 to the 30th September 1860) in the above-named districts:—

Description of Inams.	Number of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for Enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	—
Devádayam Dharmadáyam, or Religious and Charitable grants of a permanent character	2,594	33,040	60,341	1,745 1 -	1,181 9 -	- - -	Number of decisions of Deputy Collectors up to 30th April, 46,648. Service Inams, 3,451.
Personal grants enfranchised at the Option of the inamdars, 22,905 Compulsorily - - 13,620	36,525	239,746	4,25,235	51,793 10 -	51,370 8 -	- - -	
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures	364	5,654	9,730	640 2 -	- - -	1,025 10 -	
TOTAL - - -	39,483	2,78,440	4,95,306	54,178 13 -	52,552 - -	1,025 10 -	

Number of Title Deeds issued, 25,856; Number of Cases redeemed, 149; Quit-rent Red., Rs. 269. 4; Amount paid in Red., Rs. 5,398. 8.

Within the period specified, 46,648 claims were decided by the deputy collectors, giving an average of 5,831 cases per month, exclusive of village service inams recorded by them. The number of cases confirmed in the Commissioner's office falls little short of the above average, allowance being made for the fact that the work of review and confirmation necessarily commenced at a later period. The total extent of inams confirmed, of all kinds, except those for village service, is 278,440 acres, of the annual value of 4,95,306 rupees, and charged with a quit-rent of 54,178 rupees; which, with the additional quit-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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rent now stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement, amounts to 1,06,730 rupees, or 21½ per cent. of the full assessment. The permanent annual addition to the revenue, in the shape of quit-rent so made, is 52,552 rupees, whilst the cost of the commission during the eight months in question is about 66,000 rupees. The personal grants not enfranchised by the holders and retained on their present restricted hereditary tenure are hardly one per cent. On the personal grants enfranchised, of the annual value of 4,25,235 rupees, the additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid is 51,370 rupees, or 14 per cent. of the net value of the inams; but inclusive of the already existing quit-rent, which it may be remarked was, to a great extent, imposed by the ruling authorities subsequent to the original dates of the grants on account of supposed defects of title, the total annual quit-rent payable upon these inams is 1,03,164 rupees, being 24 per cent. or about one-fourth of their full value. The quit-rent has been redeemed to a very small extent, owing to the general poverty of the inamdars, to the indifference naturally shown by such of them as are residents of the villages, and hold assessed lands already paying a revenue to Government; and also, in some degree, to a want of confidence in the finality of the Commission. The number and value of inams fully assessed is insignificant.

Present establish-
ment and cost.

57. The staff of deputy collectors has been recently increased to 16, and the whole establishment of the Commission will hereafter stand as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Commissioner - - - - -	2,500	-	-
2 Special Assistants - - - - -	1,000	-	-
1 Second Class Deputy Collector - - - - -	500	-	-
3 Third Class Deputy Collectors - - - - -	1,050	-	-
10 Fourth Class Deputy Collectors - - - - -	2,500	-	-
2 Fourth Class Deputy Collectors - - - - -	500	(not yet joined)	
Commissioner's Establishment - - - - -	1,331	8	-
2 Special Assistants' Establishment - - - - -	268	-	-
16 Deputy Collectors' Establishment - - - - -	1,276	-	-
Monthly Total - - - - -	10,925	8	-
		12	
Annual Total - - - - -	Rs. 1,31,106	-	-

With this increased agency, it is expected that the inam investigation of the whole Presidency will be completed in less than three years from the present time.

Estimated cost of
the whole
operation.

58. It is calculated that the entire cost of the Commission, from first to last, will be less than one year's additional revenue permanently secured to the State by its operations throughout the whole Presidency. But it must be borne in mind, that the object of the Commission is not the production of a large amount of revenue, but the quieting of tenures; and the realisation of such rights in inam land as the Government are fairly entitled to, and no more.

E D U C A T I O N A L.

The point reached
in education at this
time.

59. *General Remarks.*—In reviewing the educational history of the past year, it is rendered evident that a considerable advance has been made, although it must be confessed little or no effect has as yet been produced upon the mass of the population. The action of the Educational Department is almost entirely confined to those that hope to secure admission among the servants of the State. Where education has already spread to some extent, a desire to obtain instruction in English, and in the various branches of knowledge to which that language is the key, apart from the view of entering the service of Government, is undoubtedly to be met with; but the prevalent feeling is that of apathetic indifference to all knowledge not immediately conducing to pecuniary profit; the *cui bono* principle in its narrowest form is that which has most weight at present. It may reasonably be anticipated that the passive resistance of the masses will be gradually overcome, not merely by the direct agency of this department, but partly by the influence of the educated few, and perhaps even more through the material improvements which European science is introducing into the country; still it is necessary that a correct estimate should be formed of the circumstances in which education finds itself, to prevent persons of a sanguine temperament indulging in dreams of a speedy realisation of their wishes for the enlightenment of India.

Grades of Education and their sources of Improvement.—Dividing education into three grades—superior or university, secondary or middle-class, and primary or popular—it may be said that a commencement has been made in the first, considerable development given to the second, while, as has already been stated, scarcely anything has been effected in the third, when regard is had to the magnitude of the work. The University Examinations, with

with the honors they hold out, and the Uncovenanted Service Examinations, which present direct pecuniary advantages as well as a share of credit, afford a powerful leverage for the improvement of superior and middle-class education; but, unfortunately, no such machinery offers itself for the spread of primary instruction.

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60. In certain localities, and especially in Tinnevelly, the great field of missionary labour, some progress has been made in elementary education; and during the past year Coimbatore has been the scene of a tolerably successful attempt to improve ordinary village schools by means of indirect Government agency. A native schoolmaster, possessing peculiar qualifications, was sent to itinerate through the district, with a view to his inducing the village teachers to introduce reforms into their schools; and between 1st November 1859 and 31st March 1860, he brought 26 villages under inspection, was the means of opening six new schools, and changed the course of instruction entirely in six, and partly in three other schools; he also sold a large number of books and slates in the course of his tours. This species of gentle and gradual action, accompanied with encouragement to the teachers from Government, seems well calculated to improve the education of the masses; but it is evident that tact, energy, and an amount of personal influence, by no means easy to be acquired, are essential qualifications for the inspecting schoolmaster.

Progress in
Tinnevelly.
Experiment with
Government
agency to improve
popular education
in Coimbatore.

61. It was to be expected that in the working of University arrangements, transplanted as it were from England into India, defects would, from time to time, become apparent, and call for correction. This has happened, and in the course of the past year, besides a general revision of the Regulations of the B. A. degree, bearing more upon the phraseology than upon the purport of the rules, three important measures received the sanction of the Senate. At the examination in 1859, the passed candidates were arranged in three classes, according to the marks obtained by them; but the members of each class were placed in alphabetical order, however little such an arrangement might correspond to their relative attainments. This system was altered by the Senate, who decided that the members of the first and second classes should be ranked according to their marks, and that the members of the third class should be placed alphabetically: thus the higher classes were made in effect honour classes, and the lowest class was constituted a poll.

Madras University.

Alteration of B. A.
rules.

Another change was introduced in the faculty of law. The original rules required a candidate for the degree of B. L. to secure, as a preliminary measure, the degree of B. A. The Matriculation examination has now been substituted for that belonging to the B. A. degree; the Senate considering it inexpedient to demand a knowledge of the B. A. subjects from an aspirant to a law diploma.

Alteration in rules
for degree of B. L.

The only remaining innovation that demands notice is the adoption of academic costumes. It appeared to the Senate not only appropriate but highly advisable to connect with the newly introduced University honours a certain amount of pomp and ceremonial: the measure harmonises with the procedure of the west, and it was held that in India especially, where externals are much regarded, and where as yet a degree confers no well-recognised status in society, every legitimate opportunity should be taken to lend weight to the position of a graduate.

Adoption of
academic costumes.

62. Three University examinations took place last year, all in the month of February 1860, viz., a Matriculation, a Bachelor of Arts, and a Bachelor of Laws examination.

University
examination.

At the Matriculation examination 52 candidates came forward; of these, 23 passed, 4 securing places in the first class, and 19 in the second. The passed candidates had received their education as follows:—

Matriculation
examination.

- 10 at Presidency College.
- 4 at Patcheappah's School and Presidency College.
- 2 at Madras Normal School.
- 2 at Combaconum Provincial School and Presidency College.
- 2 at Chittoor Zillah School.
- 1 at Cuddalore Zillah School and Presidency College.
- 1 at Tanjore Mission Seminary and Presidency College.
- 1 at Jaffna Wesleyan School and Madras Normal School.

The examiners were of opinion that there was a falling off in the optional language, compared with the preceding year, while there was an improvement in English; they also found reason to complain of a deficiency in arithmetic. In concluding their report, the Examiners remarked that the standard of matriculation had found its level, and was working well.

Ten candidates presented themselves for the B. A. degree; of these, five passed; one being placed in the first class, two in the second, and two in the third class. The successful candidates were educated as follows:—

B. A. examination.

- 1 at the Presidency College.
- 1 at Combaconum Provincial School and Presidency College.
- 1 by private tuition.
- 1 at Jaffna Wesleyan School and Madras Normal School.
- 1 at Doveton Protestant College.

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Character of the B. A. degree at the University of Madras.

As the degrees of Indian Universities are frequently regarded in an erroneous point of view by persons unfamiliar with them, and with those of the English Universities, the following quotation is given from the Report of the B. A. Examiners, several of whom were University men, and one having been very lately Examiner for Classical Honours at the University of Oxford. After speaking of the candidates that passed, the examiners proceeded to say:—"We must observe, however, that the word 'passed,' in the present instance implies rather more than it does at Oxford or Cambridge, where it stands in contrast to the taking of honours. A 'pass' at Oxford or Cambridge is attainable with very moderate exertion by persons of very moderate abilities. In the present case the standard is relatively higher, the range of subjects wider, and the requisite exertion is greater. The B. A. degree in the Madras University may therefore be looked upon essentially as an honourable distinction."

B. L. examination.

At the B. L. examination, as a special case, four candidates from the Presidency College were admitted, who had not previously passed the Matriculation examination; of these gentlemen only one was passed by the examiners. The successful candidate will not be actually admitted to the degree of bachelor of laws till he has passed the Matriculation examination, as prescribed by the rules of the University.

Presidency College.

63. The Presidency College made fair progress during the past year. A circumstance deserving of notice is the large number of applicants for admission into the institution; for many of whom there is absolutely no room in the present building. It is a matter for regret that of these youths very few are found qualified to enter the senior classes, which alone are entitled to be termed collegiate. It is evident that, for a college to flourish, it should be fed by several tributary schools; the Presidency College, however, has little extraneous aid in filling its senior department, which is composed, for the most part, of students promoted from the junior classes.

Changes in the staff of teachers.

The principal changes in the staff of teachers occurred in February of the present year; when the departure to England, on leave of absence, of the Director of Public Instruction, and the appointment of the principal to the acting directorship, were followed by the nomination of the professor of English literature to the acting principalship, and of the second master of Combaconum Provincial School to the acting professorship of mathematics.

Annual Examination, Senior Department.

The examination at the close of 1859, which was conducted in the senior department, almost entirely by a number of gentlemen unconnected with the college, and in the junior department by the principal and professors, was generally satisfactory. Two of the members of the highest class of the senior department, Pæzold and Sanjiva Râu are especially noticed in the reports of the examiners: the former acquitted himself remarkably well in nearly all his subjects, and the latter is specially commended by one of the examiners in English literature as manifesting in his composition "taste and a discriminating acquaintance with the best models of writing." The portions of the examination that were least satisfactory were the spherical trigonometry of the third class, and the moral philosophy of the second class. The five members of the third class received certificates of proficiency at the distribution of prizes; and of these young men, two were admitted to the degree of B. A. in March last; one, Pæzold, being placed by the university examiners in the first class, and the other, Sanjiva Râu, in the second class.

Examination, Junior Department.

In the junior department there appeared to be in several classes an improvement in the command of English, and also in the style of executing written answers to questions. The spelling, however, in one of the classes, was very bad; and the answering in arithmetic was in several cases decidedly unsatisfactory.

Law class.

Vernacular Examination.—Owing to a mistake, the examination in vernaculars was not sufficiently searching and comprehensive; so far as it went, the pupils for the most part acquitted themselves fairly.

The law class, consisting of a limited number of young men, studied during 1859 the law of evidence and criminal law. At the examination in December last, which was conducted by the professor, 13 students attended; and, with the exception of three of the pupils, the answering of the class was creditable. Two of the students, by undergoing an extra examination, which was accorded to them with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, completed the fulfilment of the conditions laid down for the attainment of a law certificate, and, consequently, received appropriate testimonials on the occasion of the distribution of prizes.

ATTENDANCE.

	30th April	
	1859.	1860.
Presidency College.		
General Branch - - - -	Attendance, 138	Attendance, 265
Legal Branch - - - -	20	21
TOTAL - - -	258	286

Madras Normal School.

Telugu normal pupils in the hands of a single teacher, who is at present only slightly acquainted with the latter language.

A slight increase shows itself in the attendance for 1860 over that for 1859, as shown in the opposite statement.

64. During the year under review, the normal school at Madras was conducted in the same manner as in the preceding year, the new principal adhering to the arrangements laid down by his predecessor. The working of the institution in its several departments has been decidedly satisfactory, though it has laboured under certain disadvantages, the most striking of which are the want of a master for the practising school, and the combination of the superintendence of both Tamil and

At the beginning of 1860, the senior section of the normal class was examined by the inspector of the third division; the junior section and the other departments of the school were examined mainly by the principal and his assistants. The 11 students forming the senior section were judged worthy of teachers' certificates, varying from the third to the sixth grade; and six students in the Vernacular normal class were found deserving of certificates of lower grades. Thus, on the whole, 17 pupils were declared duly qualified to pass out of the institution and undertake the work of instruction.

Normal class.

The preparatory normal class did not pass as good an examination as the normal class proper; and it will be necessary for the members of this class to aim at greater accuracy in their work, and to have a larger amount of practice in English composition.

Preparatory normal class.
Model and Practising schools.

The model school took the lead of the practising school in the examination, a result which might have been anticipated, as the former had the benefit of a master permanently attached to it, while the latter was conducted by the normal students, with such occasional supervision as the principal could afford to give amid the press of his other duties.

Increased Utility of the Schools.—It is to be remarked that hitherto almost all the normal students have been Tamils, so that while the institution has done much to benefit that part of the Presidency which was already in advance, it has effected but little for the backward Telugu districts. Now several Telugus are numbered among the students, so that the effects of the school will, ere long, be felt in the northern divisions.

NORMAL STUDENTS.

	Number on the Rolls.	
	30th April	
	1859.	1860.
	Attendance.	
Normal Class - - - - -	25	24
Preparatory Normal Class - - - - -	28	29
Vernacular Normal Class - - - - -	19	12
Model School } - - - - -	494	440
Practising School }		
Vernacular Practising School - - - - -	37	30
TOTAL - - - - -	603	535

65. Beside the normal school at Madras, which may be regarded as the parent stem, three other institutions of a similar character, but of a lower grade, and for vernacular teachers, have been in operation during the past year. The schools at Vellore and Mayaveram are in a thriving condition; that at Cheyúr is not equally satisfactory. Since the population of the last-named place is so small as to render it impossible for the practising or elementary school to expand itself to any extent, it is a question whether the normal school should not be transferred to some other more eligible locality.

NORMAL SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCES.

STATION.	30th April	
	1859.	1860.
		Attendance.
Vellore:		
Normal Students - - - - -	23	26
Pupils of School - - - - -	149	133
Mayaveram:		
Normal Students - - - - -	19	19
Pupils of School - - - - -	93	107
Cheyúr:		
Normal Students - - - - -	15	9
Pupils of School - - - - -	66	59

Training Schools required for the Presidency.—When these schools have been provided with their proper complement of masters, which is not the case at present, it may be expected that the wants of the southern districts will be fairly met. The Telugu country, however, is without a single institution specially devoted to the training of vernacular teachers; and, though Telugus are beginning to resort to the normal school at Madras, it is extremely desirable that a training school of a lower grade should be established at a convenient station in the northern portion of the Presidency. A similar remark may also be made with reference to the western coast, where the deficiency of teachers is even greater than in the Telugu districts.

66. The Combaconum Provincial School was examined this year by the Inspector of the 3d division, as the Inspector of the 5th division, under whose supervision it ordinarily lies, had proceeded to England on sick certificate. It is probable that the standard by which the officiating Inspector measured the condition of the institution was a higher one than had previously been adopted; but making allowance for this, it still appears that the school did not afford as favourable results at the late examination as it did on former occasions. The principal defects were in English and arithmetic.

Provincial Schools.
Combaconum.

Reading Room at Combaconum.—It may be mentioned in connection with the provincial school, that there is a reading-room established in the town of Combaconum, which was set on foot by some of the Hindu teachers of the school and their friends. The Inspector visited the room, and found it "remarkably neat and clean, and the collection of books of a superior character, though rather heavy, perhaps, upon the whole." The library appears to be in considerable favour among the educated young men of the place.

Of the Calicut Provincial School the report is highly favourable, the Inspector observing: "The school has made marked progress in the course of the last year, and is, I consider, in a very satisfactory condition. The written exercises of the upper classes, particularly those on history, were very creditable." Improvement was also manifested in the pronunciation of English in the lower classes, and in the degree of order prevailing in the class-rooms.

Calicut.

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The results of the examination of the Bellary Provincial School were more favourable to the junior than to the senior classes. The Inspector remarks: "The lower classes gave me especial satisfaction; the higher classes, however, were not quite proportionately advanced." The senior boys answered well in English grammar, geography, and the facts of history, and made fair translations from English into Telugu; they failed to a certain extent in mathematics, in paraphrasing English poetry, and in answering comprehensive questions upon their historical studies.

BELLARY.		No. on Roll 30th April	
STATIONS.		1859.	1860.
Combaconum	- - - - -	281	236
Calicut	- - - - -	216	233
Bellary	- - - - -	252	216
TOTAL	- - - - -	749	685

Zillah schools. two are but little behind the best provincial school; while one, that at Cuddapah, is scarcely superior to a talook school. These irregularities must necessarily exist until the several institutions work up to the standard which they are intended to reach.

Chittoor. The zillah school at Chittoor is one of the most advanced of its class, as an indication of which it may be mentioned that two of its senior scholars passed the University Matriculation Examination of the current year. The system of pupil teachers has been tried at Chittoor, but does not appear to have succeeded; it is questionable whether this portion of the English scheme of education is suited to India.

Cuddalore. The organization and discipline of the Cuddalore zillah school were found defective on the visit of the Inspector. At the Annual Examination the scholars generally may be said to have passed a moderately good examination; and the study of Tamil appears to have received increased attention during the past year.

Salem. The Salem zillah school suffered very much during last year, owing to frequent changes of masters; and in consequence of a difficulty in providing a complete staff of teachers, classes of an unwieldy magnitude had to be allowed to exist. The result of these evils was apparent in the average marks obtained by the scholars at the Annual Examination.

Madura. The progress of the Madura zillah school has been fair in every subject, except Tamil. The execution of the papers of the senior class at the examination was particularly creditable; there existed, however, too great a disparity between that class and the one next in rank.

Rajahmundry. The Rajahmundry zillah school received a considerable accession of scholars during the past year. The Inspector in his report bears favourable testimony to the working of the institution; in particular, he remarks, that the senior classes passed a creditable examination in almost every subject, except physical geography.

A suggestion was made to remove this school to Dowléishwaram, a place of growing importance, owing to the great works that are being carried on in connection with the Godavery. After a careful examination of the question, the Acting Director came to the conclusion that the change would be inexpedient, more especially as the inhabitants of Rajahmundry were beginning to afford increased support to the existing school.

Cuddapah. The numbers in the Cuddapah zillah school are still low, owing to the want of appreciation of education on the part of the people, who are perhaps more narrow-minded and bigoted than the inhabitants of most mofussil towns. The school work, though of a low standard, as already stated, affords satisfactory results, the average marks in the Inspector's examination seldom falling to one-third, and generally amounting to one-half of the total number.

Berhampore. Another zillah school exists at Berhampore, which is resorted to by several Uryias among others. As the officiating Inspector has not been able to visit the institution, no remarks will be made upon it in this Report.

ZILLAH SCHOOLS.—ATTENDANCES.

STATIONS.	Number of Pupils on the 30th April	
	1859.	1860.
Chittoor	160	179
Cuddalore	235	235
Salem	141	181
Madura	185	209
Rajahmundry	104	168
Cuddapah	89	86
Berhampore	117	106
TOTAL	1,031	1,164

68. Next in grade to the zillah schools, and differing from the lower of those institutions, but slightly as to educational standard, are some denominated Anglo-vernacular schools. These are at present five in number, of which three are new, viz., the schools at Kurnool, Adoni, and Anantipoor, while that at Malapuram is merely a revival in a new form of a school previously established at that place. Chicacole school was progressing tolerably satisfactorily, but owing to the removal of the head master, which was rendered necessary by his insubordinate conduct, and the inability of the acting director to fill the vacancy appropriately, it has fallen off somewhat of late. Of the other Anglo-vernacular schools, that at Anantipoor is the most thriving, while the one at Malapuram, which is even now in a feeble condition, will probably have to be removed to another locality when the place ceases to be a station for the police, which it is understood is likely to happen before long.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools. director to fill the vacancy appropriately, it has fallen off somewhat of late. Of the other Anglo-vernacular schools, that at Anantipoor is the most thriving, while the one at Malapuram, which is even now in a feeble condition, will probably have to be removed to another locality when the place ceases to be a station for the police, which it is understood is likely to happen before long.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Number on Roll, 30th April 1860.
Chicacole	70
Kurnool	64
Adoni	38
Anantipoor	68
Malapuram	27
TOTAL	257

69. The talook schools, which constitute the lowest grade of Government institutions, present great inequalities, not only in the progress of the pupils, but more especially in the numbers attending the several schools. The chief cause of this, though by no means the only one, is the difference in the educational conditions of the

the places in which they have been established. On the 30th April last, while the talook school at Wallájapettah contained 165 pupils, that at Salúr numbered only 12 scholars. It appears that at the commencement of the extension of educational operations, the localities in which schools were set on foot were not, in all cases, those affording the greatest chances of success. At the outset, from the absence of accurate data, and perhaps from the readiness with which a native community is induced by the persuasion of a few of its leading members to make applications and promises to the authorities, such errors could not well have been avoided. Owing to the evil, however, some schools have had to be closed, as for instance, four during the current year in the District of Nellore; and others will probably have to be removed to stations of a more favourable character.

The schools in Malabar and Canara are perhaps the most backward of all the talook schools, as in those provinces scarcely anything had been effected in the way of education before the director commenced his operations, and the feelings and modes of life of the people peculiarly indispose them for the reception of instruction. Now a certain number of school books have been supplied, and the best teaching agency available has been secured: very much, however, remains to be done in both of these departments. To improve the teachers, the Deputy Inspector of Malabar and Canara has been authorized to form at Cannanore a normal class of the masters of the schools under his supervision, during the summer vacation, which has received extension to render the measure more effective. When the teachers resume their ordinary labours, they will be visited in turn by the Deputy Inspector, who will remain some little time with each to ensure the object of the brief training being attained as far as circumstances will permit. This course seems likely to prove of benefit, but it can only be regarded as a make-shift; what is really required is the formation of a normal school for Malabar and Canara, or the establishment of a normal class in connection with the provincial school at Calicut.

The accompanying table affords a comparative statement of the talook schools in the different educational divisions:—

DIVISIONS.	30th April 1859.		30th April 1860.	
	Number of Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division - - - - -	21	913	23	820
2d ditto - - - - -	1	29	—	—
3d ditto - - - - -	12	712	9	648
4th ditto - - - - -	14	737	20	923
5th ditto - - - - -	11	489	11	492
Malabar and Canara - - - - -	9	190	9	288
TOTAL - - - - -	68	3,070	72	3,171

70. The Madrissa-i-Azam, which was established and supported by the late Nawab of the Carnatic, was not so much a college in the proper sense of the term, as a mere congeries of separate schools, without any regular organization, and under no effective control. The amount of useful secular instruction afforded was extremely small, the main work of the institution being the teaching of Arabic and Persian, and the doctrines of the Mahommedan religion; at the same time, as might be expected from the defective organization, discipline was exceedingly lax within the walls of the college.

Madrissa-i-Azam.
Its former character.

Its re-organization.—On the Nawab's death a discussion took place as to the course to be pursued in reference to the Madrissa. At last it was decided that the institution should be re-organized, and that the course of instruction should be made to correspond to that laid down for zillah schools; Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Arabic, and Persian being taught in addition to English. It was also resolved that the whole of the expense should be borne by Government, and that only Mahommedans should be eligible for admission. The Madrissa was accordingly opened under its new form at the commencement of the last official year.

Progress of the new Institution.—The progress of the college has been decidedly satisfactory. It is true the standard of attainments is still very low, but the institution has made a great advance in recommending itself to the Mussulman population, while a state of discipline has been introduced, which is highly creditable. The regulations for enforcing punctuality led at first to a large number of removals, and the attendance continued for a time to be of a fluctuating character: this evil has become gradually diminished, and will probably disappear before very long.

The number of pupils in the Madrissa on the 30th April 1860 was 242.

71. In July 1859 an examination was held of candidates for certificates as teachers; it was conducted entirely by means of printed papers of questions to be answered in writing, with the exception of testing the teaching powers of the examinees, which was effected by the

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

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the delivery of a lesson, on the part of each candidate, in the presence of the Inspector of the Division to which the individual belonged.

Results of Examination.—The following table shows the number of candidates examined for each grade of certificate, the number passed, and the grants to which, on the fulfilment of other conditions, a claim was established:—

	GRADE OF CERTIFICATE.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number passed.	Amount of Grant available for each Certificate.	Aggregate amount of monthly grants available on the result of the Examination.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Masters	3d Grade	1	—	—	—
	4th ditto	1	—	—	—
	5th ditto	5	1	18 5 4	18 5 4
	6th ditto	7	1	13 5 4	13 5 4
	7th ditto	28	9	10 — —	90 — —
	8th ditto	39	31	6 10 8	206 10 8
Mistresses	9th ditto	157	83	3 5 4	276 10 8
	1st Grade	1	—	—	—
	2d ditto	—	—	—	—
	3d ditto	1	—	—	—
	4th ditto	9	—	—	—
	5th ditto	17	—	3 5 4	30 — —
	TOTAL	266	134	— — —	635 — —

It may be remarked that the candidate masters of the eighth and ninth grades number 196 out of a total of 238 for all grades; and that the candidate mistresses of the fourth and fifth grades amount to 26 out of a total of 28. The examination of these 224 teachers was conducted wholly in the Vernaculars. Of the 125 passed masters, 82 were persons employed in private schools, for whom grants were solicited; the remaining 43 were either students in Government normal schools or masters in Government schools.

Conduct of the Examination.—In the assignment of marks most weight was attached to language, arithmetic, method and teaching power, as being of the greatest importance to teachers. Considerable latitude had to be left to the Inspector, to whom was entrusted the general conduct of the examination, in deciding upon the rejection or approval of candidates. When an examinee utterly failed in a very important subject, he was excluded; but a partial failure was made merely to lower the grade, without entailing rejection on the candidate. The attainments of the mistresses were so inferior, that a minimum of marks had to be adopted for them, very much below that laid down for the masters.

Defects in the present Scheme of Examination.—The scheme of examination for teachers' certificates has been found defective in some respects, and the Director of Public Instruction proposes to introduce modifications on his return to India. The objects that will be aimed at in the changes are the simplification of the plan, and the rendering it somewhat less repulsive to candidates than it is at present. It is believed that such alterations, accompanied, perhaps, by a somewhat more liberal scale of grants-in-aid, will afford a greatly increased stimulus to education.

Grants-in-Aid.

72. The grant-in-aid system, wherever it has had scope, has worked well during the past year; there is no doubt that the application of Government funds in this direction will become more and more advantageous every day; and it is to be recollected that the system, besides extending the influence of education over a larger surface than could otherwise be operated upon, must gradually generate among the people habits of self-government, and so foster the manly and independent virtues which are essential to national existence.

Masulipatam.

The grant-in-aid school of greatest importance in the first division is that conducted by the Rev. Mr. Noble at Masulipatam. This institution is in a very efficient state, and exerts a most beneficial influence upon the adjacent districts.

Vizagapatam.

Perhaps the most striking event that has taken place in the first division during the past official year, is the establishment of a large Hindu school at Vizagapatam, for which a grant-in-aid has been solicited: the application has gone up to the Supreme Government, with a favourable recommendation on the part of the Government of Madras. The originators of the movement, which terminated in the foundation of the school, requested, in the first instance, that a Government school should be set on foot, to which they offered to contribute a donation of 5,000 rupees; on the Director of Public Instruction objecting to the establishment of a Government school at a place where there already existed a missionary school that might easily be made adequate to the wants of the inhabitants, the present arrangement was adopted. The school, which is an Anglo-Vernacular one, was formally

formally opened on the 16th April last, with a staff of six masters and an attendance of 130 boys. It must be observed that the subscriptions which maintain the school proceed almost entirely from the rich zemindars in the neighbourhood, with some aid from Kacheri servants; the wealthy merchants of the town evincing a complete apathy upon the subject.

In the second division there is as yet but little room for the operation of the grant-in-aid system, as of the few private schools affording a tolerably fair education; several object to the receipt of grants. The principal schools receiving aid are the Roman Catholic ones at Bellary, containing altogether 233 pupils. These have had a difficulty to contend with in the fluctuating attendance; and in this, and some other respects, such as the raising of the qualifications of the teachers, improvements are called for. Bellary.

In the third division several of the most important schools open to inspection, such as those of the Free Church of Scotland, the Doveton College, and the Harris School, have not been inspected within the year. It may be remarked that both the Doveton College and the Harris School have increased in numerical strength, the former now containing 129 scholars, and the latter 49. The Doveton College also, as has been mentioned in another place, contributed one of the five Bachelors of Arts of the present year. Madras.

Royapettah Preparatory School.—The Royapettah preparatory school, containing 197 scholars, which is managed wholly by native gentlemen, is reported to be generally satisfactory, the Hindustani Department alone calling for much improvement.

Wesleyan Mission School at Royapettah.—The Wesleyan Mission School at Royapettah was last year without the advantage of the superintendence of its head master, whose health had compelled him to make a temporary return to England. The effect of his absence was visible in the state of the classes of the boys' school at the time of the inspector's examination. As the head master has now resumed charge, an improvement may be looked for on the occasion of the next inspection.

Madras Roman Catholic Schools—The Madras Roman Catholic Schools and Orphanages, containing, on the whole, about 270 children, are open to inspection on the ground of their receiving certain subsistence allowances for soldiers' orphans. In the boys' school more appears to be attempted than is thoroughly followed up; the inspector remarks that a better system of instruction, and improved text books, will have to be introduced, before much improvement can be made in the higher classes. Comparing the lower classes with the boys in an ordinary elementary school, the pupils may be said to have passed an average examination.

In the girls' school the classes are fairly taught, and the appearance and behaviour of the pupils are very satisfactory. The nuns, who are the teachers, seem to take great interest in the work, and to understand it.

Anglo-vernacular School at St. Thomas' Mount.—One of the most important aided schools, under native management, in the division is, the Anglo-vernacular school at St. Thomas' Mount, which contains 135 pupils. This was, to a certain extent, re-organized during the year by the Deputy Inspector of Schools for Chingleput and North Arcot, the managers of the institution having expressed their desire that the step should be taken.

Fourth Division.—In the fourth division the only private schools receiving aid are the Anglo-vernacular School at Coimbatore, and the schools for the Badagas on the Nilgherries.

Since a properly qualified master has been put at the head of the Coimbatore school, which was done at the commencement of 1860, considerable improvement appears to have taken place in its condition; about 130 boys now attend it, and the inspector believes that it will, under proper management, very well supply the place of a Government zillah school. Coimbatore.

The schools for the Badagas have made a considerable advance, the numbers having risen from 120 to 210 in the last three months, and a class for training teachers having been established. The existing arrangement, whereby these schools are placed under the immediate superintendence of the German missionaries on the Nilgherries, appears to be that which is best adapted for the improvement of the people under present circumstances. Nilgherries.

Fifth Division.—The grant-in-aid system is extensively developed in the fifth division.

In Tanjore, omitting VEDIARPURAM seminary, which was not visited by the inspector in his recent tour, the Tanjore mission boys' school calls for most notice. Of this institution the inspector remarks, "I do not know of any aided school whose present state is more satisfactory than the Tanjore boys' school, or whose prospects are more promising." Tanjore.

Of the schools in Tinnevelly which were inspected, all, save one, were found to be in a state fully justifying the assistance afforded them by Government. Tinnevelly.

The Sawyerpuram seminary, though not maintained on so large a scale as formerly, is still in a flourishing condition. The scholars passed a fair examination in almost all their subjects; the spelling, however, in English, was defective; the mistakes in geographical and

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and historical proper names being particularly striking. The inspector observes, "The papers of the higher boys were characterized by great neatness; and those in geography, especially the sketch maps which illustrated them, were remarkably well and neatly done."

Palamcotta Anglo-vernacular School.—The Palamcotta Anglo-vernacular School stands high as to the teaching of the English language, to which great attention appears to be given; the mathematical papers of the scholars were not altogether satisfactory, being deficient in neatness and accuracy.

Boarding Schools.—The boarding school at Megnanapuram is well conducted in all respects, and the reading and pronunciation of English is considered by the inspector to have been by far the best he had ever heard in a native school of the same or even a higher class. The other boarding schools, though not so far advanced as the preceding, are most valuable institutions, on account of the habits of order, cleanliness, and industry which are formed within them.

Village Schools.—The village schools in Tinnevely, which are open to Government inspection, are about 130 in number. The children attending them are, for the most part, very young, and belong to the lower classes; the instruction afforded by them is necessarily of a low standard, but it is for the most part conveyed in an efficient manner. In schools of this stamp it is evident that close inspection is absolutely requisite; and it appears that the institutions under the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Thomas and the Reverend Doctor Caldwell, which have the benefit of well devised schemes of inspection, are superior to most of the others, which do not possess the same advantage.

Malabar and
Canara.

In Malabar and Canara, owing to the extremely backward state of education, the excessive difficulty of procuring qualified teachers, and other co-operating evil influences, the deputy inspector is of opinion that the grant-in-aid rules, if rigidly carried out, will prove rather injurious than beneficial. It seems probable that it will be necessary to make the grant bear a larger ratio to the whole expenditure than is the case at present. If this were done, and a Normal School set on foot at a convenient point, it might be expected that some of the chief obstacles to the spread of education would be removed in the course of five or six years.

Of the aided schools on the Western Coast, those under the German missionaries are the best; they have a higher moral tone, are better provided with school furniture, and possess a more stable foundation than the others.

Tabular statement
of Schools aided.

73. The following Table shows the distribution of the schools aided by Government, according to the latest returns:—

	Number of Schools of or above the Grade of Government Zillah Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the Grade of Government Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.
1st Division -	4	477	2	80	-	-	6	557
2d Ditto -	1	233	-	-	-	-	1	233
3d Ditto -	3	1,744	30	1,919	-	-	38	3,663
4th Ditto -	1	116	8	210	-	-	9	326
5th Ditto -	3	660	5	165	147	4,809	160	5,634
Malabar and Canara.	2	196	9	608	-	-	11	804
GRAND TOTAL -	24	3,426	54	2,982	147	4,809	225	11,217

Amount of Grants.

74. Grants in aid for 1859-60:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Grants payable in aid of salaries under the old rules -	26,114	10	8
Grants payable in aid of salaries on the result of the examination held in December 1858 -	1,280	-	-
Grants payable in aid of salaries on the result of the examination held in July 1859 -	4,360	15	4
Grants for books paid in 1859-60 -	207	1	-
Grants for buildings paid in 1859-60 -	1,250	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	33,212	11	-

Medical College.

75. The last session of the Medical College commenced on the 1st September 1859, and terminated on the 31st March 1860; the month of April was, in a great measure, taken up in the examination of the students.

The

The conduct of the pupils is very favourably reported upon: the punishment of confinement has been found particularly efficacious in securing regularity of attendance, while it has been necessary to have recourse to it in only 10 instances.

The examination of the candidates for employment in the public service was conducted by a committee of three officers nominated by Government, who also examined a candidate for diploma of the college: the examination of the junior students was carried on by the Principal and Professors.

The committee of examiners passed 20 out of 24 medical apprentices, and 21 out of 25 native medical pupils. In the examination of the former, the results in ophthalmic diseases and midwifery were very satisfactory; in the latter subject the examiners remark that the "class generally acquitted itself admirably." The result of the oral examination in medicine was, for the most part, unsatisfactory; the committee think this may have arisen from a want of readiness in reply, which can be acquired only by frequent examinations in the class-room. In passing the native medical pupils, the examiners state that, though the attainments of the men are amply sufficient for their prospective duties, they made a very indifferent exhibition when under examination, owing probably to a defective preliminary education.

The diploma of the college was awarded to the Lane scholar, Mr. H. Lyons, of whom the committee observe, "his written examinations were highly meritorious, and a searching *viva voce* examination on each of the prescribed subjects showed that he is fully qualified to hold the diploma of the Medical College."

The instruction in clinical medicine and surgery has been conveyed in a new and improved manner during the past year, instead of a formal lecture once a week, as was the arrangement formerly in force; an hour has been devoted daily to teaching at the bed side.

A class of practical pharmacy was formed last year at the suggestion of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department; but it did not succeed as well as was anticipated. If attendance at a hospital be hereafter required, as a preliminary to joining the classes of the Professors, there will be no necessity for the existence of this class.

The total numerical strength of the college stood at 156 at the close of the session.

Number of Students.
Primary Medical Schools.

76. The Primary Medical School appears to be of great utility in preparing candidates for the classes of the Medical College: the progress of the pupils has been decidedly satisfactory during the past year. The professors of the Medical College, who examined the school in April, while speaking of the work of the year in terms of praise, remark that it would be well to diminish the number of professional subjects taught to the boys, and to bestow more time and attention upon the purely English studies. In order that the pupils, when admitted into the Medical College, may follow the lectures with ease and advantage, and also derive full benefit from the study of their text-books, it is evidently necessary for them to be well grounded in the English language. The number of boys in the school on the 30th April last was 56.

77. The Civil Engineering College is at present in an undeveloped state; as now constituted, it aims only at affording an improved education to the subordinates employed upon the public works. The college was opened on the 1st September 1859; the survey school, which had previously been under the superintendence of the Principal, forming its nucleus, and a certain number of civil and also of stipendiary military students being admitted after a preliminary examination. The military students were selected from among the non-commissioned officers and the privates of Her Majesty's European regiments. Two departments were contemplated, a senior and a junior; the former for the education of engineers, the latter for the instruction of candidates for inferior appointments in connexion with the public works. Of these the latter alone has been established, as the success of an engineering college being considered doubtful, it was deemed advisable to commence proceedings on a limited scale.

Civil Engineering College.

Two classes were originally formed; the lower to educate up to the standard for sub-overseers of the first grade, and the higher to qualify for assistant overseerships. In consequence, however, of the admission of some students at Christmas, a third class had to be added. During the session a considerable number of pupils left the college, and at the close of the official year there remained only 30, of whom 11 were in the first class, 9 in the second, and 10 in the third. The subjects embraced in the course are surveying and plotting, drawing and estimating, constructive engineering, mechanical engineering, hydraulic rules, elementary mathematics, and the Tamil and Telugu languages; the last being studied merely with a view to the immediate wants of the pupils when engaged in professional business.

One great difficulty that has presented itself has been in giving the men a practical acquaintance with constructive and mechanical engineering. This has been to some extent met by the Principal's sending the students out to works in the neighbourhood of the College, and to the gun carriage manufactory and the arsenal, in order that they might examine the several operations thus placed before their eyes, and take sketches of important pieces of mechanism; on their return to their classes they were required to write out descriptions of what they had seen, and to give explanations of the various mechanical processes.

Under the peculiar difficulties which beset engineering education at Madras, and in the undeveloped state of the College, the work accomplished may be regarded as moderately satisfactory.

78. Attached to the gun carriage manufactory is a school of artificers, which owes its

Gun Carriage Manufactory School.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

origin to the desire of the superintendent to elevate the intellectual and moral character of his workmen. In this institution, which contains 113 pupils, much good has been done; and it would manifestly be unfair to regard the artificers as ordinary students, when it is only a scanty fragment of time, snatched from their severe manual labours, which can be devoted by them to their studies. Still the inspection of the school shows that, while the curriculum might be narrowed with advantage, more thoroughness should be secured in the subjects admitted into the course; to attain this end, masters are required superior to such as are likely to be found immediately among workmen, from whose ranks the teachers have been drawn. Perhaps the most appropriate plan would be for some of the aptest of the younger artificers to be selected and sent for a year to be trained at the Normal School; if this were done, the men would not only secure a better grasp of some of the subjects studied in the gun carriage school, but would also acquire a knowledge of the most effective modes of conveying instruction.

School of Industrial
Arts.

79. During the early portion of the last official year, this school was under the management of Dr. C. M. Duff, Dr. Hunter, the superintendent, being absent in England on sick certificate. In September 1859 Dr. Hunter returned to Madras, and resumed charge of the institution.

The work in both the artistic and the industrial departments has been of the same character as heretofore, viz. free-hand drawing, plan drawing, chalk drawing, botanical drawing, flower painting, copper and wooden engraving, and perspective in the former department; and in the latter which is more especially under the direction of the superintendent, the manufacture of bricks, fire bricks, paving and roofing tiles, glazed and porous vessels, water pipes, and the construction of the cooking ranges introduced by Dr. Duff.

The artistic department suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Archibald Cole, the Professor of Fine Arts, which event occurred at the commencement of 1860. The arrangements made by the superintendent to supply the place of Mr. Cole were of such a character as to subdivide the course of instruction; and the change has been effective in enforcing more attention to the rudimentary lessons.

Dr. Hunter is of opinion that the engraving class is making considerable progress. With a view to obtaining such a result, that gentleman took advantage of his visit to Europe to study copper plate engraving under two of the best masters of the art, and also to receive some lessons in wood engraving.

In the industrial school an increase of 41 has been made to the number of pupils during the last quarter; the addition comprises some European pensioners, and certain of the students in the Civil Engineering College.

The question of the adequacy of the results of the school, compared with the expenditure involved in its maintenance, is now under consideration.

The attendance in the school stood thus at the close of the official year:—

Artistic Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
Industrial Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
TOTAL Number								214

Industrial School
at Negapatam.

80. The Industrial School at Negapatam is in a very unsatisfactory condition; it has been visited and reported upon by two inspectors within the past year, and both of these gentlemen have expressed an opinion that a change in its constitution is imperatively called for.

The school was originally established in 1837, for the purpose of instructing children of European descent in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the principles of the Christian religion, and in such arts and occupations as might enable the pupils eventually to support themselves. Provision was made for the maintenance and clothing of a certain number of scholars whose parents were in indigent circumstances, while other children were permitted to attend the classes, without being boarded in the institution, on the payment of a fee of eight annas. Admission was obtained through the Collector of Tanjore, as the representative of Government; and it was specially ruled that no child should be supported in the school after the age of 14 years, and none be allowed to attend the classes after the age of 15 years. A hope was also expressed by the Government, when sanction for the establishment of the school was given, that "by a careful and judicious management it would in time become capable of supporting itself."

The industrial character of the school may be said to have disappeared, while the general education afforded by it is very inefficient. On the 20th March 1860 the institution contained 33 boys, taught by a master and two pupil teachers, and 11 girls, instructed by the master's daughter, a girl of 16 years.

Negapatam is now becoming a thriving place, and there are two mission schools in it; it seems more advisable, therefore, that the sum at present sanctioned for the industrial school, 214 rupees per mensem, should be expended in aiding one of the mission schools, and enabling it to expand, so as to satisfy the growing requirements of the town, than that it should be devoted to continuing the lingering existence of an institution which cannot be expected to fulfil the end for which it was established.

Army Schools.

81. Several Army Schools have been inspected during the past year, and the reports upon them forwarded through the director of public instruction to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The condition of the schools attached to native regiments having been found to be most wretched, the inspector of the fourth division recommended that, instead of a school being attached

attached to each corps, there should be a certain number of station schools, at places where two or three regiments are quartered. This measure would allow a smaller number of tolerably efficient schools to take the place of a larger number of inefficient ones; the objection, however, lies that the children of a corps would be entirely without instruction at certain times. At the suggestion of the acting director of public instruction, a committee, consisting of two military officers of experience, and of an inspector of schools, has been formed to prepare a detailed scheme in general harmony with the foregoing idea. It may be remarked that the obstacles in the way of improving regimental schools are two, viz. (1) that in each corps there are generally three languages to be taught; and (2), that the sum allowed for a school is only 21 rupees per mensem.

82. It is evidently of great importance that young zemindars should be so brought up as to fit them to take a proper position among their countrymen, and to co-operate with the authorities in diffusing general enlightenment. Towards the close of the last official year it was ordered by Government that the education of the minors, who are wards of the Board of Revenue, should be brought under the supervision of this department, so as to allow of the director of public instruction forming and expressing an opinion upon the progress of the youths. The inspectors of schools have been directed to consult with the Collectors, who have the immediate control of the minors, and to recommend such a course of education with reference to each, as may seem most conducive to the moral and mental development of the individual. They have also been instructed annually to examine and report upon the educational condition of each ward. In this manner the director of public instruction will have it in his power to lay before Government every year an account of the progress of the youths, together with such suggestions as the circumstances of the several cases may call for.

Education of the minor Zemindars, &c., under the Court of Wards.

83. The following Table shows the work done by the public instruction press during the past year:

"Public Instruction" Printing Press.

STATEMENT of WORK commenced or completed at the Public Instruction Press, within the Official Year, ending 30 April 1860.

NAME of BOOKS.	Language.	Number of Copies Printed.	Total Cost.			Price per Copy.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Third Book of Lessons - - - - -	Tamil - - - - -	3,500	589	-	9	-	2	8
Naishada - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	3,000	428	8	-	-	2	3
Fowler's Discipline and Instruction - - - - -	English - - - - -	500	208	-	-	-	6	7
Panchatantra - - - - -	Telugu - - - - -	2,000	232	5	6	-	1	10
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part II. - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	2,000	539	4	-	-	4	3
Brief Sketches of Asia - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	2,000	151	8	6	-	1	4
Lund's Geometry - - - - -	Tamil - - - - -	1,500	308	-	-	-	3	3
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I. second edition. - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	3,000	471	-	6	-	2	1
Manual of Geography - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	3,000	1,032	12	-	-	5	6
First Book of Lessons, romanised - - - - -	Telugu - - - - -	3,000	204	7	6	-	1	3
Brief Sketches of Europe - - - - -	Malayalam - - - - -	1,500	216	3	6	-	2	3
Poetical Anthology - - - - -	Tamil - - - - -	1,500	437	2	6	-	4	8
Pope's First Grammar - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	3,000	85	7	-	-	-	5
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I. - - - - -	Telugu - - - - -	3,000	371	7	-	-	1	11
Dictionary, four Parts - - - - -	Tamil - - - - -	2,500	1,737	12	-	-	11	1
Pope's Second Grammar - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	3,000	222	11	6	-	1	2
Panchatantra - - - - -	Telugu - - - - -	2,000	211	15	-	-	1	8
First Book of Lessons, romanised - - - - -	Tamil - - - - -	3,000	303	13	-	-	1	7
Third Book of Lessons - - - - -	Malayalam - - - - -	1,500	114	12	-	-	-	-
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I. - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	1,500	51	-	-	-	-	7

84. It is impossible at this early date to afford a perfectly correct statement of the expenditure of the department during the past year; the annexed sketch cannot, however, be erroneous to any extent:

Expenditure of the Educational Department.

Direction and Inspection - - - - -	Rs.	a.	p.
University - - - - -	1,35,000	-	-
Government colleges and schools - - - - -	7,412	10	6
Grants in aid - - - - -	2,95,000	-	-
Buildings - - - - -	33,000	-	-
Purchase and publication of books, provision of stationery, &c. - - - - -	4,000	-	-
	21,500	-	-
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	4,95,912	10	6

88. The total expenditure upon Public Works during the past official year has been - - - - - 48,79,837 Rupees.
That in 1858-59 was - - - - - 45,37,134
Thus nearly 3½ lakhs more have been spent in the year now under review than in its predecessor.

	Rupees.
New Works - - - -	20,00,244
Repairs - - - - -	28,46,196
Municipal Com. - - -	24,397
See Annual Progress Report for 1858-59 - - - - -	45,12,737
Municipal Com. - - -	24,397

The amount sanctioned for expenditure in 1858-59 was 41,55,818 rupees, while for the one just closed, 53,35,707 rupees were allowed. Actual Expenditure.

It will thus be observed, that while in 1858-59 the expenditure exceeded the sum sanctioned by 81,316 rupees in 1859-60, the amount granted for the prosecution of operations was not availed of to the full, no less than fully 4½ lakhs remaining unexpended. This is partly to be accounted for by the sanction of fully 2½ lakhs of the 53,35,707 rupees having been intimated to this department when three-fourths of the official year had run; another cause of the full allotment not being worked out was the breaking out of disease (cholera and fever) on several of the works in some of the districts, which prevented their prosecution. Further, it may be mentioned, that perhaps the stringent orders* issued by Government to this department, that the sums allotted to each district were not to be exceeded, and that the district engineer and Collector would be held responsible for any excess that might occur, may have hindered expenditure in some instances, as the district engineers, with the above penalty hanging over them, would necessarily be timid in the prosecution of operations for fear they overstepped the limit.

Kristna.
Tanjore.
Malabar.
* Procs. of Govt.
21st Sept. 1859, No. 2264.

The further subdivision of the past year's outlay, under the several minor heads, and in the respective districts, is shown in the following statements.

The late date (within the last quarter of the official year) at which upwards of 2½ lakhs of the additional sanctions were notified to the department, must account, in a great measure, for the difference between the sum allowed for expenditure and that actually laid out in many of the districts.

EXPENDITURE upon New Works during the Year 1859-60.

	COMMUNICATIONS.					BUILDINGS.							TOTAL.
	Irrigation Works.	Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam - - - - -	10,234	45,551	-	-	-	272	2,204	1,704	2,198	-	2,707	-	64,930
Vizagapatam - - -	966	1,000	-	-	-	12,111	254	223	751	875	-	1,180	18,023
Godavery - - - - -	67,705	1,221	50,477	5,828	-	2,659	5,964	385	5,018	2,745	3,490	-	1,45,400
Kristna - - - - -	1,13,189	9,341	-	-	-	3,556	3,306	1,458	1,737	177	187	-	1,32,951
Nellore - - - - -	71,773	33,728	-	-	500	17	27	1,648	801	564	-	-	1,00,058
Cuddapah - - - - -	3,979	14,288	-	-	-	1,250	226	1,935	222	-	-	-	21,900
Bellary - - - - -	1,843	248	-	-	-	53,820	5,079	1,632	-	-	-	-	62,622
Kurnool - - - - -	-	51,620	-	-	-	-	131	3,366	-	-	-	-	55,117
Chingleput - - - -	730	5,387	-	-	-	17,460	1,404	1,615	-	-	1,238	7,676	35,600
North Arcot - - - -	2,027	16,542	-	-	-	500	-	149	-	-	-	-	19,218
South Arcot - - - -	1,122	6,106	-	-	-	85	900	3,043	1,428	-	595	-	12,678
Tanjore - - - - -	6,623	4,450	-	650	-	-	583	102	-	210	-	-	12,618
Trichinopoly - - -	7,248	38,198	-	-	-	28,093	1,793	2,721	-	-	-	-	78,053
Madura - - - - -	-	5,201	5,086	-	-	-	1,639	1,748	405	-	138	-	14,217
Tinnevelly - - - - -	186	1,380	-	-	-	-	193	943	66	52	-	-	2,220
Coimbatore - - - -	4,432	12,213	-	-	-	1,044	33	9,239	26,532	1,862	-	-	55,355
Salem - - - - -	4,028	36,471	-	-	-	12,524	926	23,750	1,888	-	-	1,041	80,628
North Canara - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,149	356	1,112	-	199	-	3,816
South Canara - - -	-	4,630	-	715	-	950	1,228	112	547	-	80	-	8,263
Malabar - - - - -	473	54,549	-	-	-	19,360	1,072	672	3,731	608	236	-	81,199
Civil Architect - -	1,766	10,820	-	-	-	9,222	5,943	94,713	15,025	424	1,255	6,179	1,45,347
Garrison Engineer -	-	-	-	689	-	2,12,675	1,285	27,438	-	-	-	-	2,42,087
Bangalore - - - - -	-	16,480	-	-	-	1,56,448	-	-	-	1,448	-	-	1,74,376
Wellington - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,23,244	-	-	-	2,456	-	-	4,25,700
TOTAL - - - - -	2,98,324	3,69,423	55,503	7,880	500	9,56,453	35,829	1,78,352	61,461	11,419	10,185	16,078	20,01,465

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

EXPENDITURE upon Repairs during the Year 1859-60.

	Irrigation Works.	COMMUNICATIONS.				BUILDINGS.							TOTAL.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam - - -	19,784	27,908	-	47	50	448	4,388	584	400	-	10	-	53,685
Vizagapatam - - -	11,949	4,531	-	-	962	1,908	2,189	404	256	196	48	-	22,448
Godavery - - -	1,82,216	6,547	23,037	1,527	1,635	1,020	789	2,367	406	140	225	-	2,10,918
Kristna - - -	90,047	18,290	-	170	28	1,427	3,707	2,635	518	84	-	-	1,16,906
Nellore - - -	1,48,468	56,981	432	-	65	-	1,681	1,442	642	166	109	-	2,03,966
Cuddapah - - -	54,472	51,226	-	-	-	538	604	533	2,031	-	-	-	1,09,404
Bellary - - -	1,01,362	38,600	-	-	-	11,214	820	1,639	1,183	-	-	-	1,54,878
Kurnool - - -	12,389	21,673	-	-	-	273	203	242	200	172	-	-	35,157
Chingleput - - -	53,437	87,110	19,474	-	286	19,442	2,968	10,123	414	49	-	-	1,93,303
North Arcot - - -	50,003	56,918	-	-	-	4,334	138	891	1,242	66	-	-	1,14,092
South Arcot - - -	80,802	58,050	-	-	53	-	3,426	277	150	101	1,126	-	1,43,985
Tanjore - - -	5,20,014	96,872	305	11,256	1,636	378	8,842	1,737	326	375	370	81	6,42,332
Trichinopoly - - -	2,20,602	42,133	-	-	244	3,560	404	353	2,999	312	-	-	2,70,697
Madura - - -	23,151	32,788	-	-	-	51	533	407	33	-	288	-	62,341
Tinnevely - - -	48,543	9,600	-	141	-	1,300	641	676	437	210	-	-	61,548
Coimbatore - - -	34,647	61,908	-	-	-	-	425	1,603	1,126	183	-	206	1,00,100
Salem - - -	38,239	52,853	-	-	-	412	402	355	2,381	42	-	-	94,684
North Canara - - -	-	50,153	-	-	-	85	2,685	2,499	285	-	-	-	55,708
South Canara - - -	-	14,491	-	-	40	856	2,635	1,624	1,414	308	15	-	21,383
Malabar - - -	1,036	22,764	637	113	-	6,283	3,604	6,313	817	102	108	-	41,777
Civil Architect - - -	1,278	9,095	-	-	-	5,122	3,256	27,637	4,171	1,986	87	3,317	55,949
Garrison Engineer - - -	-	2,027	-	90	-	27,220	1,059	14,823	-	142	-	-	45,361
Bangalore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,745
Wellington - - -	-	2,330	-	-	-	3,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,016
TOTAL - - - Rs.	16,97,529	8,24,858	44,025	13,344	4,099	97,811	45,468	79,364	21,437	4,642	2,388	3,604	28,39,409

GANJAM.

District operations in Ganjam.

89. The expenditure in Ganjam during the past year has been 1,18,615 rupees, under the following heads:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation - - - - -	10,234	19,784
Communications - - - - -	45,551	28,065
Buildings - - - - -	9,145	5,836
Total - - - - - Rs.	64,930	53,685

Two items of irrigation may be mentioned, although the sums spent are very small:—

- Rupees.*
- The head sluice across the Nagari-Cuttacum Channel - - - - - 3,410
Completed 7th July 1859.
 - Embanking the Mahanuddy River from near Russelcondah to the sea at Ganjam - - - - - 2,659
This work, consisting of a number of detached embankments and head sluices, was finished on the 15th August 1859.

Of the communications, the following deserve to be noticed pretty fully:—

- The road from Berhampore to Russelcondah - - - - - 8,269
This valuable line, noticed at considerable length in last Report, was finally completed upon the 31st July 1859, at a total cost of 1,52,246 rupees, the amount of the original and supplemental estimates.
- Road outside town of Berhampore - - - - - 1,068
This line, also mentioned in last Report, was completed upon the 30th June 1859.
- Road from Russelcondah to Koinjoro (part of the line to Sunkarakole) - 3,367
Of this line eight miles have been made to Mojogodo, and a broad trace cut and cleared as far as Kalinghia, 15 miles from Mojogodo.

4. Road

4. Road from Chicacole to Calingapatam - - - - - *Rs.* 6,651

On 11th July 1859, in Proceedings No. 1,677, the unexpended balance for this line was exempted from restriction, in order that the road might be at once proceeded with and put in good order. The earth-work of the whole line is completed, and fully three-fourths of the road are metalled; three good-sized bridges, and a number of smaller ones and tunnels, have been constructed.

5. Nursannapetta and Calingapatam road - - - - - 1,019

The restriction on this road having been modified, in order that it might be put into passable order, earth-work has been completed for the entire distance, and metalling laid for four miles; it is now extensively used, and has proved very valuable.

6. Trunk road, No. 6, from Byree to Nursannapetta - - - - - 3,840

The above unexpended balance of estimate for this line was also freed from restriction, and has been spent, the work having been completed on the 31st March 1860.

The roads connected with salt pans sanctioned by Government on emergency:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
From Nowpadah salt pans to Bowmally - - - - -	7,000
Ditto - - ditto - to Teckally - - - - -	2,492
From Omeravelly salt pans to join the Chicacole and Calingapatam road	2,500

The earth-work for the entire distance of all these lines has been completed. Masonry works, &c., in progress.

Of buildings, the only one calling for notice is the civil dispensary at Berhampore, which was completed on the 27th January 1860, at the amount of the estimate; outlay last year having been 1,389 rupees.

The repairs have comprised 240 miles of roads,
15 do. of river embankment,
234 tanks and channels, and
23 buildings.

VIZAGAPATAM.

90. In this district the expenditure upon public works during the past year has been as follows:— District operations in Vizagapatam.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation - - - - -	966	11,949
Communications - - - - -	1,000	5,494
Buildings - - - - -	16,057	5,000
<i>Rs.</i>	18,023	22,443

Together - - - *Rs.* 40,466

The irrigation (new work) expenditure was upon one project only, viz., the excavation of Tatalapallum channels, which has been completed at the above cost; but, as they cannot be brought into use till next monsoon, no report of the benefits arising from their construction can now be given.

The 1,000 rupees for communications were laid out upon the road from Kutur to Harris Valley, of which about 12 miles of ghât have been formed, of an average breadth of six feet.

Of the buildings, the principal item has been the re-construction of the five ranges of infantry barracks for Europeans at Waltair. These were completed upon the 30th November 1859, at a cost of 5,405 rupees. Besides this, the alterations to the buildings occupied by the European Veteran Company have been in hand, and are completed, except the tiling of the roof and part of the verandah flooring—expenditure 2,599 rupees. The additions to No. 10 hospital at Vizianagram were finished on the 30th June 1859—last year's outlay, 1,238 rupees. Additional accommodation for artillery is progressing satisfactorily. One range of married men's quarters is nearly finished, with the foundations and basements of the others almost ready.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

The repairs in the district have been as follows:—

87 Tanks.	92 Miles of road.
129 Channels.	1 Bridge.

Besides sundry repairs to buildings of every class, except ecclesiastical; military and revenue absorbing the largest portion.

GODAVERY.

District operations
in Godavery
Division.

91. The amount of outlay in this district was very considerably less in the aggregate than in 1858-59, though a larger amount has been spent upon new works. The total expenditure in last year was 3,65,408 rupees, as follows:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation - - - - -	67,705	1,82,216
Communications - - - - -	57,524	32,746
Buildings - - - - -	20,261	4,956
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	1,45,490	2,19,918

The number of new works undertaken contrasts favourably with 1858-59, during which year they were very few. Some of these, which were in hand in 1859-60, are portions of extensive and highly valuable projects, upon the completion of which the prosperity of the district depends, being in continuation of the grand system of irrigation and navigation canals, which will eventually intersect this part of the country. The following are the principal undertakings with last year's outlay thereon:—

The Ellore High Level Canal - - - - - *Rs.* 34,214

This work, which was provided for in the budget for the Kristna district, as it formerly belonged to it, and is a portion of the line from Dowlaishweram to Bezoarah, has been prosecuted with vigour. Government having sanctioned the expenditure upon that section of the project lying between the Boodemair and Dendalur, of 72,973 rupees, realised by the sale of the timber for the bridge at Bezoarah, the construction of which has been countermanded. In order to push on with the undertaking, a portion of the line (14 miles from Perikeed to Dendalur) was handed over for execution to the Godavery district engineer, and the above sum, viz. 34,214 rupees, is what he laid out thereon. Three miles at the Dendalur end of this portion are completed, and of the lock near Ellore, commenced in March, 1,212 cubic yards of masonry were built by 30th April.

The above distance, as also the portion of the canal running through the town of Ellore is, in consequence of the new arrangement of the two districts, now included in Godavery.

Nursapoor Canal - - - - - *Rs.* 11,326

Completed, except the lock into tide water at Nursapoor, of which six feet above the chamber floor all round has been built. The remainder may be finished in three months.

Toonee Canal - - - - - *Rs.* 4,377

This work is still under the restrictive order of 1857, but the above expenditure was unavoidable from the necessity that existed to change the course of the Yailairoo River, when the Samulcotta and Cocanada Junction Canal was ordered to be proceeded with, and it was incurred in the completion of aqueduct No. 1, and cutting a new channel for that river below this work.

Widening the Samulcotta Canal - - - - - *Rs.* 9,509

The amount of work done under this head has been 181,627 cubic yards of earth-work excavated.

The Samulcottah and Cocanada Junction Canal - *Rs.* 38,344

This line was opened to the public in February 1860, and has been of great benefit to the trading community of the last-named town, and also to Government in conveying material, &c., for the works in this part of the Eastern Delta. Its importance will be much increased when the Toonee Canal is completed.

92. In connexion with this part of the review of the operations in this district, may be mentioned the experiment that was made to raise funds for the execution of proposed improvements at the port of Cocanada, by the sale of land in building lots. The extent of land sold was 6,648 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, and amount realised, 7,415 rupees. With that money it is intended to rivet the river bank, and construct along the river face of the

above

above land a metalled road, 40 feet wide, with a wooden wharf beyond, of the width of 20 feet.

93. Of the buildings that have been under construction, the barracks at Dowlaishweram, the sea Custom House at Cocanada, the gaol at Rajahmundry, and the obelisk at Nursapoor, alone need be noticed.

The first are now completed; outlay last year, 2,659 rupees; but one of the ranges had to be pulled down in consequence of the foundations sinking. This was attributable to the existence of a vein of treacherous pipe-clay under the foundations, which was not known when the structure was erected.

The second was also finished last year, and was opened in October 1859; expenditure, 5,712 rupees in 1859-60.

The additions to the gaol at Rajamundry consisted of a new wall thereto, and a tiled shed to the police catcherry, and cost 3,977 rupees.

The obelisk at Nursapoor was also completed. It is 75 feet high, and contains 450 cubic yards of masonry. Its total cost has been 3,699 rupees, of which 2,273 rupees were expended last year.

94. The sum expended upon repairs has had the effect of keeping the works generally in a satisfactory state. The cut-stone covering of the anicut requires renewing; but with this exception, that all-important work is in good order.

The workshop at Dowlaishweram has been fully employed, and what has been turned out was rapidly executed, and in an exceedingly creditable manner to all concerned.

The quarry was worked as usual for six months, but the supply of stone is beginning to fail both in quantity and quality.

In the dockyard, one steamer, the "Queen," has been completed and launched, and the hulls of two others are on hand. These latter are intended for the Upper Godavery works. In addition to the above, five mud flats, 27 paddle boats, and 30 Government cargo boats were repaired.

The River Godavery was used during the past year, as in the one preceding, as a line of communication with the interior; and treasure, stores, and salt were forwarded by it. A depôt for the latter article has been formed at Manikdeokunta, on the Sebbri, in the direct line traversed annually by Brinjaries to and fro between Hyderabad, Nagpore, Saugor, and the coast, so that at that place a good opening for trade presents itself.

Unlike its predecessor, the year under review has been by no means a favourable one for the ryots of this district. Of the first crop it is estimated that above 50 per cent. of what was in the ground was destroyed by blight. The second crop was stunted by the scarcity of water, which was so great, as to close against navigation, for short periods, during the last two months of the official year, the Samulecottah, Cocanada, and Coringa Canals, it being necessary to distribute what little water there was in the river to each of these canals in rotation for purposes of irrigation.

95. Before quitting this district, it is right to mention two circumstances connected with it that have occurred during the course of the past year.

The first of these is the constitution of the former Godavery Division into a collectorate, with its staff of revenue officers. This was effected simultaneously upon the 16th December 1859, with a similar change in the Kristna Division, by a re-distribution of the tract of the country in which the Deltas of the Godavery and Kristna are situated. The three Regulation Districts between which it was divided—Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor—being converted into two, having boundaries coinciding with the limits of the charges under the district engineers, and bearing the same names.

The merits of the above change are fully detailed in the Proceedings of Government upon the subject, and not the least important is, that by it the district engineer is brought in contact officially, regarding the affairs of his district, with only one collector in place of two, as was formerly the case. Dated 4th November 1859, No. 1499.

The other circumstance is the conferring, by the Madras Government, of the title of Rau Bahadoor, and the bestowal, under instructions from the Home Government, of portion of a land, of the annual value of 500 rupees, upon sub-engineer V. Virana, who has been connected with this district for many years. He entered Government service in connexion with public works upon the 1st June 1836, and his valuable services, more particularly in connexion with the Godavery Anicut, have been brought to the notice of Government by several officers, but especially by Colonel Arthur Cotton, in his "Memorandum on the late Breach in the Godavery Anicut," dated the 19th June 1858.

The above honours were publicly conferred upon V. Virana at Madras, by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Trevelyan, in person, upon the 27th April 1860.

KRISTNA.

96. In this district the outlay upon public works, during the past year, amounted to 2,49,857 rupees, besides a remittance of 36,840 rupees to Godavery District, for the prosecution of that part of the canal from Dowlaishweram to Bezoarah, which lies between Perikeed and Dendalur, the operations in connexion with which are detailed under District operations in the Kristna Division.

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Godavery. Of the above sum the largest portion has been laid out upon new works, the particulars of expenditure being as follow:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation - - - - -	1,13,189	90,047
Communications - - - - -	9,341	18,488
Buildings - - - - -	10,421	8,371
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	1,32,951	1,16,906

The principal items in new works have been:—

Road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier - - - - - Rs. 6,467

4½ miles gravelled, 2¼ metalled and gravelled, 3,114 cubic yards of embankment raised, and 2 tunnels, each of 6 feet span, built.

High level channel from Boodemair to Perikeed - - - - - Rs. 27,326

10½ miles of canal finished, and 3¾ in progress, leaving little more than 3 miles still to be undertaken.

Channel from Pullairú to the canal basin at Masulipatam - - - - - Rs. 52,170

6 miles completed; 3 in progress; a lock and calingulah built; an under tunnel and two sluices commenced.

Embankment to eastern bank of Kristna - - - - - Rs. 8,182

3 miles executed during last year; work stopped in December for want of funds.

Lock and calingulah at Késarapilly - - - - - Rs. 7,151

Calingulah complete, except the bridge over it. Lock so far finished that it is expected it will be open for navigation before the end of July.

Channel for the supply of Mamilla, Malabhary, Nissingroy, and Yedlacoodos, almost finished - - - - - Rs. 2,956

Place of arms at Juggiapett for Sibbundy crops - - - - - 3,556

Buildings completed and occupied; a little subsidiary work still remains to be done.

Moonsiff's court house at Bapetta finished on the 7th February 1860 - - - - - Rs. 894

Civil dispensary at Guntoor, walls up to 1½ foot - - - - - 1,096

Of the 1,00,163 rupees expended upon irrigation repairs, 78,916 rupees belong to works in the Delta, the balance to those in the upper talooks.

Three-fourths of the outlay upon communication repairs were spent upon the two lines to Hyderabad; of which, the one from Bezoarah has been kept in good order for 50 miles; the remainder of the road to Ibrampatam, never having been made, is, however, only in passable condition.

The great scarcity and dearness of labour retarded many of the works before enumerated; added to which, coolies could, with difficulty, be collected, after dispersing from fear of cholera and fever, which broke out in some of the localities where these are situated.

In connexion with this district, as well as with the Godavery, it is proper to notice that the district engineer has now only one collector, with whom he has official intercourse regarding the works under his charge, the former Kristna division, part of which lay in the collectorate of Guntoor, and part in that of Masulipatam, having been constituted a single collectorate of the same name. The advantages of this arrangement to the district engineer are very great, and the happiest results consequent upon it are confidently anticipated.

NELLORE.

District operations
at Nellore.

97. The outlay in this district has been almost exclusively confined to irrigation works and communications, and amounts to the very considerable sum of 3,19,024 rupees, of which nearly 3,12,000 rupees have been expended upon the above-named classes of works, as is seen from the following tabulated view of expenditure:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
Irrigation - - - - -	71,773	1,48,468
Communications - - - - -	33,728	57,478
Buildings - - - - -	3,557	4,020
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	1,09,058	2,09,966

The rebuilding of the Pennair Anicut was, of course, the principal new work in progress. Upon this 44,767 rupees were spent, and the body wall has been nearly completed across the river, to the height of 4 feet 6 inches; the rear retaining wall is now quarter built, and good progress made in the apron and groynes; the work, it is thought, will be sufficiently advanced to withstand, without damage, the coming freshes.

The only other irrigation works that need be mentioned are the new cut from Jaffer.

Suib Channel to Survapully Channel—outlay	-	Rs. 7,901
New revetment to Alloor Tank	„	5,454
Ditto to Nellore ditto	„	3,411

Of the masonry works on Trunk Road No. 6, which was the chief communication, project on hand, 39 tunnels of various sizes, and road dams, were built, at an expenditure of 17,536 rupees. The outlay on other works of this class has been insignificant, owing to the restriction imposed last year, but the following may be mentioned:—

Road from Nellore to Todairu (line cleared of jungle)	Rs. 4,367
Tunnels on Trunk Road No. 6 (seven were built)	- 4,364
Doogoorazpatam Road	- 2,606
Road from Nellore to Gungapatam	- 2,564

The large sum spent in repairs to irrigation works has sufficed to render the Ullur, Survapully, Calavay, and other large tanks secure, and had it not been for the scarcity of labour, all operations in connexion with them would have been completed; what has been done may be considered satisfactory.

This, however, cannot be said as respects the repairs to communications, particularly to Trunk Road No. 6. Of six tunnels of various sizes thereon built last year, one only is in good order. This sad state of things is attributable solely to the circumstances of the line crossing the whole drainage of the country, and being unprovided with adequate escapes for the water. Captain Greenaway has, however, taken the circumstances into serious consideration, and in preparing a scheme for the improved construction of the line.

98. To the Eastern Coast Canal in this district nothing has been done beyond some slight repair to that part between Doogoorazpatam and the Pulicat Lake. Captain Greenaway urges the policy of constructing, without delay, the portion of this line of communication between Doogoorazpatam and Kistnapatam, and gives the fast increasing rates of labour and materials as a cogent reason for its early execution. The necessity of this work being commenced is admitted by Government in their proceedings upon the Secretary of State's letter No. 24, dated 8th March 1860.

East Coast Canal.
Dated 11 May 1860,
No. 985.

CUDDAPAH.

99. The expenditure in Cuddapah, as in most of the other districts, has, on account of the limit placed upon the funds, been chiefly on repairs, and upon an "unimproved" district like this, the restriction upon outlay tells very heavily.

District operations in Cuddapah.

The revised allotment gave only 10,000 rupees for new works, but this was subsequently increased to 28,000 rupees, the whole of which, however, could not be expended, owing to the large sum necessary for repairs, which, when deducted from the full sum to be expended, left very little for new operations.

The particulars of the past year's expenditure are:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	3,979	54,472
Communications	14,288	51,226
Buildings	3,633	3,796
Rs.	21,900	1,09,494

In all - - - Rs. 1,31,394

The communications (new works) alone seem to call for any notice, and the principal of these only will be spoken of in this review.

14 bridges between Kulloor and Goolcherroo - - - Rs. 4,890

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A tunnel of 12 vents, each two yards by one; a bridge of one-arch 30 feet span, and another of one-arch 36 feet span have been constructed.

Cuddapah and Madras-road - - - - - Rs. 2,058

Of this line, 1,436 yards on the Outimetta tank bank have been raised, levelled, and gravelled, 492 yards revetted, six rough-stone drains built, half a mile south of Rajampett made passable for carts.

Road from Venkatramraipett to Royachoty - - - - - Rs. 3,838

17 miles between Royachoty and foot of Sonepoi Ghât cleared, levelled, and made passable for carts; also a trace, three yards broad, cut up the western slope of ghât.

Road from Cuddapah to Pulivaindla - - - - - Rs. 1,674

13 miles marked out and levelled, and the side channels dug.

The outlay upon repairs of irrigation works in this district was comparatively small. During the south-west monsoon the Mutapumpilly tank alone burst. The north-east monsoon, however, fell heavily upon some of the talooks, and occasioned a good deal of damage to the works in one of them, viz., Chittvail. The bursting of two tanks in November led, in some measure, to the destruction of the fine China Oorumpad tank, the calingulah of which was not capable of discharging a sufficiency of surplus water. The Goonjana River, near the town of Chittvail, rose to the extraordinary height of 17 feet above usual flood, and swept the country on both its banks, destroying a large amount of standing crop. Altogether Captain Hemery estimates the damage to irrigation works, in this talook alone, at 90,000 rupees. On the other hand, the remaining works of this class, in the Cuddapah district, may be said to be in very fair order.

The repairs to roads, from the increased allowance available, have produced some improvements thereon. The Goolcherroo ghât is in very good order, and of Trunk Road No. 11, from Cuddapah to Royachoty, 33 miles, has been re-metalled—the portion south of the latter place, which was very much cut up in the monsoon, will be taken in hand in 1860-61. The road from Muddenpully to Bellary Frontier has been repaired in its worst parts, and is now passable for carts; but much more is necessary, as this is a very important district road, a large cotton traffic coming along it from Bellary district to Poonganoor.

The amount spent in repairing irrigation works, though small in comparison with what was laid out in 1858-59, as above stated, told heavily when it came to be deducted from the total sum allowed for outlay in the district, and, consequently, the funds available for communications were by no means adequate to the wants of the district. It also led to the expenditure of only 5,819 rupees in place of 10,000 rupees, which had been sanctioned as discretionary allowance for roads out of the budget sum of repairs generally. In the present state of the communication in Cuddapah this was much to be regretted.

Rates have risen slightly since last report, but a considerable increase must be looked for shortly, as the Madras Railway and the Irrigation Company will be powerful rivals in the market. Much of the work is now being done by contracts.

BELLARY.

District operations in Bellary.

100. In this district the expenditure upon public works has been 2,17,500 rupees, the particulars of which are:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation - - - - -	1,843	1,01,378
Communication - - - - -	248	38,600
Buildings - - - - -	60,531	14,900
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	62,622	1,54,878

Of new works the main outlay was on buildings, and of these again military accommodation absorbed about seven-eighths of the expenditure, so that it appears unnecessary to notice any other, except perhaps one of the revenue buildings.

Of the military buildings the one of first importance is the European hospital, commenced in August 1857; the sum spent during the past year on which, is 26,907 rupees. The large ward in the upper storey has still to be roofed in, and about two-thirds of the doors and windows have to be made up.

The next largest outlay was upon the 10 married quarters at Ramandroog, which, with the exception of nine ranges of out-houses, are completed. Last year's expenditure was 12,238 rupees. Upon the racquet court at Bellary 3,375 rupees were spent, and it will soon be finished. The new guard-room, &c., at Ramandroog has been completed, except the painting of the doors and windows. The two new store-rooms for the native infantry regiment were finished in January last.

Rupees 2,495.
Rupees 2,415.

The only revenue building of any note is the talook cutcherry at Hoovenhulgully, upon which 4,383 rupees were spent last year. This is completed, except parapets, part of the roof, and out-offices.

The bulk of the irrigation repairs have been in ranges Nos. V. and VI., in which 20,753 and 46,682 rupees have been respectively expended. These sums have been well laid out; the tanks have been made secure, and capable of containing a larger supply of water, which has led to an increase in the revenue.

The improvements to the Camalapoor and Kamptee road have been well executed, and the produce of six out of the nine Toongabudra channels can now be conveyed on carts instead of by bullocks and coolies. The other lines of communication have been maintained in as good a state as the limited sanctions permitted.

The bulk of the repairs to buildings have been made to barracks, &c., at the requisition of the military authorities.

101. The past year has been one of very great drought and scarcity in this district, little or no rain having fallen from October 1858 to March 1860. The heat has been oppressive, but sickness has not generally prevailed. To secure the necessary supply of water, the wells in the cantonment of Bellary had to be cleared out, and in the case of the large well attached to the European barracks, the boring operations were very successful, and it is calculated that 15,000 gallons a day are obtained from it. The boring was driven to the depth of only 11 feet, but when continued further a much larger supply will, it is thought, be procured.

KURNOOL.

102. The expenditure in Kurnool during 1859-60 amounted to 90,274 rupees, as follows:—

District operations in Kurnool.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation - - - - -	- - - - -	12,389
Communications - - - - -	51,620	21,674
Buildings - - - - -	3,497	1,094
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	55,117	35,157

The operations under the head communications (new works) included:—

1. The Hindree Bridge, upon which 21,267 rupees were spent last year; but as many of the labourers employed thereon went to the Irrigation Company, it did not progress so rapidly as could have been wished, and will not, it is feared, be opened for general traffic before July of this year.

2. The Nundy Canama Ghât, on which line four bridges and nine tunnels were built, a five-arch bridge completed, and about 11 miles of new road opened, at an outlay of 14,007 rupees.

3. The road from Kurnool to Gazulputty. This work progressed slowly, owing to the difficulty in getting masous, and the distance from which gravel had to be brought; the expenditure on it has been 8,514 rupees.

4. The bridges upon the road from Kurnool to Nundy Canama. Of these the one of three 30-foot arches at Worrakul is carried up to the springing of the arches, and the greater part of the foundations of that at Calawah has been got in—outlay 2,581 rupees.

The district engineer's office and yard has been the principal building in hand, and 3,028 rupees were spent upon it last year. The walls are completed, and most of the wood work of the roof.

The repairs to 73 tanks, 87 channels, and seven wells have been executed at a cost of 12,389 rupees, and though these works are considered safe for the approaching monsoon, many extensive and necessary repairs to them have been unavoidably postponed for want of superintendence.

The repairs to communications have kept 260 miles of road and nine bridges in fair order.

Lieutenant Beckley concludes his report by directing attention to the Nullaymullay jungles, which will soon rise in importance on account of the Toombudra Canal Works.

CHINGLEPUT.

103. The outlay in this district has, during the past year, been 2,28,903 rupees, and the items upon which most of that sum has been spent were new military buildings and repairs to irrigation works, communications, and military buildings.

District operations in Chingleput.

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Upon the first of these, 17,460 rupees were expended, or, adding the sum laid out on the army school at Saint Thomas' Mount, entered under the head "Educational" in the general statement, at the commencement of this report, 25,136 rupees, and the buildings which may be noticed are:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Hospital for mounted troops at the Mount, completed in September 1859	3,120
Commissariat store-room, in progress	3,409
Verandah round the bomb-proof barracks, completed in October 1859	2,337
Improvements to the Royal Artillery Barracks at the Mount	3,463
Army school, both in progress	7,676

The "Marine" building under execution was the lighthouse at Pulicat, on which 1,238 rupees were spent. The wells have been sunk, and two feet of foundation raised thereon.

The operations upon communications (new works) have been:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
The metalling of the Pullicarney road, completed in December last	2,585
Two additional arches to the Kullaur bridge, completed, except the parapets	1,486
The road from Poonamallee to Avady, nearly finished	837

The following is the synopsis of new works expenditure:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation	730
Communications	5,387
Buildings	29,483
TOTAL	<i>Rs.</i> 35,600

As above-mentioned, the largest share of the repairs has been executed upon three classes of works, but of these, communications alone need be noticed.

Upon Trunk Road No. 1, 27,225 rupees have been expended, but the line is in bad order, particularly the portion between Madras and Poonamallee. This is attributed by the district engineer chiefly to the sudden reduction of the annual maintenance grant from 50,759 rupees to 25,000 rupees, as before he could be informed of the reduction, he had expended 18,400 rupees, so that from that time (9th September 1859) to the close of the official year, only 132 rupees per mile was available for this most important line, with its enormous traffic; and although some time afterwards a further sum of 3,000 rupees was granted, even with this, the amount at his disposal for the whole line of 50 miles was so small, that little could be done to improve it; a large amount of metalling was carted to that portion of the road lying between Poonamallee and Madras, but remained unspread for want of funds; a further quantity was ready in the quarry, but the same reason prevented its being made use of. The new metal that was laid on the road not having been properly tamped for want of rain, has been seriously damaged by the constant traffic on it.

Trunk Road No. 6, in consequence of the reduction of about 10,000 rupees from its maintenance allowance will, it is feared, soon fall to ruin; the outlay upon it last year was 12,412 rupees.

Trunk Road No. 8 is in pretty good order, except from the 49th to the 59th milestone. Last year's expenditure upon it was 16,690 rupees.

East Coast Canal.

104. The expenditure upon the Eastern Coast Canal amounted to 19,474 rupees, and satisfactory improvements and repairs have been effected. In the deep cuttings the slopes have been turfed, and a low bank raised along the top, with masonry shoots to convey the surface drainage into the canal. The entrance to the Streeharicottah cut out of the Pulicat Lake has been kept clear by the erection of a couple of groynes tending outwards to deep water. A towing-path has also been constructed under some of the bridges to admit of the traffic passing without interruption.

The following is the repair expenditure shown under the three great heads:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation	53,437
Communications	1,06,870
Buildings	32,996
TOTAL	<i>Rs.</i> 1,93,303

NORTH ARCOT.

105. The rigid enforcement of the restrictive orders has prevented any very great work of importance from being carried out in this district during 1859-60. Repairs have occupied the chief attention of the department, as will be seen by the following summary of the outlay:—

District operation.
North Arcot.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation - - - - -	2,027	50,003
Communications - - - - -	16,542	56,918
Buildings - - - - -	649	7,171
<i>Rs.</i>	19,218	1,14,092
In all - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 1,33,310	

Communications alone, as far as new works are concerned, call for any notice, and the operations of the past year, as regards them, will be noticed before the particulars of the repairs are entered upon.

Of communications, the principal is the Palar Bridge, connecting the town of Vellore with the railway: 10,100 rupees have been laid out upon it, and the structure is now completed (plastering alone excepted); the parapet walls having been raised and the flooring laid throughout during the course of the past year.

The next work that need be noticed is the road from Pullicondah to Palmanair, upon the metalling of which 2,323 rupees have been expended. The estimate was not fully exhausted, and as this road will not now be much used, from the Gooriattum Railway Station being the nearest point to Palmanair, the balance will not be required. The Bangalore and other mails also have already been taken off this road and transferred to the Vaniembadi line. The Synagoonta Ghât has been improved by its steep gradients being reduced.

Upon the road from Wallajahnugger to Bannaveram 1,700 rupees have been spent, and this line wants the metalling only to complete it.

The earthwork for five miles of the line from Companypett to Conjevaram is finished, and six miles more are partially made.

The repairs to irrigation works have exceeded, by the trifle of three rupees, the amount (half a lakh) appropriated to them in the budget. The above sum, 50,003 rupees, has been spent in repairing 234 tanks, channels, &c., and clearing and planting Nanel grass in the channels, which is found to afford much protection to their banks, and to be of service also in the rear of the anicut aprons, where it prevents a scour.

The Vaniembadi tank has been thoroughly repaired at a cost of 1,250 rupees, and a new calingulah has been built to add to its security.

The amount allotted to this district for the repair of communications consequent upon the restrictive order of the Government of India, was 75,055 rupees, and this was reduced subsequently by 12,831 rupees being transferred to other districts. The actual expenditure amounted to 56,918 rupees, and was devoted to the repair of 355 miles of road.

While upon this subject, the reduction of the maintenance grants for trunk roads, Nos. 1 and 10, during the past year, may be mentioned. That for the former has been cut down from 31,000 rupees to 19,000 rupees, whereas there is still a heavy traffic upon the line, chiefly cotton from Cuddapah, which, in the first instance, comes along the other road above-named (No. 10), the annual allowance for which has been reduced 20 per cent., though there is no perceptible diminution in the large traffic, notwithstanding that the mails and most of the transits to Bangalore use the Oosoor line.

An estimate for completing the Vellore and Arnee road, which is likely to bring considerable traffic to the railway from the south, has been sanctioned. At present, the road, which is made half way, has become worn, and for a short time during the monsoon is impassable.

Roads Nos. 11 and 7, and the Naggery road, as far as made, have been maintained in fair order, considering that the two former are unbridged throughout, and the latter is not connected with the railway, except by a bandy track, which the railway company improved for their own use.

106. Before closing this district report, a few words may be said regarding the anicuts across the Palaur, Cheyaur, and Poiney.

Upon the first of these no general operations have been carried on, a little pointing to the cut-stone crown, and the renewal of the sluice planks constituted the only work done. The last monsoon was moderate, and did no damage to this structure.

The removal of a deposit of silt and mud brought down by the first of the monsoon freshes, and which blocked up the mouth of the main channel, was the only thing done in connexion

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with the second anicut. It is in working order, and the benefits resulting from the project were declared satisfactory by the Secretary of State.

The safety of the last of these three works was secured by a second rear apron, which was built in consequence of the damage which the monsoon of 1858 inflicted upon the former one; the subsidiary works connected with this project are in abeyance.

SOUTH ARCOT.

district operations in
South Arcot.

107. While under the restrictive order, there has, in this district, been a small outlay upon new works; a liberal expenditure in repairs has enabled several important works to be carried out, as will be noticed hereafter. The main feature of the operations may be gathered from the following synopsis of money spent:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation - - - - -	1,122	80,802
Communications - - - - -	6,105	58,103
Buildings - - - - -	5,451	5,080
<i>Rs.</i>	12,678	1,43,985

It will be seen from the above, that the reduced sum allotted for new works in this district (12,000 rupees) has been slightly exceeded. The district engineer offers no explanation thereof, and, as the total sum expended, 1,56,663 rupees, is within the aggregate amount sanctioned for all works, it does not seem to require any notice.

In irrigation works (new), the principal items are: 1st, the completion of the second calingulah to the Permaul tank, at a cost of 342 rupees. This tank, though there was a good supply of water in it, did not, as usual, breach, which may be considered as owing to the completion of this work: 2d, the construction of a dam across the Valuvanur surplus channel for regulating the water supply to some English and French villages, which was effected at a cost of 459 rupees.

Here it may be mentioned, that works connected with the Poonair anicut, regarding which, a good deal of correspondence passed, and a reference to the Government of India was made, and which was at last sanctioned, have been begun; 145,000 bricks moulded, and other materials under preparation; sum spent, 321 rupees.

Of the communications, the Poonair bridge, and that over the arm of that river on Trunk Road No. 9, may be noticed.

The first of these is now completed, the plastering having been executed during the past year, and the estimate exceeded by a very small amount. The means adopted to counteract the deviation of the course of the river alluded to in last report, have been successful.

The bridge on Trunk Road No. 9, the arches of which were in progress at the close of last report, was completed in April 1860, but opened for traffic in January; the parapet walls then remaining to be built.

The only other work of this description, which need be mentioned, is the addition of two arches to a bridge on the Chitamparam road, built at a cost of 1,260 rupees.

The additional metalling to Trunk Road No. 8, was stopped upon receipt of the Chief Engineer's circular No. 44, of 25th August last, issued when the Government of India's restrictive order came, and only 1,294 rupees were expended during last year on this important line.

All the bridges upon the Yailur road, in Munargudi talook, have now been erected; during the past year, that over the Rajah Voikal was completed, and fourteen tunnels built; expenditure 923 rupees.

A commodious district engineer's office has been completed at the head quarter station (Cuddalore), for 3,930 rupees; police cutcherries at Gingee and Permookul, at a cost of 1,698 rupees; and a sayer cutcherry at Cuddamangalum for 300 rupees; at Porto Novo, a flag-staff has been erected for 595 rupees.

rupees 80,802.

108. The sum laid out upon irrigation repairs is within a fraction of what was expended in the previous year. In the first and second ranges the works have been of an ordinary character. In the third range, the clearing of the Ragavien channel was the chief work; and in the fourth range, the following river and channel banks, the respective outlay upon which is shown against each, are most worthy of notice, as the top of these banks is intended to be used as roads.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Veeranum bank - - - - -	1,720
Vuddavaur ditto - - - - -	2,636
Rajah Voikal ditto - - - - -	3,346
Coleroon ditto - - - - -	2,534
Coleroon, near Karamadu - - - - -	4,038

The

The repair of the slight injury to the Vellaur anicut has been effected, and the Permaul tank was repaired and extended.

The whole amount before stated, as expended upon repairs of communications, has been laid out upon the roads of this district, with the exception of about 900 rupees. The road from Murkanum to Chengunah has been much improved, and Trunk Road No. 9, which was much damaged in November 1858, has been fully repaired, and some improvements effected upon it.

TRICHINOPOLY.

109. In consequence of the great damage sustained by the irrigation works of this district during 1858-59, a special grant was asked for their repair, in addition to the Budget allowance. Before, however, Government could pass an order on this application, the restrictive order of the 18th July last was received, in communicating which to this department, Government remarked that, in revising the allotment of funds to the various districts, due provision should be made for the repairs in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Accordingly, in addition to the reduced sum apportioned to this district, two lakhs were specially set apart to it for the above purpose, which brought the sum at the district engineer's disposal up to nearly 3,90,000 rupees. Of this sum 3,48,750 rupees have been expended as follows:—

District operations
Trichinopoly.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation - - - - -	7,248	2,20,692
Communications - - - - -	38,198	42,133
Buildings - - - - -	32,607	7,872
Total - - - - - <i>Rs.</i>	78,053	2,70,697

The "new" irrigation projects have been: *Rs.*

Construction of Nattvoikal head sluice - - - - - 3,073
Sluice built up the springing of the arch.

Altering Pootoor calingulah - - - - - 1,952
Nearly finished. The lower apron still in progress.

Construction of under-tunnel across the Mundayaur - - - 1,353
This outlay has been spent in making up cubes for the tunnel.

Improving Kaunbalore tank bank—completed - - - - - 985

In communications the following have been in hand:

Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore - - - - - 18,227
Earth work, drainage tunnels, and side trenches nearly completed.

Trunk Road, No. 8 - - - - - 6,243

In good order, except for 15 miles, between the boundary of district and Toramungalum, restriction on expenditure preventing the whole from being gravelled; but as operations were actively resumed at the commencement of the current official year, it is hoped the line will be finished in a few months.

Rs.

Re-construction of Kodamerty bridge - - - - - 5,316
Masonry work completed.

Re-construction of Iyaur bridge - - - - - 5,111
Masonry work nearly finished.

Re-construction of Kutur bridge - - - - - 4,560
Foundations nearly finished; one pier complete, the others more or less advanced.

The building operations have been:

Rs.

Improving European infantry barracks - - - - - 9,745
Nearly finished.

Hospital for European troops - - - - - 6,802
Walls completed; the roof will be begun immediately.

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	Rs.
Artillery barracks - - - - -	5,613
Serjeants' quarters in barracks - - - - -	2,831
Both completed on 3d December 1859.	
Sick stable for No. 9 field battery - - - - -	1,674
Finished 30th June 1859.	
Travellers' bungalow, Trichinopoly - - - - -	2,462
Finished 28th April 1860.	

110. The repairs to irrigation works, which were in progress, were obstructed and damaged by a high fresh, accompanied by strong wind in July last. The banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon were badly breached; new earthwork also was washed away in many places. A light north-east monsoon favoured subsequent operations, and the works are now stronger than formerly.

The roads which have been repaired are as good as ever, the Tanjore and Dindigal lines excepted; the repairs of the former roads are nearly finished, but of the latter line no trace remained, as was mentioned in last report, and it has not been found practicable, from the amount of other work on hand, to trace out a new line for it, which will be necessary. 13 miles of the Madura road are good, but the rest is unmetalled. The Combaconum part of the Salem and the Arrialoor roads require gravelling, as in dry weather sand impedes the traffic, and in wet weather they are no better than the fields on either side of them.

TANJORE.

district operations in
Tanjore.

111. The expenditure in Tanjore during the past official year, amounted to 6,51,950 rupees, classified as follows:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation - - - - -	6,623	5,20,014
Communications - - - - -	5,100	1,10,159
Buildings - - - - -	895	12,159
Rs.	12,618	6,42,332

The above large outlay in repairing irrigation works and communications was rendered necessary by the storms, which, as mentioned in last report, swept over this district with devastating effect in October and November 1858, and April 1859. On account of the damage which this district sustained by these hurricanes, a special grant of funds to restore the injured works was asked for about the same time that a similar request was made on behalf of Trichinopoly, and, when the proceedings of Government, communicating the Government of India's review on the budget, were received, four lakhs were set apart in addition to the repair allowance sanctioned in the budget.

The work performed by the Department Public Works in the early part of the official year was severely tried by the freshes in the Cauvery and Munnayur in July, which flooded the Trichinopoly district, and, except in the Sheally Talook, where these rivers rose higher than in the preceding November, from the head sluices of the branch channels being closed by the moccasars, the river banks stood the test. Operations were continued after July, where practicable, and the river embankments and masonry works, except a few now in hand for repair, may be said to be in very fair order. The revenue was secured by the works being sufficiently advanced towards completion, to admit of cultivation being carried on; and as the north-east monsoon was a favourable one, and the crops were good, an increased revenue is anticipated.

112. Though the expenditure upon new works was small, the projects upon which most of the money was laid out are important, and deserve to be mentioned:—

The new sluice to the Vickramanár - - - - - Rs. 1,913

This has been completed.

Upon the improvement of the irrigation and drainage of the Tuloroyur Cotagum, 1,444 rupees were expended.

The head sluice, which has been destroyed, was re-constructed, and the embankment was being vigorously pushed on, when cholera broke out on the works, and the coolies dispersed. The original project in connection with this swamp, it is thought, will be completed by the end of the present season, after which the subsidiary works will be undertaken. The extension of the Nullaur through the Cotagum has been of great service to a large area of land to the west of it, which is thereby effectually saved from being submerged by that river.

Bridge

Bridge over Coleroon between Chellumbarum and Sheally	-	Rs.	4,048
Parapets, face walls to ten arches, and plastering to thirty-nine piers finished.			
Sea groynes to Tranquebar	- - - - -		448
Nos. 1 and 5 strengthened and extended 11 yards.			
No. 2	ditto	ditto	4 ditto.
Nos. 6 and 7	ditto	ditto	16 ditto, and stone collected for further extension.

Besides the above, the following works, executed from the Repair Fund, may be noticed,

Re-construction of part of north branch of upper anicut (312½ feet) and bridge over it, continued from last year	- - - - -	Rs.	1,837
Parapet walls alone wanting to complete the bridge.			
Five-arch bridge over the Vellangum	- - - - -		10,364
Arches to be turned on 30th April 1860.			
Carookay aqueduct completed at a cost of	- - - - -		4,987

The above are some of the most important works damaged by the flood of November 1858.

113. As regards the roads, they are far from being in good order, though they have, during the past year, undergone repair to a considerable extent. A large outlay is necessary to make the lines perfect, after which special grants for their maintenance will be required, in order to keep them in an efficient state.

The completion of some bridges across the Nasuniaur and the Vettaur; of the regulating dam across the Veerasholagen and Cauvery; the construction of the new head sluice to Keertamaner; the under-tunnel for the drainage of Kuditangicherry; the salt road from Maylayur to Trenagerry; and the bridge across the Manikin Nikayaur, are mentioned by the district engineer as the works most urgently required to develop the resources of this district. All have been sanctioned, but are still under the restrictive orders of July 1857.

MADURA.

114. The expenditure in Madura during 1859-60 has been 76,559 rupees, viz. :—

	District operations in Madura.	
	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation - - - - -	- - - - -	28,151
Communications - - - - -	10,287	32,788
Buildings - - - - -	3,930	1,402
Total - - - - - Rs.	14,217	62,341

The items in communications (new works) are all small, except that of the Paumben channel; upon this 5,086 rupees were spent, and the work executed consisted of the excavation of 232,394 cubic feet of sand, 31,140 of shingle, 750 of stone, and 753,123 of other stuff; one hand dredge sanctioned on 25th August 1858, and another, 9th November 1859, completed. The original estimate is now exhausted, and a supplemental one has been submitted to Government for sanction in letter dated 31st May last, No. 1090.

The other works of this class on hand may be shortly stated as follows:—

Portion of road No. 18	- - - - -	Rs.	1,670
Road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul	- - - - -		1,095
Road from Saminulloor to Dindigul	- - - - -		1,636

Work on each line delayed for want of funds.

The repairs to irrigation works have, it is believed, done much to put to rights the damage they sustained from the disastrous floods of 1858 and 1859, and communications and buildings would have progressed similarly, had not restriction been laid upon them. Many of the lines of road are in a very bad state, particularly Nos. 5, 13, 14, and 15.

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TINNEVELLY.

District operations in
Tinnevelly.

115. The outlay in this district during the past year was 63,768 rupees, viz.:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Upon new works - - - - -	2,220
Upon repairs - - - - -	61,548

This small expenditure is partly to be accounted for by the restriction under which most of the projects for new works are, almost all being still affected by the orders of July 1857. Another cause that led to the small amount of outlay was the restrictive order of the Supreme Government of last July, under which all works, not emergent, were stopped. The reduced allotment of funds was communicated to the district engineer, but its distribution amongst the various classes of works, made in the central office, not being considered advantageous by the district engineer, inasmuch as too much money was given to irrigation works, and too little to communications, he referred to the chief engineer for sanction to a revised arrangement, instead of acting upon his own judgment, and simply reporting the alteration he had made for information; through inadvertence his letter remained unanswered for some time, and during the interval little or no work was carried on. Finally, the numerous changes in the executive officers of the district tended to delay operations.

The new works hardly call for notice, but it may be mentioned that the Numbecaur bridge is completed, with the exception of the approaches, which are well advanced; and that the traveller's bungalow at Palamcottah was finished upon the 6th September 1859.

In repairs these two irrigation works came to 48,543 rupees; 513 tanks and channels were put in an efficient state, and all may be said to be in good working order.

Upon communications 9,600 rupees were spent; 53 miles of road and 11 bridges put in order.

The last monsoon was the heaviest that has been for many years past, but it is satisfactory to add that no accident of importance occurred to irrigation works. The unprecedented flood in the Sâtúr River, however, swept away seven of the 15 arches of the bridge on the main line from Madras to Palamcottah, the remaining eight were secured by the construction of two abutment walls, and are still standing in good order; the gap will have to be spanned in some way at an early date, and it is matter for consideration how this can be best effected.

COIMBATORE.

District operations in
Coimbatore.

116. Little can be said regarding the operations in this district during the past year. The outlay has amounted to 1,55,455 rupees, under the following classes:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation - - - - -	4,432	34,647
Communications - - - - -	12,213	61,908
Buildings - - - - -	38,710	3,545
Total - - - <i>Rs.</i>	55,355	1,00,100

Of the new works in progress the following may be mentioned:—

Communication.

Constructing Marchnaikenpollum bridge - - - - - *Rs.*
2,713
Completed in September 1859.

Constructing bridge across Vilantavalum River - - - - - 2,875
Two side arches and wings built.

Constructing road from railway station to connect Trunk Road
No. 5, and town of Coimbatore - - - - - 2,574

Road laid out; metalling in progress; will be furnished within three months.

Buildings.

Purchase of a gin house at Coimbatore for Engineer's Office - *Rs.*
8,000
Constructing gaol for the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at
Ootacamund - - - - - 26,532

This sum has been spent in blasting and removing rock, making bricks, storing chunam, raising the walls of the gaoler's quarters, &c. &c.

This work is being executed under the sole management and supervision of the Inspector of Prisons.

SALEM.

117. In this district, during last year, the expenditure upon public works has been as follows: District operations in Salem.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation - - - - -	4,028	38,238
Communications - - - - -	36,471	52,853
Buildings - - - - -	40,129	3,593
Total - - - - - Rs.	80,628	94,684

In all - - - - - Rs. 1,75,312

The chief works in progress, included under communications, are:—

	Rs.
1 Road connecting the town and railway station at Vanimbadi - - - - -	13,034
Completed, except parapet and roadway of Govindapuram bridge.	
Road connecting the town and railway station at Salem -	5,994
A mile and a half nearly finished.	
Road from Yercaud to railway station at Mulleapoorum -	5,523
About 11 miles finished, with the exception of two bridges.	
Road from Addamancottah to railway station at Mulleapoorum	3,592
About four miles done, three more in hand.	
Bridge across the Kullar at Naikondi - - - - -	2,767
Piers and abutments completed, centering and materials for turning the arches ready.	

The principal buildings in hand have been:—

	Rs.
Court houses at Salem - - - - -	12,156
Gaol at Salem - - - - -	11,250

The operations on these were stopped on the 1st October 1859, for want of funds; but upon the last work operations have been directed to be resumed on the revised estimate.

	Rs.
Sick stable at Remount Depot, Oosoor - - - - -	6,147
Nearly completed.	
Rest house for troops at Sholagherry - - - - -	1,874
Walls completed, roofing in hand.	
Rest house for troops at Tripatore - - - - -	1,785
Completed, total expenditure - - - - -	3,785
District Engineer's Office, &c. - - - - -	1,647

Walls completed, roofing ready, but not up. Stopped on 1st October 1859, for want of funds.

To the following works repairs have been made:—

327 Tanks, channels, &c.	14 Bridges and culverts.
327 Miles of road.	23 Buildings, chiefly "public."

CANARA.

118. In the northern section of this now divided district, the outlay during the past year was 59,524 rupees, viz.:— District operations in Canara.

	Rs.
Upon new works ("buildings" only) - - - - -	3,816
Repairs - - - - -	55,708
Communications - - - - -	50,153
Buildings - - - - -	5,555

while in the southern section the expenditure was still less, only 29,645 rupees; but in this case

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case there was a small outlay in new works under the head "Communications," as the following statement of the money spent shows:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Communications - - - - -	5,345	14,531
Buildings - - - - -	2,917	6,852
Total - - - <i>Rs.</i>	8,262	21,383

NORTH CANARA.

119. The operations of North Canara will be shortly stated in the first place. These have, as will be observed, been almost entirely confined to repairs of communications, the due maintenance of which is so essential to the prosperity of the district. The lines, upon which the greater part of the half lakh, laid out in this way, has been spent, are those leading to the cotton districts of the South Mahratta country by the Devamany and Arbyle ghâts. Upon the former 28,025 rupees have been expended, and the line is in such high order as to be a subject of admiration to all who use it. The traffic on this road during the past year has been heavy, amounting to 38,294 carts, which pass free, and 3,367 solid wheeled bandies, upon which a toll is levied. This is merely the "down" traffic, and, besides the above, thousands of laden bullocks have passed along the road, no proper account of which has been kept.

The sum expended upon the Arbyle ghât has not been quite so judiciously laid out, as some works have been undertaken, which could have stood over without much detriment, while others, which would have proved beneficial, have not been taken in hand. A different state of things, it is expected, will be reported next year, as Captain Walker has taken up the subject, and will, from his long experience of the country, be able to put matters in proper train. The "down" traffic by this ghât has also been heavy, amounting to 38,213 bullocks, 2,013 carts, and 255 solid wheeled bandies.

Respecting the other ghâts a few words will suffice. The Unshy and Kyga will have due attention paid to them during 1860-61; the former at present is impassable even for bullocks. The Neelcond has been made almost passable for carts, when the river at its foot is low enough to be forded; the expenditure being from the district funds. The Hossoo is attracting the attention of the 2d Assistant District Engineer, and will be proceeded with, as being a valuable feeder of the Coompta trade. The Gairsoppa will be open for cart traffic during next dry season. The Cooloor is still unavailable for cart traffic, owing to the want of approaches from Mysore.

The wants of the district may be stated to be the perfecting of the ghâts above named, the construction of minor roads, and the erection of various public buildings.

SOUTH CANARA.

South Canara.

120. Of the works in hand in the Southern Division little can be said, the restrictive orders having stopped the Surnady-road and Sumpajeh Ghât projects before little or any thing could be done. The latter was subsequently resumed, but little progress was made, as the coolies had to be re-collected at a time when the ghât is dreaded on account of fever. The sum spent upon it was 2,323 rupees. Upon the southern portion of the Hullandy-road Circuit, 1,779 rupees were spent prior to December, when the work was stopped by the restrictive orders.

The repairs to Trunk Road No. 2 have improved it, particularly as regards draining. The open cross drains upon Trunk Road No. 3, for a distance of three miles, have been covered in, and the surface repaired over the whole length of line.

The completion of the moonsiff's court-house at Carikul, at an early date, would be very desirable; less than half of the estimate for it was spent during the past year, in consequence of the restriction.

Rates of materials have fluctuated to such an extent, that no reliable prices can be quoted, and at the same time the cost of labour has increased about two-fold, and it is anticipated that it will soon be triple what it was a year or two ago. In the neighbourhood of Mercara this is particularly the case, and there it is difficult to command it, as the coffee planters hold the market; the coolies knowing that employment with them is permanent, while a fresh restrictive order upon Government works would throw them idle.

MALABAR.

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121. The expenditure in this district, during 1859-60, has exceeded even that of its predecessor, and amounted to 1,22,976 rupees, of which the following are the particulars:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation - - - - -	473	1,036
Communications - - - - -	54,549	23,515
Buildings - - - - -	26,177	17,226
Total - - - - - <i>Rs.</i>	81,199	41,777

The following are the principal of the new works under communications, upon which upwards of half a lakh has been expended.

The Perambaddy ghât - - - - - *Rs.* 21,020

The entire distance (68 miles) has been thoroughly repaired and drained. The ghât and road, to within 15 miles of Cannanore, have been metalled, while on the ghât and other bad portions several layers of metal have been spread. The district engineer cannot see any reason why bandies should not use this line during the whole of the present wet season.

The Calicut and Palghaut road - - - - - *Rs.* 13,331

The Mundoor road from the Beypore river, as far as Maliapooram, is finished, with the exception of the gravelling to six miles near the latter place. Sickness having prevailed upon this line before the additional sanction of 10,000 rupees was communicated to the district engineer, the coolies, who had dispersed on the stoppage of the work, could not be tempted to resume it when funds were available.

The Tambracherry ghât - - - - - *Rs.* 8,513

The trace, commencing at 500 feet below the top of the old ghât, has been widened to eight feet. Some temporary culverts are needed, and a little blasting remains to be done, after which this portion of the road will be open for seven miles. Sickness upon this line also delayed operations.

The truss bridge over the Irrity - - - - - *Rs.* 1,933

This has been open for traffic during the whole of the past official year, with the greatest benefit to trade.

	<i>Rs.</i>
The Oority bridge - - - - -	2,750
The Kakatodi bridge - - - - -	1,525

These are both situated at the foot of the Perambaddy ghât, in a deadly climate, which has prevented their being prosecuted to completion during the past year.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Areacode and Munjerry road - - - - -	1,127

Completed in January 1860, and is now a good bandy road.

Cholakul and Toovoor road - - - - -	940
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This line has been cleared of jungle, and the balance of the estimate will open it for bandies.

122. Of the buildings there are only a few that call for notice. These *Rs.*
are,—European hospitals at Calicut - - - - - 6,463

Hospital completed, out-house delayed till 1860-61.

Improving buildings connected with proposed new European barracks at Calicut - - - - -	2,976
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Guard-room and solitary cells erected. Work stopped by restriction.

Horse stable in European cantonment at Mulliapooram - - -	1,795
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Walls and wood-work finished.

The repairs to communications have cost 23,515 rupees, and the lines principally looked after have been Trunk Roads Nos. 4 and 5. Upon the former, 1,817 rupees have been expended, and upon the latter, 7,137 rupees. The lines generally are in good repair, and the ghâts leading to Wynaad and the Neilgherries, together with the roads from Palghât to Trichoor, and from Teeroovenguddy to Calicut, have been put in order.

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MADRAS.

District operations in
Madras.

123. The works at the Presidency have, during the past year, continued under the charge of the civil architect and garrison engineer respectively; differing, however, from last year, in this respect, that the operations of the latter have, since July 1859, been confined solely to works situated within the precincts of Fort St. George itself, all military buildings outside the fortress being under the care of the civil architect, in addition to the civil buildings and other works in Madras generally. The Guindy Park buildings were about the same time transferred from the civil architect to the district engineer of Chingleput, thereby relieving the former officer of an outlaying charge, which must have interfered with the due supervision of his other works.

The joint expenditure of the civil architect and garrison engineer, during 1859-60, has amounted to 4,88,744 rupees, the outlay by the former being 2,01,296 rupees, that by the latter 2,87,448 rupees.

Civil Architect.

124. The items of the Civil Architect's expenditure are:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation - - - - -	1,766	1,278
Communications - - - - -	10,820	9,095
Buildings - - - - -	1,32,761	45,576
Total - - - <i>Rs.</i>	1,45,347	55,949

And his chief operations are as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Erecting new arrack distillery - - - - -	4,034
Thatched shed on island for setting up a dredging machine and other works - - - - -	3,206
Alterations to Copper Laminating Department at Mint - - - - -	6,270
Alterations to Dewankhaum for Central Office Department Public Works - - - - -	6,075
Ditto ditto ditto ditto - - - - -	3,844
Setting up steam vertical saw machine at gun carriage manufactory - - - - -	5,539
Alterations to Chepauk Palace for Revenue Board and Civil Auditor's Office - - - - -	12,479
Constructing platform and pathway at band practice ground - - - - -	5,165
Constructing additional rooms with colonnade verandah at Government House - - - - -	23,657
Completing upper story of central range over the Treasury at the Mint, and adding a verandah along entire front of the building - - - - -	7,250
Making certain alterations and additions to the Medical College - - - - -	4,964
Constructing two additional male wards, &c., to Leper Hospital - - - - -	3,290

Garrison Engineer.

125. The Garrison Engineer's principal works have been:—

1. Rebuilding the sea face of the fortifications - - - - -	1,14,023
2. Removing injured portions of Saint Thomé Ravelin preparatory to rebuilding it - - - - -	9,163
3. Alterations and improvements to interior of European Barracks for the better ventilation of them - - - - -	13,739
4. Rebuilding solitary cells and cook-rooms - - - - -	12,765
5. Additions to the arsenal - - - - -	9,000
6. Constructing cistern and turbine wheel to drive the shafting of the Government printing press - - - - -	8,547
7. Erecting verandah to the barracks - - - - -	30,545
8. Improving the drainage of the fort - - - - -	12,376

The first of the above is progressing steadily, and will be completed in three or four months. The third and fifth are nearly completed. Of the fourth, the solitary cells are finished,

finished, and the cook-rooms in active progress. The sixth, seventh, and eighth are respectively half, three-quarter, and quarter completed. The laying of the new line of pipes from the Seven Wells to the fort, for which 42,000 rupees have been sanctioned, has only just been begun, and the expenditure has been merely 4,688 rupees.

The sums spent by this officer upon new works and repairs are as follows:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigation - - - - -	—	—
Communications - - - - -	689	2,117
Buildings - - - - -	2,41,398	43,244
Total - - - <i>Rs.</i>	2,42,087	45,361

The new works and repairs to buildings have been almost exclusively confined to “Military” and “General.”

BANGALORE.

126. The outlay at this military station during the past official year, amounted to 1,82,122 rupees, viz.:— District operations at Bangalore.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Upon new works - - - - -	1,74,376
Upon repairs - - - - -	7,746

In both classes of works, the expenditure upon military buildings has been the chief item, and the following may be mentioned as the principal new works under that head, with the sums laid out upon them during 1859-60:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Improving and enlarging eight ranges old dragoon barracks -	32,619
Of these six are now completed, and two on hand.	
Constructing new dragoon barracks - - - - -	47,951
Besides the range which was finished in the preceding year, there are others nearly completed, another half finished, and four more in hand.	
Married men's quarters, old dragoon barracks - - - - -	35,740
Sixty quarters completed, except a few out-houses.	
Colour Serjeants' quarters - - - - -	9,950
Eight quarters completed and occupied.	
Staff officer's office - - - - -	3,656
Married men's quarters, European infantry barracks - - -	2,816
Both finished.	
Improving hospital, old dragoon barracks - - - - -	16,158
Three-fourths completed.	

Upon the reconstruction of the cantonment roads classed under new works, 16,480 rupees have been well expended during last year, and the roads are all in very good order.

The system of withholding advances, which Captain Mayne instituted upon taking charge of these works, has been strictly adhered to during the past year, and has been found to work well.

A slight increase in the price of materials has taken place since last Report. Teak wood has advanced more than any other article, and is now at least 25 per cent. dearer than it was. Chunan is 16 per cent. higher, and there is every prospect of mechanical labour rising also, and that within a short time, as the Irrigation Company's terms at Kurnool are, very tempting.

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WELLINGTON.

District operations at
"Wellington" or
Jackatallah Bar-
racks.

127. Under this name, the station known hitherto as Jackatallah will in future be designated, his Excellency the Governor (Sir Charles Trevelyan) having, in the course of his official tour through the Southern Provinces of this Presidency, in the months of January, February, and March, visited this place, and seen fit to recommend that a proposition formerly made to call the station, which contains the famous sanatorium for European troops stationed in Southern India, after England's great commander, should be carried into effect.

The outlay upon the barracks at this station has amounted to 4,31,716 rupees, viz. :—

Upon new works -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 4,25,700
„ Repairs -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,016

and the progress made is as follows:—No. 3 block of barracks has been completed, and handed over; so also has No. 5 block; the barrack square has been cleared and made suitable for regimental purposes, the drainage of it having been at the same time duly attended to.

No. 1 block of married quarters (the brick work of the lower story of which was finished before the commencement of the past year) has been completed (with the addition of lower and upper story verandahs), and been handed over, and the same has been accomplished in No. 2 block, the lower story and part of the upper story brick work of which was built in the former year. No. 3 block has been entirely built and roofed in, and half of the rooms and verandahs plastered. Of No. 4 block, the brick work from the foundation has been completed, and the principal rooms roofed and tiled; the joists for the terraced verandah are also laid. It is expected that this building will, except the stone flagging to the lower verandah and steps, be finished by the end of May 1860. The stone-flagging of all these quarters is well advanced, but none completely finished, partly from the difficulty in procuring stone-cutters, and partly from the length of time which the work, from its nature, occupies. From the hill behind these ranges of buildings, 28,603 cubic yards of earth have been excavated, almost entirely by European labour, and 100 men are at present employed in extending the excavation.

Minor but important works, such as plunge-baths, out-houses, water-courses, and drainage, have had due attention paid to them in the course of the past year.

128. There has been a supply of timber from the Mudamalli forest, fully equal to the requirements of the barracks. About 38,000 cubic feet of timber have been received, which is in excess of former year's supply, and the quantity in store will be nearly sufficient to finish the works upon the reduced scale. The heavy loss incurred in wrought timber, from exposure and the effect of rapid changes of climate thereon, which caused its cost to be nearly doubled, led to the closing of the Goondelpeet workshop.

The improvements to the cantonment roads, by planting trees along their sides, and also to the barracks, by the formation of a plantation, have been commenced by pits being dug for the reception of trees in the former, and a ditch cut round the site of the plantation; steps have been adopted for procuring a large number of young jungle trees.

From the peat bog nearly 223½ tons of fuel have been made and carted in for use. The Scotch presses, however, upon trial, were not found to answer.

129. Labour was very scarce at the commencement of the past official year, but rates being slightly raised and published in all places whence it was likely hands could be drawn, this state of things gradually passed away, till the largest number of people, which the amount of funds allotted would permit, were employed. Towards the end of the year 1,000 workmen were obliged to be discharged, and it was only supplemental grants that saved the discharge of as many more. This state of matters, though very unfortunate, proves that the difficulty of obtaining labour on the hills is over-rated. Coolies are willing to come in any number from Mysore, if they feel sure that they will have regular employment and fair wages, as the prospect of amassing some little money to take with them to their homes is a great inducement for them to resort thither, and the system of monthly payments gives them every facility for doing so.

RAILROADS.

130. At the beginning of the official year, the length of line open for traffic was 96 miles from Madras to Goriattum. On the 16th January 17 miles more were opened to Amboor, and on the 1st February 10 miles to Vaniembaddy, making a total length of 123 miles.

Progress from
Madras to Salem.

The stations of Amboor and Vaniembaddy are both important, being in close proximity to the high western road; and the town of Vaniembaddy, on the right bank of the river Palaur, with its suburb Govindapooram, is one of the principal entrepôts of trade in the Salem district.

Beyond

Beyond Vaniembaddy, 14 miles of the permanent way were completed in February; but the opening of that portion of the line was delayed, pending the completion of a turntable and other arrangements necessary to meet the requirements of the locomotive and traffic departments at the Tripatore station.

With the exception of a rock-cutting at Paupraputty, nine miles from Tripatore, and a few trifling masonry works, the construction of the line as far as Salem, 207 miles from Madras, was completed up to formation level by the end of the year, several miles of the permanent way had been roughly laid, and the traffic department were actively engaged in delivering the remaining materials required. The rock cutting is likely to be completed by about the 25th of June, and there is every probability of the line being opened to Salem by the end of July.

131. The Cauvery bridge, of 22-64 feet openings, will be sufficiently advanced to receive the girders by the end of May. To ensure this, the masonry of the piers, after being carried up to a certain height, to the full length of 27 feet, has been reduced to 18 feet, and stepped off to 13 feet 6 inches at formation level. The piers can be completed to their full length at any time.

Progress from
Salem to West
Coast.

On Districts 11 and 12 the works are well advanced, and may be completed without difficulty in three months. The station buildings are progressing, though as yet but little has been done to them.

On District 13 some 30,000 cubic yards of earth-work are required through the Waliaūr Jungle. The masonry works are nearly finished, and 15 miles of permanent way laid. At Coimbatore the station-house and goods' shed are ready for the roof. At Muddekerry the station buildings have not been commenced.

On District 14, 17 miles of permanent way have been laid, but there still remains to be done some 200,000 cubic yards of earth-work, and some 8,000 cubic yards of masonry. The station buildings have not been commenced, the available labour being more urgently required for the bridge works.

On District 15 there remains to be done some 300,000 cubic yards of earth-work and about 13,000 of masonry. Thirteen miles of the permanent way have been laid, but the station buildings, for the same reason as on District 14, and at Muddekerry, have not been commenced.

Considering that the works on the 2d section of this district were not commenced till June 1858, the progress made is most satisfactory.

Through District 16 the permanent way has been laid, with the exception of some five miles. The only two works on this district, about which some anxiety is felt, are a rock cutting near the River Thoota, and the bridge of 12-62 feet openings for girders across the same river. The foundations of one abutment and one pier have still to be got in, and the engineer, Mr. Fraser, hopes to complete them before the monsoon, though very great difficulty is experienced in obtaining materials as well as labour, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera on that portion of the line.

From Kottypooram, on District 16, through District 17, to Beypore, a total distance of 28 miles, with the exception of the crossing of the River Terroor, the permanent way is laid. The Terroor bridge is likely to be completed in the course of three months.

On District 16 the only station is at Kottypooram, and the buildings have not yet been commenced from want of labour.

On District 17 but little has been done at the Terroor and Tannoor stations; the buildings at Perpanangaddy are well advanced.

At Beypoor the station-house is nearly ready for the roof, and the coke and coal shed and goods' shed quite so. The tank-house is finished, and provided with a good well; the engine shed is also finished, and the carriage-shed about one-half built.

132. If sufficient labour can be procured on Districts 15 and 16, there is every prospect of the works on the entire line from Tripatore to Beypoor, 268 miles, being completed by the end of the year. The length of rail laid over this distance is about 100 miles in all, and though sufficient sleepers have been obtained for the whole line, it is probable that the permanent way will not be ready till March or April next.

133. The junction of the proposed Neilgherry branch with the main line will probably be a little to the east of the Noyal, to avoid the crossing of that river. Neilgherry branch.

Between Coimbatore and Goodoolore, 11 miles, the line passes through a tract of cotton cultivation, extending, apparently, over an area of some 40 or 50 square miles. Between Goodoolore and the foot of the hills by Mettapolliem, 17 miles, beyond a few patches of dry grain cultivation, the country is barren.

134. The important changes made in the course of the year in the traffic arrangements were: Changes in traffic arrangements.

1st. The reduction on the 1st August of the 1st and 3d class passenger fares from 1 anna 6 pie, and 4 pie, to 1 anna and 2 pie respectively.

2d. The revision from the 1st December of the classification of goods. The abolition of the fourth class, and the reduction of the 3d class charge from 1 anna 3 pie to 1 anna per ton per mile. Reductions in the charges for passengers' luggage, horses, carriages, parcels, &c., were also made from the same date.

3d. The discontinuance from the 1st February of mixed trains, and the running an extra passenger train each way during the week days.

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Results of traffic
arrangement.

135. With reference to the success which has attended these changes, it may be sufficient in this report to show, as compared with former periods, the average daily number of passengers and tons of goods, exclusive of railway material, over each mile, with the daily passenger and ton mileage as follows:—

PERIOD.	Passenger over each Mile.	Passenger Mileage.	Tons of Goods over each Mile.	Ton Mileage.
1 July to 31 December 1856 - - - -	240.04	16,602.60	61.14	3,974.10
1 January to 31 December 1857 - - - -	296.21	22,388.07	72.58	5,555.39
1 January to 31 December 1858 - - - -	312.18	28,120.69	75.16	6,820.22
1 January to 31 July 1859 - - - -	363.55	84,900.80	—	—
1 August 1859 to 30 April 1860 - - - -	363.20	98,135.85	—	—
1 January to 30 November 1859 - - - -	—	—	100.38	9,636.96
1 December 1859 to 30 April 1860 - - - -	—	—	110.13	12,507.82

Extent of traffic
and revenue
derived.

136. The number of passengers and quantity of goods carried, and revenue derived therefore during the official year, are:—

Passengers:

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Class - - -	2,064	9,141	4	3	3,32,373	14	2
2d ditto - - -	10,871	16,613	-	10			
3d ditto - - -	7,40,219	3,06,619	9	1			

Goods:

	Ind. Mds.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Class - - -	11,59,738	1,21,154	10	8	3,11,614	4	11
2d ditto - - -	13,46,309	1,66,767	-	2			
3d ditto - - -	87,293	17,762	5	10			
4th ditto - - -	16,049	5,940	4	3			

TOTAL - - - Rs. 6,43,988 3 1

Expenditure.

137. The accounts of revenue expenditure have only been received up to the 31st December 1859.

The cost shown by them is as follows:—

Per Passenger per Mile.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
20 Mile train - - -	0 1 1.9	0 0 9.5	0 0 1.1
15 Mile train - - -	0 1 5.7	0 0 6.4	0 0 0.8

Per Ton of Goods per Mile.

20 Mile train - - -	0 7 9.6	average for all classes.
15 Mile train - - -	0 0 6.0	ditto - ditto.

The Charges being for Passengers.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
From 1 May to 31 July 1859 - - - -	- 1 6	- - 6	- - 4
From 1 August 1859 to 30 April 1860 - - - -	- 1 -	- - 6	- - 2
From 1 January to 30 April 1860, return tickets between Madras and Trivellore, on occasions of festivals at the latter place - - - -	- - 9	- - 4½	- - 1½

Goods.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
From 1 May to 30 November 1859	8	10	3	2
From 1 December 1859 to 30 April 1860	8	10	1	—

138. The telegraph has not been worked beyond Goriatum; but arrangements are now being made for connecting instruments at the Amboor and Vaniembaddy stations. Electric telegraph on line.

139. The amount of work executed from 1 May 1859 to 31 January 1860, the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, was— Work executed on line.

Earth-work, cubic yards	- - - - -	16,71,869
Masonry " "	- - - - -	1,12,778
Ballasting " "	- - - - -	3,52,478
Permanent way, lin. yards	- - - - -	52,411
Fencing { Temporary	- - - - -	179
{ Permanent	- - - - -	1,54,582

140. On the Bangalore branch no progress reports of work executed have yet been received; the extent of land made over to the railway company is,— Bangalore branch.

In Mysore	- - - - -	14 miles 50 chains.
And in North Arcot	- - - - -	11 „ 43 „
TOTAL	- - - - -	26 miles 13 „

Two estimates for 1,40,951 rupees were sanctioned in the orders of Government, Nos. 472 and 704, dated 30th August and 23d December 1859, for the buildings at Jaularapett, the junction station with the South West Line; and estimates have been forwarded for the buildings at the Maloor, Hoosenhullyt and Congoondy Coopum stations, each for 27,844 rupees.

141. On the Salt Cotaur branch some 25,000 cubic yards of earth-work have been executed, and materials are being collected for the masonry works. Madras Salt Cotaur branch.

142. On the North West Railway works are under execution on the first six districts, comprising a length of 121 miles. Working surveys have still to be prepared for the line from district 8 to Moodgul, the point of junction with the Bombay Railway, a distance of 200 miles; to 70 miles of which no engineers have yet been appointed, a circumstance to which the agent's attention was particularly called in March last. North West line.
Order of Government, No. 192, dated 12th April 1860.

The work actually performed during the first half of the year (for the second half the accounts have not yet been received) was,—

Earthwork, cubic yards	- - - - -	7,42,664
Masonry " "	- - - - -	17,183
Ballasting " "	- - - - -	7,098
Permanent way, lin. yards	- - - - -	3,251
Fencing	- - - - -	14,406

Eight miles of permanent way have been laid from Arconum, the junction station with the South West Line, to the Tritanny river. The bridge across the river is well advanced, and the line is likely to be completed shortly to Curcumbaddy, nine miles further.

The stations as far as Cuddapah have received sanction.

143. The principal officers employed in India by the railway company, on the 1st May 1859, were:— Staff of the Madras Railway Company in India.

1 Agent and manager.	1 Assistant manager.
2 Chief clerks and cashiers.	1 Locomotive superintendent.
1 Chief accountant.	1 Chief engineer.
1 Deputy accountant.	7 First class engineers.
1 General store-keeper.	12 Second class engineers.
1 Traffic manager.	19 Third class engineers.

Two engineers were on leave on the 1st May 1859.

The following additions were made to the staff during the year:—

- 1 Third class engineer.
- 1 Accountant, engineer department.
- 1 Assistant to the locomotive department.

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Advances made by Government during the year, and since the commencement of the work.

144. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were,—

	<i>Rs.</i>
For Construction - - - - -	48,11,500
„ Stores - - - - -	7,20,000
„ Sleepers - - - - -	5,70,000
„ Rolling stock - - - - -	90,000
TOTAL - - -	<u>Rs. 61,91,500</u>

For Salaries.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Agent's establishment - - - - -	60,204	4	1
Locomotive ditto - - - - -	48,497	-	9
Engineers and telegraph - - - - -	5,65,304	8	8
Contingencies - - - - -	42,142	9	11
TOTAL - - -	<u>Rs. 7,16,148</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>

The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement of the works in March 1853, up to the 31st December 1859, amounts to Rs. 2,42,98,019. 9. 2.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

145. The chief engineer, in reporting to his Board of Directors on the progress made in the construction of this railway to the 31st December 1859, observed that his arrangement were made as far as possible in view to completing the line between Trichinopoly and Negapatam, 78½ miles, by March 1861.

The several stations have received sanction, and the line of telegraph between the terminal points was opened to the public on the 21st instant.

Work performed.

The amount of work actually performed from 1st May 1859 to 31st January 1860, the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, was:—

Earthwork, cubic yards - - - - -	5,78,700
Masonry - - - - -	164
Fencing, lin. yards - - - - -	1,568

Staff of G. S. I. Railway Company in India.

146. The principal officers employed in India on the 1st May 1859, were:—

1 Agent.	2 Second class engineers.
1 Chief engineer.	2 Third - - ditto.

The following additions were made to the staff during the year:—

1 Accountant.	1 Third class engineer.
1 General storekeeper.	

Advances made from Government Treasury.

147. The advances made to the Great Southern of India Railway Company during the year were:—

For construction, &c. - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 4,28,000
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Agency.

For contingencies - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 17,093
For stores - - - - -	1,40,000
TOTAL - - -	<u>Rs. 5,85,093</u>

Salaries.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
For agency - - - - -	24,873	15	9
For engineer and telegraph - - - - -	78,245	14	5
TOTAL - - -	<u>Rs. 1,03,119</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>

And the total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works in October 1858,* amounts to Rs. 2,55,060. 3. 3.

THE

* Up to 31st December 1859.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

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148. This company received the final sanction of the Council of India in January 1859. The appointment of a chief engineer was made in September 1859; that of the agent on the 15th October following.

The Government appointed their consulting engineer on the 28th October 1859.

A tour was immediately made by him in company with the chief engineer, and a general report upon the scheme submitted to Government; the chief engineer forwarding his own special report to the secretary in London. Plan of operation

Final orders to commence such works as, after being duly surveyed and estimated for, had received the sanction of Government, were received from England in April 1860.

The first plans and estimates, amounting to 3,03,080 rupees, were submitted by the chief engineer on the 2d April 1860, passed by the Government on the 17th April 1860, and work commenced at Kurnool on the 4th April 1860.

The section of the project first undertaken is the diversion of the waters of the Tumbuddra into the rivers Kundar and Pennar. This will provide irrigation to the valley of the former, as well as to the district of Nellore, and by connexion with the Eastern Coast Canal will afford water communication from the Presidency to Kurnool. The investigation of the remaining sections, viz., the canal from the Tumbuddra through Bellary to Kurnool, and the irrigating and navigable canal from the Pennar to the Eastern Coast Canal, are being actively prosecuted.

149. The actual work performed during the past year has been chiefly confined to taking preliminary surveys and levels, and to the construction of store sheds and offices. Owing to the advanced state of the season, the only work attempted to the annicut, was the formation of a temporary dam in the river bed, in which all the rubble stone required for that structure was deposited. Work performed

Seventeen thousand tons have been laid in the river, and 5,000 tons are stored in the quarry, so that immediately the season of the freshes has passed, the construction of the work itself will be commenced. A staff of eight civil engineers have been sent out from England, all of whom are actively employed at their respective posts. Besides these, other officers have been engaged in this country. The total monthly expense of the engineering establishment amounts to nearly (10,000) ten thousand rupees.

Up to the 30th April last, 3,10,000 rupees have, from time to time, been advanced from the Government Treasury.

About 5,000 people now find daily employment on the company's works, and there continues to be a steady influx of labourers.

MARINE.

150. There have been no great changes in the Marine Department of this Presidency during the past year. The principal occupation has been the constant movement of troops, accomplished under difficulties arising from the want of steamers, over which the Government could have entire control, and these difficulties have been much enhanced by the expedition to China.

151. Marine Acts.—Only two Marine Acts have been passed during the period under report: to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying native passengers in the Bay of Bengal. To amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

The first Act extends the provisions of Act I. of 1857, to vessels leaving ports in Orissa, in the Straits of Malacca or on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, and provides against passengers being landed at places other than their port of destination. It likewise prohibits a vessel from bringing from any foreign European settlement on the coast of the Madras Presidency, more than one passenger to every four tons of her burthen, unless she has been licensed, and has complied with the stipulations regarding space, water, and provisions. The Act came in force on the 17th January last, the date on which Act I. of 1857 expired.

The second Act authorised the application of sections 2, 3, and 4, of the Imperial Passengers' Act of 1855, to vessels engaged in the emigration to the Mauritius and the West Indies, and to those proceeding from ports in India to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, under Act XXI. of 1858.

152. The Port Conservancy Act (XXII. of 1855) has been introduced at Paumben, and the Government head pilot there has been appointed conservator; he being, from professional acquirements, more competent to perform the duties than the superintendent of sea customs. The only difference between this and the other ports brought under the Act, is, that it has not been followed by Act VII. of 1858, authorising the levy of dues. Paumben was exempted from the payment of port dues under the orders of Government, dated 6th November 1855, No. 238, and it was not considered advisable to reimpose them.

The Conservancy Act will shortly be brought into operation at Monsoorecottah and

Legislation during the year, connected with this department.

Act XXV. of 1859
14th December 1859.

Act II. of 1860,
15th January 1860

Working of the Port Conservancy Act.

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Calingapatam, at which ports sea customs officers have been appointed competent to undertake the duties of conservator.

There is no doubt that this and Act XVIII. of 1858, have exercised a beneficial effect, for during the past year no single instance has been brought to notice of vessels throwing overboard ballast in the anchorages, whereas previous to their being in force, representations on this head were numerous.

Appendices 1 and 2
in No. V.

In the Appendix* will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the funds at the ports under the Act, as well as another, showing the number and tonnage of the vessels that visited all, except the most inconsiderable, of the Madras ports, and the value of the import and export trade.

Working of the
Pilgrim Ship Act.
Appendix 3, in
No. V.

153. Nothing particular has occurred under the operation of the Pilgrim Ship Act. The names of the vessels to which licenses have been granted during the year, are shown in Table 3, of the Appendix.

Working of Float-
ing Police Act.

154. The Floating Police Act continues to operate beneficially in repressing robberies in the boats, and is acknowledged on all sides to have been a decided success.

Working of Indian
Merchant Seamen's
Act.
Shipping masters.

155. The Indian Merchant Seamen's Act has been brought into full operation during the year, and the masters attendant at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, and Cochin have been appointed shipping masters, with the understanding that they are to receive the fees authorised by the Act, and to defray the expenses of an establishment out of them. The offices were opened in May 1859; and, after a year's experience, the arrangements are to come under re-consideration.

Examination of
masters and mates
under Indian
Merchant Seamen's
Act.

Under the same Act the master attendant at Madras, as *ex-officio* President, and Messrs. J. B. Crowther, assistant superintendent of marine, and J. F. McKennie, first assistant master attendant, as paid members, were appointed a committee for the examination of masters and mates of merchant ships, the latter receiving 50 rupees a month each, subject to the approval of the Supreme Government. They commenced their functions on the 1st January last, since which five certificates have been granted. The Supreme Government, however, considered that the rate of remuneration was out of proportion to the duties to be performed, and directed that one paid examiner only should be retained, who should receive the fees within 50 rupees a month for his trouble. Mr. Crowther has been nominated to continue the duties, and the adequacy, or otherwise, of the emolument, is to be reported on after six months' trial.

Infraction of
Indian Passenger
Act.

156. The only serious infraction of the Indian Passenger Act, was by a vessel named the "Auchletchmy," of 216 tons, which left Negapatam on the 13th October 1859, with 195 native passengers for Rangoon. She touched at one of the Nicobar Islands to take in coconuts; and remaining there a month, the season was so far advanced before she recommenced her voyage, that she failed to accomplish it, and finally had to return to Negapatam after losing 23 souls; the mortality being occasioned by exposure and want of food and water. The magistrate of the district levied a fine of 3,000 rupees on the commander, and this not having been paid, the vessel has been seized.

Overcrowding
passenger vessels
at Negapatam.

In last year's Report mention was made (paragraph 16), of the systematic evasion of the law regarding the numbers allowed to be conveyed by vessels engaged in this trade, which led to the dismissal of the whole of the servants of the Sea Customs Department at Negapatam. As this is a port from which a large number of passengers proceed to the opposite shore of the Bay of Bengal, it was considered advisable to have a master attendant there, whose duty it would be to check these irregularities, and Mr. Pascall was appointed to this office on the 12th August 1859, at a salary of 105 rupees a month. Since this, no report of overcrowding has been received.

Master attendant
appointed.

Coast survey.

157. The survey of the Coromandel coast, conducted by Lieutenant Sweny, I.N., in the "Mutlah," assisted by the tender "Emily," was carried last year as far as within 10 or 15 miles north of Pondicherry. The vessels proceeded to Calcutta on the 17th September 1859, and returned here again on the 27th of March, the "Charlotte," a larger schooner, having been substituted for the "Emily." They are now employed near Point Calimere, and Lieutenant Sweny is sanguine of being able to complete the work before the close of the present season. If his anticipations are realised, the only part of our seaboard remaining to be surveyed will be the coast between the Santapillay rocks and the northern limit of Ganjam.

Rangoon packet
line of steamers.

158. The northern ports and Rangoon line of steamers was in operation from May till October last, inclusive. The "Coromandel" commenced on the 11th of the former month, and was followed by the "Sydney" in June, the "Dalhousie" in July, the "Sydney" for the second time in August and again in September, and the "Prince Arthur" in October.

"Prince Arthur"
and "Dalhousie."

The "Prince Arthur," which had been obtained from Bombay under the promise that the "Dalhousie" should be sent there from Madras, was the last steamer employed on this service. She was purchased in England in 1857 at the same time as the "Dalhousie," both

both of them with express reference to the Burmah communication, but was retained by the Bombay Government for service at that Presidency. Repeated applications having been made for her, she was at last sent round under the promise above-mentioned; but the outer bearings of her screw-shaft having been worn away, she broke down on her first trip, and left Madras for Bombay again under sail on the 12th November 1859, for the purpose of being repaired, and neither she nor the "Dalhousie" have been at the disposal of this Government since.

In the Appendix* is a statement of the expenses, as far as they can be ascertained, in respect to ships whose accounts are not rendered here, and the earnings of the steamers employed on this line. Appendix 4, in No. V.

159. It has always been acknowledged that private enterprise is much more likely to ensure the successful working of a mail line of steamers than Government management; and with the view to transfer the line to mercantile parties, negotiations were long pending between the owners and agents of the vessels employed by the Bengal Steam Navigation Company and the Superintendent of Marine. They, however, failed in arriving at any decisive result, and in consequence of the terms asked being considered too high. Tenders, of which Appendix 5 is a copy, were consequently invited, and they were inserted in the Gazette of the three Presidencies. They are to be opened on the 31st July next. Appendix 5, in No. V.

160. The accidents on the coast during the past year have not been so numerous or disastrous as during the previous year, one only having been attended with loss of life. They are to be attributed to mismanagement rather than to stress of weather. Wrecks.

A cyclone was experienced in the upper part of the bay on the 8th and 9th December last, when the "Dalhousie," with coolies from Calcutta to Demerara, was dismasted, and the "Mary Oxley," a vessel laden with salt, on her way from Bombay to Calcutta, was abandoned. Both these vessels were towed into Cocanada a few days subsequent to the gale by the "Colgrain." A cyclone likewise occurred on the 8th and 9th April, the strength of which was felt from the westward of Ceylon, and from the eastward from Negapatam to the north; but it was not of a very severe character, and no accident occurred.

A list of the wrecks on the coasts of this Presidency will be found in Table 6 of the Appendix, but besides these the "Henzai King" was totally wrecked in December on the Alguada Reef during her passage from Madras and the northern ports to Rangoon, when 82 tons of Government stores were lost, not a particle of cargo having been saved. The "Nampareil" also, bound from Madras to the Mauritius, with emigrant coolies, ran ashore on the coast of Ceylon, about 60 miles north of Trincomalee. Appendix 6, in No. V.

161. Among the accidents may also be noted, although it did not occur on the coast of this Presidency, the loss of the "Sir Charles Napier," bound from Rangoon to England, which foundered in latitude 4 deg. north, and longitude 94 deg. east. The commander, his wife, and the crew, to the number of 75 in all, took to the boats, and in a short time reached Pulo Praso, an island off Acheen Head, where they were plundered by the Malays. Captain W. Barton, of the country ship "Melanie," having arrived in the neighbourhood, and heard from a native an account of what had taken place, hastened with his second officer, Mr. Thompson, and some of his crew, to the rescue of the sufferers; and brought them away in safety. Captain Petitbon, of the French ship "Jean Victor," which was at anchor off Acheen at the same time, was likewise instrumental in succouring some of the crew and aided in recovering some of the plundered property. For these services the Madras Government offered their acknowledgments to Captains Barton and Petitbon, and to Mr. Thompson, and presented to each a gold watch, with a suitable inscription; and the Board of Trade, equally appreciating the gallantry of the parties concerned, have awarded to Captain Petitbon a gold medal, to Captain Barton a sextant, and to Mr. Thompson a telescope. Rescue of the crew of the "Sir Charles Napier."

162. A very distressing circumstance took place at the close of the last official year, but as the particulars did not transpire till afterwards, it was not noticed in last report. The stock of oysters on the Tinnevely pearl banks having increased to such an extent as to warrant the expectation of a fishery, if properly guarded; application was made to the Bombay Government for a schooner for this service. None could be spared, but the "Pownah," an old pattimar, was sent down for the purpose. This is a very unhandy rig; and the crew, engaged at Cochin, probably were not well versed in its management. Be this as it may, Captain Robertson, the master attendant at Tuticorin, went to Aripoo in her on business connected with the banks, and left again on the 28th March 1859, for Tuticorin, but never returned to port. The vessel was seen for two days off the coast of Ceylon, but no subsequent trace of her has ever been discovered. In all probability she was taken aback by a sudden shift of wind and capsized. The right honourable the Secretary of State for India granted a pension of 100 L. year to the widow of Captain Robertson. Loss of the "Pownah."

163. The

* Appendix, No. V.

CHAP. IX.

Madras.

Movement of
troops and stores
by sea.

163. The movement of troops and the receipt and despatch of stores have occupied much time and attention, the more so as the means available for effecting the extensive reliefs which the department is now annually called on to arrange for, are far from being on a satisfactory footing. The expedition to China has, of course, added to the difficulties to be overcome, and finding that the "Coromandel" had been appropriated to the exigencies of the service in Bengal, and the "Dalhousie" and "Prince Arthur," to those of Bombay, timely negotiations were entered into with the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company before the press of tonnage raised freights, which have increased from 30s. in December to 3*l.* 10s. and 3*l.* 15s. in April, and the "Pottinger," "Oriental," and "Hindustan" were secured at 15 rupees a ton per mensem, and have been in constant and active employment since the latter part of 1859. The "Governor Higginson," steamer, was subsequently engaged in February at 25 rupees a ton; yet even with these and the loan of the sailing transport "Tubal Cain," and lately of the steamer "Fire Queen," and sailing transport "Sesostris," the whole of the reliefs have not yet been completed.

The following are the regiments moved, besides details:—

	2d Native Infantry	from Madras	to Rangoon.
40th	"	Pooree	" Singapore.
32d	"	Cocanada	" Moulmein.
42d	"	Masulipatam	" Rangoon.
18th	"	Madras	" Cannanore.
11th	"	Cannanore	" Rangoon.
33d	"	Masulipatam	" ditto.
52d	"	Madras	" ditto.
37th	"	Rangoon	" Bimlipatam.
14th	"	Singapore	" Masulipatam.
13th	"	Moulmein	" Negapatam.
44th	"	Rangoon	" Madras.
6th	"	ditto	" ditto.
12th	"	ditto	" Masulipatam.
39th	"	ditto	" Negapatam.
4th	"	ditto	" Madras.
15th	"	ditto	" Negapatam.
21st	"	families, about 1,200 souls,	from Negapatam to Cocanada.
A. & K. Cs.	Sap. & M.,	from Cocanada	to Madras.
H.	Company	"	ditto ; ditto.
H. M.'s	44th	"	Madras ; China.
21st	N. I.	"	Negapatam ; ditto.
R. A.	Battery	"	Madras ; ditto.
Cs.	Madras Artillery	"	ditto ; ditto.
2 ditto	Sap. and M.	"	ditto ; ditto.
1 Squadron	H.M.D. Gds.	ditto	" ditto.

Vessels engaged in
transport service.

164. The vessels engaged on these services and in conveying details from, and sick returning to, Madras; are—

For Burmah and Eastern Settlements.

H. M. Indian Steamer	" Sydney,"	-	from beginning of the year to the 23d October, when she left for Rangoon and Calcutta.
H. M. I. N.	ditto "Coromandel,"		from ditto to 23d July, when she left for Calcutta.
Ditto	ditto "Dalhousie,"	-	from 16th June to 26th October, when she left for Bombay.
Ditto	ditto "Prince Arthur,"		from 1st October to 12th November, when she left for Bombay.
Hired Steam Transport	"Pottinger,"		from 5th December; still employed on 30th April.
Ditto	ditto "Oriental,"		from 9th December; still employed on 30th April.
Hired Sailing Transport	"Defiance,"		from 9th December; still employed on 30th April.
H. M.	ditto "Tubal Cain,"		from January; still employed.
Hired Steam Transport	"Hindustan,"		from 2d to 22d February, when she was transferred to the China expedition.
Ditto	ditto "Governor Higginson,"		from 22d February; still employed on 30th April.
Ditto Sailing Transport	"Sir Robert Seppings,"		from 19th April; still employed.
H. M. Indian Steamer	"Fire Queen,"		from 27th April; still employed.
Ditto	ditto Transport "Sesostris,"		

Besides these, the "Louisiana" a sailing transport, engaged by the Commissariat Department to bring over elephants from Rangoon to Cocanada, has been made use of in carrying

carrying details; and the "Fairlie," a private ship, conveyed a full allotment to and from Burmah.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

For China.

H. M. I. N. Steamer "Punjab."	Hired Sailing Transport "Euxine."
Ditto - ditto "Coromandel."	Ditto - ditto - "York."
Ditto - ditto "Victoria."	Ditto - ditto - "Michigan."
Hired Steam Transport - "Hindostan."	Ditto - ditto - "Sirius."
Hired Sailing ditto "Cressy."	Ditto - ditto - "Forerunner."
Ditto - ditto "Statesman."	Ditto - ditto - "Frank Flint."
Ditto - ditto - "Sir Robert Seppings."	Ditto - ditto - "Trimountain."
Ditto - ditto - "Rajah of Cochin."	Ditto - ditto - "Eastern Empire."
	Ditto - ditto - "Henry Moore."

A full freight of 825 tons of Commissariat stores also engaged by J. C. Humphreys.

165. The actual arrivals at Madras and other ports are:—

	From		TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
	England.	Indian Ports.		
European officers	31	226	257	
Native officers	-	193	193	
Warrant officers	-	38	38	
European non-commissioned officers, rank and file.	2,056	2,644	4,700	
Native ditto, and followers	-	13,467	13,467	18,655
Horses	-	25	25	

The actual departures are:—

	To		TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
	England.	Indian Ports.		
European officers	47	313	360	—
Native officers	-	197	197	—
Warrant officers	-	43	43	—
European Non-commissioned, Rank and File	2,095	2,618	4,713	—
Native ditto and followers	-	17,053	17,053	22,366
Horses	-	513	513	—
Bullocks	-	405	405	—
GRAND TOTAL of Embarkations and Disembarkations				41,021

Stores.

From England	Tons.
" Indian ports	18,017
To - ditto	23
	3,554

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

Coals received and expended.
Appendix 7, in No. V.

166. The quantity of coals received and expended during the past year is shown in the Appendix; * the large quantity of 1,818 tons 13 cwt. 21 lbs. having been lent by the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. •

The contract coal has been supplied at the rate of 2*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* per ton, delivered into store; and the price of coal purchased in the country has ranged from 26 to 35 rupees the ton.

PORTS AND LIGHTS.

Appendix 8, in No. V.

167. A brief notice of the ports will now be given; and in the Appendix* will be found a statement of the establishments as they stood at the close of the year, as well as one exhibiting the trade at each.

Ganjam.

Ganjam District.—The flagstaff has been completed.

Monsoorcottah.

A superintendent of sea customs having been appointed here at 100 rupees a month, arrangements are in progress for bringing the port under the operation of the Conservancy Acts.

The new flagstaff has been completed and new signals supplied.

Sonapore, Barvah, Poondy, Baupanapaudoo.

Appendix 9.

Flagstaves have been erected at these ports, and obelisks have been raised as distinguishing marks, all having been completed, with the exception of one at Barvah, which has twice fallen from imperfect construction. In the Appendix will be found a notice drawn up by the district engineer describing these ports.

Calingpatam.

This port will also soon be brought under the Conservancy Acts, a superintendent of sea customs having been appointed on a salary of 100 rupees a month. The new flagstaff has been completed, and signals and a barometer supplied.

Santapilly Lighthouse.

168. Vizagapatam District.—A framing is under construction under which to place the lantern, as it is found difficult to trim the lamps in a high wind. In the gale which took place in December 1859, the lantern was blown down and injured. It was, however, immediately replaced.

Bimlipatam.

Nothing new to report.

Vizagapatam.

A shipping office has been established under Act I. of 1859, and a building is in course of erection, to be used jointly as a sea custom house and master attendant's office. The old flagstaff on the Dolphin's Nose is to be abandoned, and a small beacon erected in lieu of it.

Cocanada and Coringa.

169. Godavary District.—In consideration of the increasing importance of this place, the master attendant's establishment has been revised, and his own salary raised from 200 to 350 rupees a month.

The small lighthouse at Cocanada has not yet been proceeded with in consequence of the want of funds and the general restriction upon expenditure, which the financial condition of the country has rendered necessary.

A shipping office has been established under Act 1 of 1859.

It was stated in last year's report that a water tank was about to be fitted up by the master attendant for the supply of this article to the shipping at 2½ rupees a ton. This has not been carried out, as a private individual is about to establish one.

A new building has been erected in a more convenient position for the offices of the master attendant and sea customs house, while the old building has been appropriated to the electric telegraph department.

Narsapore.

An obelisk at the entrance to this port has been completed. Nothing new to report.

Masulipatam.

170. Kistna District.—Two iron buoys constructed at the Dowlai-shweram workshop have been laid down in 3 and 3½ fathoms, to indicate the best anchorage. They are moored with guns.

Point Diwi and Aremeghon Lights.

Nothing new.

Pulicat.

The column for the lighthouse has not progressed for want of funds. It will probably be completed this year.

Madras.

171. The master attendant's establishment having been found insufficient to conduct the increased business of the office, and some of the members being underpaid, a revision took place in August last, whereby a deputy manager and a clerk were added, and certain salaries raised; the augmented expenditure amounting to 160 rupees per mensem, to be debited to the port fund.

The time ball, which was put on the centre of the sea customs house in 1858-59, has not worked satisfactorily, owing to the apparatus being defective. It is now under repair, and it is expected will soon mark the time more correctly than heretofore. A convenient change has been introduced by the astronomer in the time of its falling. Originally, it was dropped at 1 p.m., mean time of the observatory, which is 11' west of its position, and from 15' to 18" west of the observer, according to the position of his ship. To avoid the corrections thus necessary, it was determined to drop the ball at even Greenwich hour; and 3 a.m. G. M. T., corresponding to 8 h. 20 m. 57·3 s. M. T. of the Madras Observatory, was selected as the most convenient time for the purpose. This change was effected on the 1st of January 1860. Time ball.

172. The pier which was commenced on the 17th September, progressed very rapidly for some months, under the able superintendence of Mr. Gilbert, the agent for the contractors, and Mr. Gibson, the engineer of the works. Unfortunately, however, the "Ellen," laden with a section of the iron piles, had to be abandoned in a sinking state in the Southern Ocean; and, after having completed to the 22d tier of piles, being a length of 200 feet, the work had to be suspended. It is now about to be resumed. Madras Pier.

No heavy gales have taken place since its commencement, but occasionally high surfs and strong currents have prevailed; on one occasion, washing away 10 feet perpendicular of sand at its inner end. The piles, however, stood firm, and there is no doubt of their stability in the heaviest sea.

A committee has been formed, of the chief engineer, collector of sea customs, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, master attendant, and superintendent of marine, for regulating matters connected with the traffic on the pier.

It was originally intended by the projectors to load and unload ships alongside the pier, but practical men have pronounced this to be impossible, there being many serious objections to it, the principal being that ships would be endangered by coming in so close to the shore in an open roadstead as four fathoms, which will be the depth of water at the end of the pier; and that if they did, there would not be sufficient space for more than two at a time, and, perhaps, one more small one. The committee have therefore recommended that the moorings, which were to be laid down around the pier head, be dispensed with, and that the money thus saved, be expended in fixing a wave screen along the entire length of the head, which is to be 160 feet long.

173. All the preliminaries for remodelling the Boat Act have been concluded, and the draft is with the Government solicitor. Boat Act.

Supervisor of Boats.—The supervisor of boats has performed his functions to the benefit of the community. While the rate of hire is professedly too low, it must be expected that the boatmen will exact larger payments than the law admits; but there have been but few complaints on this head, or of refusals to be engaged, since the appointment of a supervisor, and, on the whole, the boat system has been on a more satisfactory footing.

The moorings for steamers and transports in the Madras roads have not yet been sent out.

174. A diving bell, accompanied by an engineer superintendent to work it, arrived in the latter part of last year. A great difficulty, however, arose as to the description of craft from which it was to be worked. In England a large barge is used, in which a strong davit is fitted, from which to lower the bell. But this species of craft could not be employed with safety at Madras, where gales of wind are sudden, and no shelter to be found. When the pier with its wave screen has been completed, it may become a matter for consideration, whether a large barge, from which the bell could be worked, might not be afforded shelter in all weathers under the lee of the screen; but for the present, the question was between a vessel capable of weathering all storms, which would entail a much heavier expense than was ever anticipated, or a large raft. The latter was decided on, and is under construction in the Public Works Department. Diving Bell.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

Mail boats.

175. In May last, the Chamber of Commerce brought to notice the very great delay that occurred in landing and depositing in the General Post Office the mails from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers. The vessels frequently anchored a long way off; the contract mail boat was often late in arriving alongside, and when there, had much difficulty in penetrating through the cluster of boats that surround a steamer; and when the mail boxes did reach the shore, they were conveyed to the General Post Office on open carts, drawn by coolies at a very leisurely pace. To remedy these evils, the mail boat contract was abandoned on its expiration in October last, and two Government boats were established for the mail service, under the immediate orders of the master attendant. For the purpose of securing an in-shore position for the mail steamers, the same officer is under instructions to keep two berths clear for them off the Custom House in 6½ fathoms, and to lay down a buoy to indicate the locality. This has yet to be done. To keep better order alongside, a European constable is sent off by the Commissioner of Police; and, finally, to expedite the transmission of the mails between the boat and the General Post Office, a two-horse van is now used.

Landing and shipping cargo.

176. An alteration has been made in the arrangements for discharging and shipping Government stores. The master attendant has always been the officer charged with this duty in communication with the Department to which the stores were consigned, and which afforded such assistance as their establishments enable them to furnish.

When the consignments were few, the master attendant was able to accomplish his portion of these duties without difficulty; but the supplies of stores have increased of late years to such an extent, that it became necessary to effect a change, and a second assistant has been appointed on a salary of 250 rupees a month, whose especial duty it is to superintend the discharge and shipment of Government stores. In consequence of the difficulty of fixing the responsibility of damage to clothing stores, the superintendent of that department had been obliged, some time since, to engage an agent at 80 rupees for each consignment, to attend to its discharge. This, of course, is now undertaken by the second assistant, who, when not engaged on these particular duties, is employed generally in the Department. He assumed office on the 17th December 1859, and is to be assisted by a small establishment, the strength of which will be shortly fixed. Rules, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix, have been passed for his guidance in the discharge of stores; and others for their shipment are about to be framed.

Appendix 10 in No. V.

Cuddalore.

177. South Arcot District.—Nothing new, with the exception that the flagstaff is being refitted with wire rigging.

Porto Novo.

A flagstaff has been erected here at a cost of 600 rupees, and a set of signals supplied. One man at four rupees a month has been sanctioned to look after it.

Tranquebar.

Tanjore District.—Nothing new.

Nagore.

Nothing new.

Negapatam.

A master attendant has been appointed at a salary of 105 rupees a month, with a writer at 15 rupees and a peon at five rupees.

This port is becoming of consequence as the sea terminus of the South of India Railway, and it is already the resort of numerous English ships bringing materials for that Company. In consideration of its rising importance, the means for signalling and the condition of the light will shortly be improved.

Point Calimere Beacon.

This beacon was built in 1850, fully a quarter of a mile inland. It is now nearly that distance at sea, the currents having eroded the lowland round the point and left the building isolated. The depth of water round it is 8 to 10 feet, and, as it would cost about as much to preserve it in its present position as to build another on dry land, it is not advisable to incur any expenditure thereon.

Paumben.

178. No greater central depth has been obtained in the Paumben channels during the past year, but they have been improved by removing the inequalities at the sides, and thus widening the part available to the larger class of vessels passing through. One great difficulty hitherto experienced in passing through the northern channel arises from its having a sharp bend about the centre, where the reefs are least covered. During the present year this part will be improved by cutting through the point at the turn, which will remove all danger.

The catadioptic lantern has arrived from England, and has been sent down; but before being exhibited, the tower has to be raised 15 feet.

The

The steam tug is now actually on its way out to Madras, not Bombay, and will be put together at Paunben.

The port has been brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, but not of Act VII. of 1858, so that there is no levy of dues. The Government head pilot has been appointed conservator.

The usual table of the number and tonnage of vessels passing through the channel will be found in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that the size of the square-rigged vessels taking that route has averaged during the calendar year 1859, 91 tons, while the donies have averaged about 52 tons.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

Appendices II &
in No. V.

Keelaharry.

179. Madura District.—A project is on foot for buoying off this port, which is formed by a reef enclosing a small basin. A trifling outlay may be advisable for this purpose, but the trade of the port, and the fact of there being good anchorage in smooth water outside, under shelter of the outer reef, will not warrant any large expenditure.

Tuticorin.

Tinnevelly District.—The only addition that has been made in this port is in fixing two new iron beacons on rocks which endanger the boats proceeding in and out. There are now no less than five iron beacons to mark the several rocks.

The pearl banks off the Tinnevelly coast were once celebrated for the fisheries they afforded; but by degrees the oysters disappeared, and the last yield was in 1830. Within the last few years the beds have again become stocked, and they now afford every prospect of a fishery in 1861. Mr. Phipps, the successor of the late Captain Robertson, whose melancholy loss in the "Pownah" was alluded to above, is charged, under the orders of the Revenue Board, with organizing a guard for their protection, and for this purpose two vessels of 37 and 12 tons respectively have just been built at Cochin, and will very shortly be sent to Tuticorin, to be followed by another of the same size as the smaller one, when completed. In consideration of the extra duty thus imposed on the master attendant, his salary has been raised from 200 to 300 rupees a month.

Cochin.

180. Nothing new to report here except an alteration in the master attendant's establishment, which does not, however, increase the total outlay. The temporary lascars who were entertained for the eight months of the working season, have been dispensed with, and the wages of the permanent hands have been increased, as it was found that the rates adopted in 1856 were insufficient to secure useful men.

A shipping office has been established here under Act I. of 1859.

Statistics of the building operations at this and neighbouring ports have been furnished by the master attendant, and will be found in the Appendix.

Appendices 13 &
in No. V.

Calicut.

181. Nothing particular to report. The light is well spoken of as being visible at 15 miles distance.

Tellicherry, Cannanore and Manglore, nothing new.

Coopmta.

The light continues to be exhibited here, although an accident to the lantern caused its discontinuance for a few months. Hearing that its removal was contemplated, the native merchants of the place petitioned against it.

Tuddri.

The lighthouse has not yet been completed, nor have the buoys been laid down, although they have been supplied from Bombay. Two beacons have been ordered to be erected as marks to lead into the river.

Sedashgur.

The lighthouse and beacon are not yet completed; indeed the pressure for funds has retarded most of these works.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

182. As observed in previous reports, these annual financial reviews are necessarily limited to a comparison of the ascertained results of a passed year with the regular or general estimate of the next succeeding year; the following remarks refer therefore to the actuals of 1858-59, and the regular estimate of 1859-60.

Accountant
General.
Review of estimate
results of 1858-60.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

HAP. IX.
Madras.

Rate of land
duty.
Rate of salt
duty.

183. This revenue, which forms the bulk of our income, was assumed at 4,03,22,900 rupees, consisting of 3,97,13,840 rupees in current revenue, and 6,09,060 rupees of arrears. The actual collections of 1858-59 amounted to 4,16,93,548 rupees, of which 3,95,15,133 rupees was current, and 21,78,415 rupees arrears. A decrease, therefore, of about 13½ lacs. or 3¼ per cent. is anticipated.

The receipts from this source were estimated at 61,21,290 rupees, being 1,01,945 rupees in excess of the actual results of 1858-59, owing to the recent enhancement of the selling price.

Tribute.—The income from tribute is fixed, and yields annually 34,46,430 rupees.*

Rate of
duty.

The collections from the manufacturers and vendors of spirituous liquor are expected to yield 28,16,440 rupees, being 27,696 rupees, or one per cent. below the receipts of the previous year.

Rate of land
sea customs
duty.

The receipts from these sources are assumed at 21,06,080 rupees, † being 5,77,440 rupees, or 27½ per cent. above the actual collections of the previous year. The increase in the former is attributable to the imposition of a higher rate of duty on salt imported by land from the Goa territory, and in the latter to the operation of the new Tariff Act, No. VII. of 1859. The actual collections from sea customs, for the past three years, are entered in the margin; ‡ a table is also given, showing the principal imports and exports at the Port of Madras during the same period.

Rate of
burpha revenue.
Rate of stamp
duty.

185. This tax on trades and handicrafts will probably yield 10,85,390 rupees, being 7,019 rupees, or three-fourths per cent. above the receipts of the previous year.

The sale of stamped paper is expected to fetch 7,41,900 rupees, being 19,565 rupees, or 2½ per cent. above the previous year's receipts, owing to the temporary establishment of four district moonsiffs' courts in Tanjore and Kurnaul.

The receipts from the sales of postage labels, including cash collections on "bearing" letters, were assumed at 4,99,400 rupees, and the *pro forma* receipts on account of postage on

	Rs.
* Rajah of Mysore - - - - -	24,50,000
" of Travancore - - - - -	7,83,110
" of Cochin - - - - -	2,00,000
" of Travancore on account of the late Nawab of the Carnatic - - - - -	13,320
Total - - - Rs.	34,46,430

† Land Customs - - - - -	Rs. 2,55,590
Sea Customs - - - - -	" 18,50,490

‡ COLLECTIONS FROM SEA CUSTOMS.				Per Centage, the Net Increase.	Per Centage, the Net Decrease.
In 1856-57	Rs.				
- - - - -	12,53,478				
" 1857-58	12,21,400				
" 1858-59	13,31,636				
	Actual of 1856-57.	Actual of 1857-58.	Actual of 1858-59.	of the one previous year.	
IMPORT DUTIES:					
Spirits and wines - - - - -	87,376	1,95,064	1,54,013	-	20½
Cotton twist and yarn - - - - -	42,773	87,407	1,51,053	72½	-
Cotton piece goods - - - - -	82,194	1,24,449	2,28,804	83½	-
Malt liquor - - - - -	7,000	18,336	81,886	316½	-
Coral - - - - -	9,257	16,565	14,119	-	14½
Iron - - - - -	19,454	23,006	30,489	32½	-
TOTAL of above Import Duties -	2,48,054	4,64,827	6,61,264	42½	-
EXPORT DUTIES:					
Indigo - - - - -	66,528	67,324	80,580	19½	-
Cotton piece goods - - - - -	20,711	17,075	16,103	-	5½
Hides and skins - - - - -	38,550	29,096	29,832	2½	-
Rice - - - - -	9,711	6,793	22,839	236½	-
Seeds - - - - -	3,551	5,413	1,433	-	73½
Coffee - - - - -	755	3,027	2,927	-	3½
Saltpetre - - - - -	1,839	3,226	1,487	-	54
TOTAL Export - - -	1,41,645	1,31,954	1,55,201	17½	-
GRAND TOTAL of above Import and Export Duties }	3,89,699	5,96,781	8,16,465	30½	-

on official letters and packages, at 4,25,000 rupees, making a total of 9,24,400 rupees. Thus, an increase may be expected in the postal revenue of 1859-60 over those of the previous year, of 60,528 rupees.*

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

The receipts from other minor sources are given in the margin.†

186. The total ordinary receipts from the several departments above noticed are estimated at 5,89,26,100 rupees being 6,01,334 rupees below the receipts of the previous year. These receipts, which consist of the sale proceeds of provisions, stores, horses, escheated estates, and refunds of charges, were set down at 33,30,300 rupees, being 9,13,599 rupees, or 27½ per cent. above the actual receipts of 1858-59.

Estimate of aggregate ordinary receipts.

Estimate of extra ordinary receipts

The gain to be brought to the credit of this head in 1859-60 is 9,24,000 rupees, which consists chiefly of the difference in the rates of exchange on the transactions with London, and the gain derived by the coinage of copper at the Mint.

Estimate of profit and loss.

The total territorial receipts under the three foregoing divisions, viz., ordinary, extra-ordinary or casual, and profit and loss, were assumed at 6,31,80,400 rupees, being 7,22,017 rupees, or 1¼ per cent. in excess of the receipts of the previous year.

Estimate of total territorial receipts

187. It remains to notice the estimated disbursements of the year ended 30th April 1860. The charges of the general department, expected to amount to 1,31,84,600 rupees, consist of the two items entered in the margin. The political disbursements, estimated at 51,45,200 rupees, include the Carnatic, Masulipatam, Tanjore, and Mysore pensions, religious endowments, and interest on the Tanjore debt. The remaining sum, viz. 80,39,400 rupees, was estimated for the payment of the durbar charges, the salaries of the Governor and civil members of Council, of the Government secretariat, the departments of pay, audit, accounts, and finance, the Mint and Assay Offices, the contribution of the Government to the service funds, and the interest payable on the bonded capital and on the surplus cash in deposit in the general treasury on account of these funds and other charges of a general nature. On comparing the estimated charges of 1859-60 with the actual of the previous year, the result produced is an increase of 24,66,341 rupees, or 18¼ per cent., arising partly from the inclusion in the estimate of arrears of stipend remaining undrawn since October 1855, of the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, uncle of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, and partly from a larger quantity of copper and mint stores expected from England.

Estimate of General Charges.

	Rs.
Political disbursements chargeable on the revenues - - -	51,45,200
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers of the General Department - -	80,39,400
Total - - - Rs.	1,31,84,600

188. The cost of the judicial establishments at the Presidency was estimated at 6,12,700 rupees, or 34,163 rupees above the actual charges of 1858-59. They consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of Small Causes, the Government law officers, the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the sheriff's and coroner's offices, the protective and detective police, and the Magistrates' Courts. The fees and fines from the Small Cause and Magisterial Courts were expected to yield 53,300 rupees; thus the proportion which the collections bear to the charges is 8¾ per cent.

Estimate of judicial and magisterial.

Estimate at the Presidency.

The charges of the Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adawlut, the several courts of civil and criminal judicature, and the police establishments in the provinces, &c., were assumed at 43,94,600 rupees, which exceeds the actual results of the previous year by 3,85,912 rupees. This increase is due principally to the organisation of the newly established mofussil police.

Estimate of Judicial and Magisterial Charges in the Provinces.

	Rs.
Judicial, magisterial, police, and Government legal charges at the Presidency, of which the Supreme Court is 1,63,250 rupees, or 26½ per cent. - -	6,12,700
Judicial, magisterial, and police charges in the Provinces, of which the Sudder and Fouzdary Court is 2,58,850 rupees, or 6 per cent. - -	43,94,600
Total - - - Rs.	50,07,300

189. The

* ESTIMATE of Postal Revenue.			† ESTIMATE of Miscellaneous Revenue.	
	Actual, of 1858-59.	Estimate of 1859-60.		Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Mint seigniorage - - -	1,50,000
Sales of postage labels and cash collections -	4,39,216	4,99,400	Interest account - - -	23,700
Postage on official letters and packages - -	4,24,656	4,25,000	Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government shares - -	21,000
	8,63,872	9,24,400	Tuition fees - - -	30,500
Deduct - - -	- - -	8,63,872	Fees and fines, &c. in the Judicial Department - - -	2,71,000
TOTAL - - - Rs.		60,528	Port dues, &c. - - -	1,42,800
			Abkaree collections in the Military Department - - -	2,53,100
			Local funds - - -	1,56,800
			Extra revenue - - -	1,98,200
			Commission on private estates -	17,670
			Recovery from the Mysore State on account of commutation for the collection of the island of Seringapatam - - -	50,000
			Other receipts - - -	46,500
			TOTAL - - - Rs.	13,61,270

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Estimate of revenue charges in the Provinces.

189. The cost of revenue establishments, consisting of the Board of Revenue, and collectors of land and other sources of revenue, the General Revenue Survey, the Inam Commissioner, and the Conservator of Forests, was put down at 63,45,800 rupees, being 5,12,658 rupees above the charges of the previous year. The augmentation arises from the increased cost of the Inam Commission and the Revenue Survey, owing to extension of operations. The estimated charges for collecting the several descriptions of revenue and their per-centage to the revenue expected to be realized, are as follows:

	Collections.	Cost of Collections.	Per-centage of Charge to the Collections.
Land revenue - - - - -	4,03,22,900	36,40,490	9
Salt - - - - -	61,21,290	10,45,650*	17
Abkaree - - - - -	28,16,140	1,94,890	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moturpha - - - - -	10,85,390	4,920	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Customs, Land - - - - -	2,55,590	25,070	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Customs, Sea - - - - -	18,50,490	1,83,080	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

* The salt charges include the advances made to manufacturers, and which properly should be taken as charges of the following year: hence the higher per-centage of the charges of collection.

Estimate of marine charges in the Provinces.

190. The marine charges were assumed at 2,84,600 rupees, being a decrease of 47,137 rupees below the actual of 1858-59, owing to less coal being required.

191. The military expenditure was estimated at 4,30,02,400 rupees, being 32,78,408 rupees, or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the previous year's charges. The decrease occurs chiefly in the two items noted in the margin.* In the first it proceeds from smaller demands for commissariat supplies, &c., owing to the breaking up of several moveable columns; in the second, from the adjustment in 1858-59 of arrears of batta, &c., paid, and commissariat supplies to the troops

* ESTIMATE of Military Charges in the Provinces.

Decrease:	Rupees.
Commissariat charges - - - - -	17,61,436
Batta, &c., to the troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, including commissariat charges - - - - -	15,56,130

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Per-centage of Cost of each Arm to the Cost of its Branch.	Per-centage of Cost of each Branch to the Total Military Expenditure.
HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.				
Cavalry - - - - -	- - - - -	7,80,600	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Infantry - - - - -	- - - - -	33,40,200	74	
Horse Artillery - - - - -	1,04,000	- - - - -	- - - - -	
Foot - ditto - - - - -	2,91,600	- - - - -	- - - - -	
		3,95,600	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN FORCES.				
European Force.				
Horse Artillery - - - - -	4,31,500	- - - - -	- - - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Foot - ditto - - - - -	2,48,400	- - - - -	- - - - -	
	16,79,900	- - - - -	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Infantry - - - - -	9,88,300	- - - - -	35	
Veteran Companies - - - - -	1,59,600	- - - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
For the European Force - - - - -	- - - - -	28,27,800	- - - - -	
Native Force.				
Horse Artillery - - - - -	1,41,600	- - - - -	- - - - -	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Foot ditto - - - - -	2,86,300	- - - - -	- - - - -	
	3,77,900	- - - - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cavalry - - - - -	16,47,200	- - - - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Infantry - - - - -	1,10,89,700	- - - - -	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sappers and Miners, and Sapper Militia - - - - -	3,51,350	- - - - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
For the Native Force - - - - -	- - - - -	1,31,16,150	- - - - -	
Departmental Charges.				
Staff of the Army and Military Officers, &c. - - - - -	29,44,400	- - - - -	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stores - - - - -	27,57,400	- - - - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Commissariat charges - - - - -	68,85,000	- - - - -	31	
Batta, &c., to the troops serving in the Eastern Settlements - - - - -	37,02,200	- - - - -	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Contingencies - - - - -	59,53,050	- - - - -	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		2,22,42,050	- - - - -	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL - - - Rupees		4,30,02,400		100

troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, appertaining to the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, connected with the accounts of Tonghoo, Shoay Gheen, Thyetnyo and the Straits of Malacca.

192. The next and last head of charge of an ordinary nature requiring notice is "Public Works, Ordinary," which comprises the expenses on account of the repair, renewal, and maintenance of existing public works, and the cost of the permanent establishment of the department. The expenditure is expected to exceed the previous year's by 2,87,340 rupees, in consequence of extensive repairs to be made to irrigation works in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts, which were seriously damaged by the floods of November 1858. Estimate of Public Works, ordinary charges.

193. The total expected ordinary expenditure in the several departments above mentioned, amounts to 7,29,38,500 rupees, or a little more than 7½ millions sterling. Estimate of aggregate ordinary charges.

The charges extraordinary in the several departments above mentioned, exclusive of public works, were estimated at 2,28,200 rupees, being 1,59,244 rupees below the actual charges of the previous year. Estimate of extraordinary charges, exclusive of Public Works.

Under this head is shown the sums appropriated out of the general revenues for the construction of public buildings, roads, bridges, anicuts or weirs, dykes, embankments, and irrigation channels and navigation canals. The outlay sanctioned is 24,36,700 rupees, or 4,73,508 rupees over the expenditure of 1858-59. This excess is owing chiefly to the purchase by Government of the Chepauk Palace and grounds, the property of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, for 5½ lakhs of rupees, into which the office of the Central Office of the Department of Public Works and the Civil Engineering College have been, and other public offices are to be, removed. The outlay on purchase and construction, as has been observed in previous reports, is not expenditure in the sense of direct charge, but rather investment. Strictly, this is an expenditure, part of which, the cost of buildings, should be spread over a number of years; the purchase money of the land is, of course, a permanent investment. If, to the outlay on account of repairs and establishment, viz., 51,13,800 rupees, be added the amount set apart for construction, the total expenditure will be 75,50,500 rupees, or about 12 per cent. of the territorial income of this Presidency. Estimate of Public Works, extraordinary charges.

The sums to be written off to "profit and loss" were estimated at 46,000 rupees, or 1,789 rupees above the actual charges of the year ended 30th April 1859. Thus, the territorial charges aggregate 7,56,49,400 rupees, or a little more than 7½ millions sterling. Estimate of profit and loss charges.

194. The total estimated territorial receipts were shown to be 6,31,80,400 rupees, and the total disbursements 7,56,49,400 rupees. Thus, the expenditure is expected to exceed the receipts by 1¼ crore, or 1,24,69,000 rupees, or 19½ per cent. This deficiency, however, will be reduced (if the investment on public works extraordinary be deducted from it) to 1,00,32,300 rupees, as shown in the margin.* Estimate of total Territorial Charges. Comparison of estimated receipts and disbursements. Deficiency.

	Rs.
* Total Territorial Charges - - -	7,56,49,400
Deduct Public Works Extraordinary - - -	24,36,700
Net Amount - - -	7,32,12,700
Deduct also Territorial Receipts - - -	6,31,80,400
Excess of Charges - - -	Rs. 1,00,32,300

195. The following statement shows, in one view, the estimated revenues and charges of the several departments of the administration, for the year ended 30th April 1860; the proportion of income derived from land and other sources of revenue, and the proportion which the charges of each department bear to the aggregate income; exhibiting, also, the manner in which this income is appropriated: Comparative tabular statement in details of departments.

STATEMENT.

I N C O M E.	Total Estimated Amount for 1859-60.	Per-centage, i. e., Proportion yielded by each separate Source of Revenue.	C H A R G E.	Total Estimated Amount for 1859-60.	Per-centage, i. e., Proportion of Income allotted to each Branch of Charge.
	Rs.		Political Disbursements; viz.:	Rs.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	403,22,900	63 ¾	Carnatic Stipends, Tanjore Stipends, and Interest on Tanjore Debt - - - - -	27,53,900	4 ¼
Salt - - - - -	61,21,290	9 ¾	Compensation, Pensions, &c. - - - - -	23,91,300	3 ½
			(A.) Total, Rs. 51,45,200, or eight per cent.		} (A.)
			General Charges:		
Tribute - - - - -	34,46,430	5 ½	Salaries and Establishments in the General Department - - - - -	61,35,300	9 ¾
Abkaree - - - - -	28,16,440	4 ¼	Public Instruction - - - - -	5,54,100	1
			Charitable Contributions - - - - -	13,50,000	2
			(B.) Total, Rs. 80,39,400, or 12 ¾ per cent.		} (B.)
			Judicial Charges:		
Land and Sea Customs - - -	21,06,080	3 ¾	Supreme Court, including Small Cause Court, &c. - - - - -	3,65,600	½
Moturpha - - - - -	10,85,390	1 ¾	Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adawlut - - - - -	2,58,850	½
			Judicial Charges in the Provinces - - - - -	20,48,880	3 ¼
			Police and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency - - - - -	2,78,100	½
			Ditto - - - in the Provinces - - - - -	20,55,870	3 ¼
			(C.) Total, Rs. 50,07,300, or eight per cent.		} (C.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

INCOME.	Total Estimated Amount for 1859-60.	Per-centage i. e., Proportion yielded by each separate Source of Revenue.	CHARGE*	Total Estimated Amount for 1859-60.	Per-centage i. e., Proportion of Income allotted to each Branch of Charge.
Postal Collections - - -	Rs. 9,24,400	1 1/4	Revenue Charges: Board of Revenue - - - - - Other Charges of collecting the Revenue - - - (D.) Total, Rs. 63,45,800, or 10 1/4 per cent.	Rs. 2,44,000 61,01,800	1/4 9 1/4 } (D.)
Stamps - - - - -	7,41,900	1 1/4	Marine Charges: Establishment, &c. of the Superintendent of Marine and the Master Attendant, Coal, Establishment at the Outposts, &c. - - - - -	2,84,600	1/4
Miscellaneous, i. e., Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Abkaree Collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Mint Seigniorage, Local Fund, &c. &c. - - -	13,61,270	2	Military Charges: European Force - - - - - Native Force - - - - - Staff of the Army and Military Offices - - - Commissariat Charges - - - - - Stores - - - - - Contingencies - - - - - (E.) Total, Rs. 4,30,02,400, or 68 per cent.	73,44,200 1,34,16,150 29,44,400 68,85,000 27,57,100 96,55,250	11 1/4 21 1/4 1 1/4 11 4 1/4 15 1/4 } (E.)
Extraordinary Receipts, i. e., Value of Copper used in Coinage, Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses. Refunds of Charges, &c. - - - - -	33,30,300	5 1/4	Extraordinary Charges - - - - -	2,28,200	1/4
Profit and Loss - - - - -	9,24,000	1 1/4	Public Works, Ordinary: Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Public Works Department, including those of the Consulting Engineers of the Railway and Irrigation Companies - - - - - Repairs of various works - - - - - (F.) Total, Rs. 51,13,800, or eight per cent.	17,38,500 33,75,300	2 1/4 5 1/4 } (F.)
Expected Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance in hand -	1,24,69,000	19 1/4	Public Works, Extraordinary: Charges for Construction of Works - - - - - Total Public Works, Rs. 75,50,500, or 11 1/4 per cent. Profit and Loss, i. e., Loss sustained in the Rates of Exchange, &c. - - - - -	24,36,700 46,000	3 1/4 -
TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 7,56,49,400	119 1/4	TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 7,56,49,400	119 1/4

Actual cash balance. 196. Thus the deficit, viz. 19 1/4 per cent, nearly one-fifth of the anticipated territorial income, will be covered by the actual balance of cash on the 30th April 1859, which amounted to 252 lakhs. The actual cash balance on the 30th April 1860, as at present ascertained, amounts to 241 lakhs.

Cash balance for the past five years. The following statement shows, in one view, the cash balance for the past five years in the several public treasuries of this Presidency, at the beginning and close of each official year. From this statement it will be seen, that on the 30th April 1860 the cash balance in hand was about two crores and a third, or very nearly 2 1/2 millions sterling; a sum sufficient to cover four months' expenditure:

STATEMENT of Actual Balance of Cash.

YEARS.	Actual Cash Balance at the Beginning of the Year.	Actual Cash Balance at the End of the Year.	Increase at the End of the Year.	Decrease at the End of the Year.	Per-centage of Increase and Decrease on the One previous Year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1855-56 - - -	1,73,68,871	2,46,54,687	72,85,716	-	29 1/4
1856-57 - - -	2,46,54,687	2,83,60,257	37,05,670	-	13
1857-58 - - -	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	-	40,61,390	16 1/2
1858-59 - - -	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	-	3 3/4
1859-60 - - -	2,52,04,890	* 2,41,35,700	-	10,69,190	4 1/4
Total of the Five Years } - Rs.	11,98,77,471	12,66,54,501	1,19,07,409	51,30,580	
Deduct Total Decrease at the End of the Year -			51,30,580		
Net Increase - - - Rs.			67,76,829		

197. The

* This is the balance, as far as it has been ascertained from the cash balance reports of officers in charge of treasuries and accounts, with exception of the executive officers in the Public Works Department. The latter may amount to about 2 1/2 lakhs. The total balance was estimated at 210 1/2 rupees, being 33 1/2 lakhs below the actual results, as far as known.

197. The Tanjore debt was discharged on the 31st March 1860. This debt was contracted in this wise. On their assumption of the Tanjore country, the late East India Company, in consideration of their enjoyment of its revenues, engaged, under the Articles of Agreement concluded on the 11th day of February 1824, with the creditors of the late Ameer Sing, a former Rajah or King of Tanjore, to be responsible for the debts contracted by the Rajah. Commissioners were appointed in England under the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 97, to investigate the origin, justice, validity, and amount of the several debts claimed. The adjudications amounted to Rs. 56,13,836. 15. Promissory notes, bearing divers dates according to the respective awards, were issued by the Madras Government, at interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. By the Articles of Agreement mentioned above, a sum sufficient for the discharge of the interest half-yearly on the Tanjore loan was set apart annually out of the revenues of the Tanjore country; also a further sum, equal to five per cent. on the amount of the principal of the loan, which was to form and accumulate as a Sinking Fund, and simple interest at four per cent. was allowed on the amount annually accruing. On the Sinking Fund reaching the amount for which promissory notes were issued, the loan was to be discharged. Under instructions from the late Honourable Court of Directors, contained in their Despatch, No. 2, dated 1st February 1843, the formation of the Sinking Fund was commenced on the 31st July 1841, and by annual adjustments in the Madras territorial books of a portion of the yearly revenues of the Tanjore country, equal in amount to five per cent. on the principal of the Tanjore debt, the Sinking Fund, with interest at four per cent., reached the amount of the debt in 1856-57, or in about 15 years from the date of the first adjustment in account of a portion of the Tanjore revenues. On the 31st December 1858, the Government of Madras announced that the promissory notes for the debt were to be discharged on the expiration of 15 months, or on the 31st March 1860. Up to 31st May last, notes to the amount of Rs. 53,07,542. 11. 3. were presented and discharged, partly in cash and partly by transfer at par into the 5½ per cent. loan, as detailed in the margin.* The balance remaining to be discharged is Rs. 3,06,294. 3. 9, of which notes to the amount of Rs. 70,881. 13. 10. remain unclaimed in the general treasury, and notes to the extent of Rs. 53,689. 4. 6. were advertised for discharge so far back as the 24th June 1853, but have not as yet been presented for payment.

Discharge of the Tanjore debt; origin and nature of the debt.

After the demise of his Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic, the East India Company, under Act No. XXX. of 1858, became administrators of his estate, whereby they also made themselves liable to pay those debts and liabilities left by him unsatisfied, which may be proved by his creditors in the Madras Supreme Court, to have been fairly and justly contracted by the late Nawab, or on his behalf, during his infancy, by Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, as Nawab Regent. The Act provided for the appointment of a person to act under the orders of the Supreme Court, in the administration of the property of whatever nature, left by the Nawab; such person being designated "The Receiver of the Carnatic Property," and empowered to collect and take possession of such property, and to pay out of the assets realised by him the amounts of all debts admitted by the Court. In case no sufficient assets belonging to the estate of the Nawab shall be in the hands of the Receiver to enable him to pay the amounts decreed by the Court, the deficiency is to be made good from the general treasury, and repaid by the Receiver out of assets which may afterwards come into his hands. In the year 1858-59, the sum of Rs. 4,40,770. 0. 2. was paid to the Receiver from the general treasury for the discharge of decreed debts; and in the following year, 1859-60, a further and larger sum of Rs. 20,53,303. 2. 3. was paid. Thus the total amount paid by the Government to the Receiver for payment of the Carnatic debts, is Rs. 24,94,073. 2. 5; of this amount the sum of Rs. 8,13,254. 1. 10. was repaid by the Receiver into the general treasury in 1859-60, out of assets collected by him. The amount still repayable is Rs. 16,80,819. 0. 7. †

Debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

198. The

	Rs.	a.	p.
* Amount discharged at the General Treasury, Fort St. George, up to 31st May 1860	25,65,189	7	4
Amount transferred at Madras to the 5½ per cent. loan, up to ditto	24,73,631	4	9
Ditto in Bengal to ditto, ditto	2,68,721	15	2
Total Amount Discharged	53,07,542	11	3
Remaining to be discharged on the 1st June 1860	3,06,294	3	9
TOTAL, Tanjore Debt	Rs. 56,13,836	15	-
† Paid to Receiver in 1858-59	4,40,770	-	2
And 1859-60	20,53,303	2	3
Total Sum paid	24,94,073	2	5
Received from him during 1859-60	8,13,254	1	10
Balance repayable into the General Treasury	Rs. 16,80,819	-	7

Subscriptions to Government loans. Amount paid in cash and paper to the 5 and 5½ per cent. Loans of the Government of India.

198. The five per cent. loan was opened on the 28th February 1857, and closed on the 30th April 1859, or remained open for two years and two months. Rs. 1,71,98,314. 7. were subscribed in this Presidency in cash, and Rs. 1,27,36,585. 9. in paper of the 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent. loans, the total subscriptions amounted to 2,99,34,900 rupees, or nearly three crores. The 5½ per cent. loan was opened on the 31st May 1859, and closed on the 13th February 1860; it remained open for 8¼ months; Rs. 55,52,868. 11. 3. were subscribed in this Presidency in cash, Rs. 24,73,631. 4. 9. in Tanjore paper, and 72,77,000 rupees in 5 per cent. paper, the total subscriptions amounted to 1,53,03,500 rupees, or a crore and a half. The cash subscriptions in this Presidency to both loans amount to Rs. 2,27,51,183. 2. 3. or to two crores and a quarter.

TREASURY.

199. The statements included in Appendix, No. VI., sub.-Nos. 3, 4, and 5, show the operation of the treasury for the past year. The first statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the last year, and the second contains a comparative abstract of the transactions of the last three years.

CIVIL AUDITOR.

Additions to fixed establishments.

200. The amount of additions to fixed establishments during 1859-60, is shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
General Department, Monthly	3,965	12	-			
Deduct decreases	2,281	-	-	1,684	12	-
Ecclesiastical	-	-	-	1,185	8	-
Political	-	-	-	152	4	-
Educational	614	-	-			
Deduct decreases	280	-	-	334	-	-
Medical	-	-	-	173	4	-
Judicial	-	-	-	100	8	-
Revenue	149	6	3			
Deduct decreases	54	-	-	95	6	3
Inám Commission	-	-	-	4,615	-	-
Revenue Survey	-	-	-	5,391	-	-
Marine	-	-	-	1,816	8	-
Post Office	-	-	-	1,828	8	-
Public Works	7,722	8	-			
Deduct decreases	188	8	-	7,534	-	-
TOTAL				24,910	10	3

Total of fixed establishments.

The above statement shows a total monthly increase of Rs. 24,910. 10. 3, or annual of Rs. 298,927. 11.

Of the above amount a considerable proportion, or 1,20,072 rupees,* is on account of special or extraordinary establishments.

Details of fixed establishments.

The details of the above abstract statement will be found in Appendix No. VI., sub. No. 2.

MILITARY AUDIT.

201. The military section of this report gives full particulars of the reductions that have been effected in the army, and the financial result is shown above in para. 191.

MINT.

Bullion sent to the Mint for coinage.

202. The amount of silver bullion sent to the Mint for coinage during 1859-60, was *Tolas* 56,58,591. 7. 3., of which *Tolas* 53,02,798. 14. belonged to merchants, and *Tolas* 3,55,792. 9. 3. to the public.

In

* Inám Commission	Rs.
Revenue Survey	4,615
Monthly	5,391
Or annually	Rs. 10,006
	Rs. 1,20,072

In the report for 1858-59 was noticed the great falling off that had occurred in the amount of bullion tendered for coinage by the merchants in that compared with any of the three previous years, as an evidence of the diminished production of exportable produce in several districts, in consequence of a succession of bad seasons. A small improvement of *Tolas* 4,85,423. 5. 7. last year took place; but the expectations entertained during the very prosperous years, 1855-56, of a permanently vast augmentation of the export trade from all the ports of the Presidency, and a consequent increasing influx of the precious metals, have not been realized, as will be seen by the following statement of the quantity of bullion tendered for coinage in each of the last five years:—

STATEMENT of Bullion for last Five Years.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
May - - -	2,91,716 11 0	9,73,831 12 6	13,62,652 14 2	2,59,820 10 2	10,60,480 1
June - - -	8,08,031 10 6	5,39,389 11 1	10,28,079 10 6	5,23,324 13 5	3,12,900 8
July - - -	6,13,504 3 8	7,84,001 1 2	6,81,176 1 7	1,58,802 14 11	5,70,548 11
August - - -	5,20,368 2 3	5,71,468 13 3	4,95,187 7 2	4,00,282 0 3	6,18,534 13
September - - -	4,83,675 6 3	8,61,503 14 1	8,10,292 1 11	2,32,496 10 2	3,23,142 11
October - - -	5,97,648 10 2	4,21,320 3 3	10,59,167 0 10	3,73,871 7 4	1,98,382 2
November - - -	4,86,157 2 9	5,39,388 10 5	8,18,266 3 2	2,90,014 7 5	1,54,806 11
December - - -	2,64,100 6 3	3,79,401 4 3	8,64,453 8 6	5,33,254 4 9	2,30,479 14
January - - -	8,24,731 6 10	6,46,862 6 10	1,31,843 11 3	7,27,476 8 8	4,69,528 2
February - - -	6,72,324 5 4	2,58,564 5 11	2,98,936 9 2	4,86,849 10 10	3,04,501 9
March - - -	6,47,075 11 2	9,24,834 6 10	2,88,363 14 5	3,62,019 1 2	5,17,201 1
April - - -	5,92,156 12 10	10,89,369 0 6	2,06,333 14 6	4,19,162 15 2	5,42,292 3
TOTAL - - -	68,01,490 9 0	79,89,933 10 1	80,44,753 1 2	48,17,375 8 3	53,02,798 14

203. The out-turn results of the year under review, as shown in the marginal statement, have, however, been very favourable, and are exceedingly satisfactory as a test of the manner in which the duties of the various operative departments have been carried on, and of there having been neither any material waste of the precious metal in the processes of the coinage, nor any appreciable amount of petty pilfering practised, notwithstanding the serious character of the fraudulent transactions* in which the late deputy bullion-keeper and pre-melter was implicated, and for which he was dismissed the service of Government, never again to be employed. The total excess of *Rs.* 12,367. 5. 1., being at the rate of 218 per lakh of the out-turn, exclusive of the silver left in the drosses, which have as yet been only partially tested by the assay master, does not represent the gain derived from unreported fractions alone, because, the coinage being on the whole below standard, the total depreciation off the out-turn, amounting to 1,583. 10. 8., as per marginal statement,† has to be

Out-turn of the Year.

Balance on hand on the 1st May 1859 - - -	10,12,460 6 7	66,71,051 13 1
Merchant's silver bullion purchased - - -	53,02,798 14 -	
Amount of public bullion received during the year -	3,55,792 9 3	
Amount of silver coins remitted to the General Treasury - - -	56,62,073 2 -	63,83,419 2 1
Balance remaining in the Mint - - -	10,21,346 - 11	
Excess - - -	12,367 5 5	

* These frauds were against parties having transactions with the Mint, and not directly against Government.

† Deficiency in Fineness of the Coin being

	Pieces.	Tolas.	B 1.	B ½.	Std	W ½.	W 1.	—	Tolas.	—	Tolas. a. p.
3/4 of single rupees -	44,40,221	44,40,055	0	14	317	50	3	384 or	4,85,631	at W ½	1,163 11 3 ½
1/2 of half rupees -	6,80,118	3,40,146 ½	0	1	52	12	0	65 or	57,563	at W ½	130 13 2 ½
1/4 of quarter rupees -	10,92,237	2,73,298 ½	2	8	91	16	1	118 or	13,896	at W ½	31 9 3 ½
1/8 of double as. -	48,66,271	6,08,573 ½	0	0	708	211	0	919 or	1,39,726	at W ½	317 8 11 ½
Deficiency W ½ Company's Rupees - - -										Tolas	1,583 10 8 ½

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

be deducted, as also the recoveries from the pre-melting department, 679. 4. 3. The particulars of the excess, reduced by these deductions to 10,104. 6. 2., are—

EXCESS.			WASTAGE.		
	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>		<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Melting room - - -	11,789	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Milling room - - -	196	- -
Laminating room - -	4,570	13 10	Cleaning room - - -	4,882	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Stamping room - - -	98	- -
	16,360	2 - $\frac{3}{8}$		4,676	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Excess of the laminating and melting room - - -			<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	
Excess of the bullion melting room - - -			679	4 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	16,300 2 - $\frac{3}{8}$
Excess of the Mint Treasury - - -			4	1 0	
					683 5 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
					17,043 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct wastage of the milling, cleaning, and stamping rooms - - -					4,676 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
					12,367 5 1
Deduct depreciation of coins below standard - - -			1,583	10 8	
Deduct bullion recovered in the pre-melting department - - -			679	4 3	
					2,262 14 11
					10,104 6 2
			Excess by unreported fractions - - -	<i>Tolas</i>	

Wastage in melt-

204. The gain above noticed from recoveries in the pre-melting department does not exceed the average of former years. Every care is taken to collect from the drosses of the pre-melting department, and to return to the merchants as much as can possibly be recovered by grinding and washing; and it is only such minute particles as cannot be extracted from the recoveries of the melting pots and cinders, without the use of litharge, that are carried to the credit of the Mint. The wastage in the pre-melting room, inclusive of recoveries, in each of the last five years, has been—

STATEMENT of Melting in last Five Years.

	Before Melting.	After Melting.	Particulars returned to the Merchants.	Wastage.	Rate per Mille.	Dross Bar recovered.	Rate per Mille.
	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Tolas. as.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Annas.</i>
5th settlement - - -	64,54,656	64,35,798	10,543	8,314	1 4	2,526	14
6th " - - -	71,90,681	71,69,312	14,317	7,052	- 15	1,976	11
7th " - - -	79,10,189	78,89,485	15,490	5,214	- 10	929	8
8th " - - -	48,12,767	48,01,443	7,809	3,815	- 11	708	9
9th " - - -							
10th " - - -	51,70,817	51,59,889	6,757	4,171	- 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	679	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
11th " - - -							

Rate and cost of silver coinage.

205. The number of silver pieces of each denomination struck, and the cost at which they were respectively turned out, are as follows, the smaller coin being in the proportion of three-fifths of the whole, and the rates more favourable than in any year, except 1857-58:—

	Pieces.	Value.		<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>
Single rupees -	44,40,221	44,40,055	At a trifle above $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent.	26,199 11 2
Half rupees -	6,80,118	3,40,146 $\frac{7}{8}$	At 2 per cent. - - -	6,802 15 -
Quarter rupees -	10,92,237	2,73,298	At 4 per cent. - - -	10,931 14 8
Double annas -	48,66,271	6,08,573 $\frac{1}{2}$	At 6 per cent. - - -	36,514 6 3
			TOTAL - - <i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	80,448 15 1

It is satisfactory to find that the measures now pursued for the thorough extraction of silver from the drosses are so successful as to leave these so utterly exhausted as to be worthless, and consequently unsaleable, those of two past settlements having been put up to sale by auction, and found no purchasers. Drosses.

206. The great demand for copper coin, not only for this, but the other Presidencies, having continued, every effort was made to meet it, on the temporary failure of the supply of slips from England, by preparing from the scissile and rolling down as many ingots as our means would allow, and by obtaining from Calcutta and the local market more than 100 tons of sheet copper. Copper coinage.

The cost of the latter, however, with the heavy freight from Calcutta, and the labour of cutting, annealing, and rolling, raised the expenses of the copper department, and reduced the gains that otherwise would have been realised from so large an out-turn. Manufacture of slips.

For rolling ingots and finishing slips, the engines employed have been, one of 10-horse, received at the beginning of the year, and which, having been available since October, has worked very efficiently; and the small portable six-horse engine, which has been so long in use as more than once to have been considered worn out, but, repaired from time to time, continues to do effective duty. With these two engines the weight of copper rolled and finished has been during the year—

Straps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Ingots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
Sheet and tile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
TOTAL								688 „

207. It will be seen that the proportion the ingots bear to the straps is small, and it must continue so till more steam power is obtained for rolling down the former. On the receipt, therefore, of the two engines which have been ordered from England for the silver laminating room, the Mint master purposes transferring from that room to the copper department the two that were made here, and which are working very effectively. There will then be three engines, of an aggregate nominal power of more than 30 horses, driving three rolling mills, and enabling us to use up a very large proportion of the scissile formed from the slips received from England almost ready for coinage. The number of copper pieces coined during the year, and the rates at which they were turned out, are— Extent and cost of copper coinage.

		Rate.	TOTAL Cost of Coinage.
		<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>
Half annas	1,07,05,030, at 313 rupees per lakh	33,506 11 10	
Quarter annas	2,71,90,202, at 191 - ditto - -	51,933 4 6	
Single pics	2,75,73,600, at 119 - ditto - -	32,812 9 4	
			1,18,252 9 8

208. The following is a statement of the entire coinage of the Mint during the year, and it will be seen by reference to the accompanying Appendix, that the out-turn of pieces has exceeded that of any previous year:— Extra coinage of the year.

	Number of Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Value.
Silver single rupees	44,40,221	1,10,78,847	56,62,073 2 -
Ditto half - ditto	6,80,118		
Ditto quarter ditto	10,92,237		
Ditto double annas	48,66,271		
Copper half - annas	1,07,05,030	6,54,68,832	9,02,091 9 6
Ditto - quarter ditto	2,71,90,202		
Ditto - single pics	2,75,73,600		
TOTAL		7,65,47,679	65,65,064 11 6

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Receipts and disbursements.

209. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
RECEIPTS:						
Seigniorage and refining charge on silver bullion	1,07,417	3	4			
Gain on copper coins after deducting the value of the copper	3,86,385	14	-			
Excess of silver in the different departments	12,307	5	1			
Amount of acids, unserviceable articles, &c., sold at the Mint	6,292	8	1	5,12,462	14	6
DISBURSEMENTS:						
Mint Master's and acting Mint Master's salary	19,355	4	11			
Mint establishment	39,428	12	8			
Contingent servants	70,700	4	7			
Gram, straw, purchased articles, &c.	18,915	5	0			
Hired bullocks	428	2	1			
Extra pay to establishment servants	81	13	3			
Ditto to contingent servants	1,866	4	7			
Value of store articles	57,428	4	8			
Total Assay office expenses	27,623	10	3			
Ditto Mint committee office expenses	741	5	7	2,36,369	4	4
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint books				2,76,093	10	2
Loss on copper scissile				17,698	-	5
TOTAL				2,58,395	9	9

Balance in favour of the Mint.

The net balance in favour of the Mint would thus appear to be Rs. 258,395. 9. 9. This is higher than the profit of any preceding year, but neither equal to what it ought to have been had machinery been more generally available, nor to what it will be when the steam engines and stamping presses, for which requisitions have been forwarded to England, have been received and brought into use.

Substitution of black-lead crucibles for cast-iron in the melting rooms.

210. All public bullion, till lately, has been melted in this Mint in cast-iron pots, but the difficulty and expense of breaking these down, when worn out, in order to recover the precious metal which may have penetrated into their pores during a succession of meltings, have led to an experiment being made of large black-lead crucibles made within the establishment, at a very cheap rate, from plumbago procured from Ceylon. Each of these contains about 340 lbs. troy at one charge, and, as far as they have yet been tried, they appear likely to answer very well as soon as the timidity of the workmen in handling them is overcome; and their use will, no doubt, effect a saving of time and labour in making the recoveries from the drosses, the only drawback being that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a perfect fire-clay to mix with the plumbago, and to the uncertainty of the proportion of it which it is best to employ, the pots as yet manufactured do not stand the intense heat of the furnaces so well as is desirable.

Improvements in machinery and buildings.

211. On the completion, early in the year, of an upper-room at the southern end of the central range of the Mint buildings, all the lathes, planing, and other machines belonging to the artificers' department were arranged in it, and the room below to be driven by a system of shafting put in motion by a small five-horse steam engine, which, originally imported from America for the use of the Government printing press, and not required there, was transferred to the Mint, where it was immediately set up, and has done good service in dispensing with human labour, and improving both the quality and the amount of work turned out by the machinery with which it is connected.

Considerable alterations and additions have been made to the Mint buildings during the year, a chimney and boiler-room having been built for the new 10-horse engine of the copper laminating department, and the adjoining, long-disused gold refining rooms having been converted into a spacious airy apartment for the accommodation of three ranges, each of eight copper cutting out and the same number of milling tables, arranged in such a way as to be worked by means of shafting connected with an engine in the copper-rolling-room; when the fitting of these tables is completed some 50 men will be dispensed with, and the power of greatly increasing the out-turn of copper be obtained. The cost of these buildings has been 6,270 rupees.

A lofty chimney for the use of the three engines, shortly expected from England for the silver laminating and stamping-rooms, has been erected under an estimate of 1,840 rupees, sanctioned on the 23d September 1859, and no delay will therefore be necessary in setting up those engines on their arrival.

The building of the upper story on the central range, to contain two rooms for the accommodation of the die-cutters and assorters, respectively, on an estimate of 8,130 rupees, sanctioned on the 12th November 1859, was all but completed, and these much required rooms will ere long be occupied.

Foundry.

212. The establishment of an iron foundry at the gun-carriage manufactory being deemed inexpedient, when already a small but efficient one existed at the Mint, Govern-
ment,

ment, in November 1859, ordered the transfer of the two European foremen and all the new foundry machinery sent out from England; and, although the latter cannot be brought into use till a new building be erected for its reception, the skill and experience of the former have been well employed in the instruction of the young East Indian lads, who are the principal moulders and workmen, and in introducing improved modes of proceeding. Already a very favourable change in the character of the work turned out has taken place, but the demand for castings which have suddenly grown up, with the knowledge that they could be obtained at the Mint, has been more than the limited size of the foundry, with its still existing want of appliances, could meet. The out-turn of the year, consisting principally of small articles comparatively troublesome to mould, amounted to 135 tons, and the foundry has been able to afford most valuable aid to many private parties who could not have obtained what they required had it not been available.

213. No gold was coined during the year, but a number of uncurrent gold coins, which had accumulated in the General Treasury, was ordered, by Government, to be transferred to the Mint, to be sold with a small quantity of gold bullion that had there remained undisposed of since the last coinage of that metal in 1847. The whole, amounting to 7,359 tolas in weight, was purchased by native merchants, after a little hesitation, at its assay valuation—much to the public advantage, as the expense of refining a large quantity of very base small native fanams was thereby saved to the Mint.

SALE of Gold Coins.

		<i>Tolas. a. p. p. 88.</i>
18	Gold rupees coined previous to 1841 - - - - -	17 15 0 0
10	Ditto one-third rupees ditto - - - - -	3 5 0 0
2,434	Gold rupees of 1841 - - - - -	2,434 0 0 0
259	Old star pagodas - - - - -	64 14 1 8
5	Old gold rupees - - - - -	6 0 0 0
2	Ditto one-half ditto - - - - -	
1,90,774	New gold fanams - - - - -	3,138 6 4 14
45	Old ditto ditto - - - - -	0 11 7 50
2	Gold Madras pagodas - - - - -	0 6 7 41
13	Rejected Madras pagodas mixed with lead - - - - -	1 12 11 16
1	Ditto gold star pagoda ditto - - - - -	
1	Base gold mohur broken into six pieces - - - - -	
6	Parcels, musters of different sorts of Bengal gold mohurs melted into bars - - - - -	40 1 0 0
60	Gold new star pagoda pieces - - - - -	1,654 7 1 2
48	Ditto double ditto - - - - -	
	Gold bars, &c. - - - - -	
TOTAL - - - Tolas		7,359 15 8 43

P O L I T I C A L.

214. General Cullen retired from the office of Resident in Travancore and Cochin at the beginning of the year 1860, and was succeeded by Mr. F. N. Maltby, of the Madras Civil Service. Advantage was taken of the change of residents to consider the system of administration prevailing in the two States, and the relation in which the resident and the Dewan stood to the Rajahs. Instructions were furnished to Mr. Maltby in the spirit of the communications received from the Secretary of State; the object being, that while the Resident exercised a general supervision; he should abstain from interfering with details, or from anything tending to lower the position of the Rajah, who was as far as possible to be left to carry out his Government through the Dewan as his responsible minister. The new arrangements have so far worked well. The Rajah of Travancore has promised as fairly in the matter of the dress of the Shanar women as could have been expected of him. In Cochin, the Dewan who had been so long at variance with the Rajah, has been allowed to retire on a pension. The person appointed by the Rajah to succeed him is Shangoony Menon, lately a Deputy Collector in the Tinnevely District, a native of the country, and son of the former well known Dewan, Sungar Warrior. In the fiscal affairs of the two States it has been proposed to abolish the pepper monopoly, and to substitute for it a special export duty on pepper. For this object, however, it would be necessary to extend the export duty to pepper shipped at the British port of Cochin, which is the great outlet of the pepper trade of the two Sircars; an application for a Bill to that effect was made to the Supreme Government by letter, dated 27th March last, to which no reply has been received.

Travancore and
Cochin.

The two Sircars have engaged the service of a well-qualified English Civil Engineer, Mr. W. Collins. This gentleman assumed charge of his duties towards the close of the year under report, and has been engaged in the execution or investigation of several important public works, the history of which, however, will belong to next year.

In January last a magnificent present was sent out by Her Majesty the Queen to the

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Rajah of Travancore, consisting of an enamelled watch set in a jewelled sword-belt. It was received by the Rajah in full durbar, and with every mark of gratitude and loyalty.

Poodocottah.

215. Affairs at Poodocottah continue much in the same state as in last year. The Rajah's old debts have been clearing off, but he has been contracting new ones. These, however, the Government have declined in any way to recognise. The Honourable the Governor addressed to the Rajah a letter of strong expostulation on his reckless prodigality and folly, and the title of "Excellency" has been temporarily withdrawn from him, in pursuance of a threat previously held out to him.

Estate of the late
Nawab of the Carnatic.

216. The investigation before the Supreme Court, under Acts XXX. of 1858, and II. and XVI. of 1859, of the claims against the estate of the Nawab of the Carnatic, has been actively prosecuted during the year, and a large portion of these demands has been disposed of, some by judgment of the Supreme Court, but the major part by arrangement between the creditors and the law officers of Government.

In July 1859 the Chempauk Palace and premises were sold by the Receiver of the Carnatic property, and purchased by Government for the sum of 5,50,000 rupees. The Central Office Department Public Works and Civil Engineering College have been removed thither. The office of the Revenue Board will be similarly transferred when the Nawab's palace, which is now being fitted up for its reception, is ready. Other offices, as that of the Director of Public Instruction, and of the Inspector General of Police, will also be established there.

Tanjore.

217. On the 15th of September 1859, advice was received at Madras that Her Majesty's Privy Council had reversed the decree of the Madras Supreme Court in the suit *Kamatchee Boye Sahiba versus the East India Company*, on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of the lower court. The Government thereupon renewed the proceedings for closing the affairs of the Rajah, which had been interrupted by the action of the Supreme Court. Mr. H. D. Phillips, puisne judge of the Sudder Court, was deputed to Tanjore as commissioner for the purpose, and is still engaged there.

On the 10th of February, Vyaya Mohana Muktabhai Ammani Rajah Sahib, youngest and only surviving daughter of His Highness the late Rajah, was married to Sukheram Sahib, the widower of the deceased sister.

Canara.

218. Soon after the deportation to Timor of the Sawunth family and their adherents, the peace of the country bordering on the Goa territory was again disturbed by the aggressions of a body of bandits. Travellers were attacked, a few isolated hamlets were plundered and burnt, and the inhabitants ill-treated. Measures were at once adopted to check these outrages; but the bund, as they were called, contrived to elude pursuit by withdrawing to their fastnesses in the Goa country. A body of shetsundies, or local armed police, were raised and trained, and Lieutenant Drever specially appointed for the service. By means of numerous parties spread along the frontier, a searching pursuit was made after the marauders, which was attended with success. The bund were tracked to their haunts, and there surprised and attacked. A sirdar was killed, and three others were captured, and the rest dispersed, escaping only by rapid flight. The Portuguese were equally successful in their efforts. The Government have reason to believe that tranquillity has been finally restored throughout the country.

Of the offenders who were brought to trial before the Commissioner under Act XIV. of 1857, four were hanged, three of them in chains, and a few others sentenced to terms of transportation and imprisonment. The records of all these trials were submitted to the Government, who approved and confirmed the sentences passed.

CHEPAUK AGENCY.

219. During the whole of the past year, the debts of His Highness the late Nawab Gholam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor have continued in process of settlement through Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, under Act XXX. of 1858. Great progress has been made; but the conclusion of this inquiry cannot be hoped for until towards the close of the current official year. Since these claims were filed in court, a copy of the particulars of each case has been sent by the legal officers of Government to this office, in order that the claims might be reported on; and the items in the claims have been accounted by means of the journals of the various departments of the Carnatic Sircar. The number of claims thus reported on, and their amounts, are indicated in the margin. The routine labour of the office has been and continues to be very greatly increased by this requirement, which has been entirely similar to the accounting of an insolvent estate. The number of claims actually filed in court amounted to 415; but of these only 15 have been litigated up to this date; the great number of 244 claims, to the amount of Rs. 22,96,514. 13. 8. having been settled by consent after the receipt, from this office, of the reports announcing the result of the

Number of Claims.	Amount of Claims.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
415. As per memorandum received from the office of the Government Solicitor, dated 23 June 1860 -	1,05,52,041	2	01

accounting.

In addition to the usual routine of work, investigations of claims for pension and gratuities to the servants of the late Nawab of the Carnatic have been recommenced, since receipt of the Order of Government, No. 2257, dated the 30th July 1859, on petition of Mahomed Hoosain, which recommended inquiry regarding hereditary service without limitation; this duty, in consequence, remains incomplete.

The actual payment of stipends for the official year 1859-60 has amounted to Rs. 6,76,218. 15. 2.

The total lapses from deaths have amounted to Rs. 8,368. 1.

The amount of stipends commuted has been Rs. 11,801. 1., for which bonus payments, to the extent of Rs. 1,28,205. 15. have been paid.

The total amount paid by the Commissioner investigating debts on account of arrears of pension, &c., has been Rs. 1,78,488. 12. 9.

The total amount paid from the agency on account of gratuity to Nawab's servants under 25 years' service, is Rs. 18,024. 12.

MILITARY.

THE MADRAS TROOPS SERVING IN THE SAUGOR FIELD FORCE AND BENGAL, AND THEIR RELIEF.

220. The following affair was not noticed in the report of the previous year, not having been published at the time that report was sent in. Saugor Field Force.

On the 23d March 1859, a detachment, under the command of Captain Venables, Her Majesty's 97th regiment, and Captain Rishton, 1st Regiment N. I., dispersed a body of about 500 rebels on the banks of the River Kane, near Rajghur, capturing their camels, horses, arms and baggage; but the darkness and difficulties of the jungle rendered any extended pursuit useless.

THE RELIEF.

221. Early in December 1859, instructions were received from the Governor General regarding the relief of the Madras Troops serving in the Saugor Division, which force was directed in G. O. C. I. of the 5th December 1859, to be broken up from the 31st idem. Its relief.

The requisite details of the relief have been completed, with but little loss from casualties, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera on several routes obliging the officers in command of regiments and detachments to deviate from the lines of march in the first instance ordered.

The troops engaged in the Saugor Field Force, under the command of Major General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K. C. B., are subjoined:— Troops composing it.

Artillery	-	{ No. Six company, 14th battalion Royal Artillery. A and F troops, Madras Horse Artillery. A and B companies, 4th battalion Artillery. No. One Horse Field Battery.
Sappers	- -	L company, Sappers and Miners.
Cavalry	-	{ Left wing, Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers. Detachment Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.
Infantry	-	{ Her Majesty's 43d Light Infantry. 3d Madras European Regiment. 1st, 19th, and 50th Regiments Native Infantry.

These troops, from the time of their leaving their respective stations in November and December 1857, have been almost constantly on the march, up to the time of their return to their own Presidency, and have borne with praiseworthy fortitude and patience the fatigues and hardships attendant upon so prolonged a service.

The important services rendered by them have been recognized by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief in India, in a general order, dated head quarters, camp Agra, 28th November 1859.

222. In this general order are noted the various services of the following portion of the Madras army, which did good service under their several commanders in many parts of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, during the year 1858-59:— Services of other Madras troops in Bengal.

E Troop, Native Horse Artillery.
A Company, 3d Battalion Artillery.
C Company, 5th or Golundauze Battalion Artillery.
No. Two Horse Field Battery.
C Company, Sappers and Miners.
4th and 6th Regiments Light Cavalry.
17th Madras Native Infantry.
27th ditto - ditto.
Madras Rifles.

The services of the 1st Madras Fusiliers were specially noticed in the last report.

The services thus zealously and continuously rendered by every branch of the Madras Army fully justify the confidence reposed in it.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS FOR CHINA.

223. On an application from the Government of India, in November 1859, for information as to the number and description of troops available for despatch to China from this Presidency, it was intimated that the subjoined troops could be temporarily spared for that purpose:—

H Battery of Royal Artillery.
Two Companies of Golundauze.
Two ditto Sappers.
Two Regiments of European Infantry.

The following troops were eventually ordered to be held in readiness for embarkation:—

No. Four Battery, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery.
A Company, 5th or Golundauze Battalion Artillery.
1st Supplemental Company, Artillery.
Detachment Native Artillery, drivers in charge of ponies for Mountain Train.
A and K Companies, Sappers and Miners.
Two Squadrons, 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot.
21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring suitable transport, the several detachments did not embark until the following dates:—

NO.	DATES.	DETACHMENTS.	NAMES OF TRANSPORTS.
1	31 Jan. 1860	Her Majesty's 44th Foot - - - -	{ Punjaub," " Sir R. Sep- pings" and " Cressy."
2	1 Mar. "	A Company and 1st Supplemental Company, 5th Battalion Artillery - - - - Detachment Native Artillery Drivers - -	{ " Michigan."
3	5 " "	No. 4 Battery, Royal Artillery - - - - Her Majesty's 44th Foot - - - -	{ " Oriental." " Euxine." " Coromandel." " Rajah of Cochin."
4	5 " "	21st Regiment Native Infantry - - - -	" Hindostan" and " York."
5	6 " "	A and K Companies, Sappers and Miners &c.	" Statesman."
6	7 " "	Her Majesty's 44th Foot - - - -	" Forerunner."
7	20 April "	1st Detachment, men and horses, of King's Dragoon Guards - - - -	{ " Sirius." " Frank Flint." " Coromandel."
8	5 May "	2d ditto - - - ditto - - - -	" Trimountain."
9	14 " "	3d ditto - - - ditto - - - -	" Eastern Empire."
10	31 " "	4th and 1st Detachments ditto - - - -	" Henry Moore."

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.

I.—Of Extra Regiments.

224. During the past year the four extra regiments, raised during the disturbances of 1857-58, have been ordered to be reduced.

The 4th regiment was, under the orders of Government, broken up on the 20th June 1859.

The 2d extra regiment was reduced on the 4th March 1860.

The 1st extra regiment was reduced on the 4th April 1860, and the 3d, which was ordered to be broken up from the date of the arrival of the 4th Regiment N. I. at Cud-dapah, is now in course of reduction.

II.—Of Brigade Commands.

I. Consequent on instructions received from the Supreme Government in October 1859, relative to—

1. The abolition of the brigade commands at all stations where the head-quarters of a division are located; and,

2. The abrogation of the existing rule, under which the senior officer at a station where two or more regiments of the line are quartered, makes over the command of his own regiment

regiment to the next senior officer, and assumes that of the station, drawing compensation for regimental command money in addition to an extra allowance for the command of the station; the G. O. G. G., No. 1460, of 28th October 1859, and G. O. G., No. 455 of 25th November 1859, were republished, and at once carried out, by which the brigade commands at—

Vellore,
Trichinopoly,
Bellary,
Rangoon,

were abolished, and, subsequently the Bangalore brigade, and the command on the Neilgherris.

II. On the 31st March 1860 his Excellency Sir C. Trevelyan, K.C.B., resigned his command as Governor and Commander in Chief of Fort St. George, from which date the troops at the Presidency have been under the orders of the officer commanding centre division.

III. Native Infantry Regiments and Artillery.

225. In December last, upon the suggestion of the Commander in Chief, Government sanctioned that the establishment of each regiment of Native Infantry should be reduced to 10 companies of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naiques each, and a total of 700 privates; regiments on foreign service being reduced to the new establishment on their return to the Presidency.

Of regular army,
infantry, and artill-
ery.

The following table will show the reductions carried out up to 1st May 1860:—

REGIMENTS OF NATIVE INFANTRY.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.			
	Number of Men on the 1st January 1860.	Number of Men on the 1st May 1860.	Number of Men thus Reduced.	Number of Men Remaining to be Reduced.
1st Regiment Native Infantry	916	783	133	83
3rd Ditto - Light Infantry	925	805	120	105
4th Ditto - Native Infantry	773	734	39	34
5th Ditto - ditto	971	767	204	67
6th Ditto - ditto	807	776	31	76
7th Ditto - ditto	923	746	177	46
8th Ditto - ditto	806	771	35	71
9th Ditto - ditto	884	736	148	36
10th Ditto - ditto	798	687	111	—
12th Ditto - ditto	867	760	107	60
13th Ditto - ditto	823	735	98	25
14th Ditto - ditto	767	764	13	54
15th Ditto - ditto	885	722	163	22
16th Ditto - ditto	813	720	93	20
17th Ditto - ditto	914	798	116	98
18th Ditto - ditto	898	741	157	41
19th Ditto - ditto	861	759	102	69
20th Ditto - ditto	861	721	140	21
25th Ditto - ditto	856	712	144	12
26th Ditto - ditto	923	713	210	13
27th Ditto - ditto	900	881	19	181
28th Ditto - ditto	930	762	168	62
29th Ditto - ditto	889	793	96	93
30th Ditto - ditto	894	796	98	96
34th Ditto - Light Infantry	974	795	179	95
35th Ditto - Native Infantry	842	756	86	56
36th Ditto - ditto	886	705	181	5
37th Ditto - ditto	964	819	145	119
38th Ditto - ditto	921	709	212	9
39th Ditto - ditto	872	822	50	122
43rd Ditto - ditto	961	786	175	86
44th Ditto - ditto	814	789	25	89
45th Ditto - ditto	865	765	100	63
46th Ditto - ditto	972	783	189	83
47th Ditto - ditto	876	711	165	11
48th Ditto - ditto	840	608	232	—
49th Ditto - ditto	833	714	119	14
50th Ditto - ditto	879	730	149	30
51st Ditto - ditto	905	748	157	48
TOTAL	34,288	29,402	4,886	2,107

A still further reduction is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government. A like course was adopted in regard to the native drivers of horse batteries and karkhanas. The E and F Troops of Horse Artillery were amalgamated on the 28th April 1860.

IV. Of Veteran Battalions.

With the exception of detachments at Salem, Arnee, Poonamallee, and Guntoor, which have been retained until the duty is taken over by the mofussil police, the 1st and 2d Veteran Battalions have been broken up.

V. Revision of Ordnance Establishments.

226. On the 10th December 1859, Government approved of an extensive revision of the Ordnance establishments at the several stations of the Madras Presidency, submitted by the Inspector General of Ordnance, whereby the reduction of expenditure, immediate and prospective, is calculated to about 96,000 rupees per annum.

VI.—Tent Lascars.

On the 30th March 1860, the establishment of tent lascars was ordered to be reduced.

	Syrangs.	1st Tindals.	2d Tindals.	Lascars.
From - -	19	30	111	2,173
To - - -	11	15	41	1,185

Further reductions are about to be carried out.

The above are irrespective of several minor reductions, which have been ordered in the military department.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

227. During the past year steps have been taken by Government, in connexion with schools for European and native soldiers, and their children, which promise to be the means of establishing these important institutions in a more satisfactory condition.

The measures already taken to this end are:—

- I. Grants-in-aid to divisional or brigade schools.
- II. The periodical inspection of all military schools.

I.—Grants-in-aid to Divisional and Brigade Schools.

Early in 1859 the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the disbursement of a grant of 25 rupees per mensem, for the establishment, or aid of a school at each divisional or brigade station, for the instruction of the children, both male and female, of all European and East Indian artillery servants of Government, and where also any adults connected with the regiments quartered at such stations might attend.

II.—Inspection of all Military Schools.

Several reports upon native regimental schools have been received, from which it is evident that much remains to be done, in order to their being placed on a satisfactory footing.

A scheme for improving the schools is at present under consideration by a committee, which his Excellency the Commander in Chief has assembled for that purpose.

DISCHARGE OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

228. It was early in 1859 that a rather general feeling of dissatisfaction manifested itself among the European troops of the Indian Army on this subject, but in this Presidency no serious breaches of discipline occurred.

At length an order was issued by the Government of India, in June 1859, allowing the men the option of discharge, if they were not willing to serve Her Majesty without a fresh bounty.

The result of this order was, that in the regiment of artillery 532 men took their discharge, and in the three regiments of infantry 1,127. The whole of these were embarked for Europe, with the exception of a very small proportion, who were permitted to receive their discharge and remain in India; and a few, who were given the option of volunteering for service with Her Majesty's regiments in China.

Subsequently, in October 1859, the Home Government granted the boon of two years' service to such of the men as had not accepted their discharge under the order of the Government of India of June. The effect of this boon was, that up to 2d May 1860,

280 men took advantage of it, and left the service, either with pension or as time-expired men, and applications for the same continue to be received as the men complete their periods of service.

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DENTAL SURGERY IN ARMY.

229. Government having had under consideration the fact of the European soldiery being inadequately provided with any dental assistance, beyond extracting the teeth when suffering from toothache, resolved, in the month of May 1859, that a medical officer in every European regiment should be instructed in dental surgery. With this view a suitable room was provided in Fort Saint George, with the necessary instruments and stopping materials, &c., and the surgeon of the garrison (Dr. H. W. Porteous) was deputed to impart instruction to medical officers in the above useful branch of medical science, by giving his attendance twice a week for this purpose, at stated times, when all applicants for relief were also to present themselves, to be attended to either by the medical officers under instruction or by the instructor himself.

From a report of operations for the months of June and July 1859, submitted by Dr. Porteous, the result of the arrangements referred to were shown to be highly satisfactory and encouraging. Three medical officers of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, garrisoned in Fort Saint George, were the first to come under instruction. Their acquirement of the practical knowledge of dentistry was most rapid, and soldiers requiring relief readily availed themselves in large numbers of the advantages offered to them.

Government directed that assistant surgeons of the British and Indian establishments sent to the Presidency for instruction in dental surgery should be granted travelling allowances, both on their proceeding from, and returning to, their stations.

STIPENDIARY MILITARY STUDENTS IN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

230. In May 1859 Government sanctioned certain arrangements for opening out a limited number of stipendiary studentships at the Engineering College at Madras, to the European non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British and Indian forces, with a view to fit them for the department of public works, or in such other situations as would be beneficial to them, as well as conducive to the interests of the State.

COOKING RANGES FOR BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS.

231. The want of proper cooking appliances for the barracks and hospitals of the European troops in this country having attracted special attention, the introduction of improved cooking ranges, designed by Dr. C. M. Duff, temporarily in charge of the School of Industrial Arts at Madras, was brought under the consideration of Government. They were represented to be somewhat analogous in principle and in details to the one invented by Captain Grant, as used by the troops at Aldershot and Woolwich. The chief advantages were shown to consist in the greater cleanliness and comfort which the new plan afforded for cooking; the facility which it presented for cooking for large numbers of men with much despatch, and in a great variety of modes, thereby improving directly the health of the soldiers; and the very great economy it effected in the consumption of fuel.

Government highly approved of the proposed plan, and sanctioned its experimental introduction in the first instance, in the barracks of Fort Saint George, to be set up under Dr. Duff's own arrangements. They directed that a full report should be furnished when the new appliances have been sufficiently proved.

Application has also been made to the Home Government for "Grant's Ranges" to serve as patterns for any modification of those proposed by Dr. Duff.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT RANGOON.

232. In July 1859 a report was received from Captain Harris, Deputy Assistant Commissary General in charge of the commissariat in Pegu, of the success which had attended the formation of a soldiers' garden at Rangoon. This garden was established with the two-fold object of affording the means of raising vegetables for the European troops, and of giving the men an opportunity of amusing themselves with gardening, if they chose. The latter has been successful beyond expectation. About 20 men from the Madras Artillery, and Her Majesty's 68th Light Infantry took plots of ground in the garden, and cultivated them with marked success, whereby a *bonâ fide* cash saving in the commissariat accounts of Rs. 258. 12. 0. was effected in three months, by the sale of vegetables, and which, it was expected, would shortly be considerably increased.

Captain Harris reported the progress made in the garden as follows:—"Considerable progress has been made here; also artificial water, turf roads, paths, flower beds, summer houses, rustic seats have been constructed. Every description of common flowers, roses of all kinds have thriven well, and bloomed profusely. The band plays twice a week on the ground, where, at this and other times, groups of soldiers, with their families, collect and amuse themselves. Much remains to be done in extending the ground already laid out; further progress will be made during the rains, and I hope the funds will admit of some

gymnastic apparatus; an American bowling green and a bathing-house being added to the attraction of the place, and available for the recreation of the men."

Government considered that further encouragement was required to induce a more extensive use of healthful and profitable occupation, as only 20 men of the European troops at Rangoon had taken plots for cultivation in the garden; the produce also appeared to have been confined entirely to vegetables, no prizes having been awarded for fruits or flowers. The Commander in Chief was requested to adopt such measures as would most likely promote the objects for which the garden had been instituted.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT JACKATALLA.

A sum of money, to the extent of 1,000 rupees, was ordered to be disbursed in September last, for the establishment of a soldiers' garden at Jackatalla; and it was enjoined that every inducement should be held out to the soldiers to execute the work themselves, for their own amusement, as well as to economise the funds granted for the purposes of establishment, and the purchase of seeds, &c.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT KAMPTEE.

In consequence of the difficulty stated to have been experienced by the Executive Commissariat officer at Kamptee, during the hot season in 1859, in procuring vegetables for the European troops located there, and at Seetabuldee, a garden was established at Kamptee in that year, under the control of the Commissariat officer at that station, as an experimental measure, for the supply of vegetables to the European troops, in lieu of the contract system formerly in force. An advance of 1,000 rupees was made to the Commissariat officer referred to, who was directed to submit an account of expenditure, and to report the result of the experiment in due course, when the garden has been brought into full operation.

SANITARIA FOR TROOPS.

Galee Purvuthum, near Vizagapatam.

233. In the early part of 1859, a committee was appointed by the Commander in Chief to proceed to, and report on the eligibility of the Hill Galee Purvuthum, about 50 miles from Vizagapatam, as a sanitarium. After sketching the route of ascent, and the geological formation and vegetation of the locality, the committee observed as follows:—

"The committee cannot speak too highly of the climate of Galee Purvuthum. During their residence on the heights, the wind blew steadily from the north, from about midnight to mid-day, and during the remainder of the 24 hours, it set in direct from the sea; the temperature was exceedingly equable for so elevated a spot. To the feelings, the climate was most agreeable: the evenings became chilly, and the nights so cold, that, although the four members of the committee slept in a small hill-tent, they were glad of the covering of two blankets each. They all remarked that they were able to take an amount of exercise without fatigue that could not be borne in the low country, and they feel assured that a residence on these hills would be found most beneficial to the invalid."

The committee designated the site they had selected on the hill as "Harris Valley," and intimated moreover their opinion that "the locality possesses, more than any other explored by them, every requisite for the foundation of a sanitarium on an extended scale."

The district engineer of Vizagapatam was of the same opinion. The committee experienced considerable difficulty in procuring supplies for themselves and their attendants. The Kondah Dorillas, or hill tribes, dread the cold of the heights; they are averse to visit them during the day, and always descend to the plains at night. With the exception of a few fowls, they supplied the committee with nothing. But the committee observed that this difficulty of access, and of procuring supplies, are incidental to all newly opened-up localities.

Government directed that an experimental party of an officer, with 20 Europeans and a medical officer, should reside in "Harris Valley" for a few months. The details selected for this party were to consist of able-bodied, hardy men, who could assist in erecting huts at the new sanitarium; but temporary cover for immediate use, on the arrival of the party, was directed to be provided by the Department Public Works. The distance of "Harris Valley" from Vizagapatam is about 56 miles, viz. 45 miles to the foot of the ascent, the valley itself being about 11 miles from the plains, and the ascent, nearly the entire of which can be ridden, occupied about six hours.

Government granted the sum of 3,600 rupees for improving the road from Kotúr to the "Harris Valley."

In February 1860, the officer commanding Northern Division, reported that the sappers were employed at Galee Konda since the 10th December 1859, and that there was no sickness of any importance among the men; on the contrary, the reports of the salubrity of the climate were very favourable. The detachment was employed in making and improving the road the whole way from Kotúr to "Harris Valley" (a distance of about 12 miles), and erecting temporary barracks at the latter place. They also erected huts for themselves and families. It was reported that the barracks would soon be ready, but that little had been done to the commissariat godowns. The officer commanding Northern Division also reported as follows:—

"I am happy to state that a weekly market is now held at Anantagherry, about 3½ miles from the summit of the Galee Konda, to which people from the plains bring all sorts of provisions for sale. I trust that this may continue, and the general aversion in the minds of the people to visit these parts be gradually overcome."

Government observed that the Commissariat godowns above referred to, should be completed without delay, as it would not be advisable to allow Europeans to occupy the barracks until proper cover for the protection of the supplies required for their use was provided.

Jackatalla or Wellington, on the Neilgherries.

234. In 1847, the site for European barracks at this station was selected by the Marquis of Tweeddale. Two complete companies of Her Majesty's 84th regiment were sent thither in 1852, and their almost entire freedom from any sickness during their residence there, proved the excellence of the site. They were succeeded by a wing of Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders early in 1854, and on the latter leaving the hills in 1857, sick men from various European regiments of Her Majesty's British and Indian forces, have been sent thither, from time to time, for change of air. In 1858 Jackatalla was visited by Lord Harris, then Governor of Madras, and by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, who resolved upon establishing a sanitarium at that place, independent of the barracks now advancing to completion.

The Commander in Chief proposed that a sanitarium, with all contingent buildings, should be formed, so as to accommodate 400 convalescent soldiers, who would be sent from the stations marginally noted, with a due proportion of families and officers. Instructions were accordingly issued for the purchase of land, and for the preparation of the required plans and estimates.

Bangalore.
Trichinopoly.
Cannanore.
Madras.
Mount.

In December 1859, the arrangements for the formation of a temporary sanitarium at Jackatalla were approved by the Secretary of State, who, however, requested, with reference to the state of the finance of India, that, before incurring further expense, it might be considered whether it would not be better to convert the present barracks into a permanent sanitarium. Government intimated, in reply on the 3d March last, that the arrangement may be hereafter practicable, but that the station must continue to be occupied by a regiment of European infantry until barracks for a complete regiment are erected at Waltair.

In a Minute, dated the 23d February last, the Honourable Sir Charles Trevelyan remarked as follows:—

"The true use of Jackatalla is, as a military sanitarium, to relieve the sick, to restore the convalescents, and to give a change of air and scene to all who have begun to suffer from the climate of the plains. All the buildings which have been erected, and not least, the ample ranges of married quarters, are admirably adapted for this purpose. All branches of the European military service—infantry, cavalry, and artillery, may participate in the advantage. Jackatalla, or as I hope it will in future be called, Wellington, would thus become an institution of the greatest value to the whole Madras army, by promoting the health and efficiency of the force, which is the backbone of that army. The sole condition of success, so far as I can see, is, that well-considered rules should be laid down for the sanitarium, and that military and medical officers and a chaplain should be carefully selected for the charge of it. An incidental but very important advantage is, that our European soldiers would be induced to settle in greater numbers in the hill regions.

"Supposing this course to be adopted, the entire cost of building a separate convalescent depôt, amounting to 893,000 rupees, will be saved, and suitable places of Protestant and Roman Catholic worship may be constructed in the unfinished sixth range of barracks, whereby further saving of 1,29,000 will be effected."

Government approved of the barracks at Jackatalla being appropriated as a convalescent depôt for all branches of the European military service in this Presidency, barracks being erected for a European regiment at Waltair in lieu of the accommodation thus relinquished for a sanitarium.

The designation of Jackatalla has been changed to Wellington.

Mutthoor, north of Kamptee.

235. The Commander in Chief brought to notice that at Kamptee, the most inland and isolated station in the Madras side, there was no established place of resort for sick soldiers, though perhaps it was nowhere more required.

Two places were considered worthy of trial. Chikuldah, about 20 miles from Ellichpoor, and 110 west by north from Kamptee. It was highly and unexceptionably spoken of in regard to its salubrity; at an elevation of 3,600 feet the hot winds never reach it. It has long been used by officers and their families, and good roads have been constructed.

The thermometer averages a general range of about 10 degrees below Ellichpoor.

Besides Kamptee, his Excellency intimated that sick soldiers might be sent from Saugor, Mhow, Jaulnah, Jubulpore, and all stations bordering on the Nurbuddah; that the roads leading to Chikuldah would have to be mended, and that water appeared plentiful, though perhaps to obtain a small supply, some small works would be required in the shape of dams, &c.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

The second spot is about 90 miles from Kamptee, on a hill named Mutthoor, which was spoken of most favourably. The Commander in Chief, in his tour in 1858, intended directing some medical officers from Kamptee to have reported on it, but at the time that part of the country was being visited by Tantia Topee and his followers, and it was therefore unsafe to proceed thither. The subject was brought to the notice of the Government of India, who communicated it to the Commissioner of Nagpore.

On the 11th May 1860, Government approved of certain very judicious arrangements made by Brigadier Carthew, commanding the Nagpore force, for sending a committee, consisting of military and medical officers, with a view to examine and report on the capabilities of the Mutthoor Hill as a sanitarium.

Ramandroog, near Bellary.

236. Ramandroog is 38 miles from Bellary. It stands at an elevation of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and, as a sanitarium for Europeans, has been eminently successful, so far as the very limited extent to which it has been tried, extends.

In March 1859, a return was received of the European invalids located at the Ramandroog sanitarium during the year 1858, together with the following report by the superintending surgeon, Ceded Districts:—

“There is little more to be said than what has been in the reports of past years, all confirmatory of the benefits of the climate in cases suitable to it, or as tending to invigorate the constitution of delicate youths. The returns show but one death, and this from aneurism. That the number ‘received’ bears a small proportion to those ‘remaining’ is accounted for by many of the invalids having been sent late in the year. Six transferred to Bellary, because the dewy climate did not agree with them, only confirm what has been so often urged, viz. the importance of discriminatory selection of cases to be transferred to the sanitarium. The invalids have been furnished by several corps, the Royal Artillery, 12th Lancers, and 1st Royals from Secunderabad, and the 60th Rifles and 74th Highlanders from Bellary. Increased accommodation has been sanctioned. Means of employment are greatly needed; this want, after the first novelty has passed off, causes *ennui* and dislike of the place, tending much to retard recovery. A medical officer is now in charge—a great advantage to the sick; and valuable information may be expected from one on the spot in elucidation of the effects of the climate and other particulars.”

In accordance with the Commander in Chief's recommendation, Government approved of the erection of a skittle alley and hand-ball court for the use of the men of the depôt at Ramandroog.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Establishment and
distribution.

237. The following tabular statement will show the numbers, deficiencies, and requirements of our existing Ecclesiastical establishment:—

A TABULAR STATEMENT OF OUR ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. I.

At the Presidency.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out Stations.	Church or Chapel.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	REMARKS.
St. George's Cathedral	One church	Chingleput, Nellore, Pulicat.	One church One chapel	Rev. C. D. Gibson, M. A. Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D.	2	—	
St. Mary's, Fort St. George.	One church	None	—	Rev. A. H. Alcock, M. A.	1	—	
Black Town	One church, two chapels of ease.	None	—	Rev. C. K. Drury, M. A.	2	1	
Vepery	One church	None	—	Rev. J. T. Kidd, M. A.	2	1	
St. Thomé	One church	None	—	Rev. T. Dealtry, D.D., Acting Archdeacon.	1	—	
St. Thomas' Mount	One church	None	—	Rev. J. Richards (absent on sick certificate), Rev. G. E. Morris, M. A., officiating.	1	—	
Palaveram	One chapel	None	—	Duties performed by Rev. G. Morris.	1	1	
TOTAL					10	3	

In the Provinces.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	REMARKS.
Arcot	One church	None		Rev. A. Pearson, B.A.	1	-	
Bangalore	Three churches and one chapel of ease.	Hurryhur Toomkoor. Shemoga. Hoosoor. Royacottah. Remount depôt.	None	Rev. J. Gorton, M.A. Rev. J. V. Bull, B.A. Rev. W. G. Cooper, officiating for Rev. A. Rogers, on sick leave.	3	-	
Bellary	One church	Gooty Karnool. Ramanully. Cuddapah. Lingasgoor.	One church	Rev. B. O. M. Deane, B.A.	1	-	
Berhampore		Chatterpoor Russelcondab. Aska. Ganjam. Gopaulpore. Munsoorcottah.		Rev. W. B. Ottley, B.A.	1	-	
Calicut		Malliapooram		Rev. J. M'Kee, B.A.	1	-	
Cannanore	One church	Tellicherry		Rev. C. Rhenius	1	-	
Coonoor	One church	Coimbatore Paul Ghaut.	One church	Rev. W. Nagle, M.A.	1	-	
Cuddalore	One church	Pondicherry and Porto Novo.	One chapel	Rev. H. Barnes, M.A., officiating	1	-	
Jackatalla		None		Rev. B. S. Clarke	1	-	
Jainah	One church	Aurangabad Mominabad. Hungolee.		Rev. E. Kilvert, B.A.	1	-	
Kanptec	One church	Ellichpore Hussingabad.		Rev. S. Pettigrew, M.A.	1	-	
Masulipatam	One church	Ellore Condaspilay. Guntoor. Ongole.		Rev. M. N. Stone, M.A.	1	-	
Mercara	One church	Mangalore Pootoor. Honawar. Sedashbeghur. Sircy	One church	Rev. A. Fennel, B.A.	1	-	
Mysore	One church	Hoonsoor Fraserpett French Rocks	One chapel	Rev. W. G. Cooper, officiating at Bangalore; duties performed by Rev. S. Godfrey.	1	1	
Ootacamund	One church	None		Rev. F. G. Lugard, M.A.	1	-	
Palmcottah	One church	Tuticorin Courtalla	One church	Vacant	1	1	
Poonamallee	One church	Tripassore	One chapel	Rev. C. K. Bailey, B.A.	1	-	
Quilon	One church	Cochin Trevandrum	One church	Rev. W. G. Howard, B.A.	1	-	
Rajahmundry	One church	Samulcottah Coconada. Coringa. Dowlahshweram.	One church	Rev. W. Capel, M.A.	1	-	
Secunderabad	One church	Bolarum Hyderabad	One church	Rev. R. Firth, M.A., absent on sick leave. Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, B.A. Rev. Dr. Sayers (absent on sick leave), Rev. A. Kinlock, B.A., officiating.	2	-	The number of chaplains sanctioned for Secunderabad is only two, but another is much needed.
Secetabuldee, or Nagpore.	One church	Raeppore Chunda. Chundromah. Rhundromah.		Rev. H. P. James, B.A.	1	-	
Tranquebar	One church	Negapatam Combaconum	One church	Rev. P. Little, B.A.	1	-	
Trichinopoly	Two churches	Madura	One church		2	2	
Vellore	One church	Chittoor Waltair	One church	Rev. T. A. Pratt, M.A.	1	-	
Vizagapatam	One church	Eimlipatam. Vizianagram Chicacole Calingapatam.	One church	Rev. J. Griffiths, M.A.	1	-	
TOTAL					39	7	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. II.

Out-stations supplied by Ministers not on the Government Establishment.

Places supplied.	Primary Stations relieved.	Clergymen employed.	Society to which they belong and the Allowances granted.	REMARKS.						
Avaroy Hills and Salem.	Cuddalore - - -	Rev.— Wilkinson -	Additional Clergy Society, receiving 100 rupees per mensem.							
ochin - - -	Quilon - - -	Rev. T. Whitehouse -	Additional Clergy Society, receiving 100 rupees per mensem.							
ellore - - -	The Cathedral, Madras.	Rev. G. English -	Col. Ch. Society, receiving 100 rupees per mensem.							
he Fort - - - oomkoor - - - urryhur - - - hemogah - - -	Bangalore - - -	Rev. P. Webber	Col. Ch. Society, receiving 100 rupees per mensem.							
uddapah - - - ooty - - - urnool - - - ingasagoor - - -				Trichinopoly - - -	Rev. P. Jelly -	Belongs to no society; receives 100 rupees a month.				
injore - - -							Bellary - - -	Rev. A. Cammerer -	Society S. P. G., receives 80 rupees a month.	
rench Rocks and Mysore.							Mysore - - -	Rev. S. Godfrey -	Belongs to no society, receives 100 rupees a month.	

238. From the above tabular statement, No. I., it will appear that there are 39 chaplaincies in the diocese recognised and sanctioned by the Government, in which 39 clergymen are required for actual service. To these there is to be added the Bishop's domestic chaplain, an appointment involving important duties, when the Bishop is on visitation, and extensive correspondence at all times. The exigencies of the service have been so great that the Bishop has constantly denied himself this aid, except when on visitation; but it has subjected him to great difficulty and inconvenience.

Thus it will appear that 40 appointments have to be provided for.

stations Unprovided,
vi.:

Black Town - 1
Vepery - - - 1
Palaveram - 1
Mysore - - - 1
Palameottah - 1
Trichinopoly - 2
Bishop's Chaplaincy - - 1

239. There are now on the establishment 40 chaplains, including one not yet arrived. But so far from all being on duty, there are seven at this time absent on sick leave or furlough, leaving only 33 in the country available for duty, so that there are actually eight appointments vacant, including that of Bishop's chaplaincy.*

It may be added that the absentees are not at present more numerous than the average to be always expected.

It is evident, therefore, that (after allowance is made for the recent nomination) nine additional chaplains are required, in order to secure the uninterrupted performance of the stated and recognised duties of the diocese.

The above stations, which are left without chaplains, are some of them of great importance, and there are several other places which ought to be added to the list of stations recognised as needing the services of a chaplain; as for instance, Mangalore on the Western Coast, where there are now two native regiments, besides a large class of civilians, with the subordinates connected with their courts; Vizianagaram, on the Eastern Coast, where a brigade has been formed, and where there is a large and increasing community at the out-station; Bimlipatam, on the coast near to it.

services of clergy
on Government
establishment.

240. The services of the clergy from the voluntary societies at the out-stations mentioned in the tabular list No. II., have been of the greatest benefit to the diocese. There is no part of the establishment that is working more satisfactorily and efficiently. There is scarcely a place where they are employed, that they have not been the means of raising flourishing congregations, and giving cause for gratitude amongst the people of their charge. There are several other small stations where it would be most desirable to obtain their assistance.

churches needed.

241. Churches or chapels are much needed at Calicut and Berhampore, at Secundrabad, and at Bellary and Ramandully Droog.

visitation tour.

242. The Bishop's tour of visitation for the year included South Malabar, Travancore, Tinnevely, and Tanjore, and in the course of it he baptised 3,500 native Christians, and ordained 21 native candidates.

MEDICAL.

HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

243. The Presidency appears to have been, on the whole, tolerably free from visitations of epidemic diseases. The provinces of Malabar and Canara, Nagpore, the Hyderabad country, and ceded districts, must, however, be exempted from this statement, cholera having prevailed extensively in all these districts during certain months of the year. The seasons have been generally favourable; the demand for labour on public works, railways, irrigation works, &c., has been great; and the enhanced rates of pay have permitted the poorer portion of the population to enjoy a sufficiency of wholesome food, thus contributing to the sanitary condition of the Presidency.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

244. The number of these institutions in full operation at the close of the last official year was 38. A dispensary has since been opened at Tellicherry, on the western coast; but the building towards which the inhabitants subscribed 3,387 rupees has not yet been completed. In the meantime a house has been rented for the accommodation of the patients. A new dispensary has been built at Berhampore, in the Northern Division, which has been opened for the reception of patients. The inhabitants of Negapatam, aided by the officers of the Great South of India Railway Company, have already subscribed nearly 3,000 rupees towards the erection of a civil hospital, and the natives of the old town of Cuddalore have offered to support a branch dispensary, if the services of a native surgeon are provided for them. It will be observed that European medicine is making great progress amongst the natives of this Presidency. The number of patients treated in the past year exceeds that of any former year by 44,136, as will be seen from the accompanying table:

TABLE showing the Admissions and Deaths of In and Out-patients in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

DIVISIONS.	IN-PATIENTS.				OUT-PATIENTS.				TOTAL OF IN AND OUT-PATIENTS.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency - - - - -	2,796	181	199	6.4	71,050	22	1,208	0.03	73,846	203	1,407	0.2
Centre - - - - -	1,822	107	142	5.8	55,184	88	494	0.1	57,006	195	636	0.3
Southern - - - - -	4,300	258	225	6.0	90,460	78	1,217	0.08	94,760	336	1,442	0.3
Mysore - - - - -	97	13	4	13.4	1,193	-	16	-	1,290	13	20	1.0
Malabar and Canara - - - - -	982	84	71	8.5	18,776	57	407	0.3	19,758	141	478	0.7
Ceded districts - - - - -	613	54	43	8.8	18,016	100	230	0.5	18,629	154	273	0.8
Northern - - - - -	1,641	72	111	4.3	22,778	55	357	0.2	24,419	127	468	0.5
Hydrabad S. Force - - - - -	619	50	47	8.07	1,406	7	33	0.4	2,025	57	80	2.8
Nagpore Force - - - - -	348	39	23	11.2	2,318	10	43	0.4	2,666	49	66	1.8
TOTAL - - - - -	13,218	858	865	6.4	281,181	417	4,005	0.1	294,399	1,275	4,870	0.4

TOTAL of 1858-59 - - - - - 250,263

INCREASE in 1859-60 - - - - - 44,136

VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

245. The number of operations performed has again diminished during the past year. This department is in an unsatisfactory state, from the want of effective supervision over the vaccinators. The new plan approved of by Government will, when brought into operation, doubtless be attended with the best results. The following table shows the work performed

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

performed in 1859-60, contrasted with the results of the previous year; the total decrease in the number of operations was 11,943 :—

TABLE showing the Number of Vaccinations performed in the Year 1859-60 contrasted with 1858-59, with the Increase or Decrease in each Division.

DIVISIONS.	1858-59.				1859-60.					
	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of Failures.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of Failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency - - -	9,775	8,434	1,341	137.1	10,399	9,017	1,382	133.2	624	—
Centre - - -	49,209	46,175	3,034	61.6	45,361	42,480	2,881	63.5	—	3,848
Southern - - -	96,350	87,550	8,800	91.3	92,567	84,702	7,865	84.9	—	3,783
Mysore - - -	101,051	96,734	4,317	42.7	99,529	93,096	4,433	44.5	—	1,522
Malabar and Canara -	33,444	27,238	6,206	185.5	31,059	25,107	5,952	191.6	—	2,385
Ceded districts - - -	24,554	21,326	3,228	131.4	23,204	20,717	2,487	107.1	—	1,350
Northern - - -	37,666	32,488	5,178	137.4	38,318	33,070	5,248	136.9	652	—
Hydrabad S. Force -	2,812	2,363	449	159.6	2,907	2,585	322	110.7	95	—
Nagpore Force -	703	520	183	260.3	277	106	171	317.3	—	426
TOTAL - - -	355,564	322,828	32,736	92.06	343,621	312,880	30,741	89.4	—	11,943

HEALTH IN GAOLS.

246. The gaols of the Presidency, Centre and Southern Divisions, and of the ceded districts, have been healthier than usual; but there has been an increase of sickness and mortality in the gaols of Malabar and Canara and the Northern Division. The great mortality on the western coast was caused by an outbreak of cholera in the Calicut Gaol, which in a few weeks swept away 119 out of an average strength of 400 prisoners. Altogether the death-rate has slightly exceeded that of the former year, as will be seen by the following comparative table of sickness and mortality for the official year 1858-59 and 1859-60:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sickness and Mortality amongst Prisoners in Gaols for the Official Years 1858-59 and 1859-60.

YEARS.	DIVISIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Per Centage of		
						Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
1858-59 - - -	Presidency - - -	300	16½	379	29	126.3	9.6	7.6
	Centre - - -	1,899	60½	1,532	92	80.6	4.8	6.005
	Southern - - -	2,310	327	4,204	210	181.9	9.09	4.9
	Mysore - - -	40	5	123	4	307.5	10.9	3.2
	Malabar and Canara -	1,179	53½	1,562	74	132.4	6.2	4.7
	Ceded Districts - - -	1,152	33	1,138	90	98.7	7.8	7.9
	Northern - - -	709	38½	620	37	87.4	5.2	5.9
TOTAL - - -	7,589	524½	9,558	536	125.9	7.06	5.6	
1859-60 - - -	Presidency - - -	352	19	355	13	100.2	3.6	3.6
	Centre - - -	1,566	41	1,353	63	86.3	4.02	4.6
	Southern - - -	2,411	135	3,830	195	158.8	8.08	5.09
	Mysore - - -	57	3	68	2	119.2	3.5	2.9
	Malabar and Canara -	997	72	2,057	167	206.3	16.7	8.1
	Ceded Districts - - -	939	23	779	48	82.9	5.1	6.1
	Northern - - -	847	40	922	69	108.8	8.1	7.4
TOTAL - - -	7,167	333	9,364	557	130.6	7.7	5.9	

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

247. It has not been possible to obtain correct returns of sickness and mortality for the portions of the European and Native Armies serving beyond the Presidency, in time to admit of their incorporation in this report. The following table exhibits only the sickness and mortality of troops serving within the Presidency or in India. There is nothing particular to remark concerning it, excepting that the troops (European and Native) have been, on the whole, healthy, the death rate being below the average of former years.

The mortality in the European Hyderabad Subsidiary Force appears much higher than in other forces or divisions of the army. This is, in a great measure, explained by the heavy losses, from cholera, of the 17th Lancers, on the line of march from Gwalior to Secunderabad. Her Majesty's 1st Royals, which in the former year was more than decimated at the station from epidemic dysentery, has been healthy.

ABSTRACT Return of Sickness and Mortality amongst Her Majesty's European and Native Troops serving in the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the Official Year, 1859-60.

DIVISIONS.	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Per Centage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
EUROPEANS:							
Presidency - - -	950	2,746	28	86	289.0	2.9	1.0
Centre - - -	588	984	13	44	167.3	2.2	1.3
Southern - - -	1,704	2,207	22	108	129.5	1.2	0.9
Mysore - - -	1,456	1,981	21	116	136.0	1.4	1.0
Malabar and Canara - - -	1,177	1,412	10	74	119.9	0.8	0.7
Ceded Districts - - -	1,182	1,612	31	66	136.3	2.6	1.9
Hydrabad S. Force - - -	3,782	8,630	182	802	228.1	4.8	2.1
Nagpore Force - - -	1,138	1,717	34	55	150.8	2.9	1.9
Northern - - -	190	382	4	12	201.0	2.1	1.0
Saugor - - -	1,725	4,601	41	133	266.7	2.3	0.8
TOTAL - - -	13,802	26,272	386	996	180.1	2.7	1.4
NATIVES:							
Presidency - - -	2,171	3,115	56	176	143.4	2.5	1.7
Centre - - -	2,666	3,206	70	261	124.9	2.7	2.1
Southern - - -	3,649	4,485	43	173	122.9	1.1	0.9
Mysore - - -	3,618	5,436	70	177	150.2	1.9	1.2
Malabar and Canara - - -	3,679	3,381	49	168	91.8	1.3	1.4
Ceded Districts - - -	4,400	3,517	52	159	79.9	1.1	1.4
Hydrabad S. Force - - -	5,315	5,698	107	258	107.2	2.0	1.8
Nagpore Force - - -	5,149	5,809	106	227	112.8	2.0	1.8
Northern - - -	6,799	6,420	102	232	94.4	1.5	1.5
Saugor - - -	4,409	9,760	61	322	221.3	1.3	0.6
TOTAL - - -	41,755	50,827	716	2,153	121.7	1.7	1.4

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

248. The extent of the several telegraph lines in operation on the 30th April 1860 embraces a distance of 1038 miles, viz:—

	Miles.
Line from Madras to the Mount, <i>via</i> Guindy - - -	9
Line from Madras to the Bombay Frontier, <i>via</i> Vellore, Bangalore and Bellary - - -	471
Line from Bangalore to Ootacamund, <i>via</i> Mysore - - -	163
Line from Mysore to Cochin, <i>via</i> Mercara, Cannanore, and Calicut - - -	204
Line from the Mount to Negapatam, <i>via</i> Pondicherry - - -	191
TOTAL - - - Miles	1,038

249. Seven miles of line from Madras to Guindy have been constructed during the year, in order to avoid a circuitous medium of communication, *via* the Mount and Poonamallee.

Four miles of line between Poonamalle and Bangalore have been made permanent during the year, independent of the greater portion of the line already rendered permanent; small intermediate portions of this line between the main supports rest on bamboos and junglewood posts, which will shortly be replaced by permanent posts in places where found to be requisite.

The line between Bangalore and the Bombay frontier is on teak and jungle-wood posts, masonry pillars, granite slabs, and intermediate bamboos placed occasionally where requisite. No portion was rendered permanent during the year.

The line between Mercara and Calicut is partly permanent and partly temporary; it is supported on teak and jungle-wood posts. No portion has been made permanent during the year.

No portion of the western line from Calicut to Cochin was made permanent during the year, or since the last official report; as the line rests partly on teak and other description of timber (durable) supports, since sanction has been reserved for the purchase of posts for these lines, instructions have been accordingly issued to the inspectors in charge of sections to adopt measures to make them permanent; these will be completed about next month.

The line from the Mount to Pondicherry (97 miles) has been made permanent during the year; the line is now supported by teak-wood posts and masonry pillars.

The line from Pondicherry to Negapatam (94 miles) has been made permanent during the year; it is supported on teak and jungle-wood post and masonry pillars.

The foregoing remarks show the progress of works connected with the southern line. Although the western line is not yet rendered permanent, still great alterations and improvements have been effected during the year under review.

Number of offices. 250. There are at present 15 offices in the Madras circle, viz.—

Madras.	Bangalore.	Ootacamund.	Cochin.
Guindy.	Secrah.	Mercara.	Pondicherry.
Mount.	Bellary.	Cannanore.	Negapatam.
Vellore.	Mysore.	Calicut.	

On which the following are worked by Morse's instrument:—

Madras.	Bellary.	Mercara.	Cochin.
Vellore.	Mysore.	Cannanore.	Pondicherry.
Bangalore.	Ootacamund.	Calicut.	Negapatam.

There is a small office with a Morse instrument at the School of Instruction at Coonoor, which, together with another instrument at the Ootacamund office, entirely distinct and apart from that terminating the line from Bangalore, is used especially for the instruction of the pupils sent there for tuition.

Poonamallee has been closed under the orders of the Madras Government, in consequence of its not being much in requisition by Government and the public.

Number and length of messages sent. 251. The accompanying tabular statement, marked (A),* shows the number and length of messages sent from the several stations in the Madras circle, distinguishing "service" from "private;" and the amount of increase in the number of messages during the official year, compared with the past return, is shown as follows:—

In 1859-60	- - - - -	35,871
In 1858-59	- - - - -	23,394
Increase	- - - - -	12,477

Cash receipts.

252. On reference to this statement, marked (A),* it will be seen that the cash collections at the several stations in the Madras circle, under the head of "private," have been gradually increasing during the year; the result is as follows:—

Revenue on private messages in 1859-60	- - -	Rs.	a.	p.
Ditto - - ditto - in 1858-59	- - -	65,589	9	1½
		46,465	8	3
Increase	- - -	Rs.	19,124	- 10½
Revenue on service messages in 1858-59	- - -	39,040	5	6
Ditto - - ditto - in 1859-60	- - -	17,491	7	1
Decrease	- - -	Rs.	21,548	14 5

The

The decrease shown above, under the head of "service," is attributable to the system of cash payment introduced in May last, in supersession of the *pro formâ* charge as heretofore. In comparing the length of messages from the past to the present official year, there is a proportional decrease, thus evidently showing that the officers of the several public departments now study to carry into effect Rules VIII. and X. of the Electric Telegraph Act of 1855, wherein it is directed that all messages be written in as few words as possible, while the system of submitting their bills, &c. to the Audit Office has, doubtless, furthered this reduction.

The number of messages sent by natives during the year is 8,172, as per statement marked (A); comparing this with the past year, the increase is as follows:—

Messages sent by natives in 1859-60	- - - - -	8,172
Ditto - - ditto - in 1858-59	- - - - -	4,204
Increase	- - -	3,968

253. The total number of complaints received on account of errors, delays, non-delivery, &c., amounts to only 24 in the transmission of 35,871 messages. The amount refunded is 112 rupees. On comparing with the past official year, there has been a decrease in the number of complaints. The returns show as follows:—

Number of complaints, and amount of refunds.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount refunded on 62 complaints in 1858-59	-	140	4 -
Ditto ditto on 24 ditto in 1859-60	-	112	- -
Decrease	- - -	Rs. 28	4 -

254. The amount of money received for the Red Sea Telegraph Company during the year, is Rs. 571. 15.; the small amount collected on this account is attributable to the want of more precise information connected with the despatch of messages by their lines.

Red Sea telegraph.

255. During the year under review, there were several interruptions of short duration on the main lines between Madras, Bangalore, and Ootacamund, chiefly caused from violent gales and heavy rain. A few of these are noticed herein:—

Interruptions.

On the 11th May 1859—Interruption between Vellore and Madras for 12 hours: line down by the fall of a large tamarind tree, seven miles from Vellore.

On the 29th May 1859—Interruption between Vellore and Madras for 11 hours: line in water on account of strong gale and rain; a masonry pillar broken at the 61st milestone.

On the 30th October 1859—Interruption between Madras and Vellore for eight hours and 50 minutes: the line blown down by a violent gale.

There have been two interruptions of long duration between Calicut and Cochin, for about 11 days in June and July 1859, and eight days in March 1860; these were caused from the cables at the Ponany River being broken, and of the Chetwary River being found faulty; the termini of this cable were very negligently connected to the main line, and the overseer in charge, whose duty it was to attend to it, has been removed from the department, having proved himself incapable of performing the duties entrusted to him.

In the southern lines, between Madras and Pondicherry, there has been an interruption of three days in November 1859, in consequence of heavy rains and inundation.

In January last there was an interruption for three days on the Mercara line, arising from strong gales.

256. On the 22d May and 16th July 1859, a flash of lightning entered the Bangalore office and burnt six lightning conductors and galvanometer coils. Several safety-coils were also burnt at the Mysore office. A brass plate, &c., safety-coil was burnt at the Ootacamund office, and two safety-coils burnt at the Pondicherry office. One teak-wood post was split by lightning between Madras and Pondicherry, and three posts between Pondicherry and Negapatam. The use of the safety-coils introduced last year, in connection with the Morse instrument, have proved very successful in preventing accidents by lightning and injury to instruments.

Effect of lightning and rain.

There has been a decrease in the fall of rain during the present official year compared with that of the past, the result of which can be seen by the statement marked B.*

Fall of rain in inches.

The effect of rain on the lines has not shown anything remarkable or worthy of notice.

Effect of rain on the line.

257. There is a marked decrease in errors, both in non-repeated and repeated messages, sent from, and received at, the several stations in the Madras circle, during the official year, as per statement marked C.* This is attributable to the mode introduced only last year, of receiving and recording the messages by the signaller himself.

Delays and errors.

There has been a gradual and very steady progress made by the signallers generally in receiving by ear, since the last official report, as per statement marked D.

Progress of signallers in receiving by ear.

258. The

* Appendix, No. VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Expenditure of the department. 258. The statement marked E. shows the gross amount expended on account of salary in the construction and working accounts, separately.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure in the circle for the year, under the head of rent.	The amount paid for office rent during the year is	-	11,516	-
Expenditure in the circle by purchase of stones for lines and offices.	The amount expended in the purchase of stones for lines is	-	26,525	2 5
	And for offices ditto	-	17,386	14 -
	Making a Total of	- - Rs.	43,912	- 5

It will be perceived that the expenditure on account of salary at the several telegraph stations and divisions of the line in the Madras circle has been gradually decreased during the year, as noted below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Disbursement of salary in 1858-59	- - - -	1,40,257	1 3
Ditto - ditto 1859-60	- - - -	1,38,548	10 9
Decrease	- - -	Rs. 1,708	6 6

Cost of contingent labour, repairs, and carriage.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The amount expended for contingent labour, for repairs and carriage is	- - - -	63,673	8 7
As shown in the statement of disbursement of contingencies in 1858-59	- - - -	1,70,628	13 7
Ditto - ditto in 1859-60	- - - -	63,673	8 7
Decrease	- - -	Rs. 1,06,955	5 -

Of this sum a large portion has been expended on account of carriages from Madras to Coonoor, in conveying lads entertained at Madras being sent up to the Coonoor school for instruction, as also after the completion of their training to the several stations in this and other circles.

- Workshop. 259. The workshop at Bangalore continues to furnish the lines and offices of this circle with needle instruments, tools, implements, &c., as also the neighbouring circles of Hyderabad and Ceylon; it has also furnished of late a supply of the superintendent's new modification of Morse's instrument, and is progressing daily in efficiency, under the able management of Mr. E. Faulkner, the inspector in charge.
- School for signallers. The school continues to instruct lads as signallers for this department; there has been a great demand for signallers in other circles, most of whom have been furnished from this school. It is due to Mr. T. O. Knop to say that the school under his control has been considerably improved since the submission of the last report.
- Horse patrols. The introduction of horse patrols on the lines, instead of line guards, has proved successful. Interruptions are now being remedied in a comparatively short space of time.
- Time ball. The time ball has sustained severe damage from heavy gales to such an extent, that it was deemed advisable to construct a new one on a much more substantial principle.

EMIGRATION.

Casualties. 260. The emigration during the official year 1859-60, has been conducted with its usual success as regards the health and comforts of the emigrants, and our vessels have been as before, singularly free from disease. The ships despatched to the West Indies, as well as to the Mauritius, with the numbers embarked in each, and, as far as has been ascertained, the deaths that have occurred on board, will be found in the Appendix.* In none of these did any serious sickness break out, and the mortality has been light; but two unfortunate casualties have occurred, one of which involved a most melancholy loss of life.

Loss of the "Ocean Wave."

121 men.
52 women.
13 boys.
11 girls.
12 infants.

Grounding of the "Nonpareil."

145 men.
63 women.
22 boys.
17 girls.
10 infants.

On the 22d April 1859, the "Ocean Wave," a first-class vessel, which had already been employed on several occasions in conveying emigrants between Madras and the Mauritius, left with 214 souls for that colony, and was never after heard of. It is conjectured that she must have foundered in a cyclone which was experienced in the lower part of Bay of Bengal, on the 25th and 26th of that month.

The other casualty was the grounding of the "Nonpareil" on the beach, about 65 miles north of Trincomalee, when bound with emigrants to the Mauritius. She left Madras with 257 souls on the 3d February last, and on the 6th ran ashore as above-mentioned.

* Appendix, No. IX.

tioned, and remained there till the 15th, when she was floated. The emigrants were landed without accident, and were housed and fed at Jaffna. Meanwhile, the vessel, after being hauled off, proceeded to Trincomalee, where, after undergoing examination and certain repairs, she was certified by the master attendant at that port to be seaworthy and in a fit condition to continue her voyage to the Mauritius. The emigrants were then requested to proceed on board, but they refused from a fear that they would not be safe, a resolution for which they can hardly be blamed; and as the Ceylon authorities had been requested on no account to re-embark them against their will, they were sent back to Madras by land, and the greater portion proceeded to Mauritius in another vessel.

These are the only two accidents which have occurred to vessels despatched from Madras. A serious disaster, however, befel a Calcutta ship, in which the Madras agency had to act. * The "Devonshire" left Calcutta in the early part of last December, with 339 souls for Demerara, and on the 4th and 5th of that month encountered a severe cyclone, in which she was dismasted. In this state she was picked up by the "Colgrain," on the 9th, and towed into Cocanada. The last-named vessel subsequently brought the coolies on to Madras, whence she carried to their original destination as many as the law permitted her to receive. The remainder were forwarded shortly after in another ship, the "Priam," and a few were sent back to Calcutta as being unequal to the voyage.

Disaster to the "Devonshire."
229 men.
75 women.
13 boys.
12 girls.
10 infants.

261. In the last report was noticed the introduction of an Act at the Mauritius, legalizing agreements entered into between special agents in this country and emigrants. This system was tried, and many agents from the colony arrived here with large orders for coolies; but it has not worked satisfactorily for them, and the result has been that, except in rare instances, the engagements are again left to the Government Agent, and all agreements are now signed by the emigrants before the Protector.

Working of Mauritius private agency.

The only other subject that it is necessary to mention is, that an attempt has been made to increase the numbers permitted to be embarked in large ships. The Chamber of Commerce at Madras and the Protector of Emigrants at the Mauritius represented that the restriction to 350 statute passengers tended to keep larger vessels out of the employ. This may be the case, but a vessel of 1,000 tons is not more eligible than one of 700, if the full number she measures for is put on board. On the contrary, experience has proved that when large numbers are congregated together, the risk of sickness is much increased, and the Government has concurred in limiting the allotment for any one ship to 350 statute passengers as before.

Maximum number of passengers allowed in emigrant ships.

A Bill has been passed, No. XII. of 1860, to legalize emigration to St. Vincent, but as yet it has not been acted upon.

Emigration to St. Vincent legalized.

262. Mr. Warner, the agent for Trinidad, commenced active operations on the 1st of September last, having established his depôt at Royapettah.

Trinidad government agency.

He adopted a system precisely similar to that he found in practice at the Mauritius depôt, with the exception of giving money-batta instead of food.

Both depôts have been free from serious sickness during the time under report.

263. The numbers embarked from each depôt are as follows:—

Extent of emigration.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Deaths.
Mr. Burton's - { To the Mauritius - -	6,807	2,781	1,005	786	534	—
{ To Demerara - -	539	247	59	59	15	—
Mr. Warner's - To Trinidad - -	655	346	101	84	39	—
The Numbers that have returned from the Colonies are:—						
From the Mauritius - - - -	860	194	60	58	16	—
Ditto - Demerara - - - -	162	95	23	24	26	83

264. The only vessel that has returned from the West Indies is the "Henry Moore," which left George Town on the 22d November, and arrived here on the 26th April last. The number embarked and landed was:—

Return emigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	TOTAL.
Embarked - - - - -	225	110	24	24	26	
Births - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	
Total - - - - -	225	110	24	24	30	413
Died on voyage - - - - -	63	15	1	-	4	83
Landed - - - - -	162	95	23	24	26	380

This unusual mortality of 83 souls was in no way to be ascribed to the inadequacy of the vessel for their accommodation, or to the provisions issued. The ship was roomy and particularly

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particularly well ventilated; the rations and water of unexceptionable quality, and much care and attention were displayed by the commander to his charge; but many embarked with the germs of disease brought on partly by a long residence in an unhealthy climate, and partly by habits of intemperance, and, finally, the surgeon superintendent was, in the opinion of the Medical Committee assembled here to report on his treatment, not only incompetent, but was one who had not received a regular professional training. Under these circumstances the Government decided that he should never again be employed in charge of emigrants.

The "Henry Moore's" men brought orders to the extent of 35,982 dollars—their savings during from 10 to 15 years' residence in the colony of British Guiana—and were paid in rupees at the current rate of exchange (2 rupees 3 annas per dollar), in accordance with a very liberal and politic arrangement entered into by that Government. One man had saved as much as 1,850 dollars, and some few 1,000 and upwards. Only 24 of the whole number were without funds, or at least made no deposit prior to embarking.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

Supply of Timber
to Public Depart-
ments.

265. The demand for timber during the past official year, from many public departments, has been very urgent.

In May 1859 the Conservator of Forests proceeded to Shemogah, to arrange for the supply of large beams to complete the European hospital at Bellary, and the Commissioner of Mysore sanctioned an overseer and establishment for the superintendence of the forests in the Nuggur Division. Great assistance has been derived from this source in floating timber down the Tunga and Bhádra rivers, to where the railway crosses the Tumbudra.

The storing of timber for the Government workshop at Tuddry removed a considerable quantity of well-grown timber; but the enormous, pressing, and continuous demand for sleepers by the several railway companies has taxed our resources to the utmost.

Segúr and Mudu-
mailai Forests.

The Wellington barracks are almost completed; but there is an immediate prospect of other public buildings, viz., the male and female Lawrence Asylums, European Penitentiary, &c., being erected on the Neilgherry hills. The careful seasoning of teak timber in anticipation of this great demand is receiving every attention.

Annamallai and
North Canara
Forests.

The large reserved forests have been systematically worked throughout the year; but all the timber that could be brought down to the depôts has been immediately cleared, both by the Railway and other Public Departments. Arrangements are being made for working the unexplored tableau of the Gúnd, with the assistance of the district engineer, Captain Walker.

Extension of system
to Pulni Hills and
Cuddapah and
Kurnool.

266. As proposed by his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, an overseer has been appointed to the forests of Madura, and another has been nominated to the Denkinacottah Talook of Salem, chiefly with a view to supervise the sandal-wood trees, and to mark timber trees for the Bangalore Branch Railway.

Cuddapah and
Kurnool.

The appointment of an assistant for the conservancy of the forests in these two districts is urgently called for by the requirements of the North-west Branch of Railway and Irrigation Canal Companies.

Plantations.

267. The Conolly plantations in Malabar are being extended annually, and teak nurseries have been commenced upon the same system along the banks of the Sedashegur River, in North Canara, and on the Annamallai Hills.

Wellington

Plantations.

Neilgherry Forests.

The plantations of Australian trees on the Neilgherries give promise of the future supply of firewood, and probably building materials.

The orders of Government for the due conservancy of these forests have been carried out; several sholás were sold by public auction to native contractors, who have depôts in Ootacamund. During the five months, the dead and fallen timber are lotted by the department, and sold weekly for the convenience of the public. The consumption of fuel in this largely increasing settlement is now very great; the number of fires required in the station being not less than about 4,000 daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

268. The three botanic gardens at Madras, Bangalore, and Ootacamund continue to improve under the able superintendence of Messrs. Brown, New, and Melvor. In the gardens of Bangalore and Ootacamund extensive improvements and additions are being made, not only in regard to their beauty, but also in the propagation of foreign plants.

The abstract of distribution of seeds, &c., is as follows, and shows a large increase over the previous year:—

Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,780
Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078
Ootacamund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,011

Introduction of the
"Cinchona."

The ship freighted from South America with cinchona plants and seeds for the introduction of that tree into Southern India is expected to arrive at Calicut towards the end of the present year.

PRESIDENCY TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

269. Appendix No. X. A. contains a statement of the income and expenditure of the Madras Municipal Commissioners for the year 1859. Income and Expenditure.

The balance on the 31st December 1858 carried forward to the past year's account, was as follows:

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Cash with the Bank of Madras and in suspense - - -	10,585	10	10
Investments in Government Securities - - -	1,54,800	-	-
Arrears of assessment and wheel tax - - -	83,999	1	8
Advances recoverable from contractors - - -	5,600	-	-
Value of office premises - - -	20,654	8	5
Ditto of lamp posts, &c., in store - - -	3,303	9	-
	<hr/>		
	2,78,942	13	11
Less Amount due Bank of Madras - - -	10,000	-	-
	<hr/>		
	<i>Rs.</i>	2,68,942	13 11

The Income of the past year was as follows:

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Assessment in 1859 - - -	1,37,111	2	7
Wheel tax, 1857 and 1858 - - -	2,581	4	-
Ditto 1859, 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters - - -	40,442	12	-
Warrant fees - - -	991	9	8
License fees - - -	146	-	-
Fines - - -	1,208	4	-
Interest on Government Securities - - -	4,806	15	-
Stoppages in Civil Engineer's Department - - -	240	2	6
	<hr/>		
		1,87,528	1 9
		<hr/>	
Less Remissions and Refunds - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	4,56,470	15 8
		3,614	4 11
		<hr/>	
Total Income - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	4,52,856	10 9

270. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment, aggregating *Rs.* 1,51,883. 5. 9., Collection, &c., of as shown in the Statement B,* the collections during the past year were as follows:— Assessment.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Arrears from 1842 to 1858 - - -	3,986	15	8
Arrears of 1858 - - -	48,348	5	6
Current, of 1859 - - -	99,548	-	7
	<hr/>		
Total - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 1,51,883	5	9

Being *Rs.* 30,026. 1. 5. in excess of those of 1858. The increase is owing to the large amount of arrears of assessment for 1858.

These amounted to *Rs.* 2,342. 1. 8. against *Rs.* 856. 6. 11. in 1858, but are still far below the average of former years. Lists of irrecoverable assessment have been made out and are in course of verification, and when the same has been completed, the amount will be written off, and thus reduce the outstandings under the following head:— Remission of Assessment.

Balance of Assessment.—Outstanding on 31st December 1859—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Old arrears - - -	7,536	6	4
Arrears of 1859 - - -	4,775	-	10
Current - - -	37,563	2	-
	<hr/>		
Total - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 49,874	9	2

Being *Rs.* 17,114. 4. 10. below the balance on 31st December 1858. Of these arrears fully one-half have subsequently been collected in the current year.

271. These

* Appendix No. X.

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271. These aggregate Rs. 51,395. 9. 8. against Rs. 50,384. 4. 4. in 1858, and consist of the following items:—

Wheel Tax
Collections, &c.

	Arrears of 1857.	Arrears of 1858.	Current, or 1859.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
On spring vehicles and animals	136 11 8	12,596 2 -	30,164 - -	42,896 13 8
On carts - - - -	39 4 -	3,318 4 -	5,141 4 -	8,498 12 -
	175 15 8	15,914 6 -	35,305 4 -	51,395 9 8

The remissions were as follows:—

				Rs. a. p.
On spring vehicles and animals	-	-	-	1,247 2 -
On carts - - - -	-	-	-	51 12 -
Total - - -				Rs. 1,298 14 -

And the balance outstanding on 31st December 1859:—

	Arrears of 1857.	Arrears of 1858.	Current, or 1859.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
On spring vehicles and animals	660 - -	906 - -	2,620 12 -	4,186 12 -
On carts - - - -	531 - -	977 4 -	644 12 -	3,153 - -
	1,191 - -	1,883 4 -	4,265 8 -	7,339 12 -

Heads of
Expenditure.

272. The other items of income do not call for especial notice, and it remains to notice the expenditure under its several heads:

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Assessment Department - - - -	7,958 3 9	Against.	6,807 - 7	In 1858.
Assessor's ditto - - - -	1,992 7 9		1,866 4 1	
Burial and burning grounds - - - -	664 9 10		6,980 9 9	
Conservancy Department - - - -	4,160 7 10		6,429 10 8	
Civil Engineer's ditto - - - -	7,469 4 -		7,556 6 5	
Law charges and compensations - - - -	77 8 -		-	
Lighting - - - -	3,285 15 2		2,975 12 10	
Municipal Department - - - -	22,047 4 8		24,070 5 8	
Mortuary ditto - - - -	1,023 - -		883 4 7	
Office premises repairs - - - -	75 12 1		-	
Petty advances - - - -	868 8 9		-	
Plant - - - -	3,356 1 -		-	
Road Department - - - -	4,421 7 10		4,240 8 8	
Road work - - - -	78,570 - 3		93,128 5 2	
Ditto (advances) - - - -	5,712 11 2		-	
Scavenging Department Rs. 57,080 8 4	53,572 7 11		49,868 6 3	
Less proceeds of rubbish - 3,508 - 5				
Slaughter-house charges - 974 13 4				
Less fees - 960 6 -				
	14 7 4		422 4 5	
Stationery, books, maps, &c. - - - -	1,167 14 6	-		
Wheel Tax Department - - - -	5,468 5 -	5,135 11 6		
Watering - - - -	1,235 15 5	2,246 8 2		
Works, drain and other - - - -	18,033 9 1	40,442 15 3		
Ditto advances - - - -	19,298 6 0	-		
	2,40,474 3 1	2,53,954 2 -		
DEDUCT.				
Government contributions for roads, &c. -	32,396 13 1	31,574 14 10		
Proceeds of houses sold - - - -	12,397 3 8	-		
	44,794 - 4	-		
Rs.	1,95,680 2 9	2,22,379 8 2		

The increase under the head of Assessment Department is owing to the transfer to it of certain salaries charged in the previous year to Municipal Department. With the exception of the scavenging, there is a reduction in the cost of the establishments taken in the aggregate.

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273. The expenditure under the head of Roads is as follows:—

Details of expenditure on roads.

NEW ROADS.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
From Egmore High Road to Pursewaulkum - - - - -	967 5 9	
Between Theeroopully and Wall Tax Streets, Black Town -	518 - -	
Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy Streets, Black Town - - - - -	325 15 6	
Others of minor importance - - - - -	330 10 11	
	2,142 - 2	
Advances - - - - -	768 - 2	
	2,910 - 4	
Deduct amount realised by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased - - - - -	267 5 3	2,642 11 1
IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS.		
Vencatasa Moodelly Street, Triplicane - - - - -	16,004 13 6	
Cutcherry Road, Mylapcor - - - - -	2,796 6 5	
Lane leading from Davidson's Street to Cundapa Chetty Street, Black Town - - - - -	1,485 10 10	
Junction between Condy Chetty and Phillips' Streets, Black Town - - - - -	1,400 - -	
Audeappa Naick Street, Black Town - - - - -	1,015 2 8	
Sydenham's Road, Choolay - - - - -	837 10 10	
Connecting Annah Pillay Street with Wall Tax (west) Street, Black Town - - - - -	644 - -	
Saulay Street, Black Town - - - - -	627 11 10	
Sawmy Pundarum Street, Chindadripettah - - - - -	425 - -	
Connecting Jaganada Moodelly Street with Teroopully Street, Black Town - - - - -	325 6 -	
Mount Road, near Messrs. Franck's shop - - - - -	306 14 2	
Lane between Laulah Coottay and Narraina Chetty Streets, Paramettoo - - - - -	305 - -	
Viziah Vignaswerer Covil Road, Choolay - - - - -	300 4 6	
Others of minor importance - - - - -	1,118 9 8	
	27,592 10 5	
Deduct amount realised by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased - - - - -	12,129 14 -	15,462 12 5
Repair of roads - - - - -	48,835 5 8	
Advances - - - - -	4,944 11 -	53,780 - 8
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.		71,835 8 2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

274. The particulars of the expenditure for new works are as follow:

Particulars of expenditure on other new works

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Side Channels	In Black Town	863 6 8	
	" Choolay	794 2 7	
	" Poodoopett	201 9 6	
	" Egmore	186 8 -	
	" Comal Esverenpettah	111 4 8	
	" Nungumbaukum	70 15 2	2,227 14 7
Centre and secondary drains	In Black Town	1,525 4 6	
	" Nungumbaukum	518 3 10	
	" Adyar	80 - -	2,129 8 4
Privies	In Black Town	691 13 4	
	" Pursewaukum	542 1 10	
	" Royapoorum	518 14 6	
	Near the Moonegar Choultry	168 - -	
	In Mylapoor	88 7 6	
	" Perambore slaughter-house	75 14 2	2,085 3 -
Wells and Cisterns, &c.	In Black Town		1,608 15 5
Support or retaining and compound walls	To the Mahomedan burial ground, near the Penitentiary	433 12 4	
	In Eroorgunrum	378 6 3	
	" Choolay	254 - -	
	" Black Town	143 8 6	
	" Perambore	111 6 -	
	" Mylapoor	105 9 6	1,426 10 7
	Platforms for rubbish boats		876 13 4
	Cattle pound in Washermanpet		221 9 6
	Trevelyan Basin		210 13 6
	Dock at Cochrane's Canal		72 1 6
	Cesspools		40 - 6
	Dust boxes		19 1 2
	Advances for the construction of drains and channels	8,582 7 8	
	Works near the band stand	3,000 - -	
	New burning grounds	2,000 - -	
	Retaining and parapet walls	1,550 - -	
	Privies	1,435 16 1	
	Canal for rubbish boats	1,000 - -	
	Slaughter-yard at Triplicane	300 - -	
	Police Tannah in Vencatasa Moodelly Street, Triplicane	300 - -	
	Miscellaneous works	1,130 - -	
			19,298 6 9
			30,017 2 2
	Deduct amount realised by the sale of houses, &c., purchased		448 11 10
			Rs. 29,568 6 4

275. The works near the band-stand and the new burning ground were undertaken at the expense of Government, and the cost has since been recovered.

The canal for rubbish boats, for which an advance of 1,000 rupees is included in the above statement, was finished in the present year at a total cost of Rs. 2,530. 4. 0.

It is situated a little beyond the first bridge, north of the railway, and is 900 feet long by 43 feet wide.

The work was performed by Mr. R. Kennedy, first assistant district engineer, in charge of Cochrane's Canal, in a most satisfactory and workmanlike manner.

Slaughter-houses.

A new slaughter-house at Triplicane was opened on the 25th August, and a site has been purchased for one at Choolay. That near the Monegar Choultry is being considerably enlarged.

To meet the expense of cleansing and maintaining these slaughter-houses, the Municipal Commissioners purpose levying a trifling fee of three pice per head of cattle slaughtered there.

Latrines.

Eleven latrines were constructed in last year, making a total of 84, now in use.

276. In July last, his Excellency Sir C. Trevelyan laid before the Commissioners for consideration a scheme prepared under the direction of Colonel Arthur Cotton, Commandant of Engineers, for cleansing the southern portion of the main drain with water raised from Cochrane's Canal, which it was supposed would greatly abate the nuisance of the stench so loudly complained of by the inhabitants of Fort St. George during the north-east monsoon, and by those of Black Town during the rest of the year, arising from the discharge of the sewerage into the sea near the north-east angle of the fort. Drainage of Black Town.

The scheme included the making a navigable channel from the canal to a tank situated just within the town wall, a little to the north of Elephant Gate, and the deepening of the tank so as to make it fit for a boat station or basin, similar to that known as Cochrane's Basin. On the eastern border of this basin it was proposed to erect a cistern 150 x 100 x 6, to contain 90,000 cubic feet of water, to be lifted by a six-horse power steam engine, working ten hours a day, and conveyed by iron pipes to the highest point on the western ridge of Black Town, or Saulay-street, from whence it might be distributed through the primary drains of that portion of the town, or led by the large secondary drain in Annah Pillah-street into the southern end of the main drain.

The cost of this work was estimated at 24,500 rupees, but this did not include the value of the tank and adjacent land required for the purpose, for which upwards of 20,000 rupees has had to be paid by award of the arbitrators appointed under Act VI. of 1857. On further consideration, it was also found desirable to increase the dimensions of the cistern to 260 feet in length, 166 feet in width, and 10 feet in height, so as to hold 250,000 cubic feet of water, and to substitute a 12-horse for a six-horse steam engine, thus bringing the cost of the works up to 27,450 rupees, exclusive of the engine, which his Excellency promised should be furnished by Government.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The estimated cost of making the navigable cut, and of deepening the tank is	4,461	13	2
And of erecting the cistern	12,540	-	-
Both of which works are now in course of execution.	17,001	13	2
There remain the engine house and conduit	8,090	-	-
Abutments and foundation for bridge over the cut from the canal	3,200	-	-
130 tons of iron pipes	10,000	-	-
Laying ditto and building distributing cisterns	3,700	-	-
	41,991	13	2
Add cost of the ground	20,000	-	-
Probable cost of the work	61,991	13	2

This heavy outlay cannot, of course, be borne by the current income of the municipal fund, but must be met by the realisation of a portion of the sum invested in Government securities, and set apart expressly for such purposes.

227. The number of deaths reported in 1859 was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266
Against	3,492	3,360	3,620	10,472 in 1858.

Mortuary
Registration.

The number of deaths from cholera was only 1,061 against 2,047 in the preceding year.

In order to save delay in compiling the mortuary returns, and at the same time to ensure greater correctness in the classification of diseases, the Commissioners have, as an experiment, placed the entire establishment under the control of the Director General, Medical Department, who publishes weekly returns, with full details and comparative statements in the Official Gazette.

OBSERVATORY.

278. DURING the past year Major Tennant assumed charge of the office of Government Astronomer in succession to Major Jacob.

The new piers for the transit circle are approaching completion, and the other works for the meridian instrument are in progress.

A new dome has been sanctioned for the equatorial instrument.

In the absence of a reliable instrument, no meridian observations have been taken; but the reduction of those previously made has been continued, and the work is nearly ready for the press.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

279. The correct time of the firing of the evening gun has been regularly published, and the time ball has also been in use; but till February its mechanism was very defective, and failures from this cause were frequent. In April the ball itself threatened to give way, and a new one has been constructed. No future difficulty in the matter is now anticipated.

280. In compliance with a request from England, the planet alleged to have been discovered by M. Lescarbault has been carefully sought, but without any result. The possible period of its visibility on the sun's disc passed without any sign of it at Madras.

Magnetic Observa-
ry.

281. The magnetic observatory continues in the same state as at the date of the last report. A volume of observations in the meteorological branch is passing through the press, and the printing of the magnetic observations has been sanctioned.

282. The Government Astronomer has availed himself of the Astronomer Royal's offer of correspondence, from which the establishment will, doubtless, derive much advantage.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

Central Museum.

283. Lieutenant Mitchell has succeeded Dr. Balfour in the charge of the Central Museum.

The arrangements for the formation of a library of reference in connexion with the museum are in progress, and a considerable nucleus has been already formed.

The average monthly expenditure, on account of the museum, has been Rs. 197 13 a., and that on account of the zoological department, Rs. 310 13 a. 1 p.

These gardens continue to form a great attraction to the public, and are daily visited by large numbers of people.

284. The total number of visitors to the museum, during the past year, is stated to have been 552,407, of whom 81,228 signed their names in the visitors' book.

The donations to the museum, during the year, were 492 in number, and 23 specimens were presented to the zoological collection.

The series of ethnological masks, by M. M. Schlagintweit, is nearly complete.

The collection of models has not yet been received from England, but may be daily expected.

285. In July 1859 a supply of the seed of the *Sorghum Saccharatum* was distributed from the museum throughout the three Presidencies, and in Ceylon, together with copies of a pamphlet explanatory of the culture.

The results have been very varying, and seem to show that, in many instances, the seed was injured before received; but attention has thus been drawn to a class of plants which promises to be of much use to the agriculturists of this country, and the success that has attended the cultivation of the *Imphee* in many places has been most marked.

District Museums.

286. The district museums that have been formed at Cuddalore, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, Ootacamund, Bellary, and Kurnool, continue to give promise of useful results.

APPENDICES to the ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, during the Year 1859-60.

Appendix, No. 1.

TABLE A.—SHOWING the Number of SUITS Instituted and Disposed of during the Year 1859.

	Depending 1st January 1859.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending 31st December 1859.
Bellary - - -	808	6,184	6,992	2,583	91	2,701	248	1,369
Calicut - - -	8,753	12,585	21,338	5,083	1,204	2,799	1,091	11,231
Chicacole - - -	1,416	2,867	4,283	1,298	199	1,011	148	1,627
Chingleput - - -	931	3,098	4,029	1,267	211	913	163	1,475
Chittoor - - -	1,754	8,149	9,903	2,899	588	3,581	18	2,817
Coimbatore - - -	1,674	9,606	11,280	3,582	367	3,614	1,231	2,486
Combaconum - - -	9,178	21,440	30,618	5,392	1,314	10,156	1,816	11,940
Cuddalore - - -	1,747	7,506	9,253	2,315	474	3,566	6	2,892
Cuddapah - - -	3,297	6,892	10,189	2,604	671	1,521	1,241	4,062
Guntoor - - -	413	3,617	4,030	1,232	108	2,228	4	458
Honore - - -	3,760	8,031	11,791	3,063	308	1,924	97	6,399
Madura - - -	3,502	10,096	13,598	1,953	749	5,075	328	5,493
Mangalore - - -	3,486	10,008	13,494	3,390	361	2,685	284	6,774
Masulipatam - - -	1,171	3,322	4,493	1,474	125	1,259	211	1,424
Nellore - - -	887	5,718	6,605	1,577	195	3,512	11	1,910
Nundial - - -	1,571	6,206	7,777	1,655	271	2,065	1,019	2,167
Rajahmundry - - -	2,626	5,952	8,578	1,569	129	1,513	1,790	3,568
Salem - - -	4,037	9,934	13,971	4,122	550	4,612	10	4,677
Tellicherry - - -	4,196	4,498	8,694	2,098	562	938	71	5,025
Tinnevelly - - -	1,704	6,839	8,543	1,682	553	3,101	10	3,197
Trichinopoly - - -	2,747	7,049	9,796	2,076	625	2,937	952	3,206
Agent, Ganjam - - -	957	1,349	2,306	433	163	451	80	1,179
Agent, Vizagapatam - - -	3,120	2,323	5,443	711	168	922	286	3,356
Total of 1859 - - -	63,735	1,63,269	2,27,004	54,148	9,986	63,084	11,654	88,132
Total of 1858 - - -	57,646	1,43,389	2,01,035	48,181	8,983	62,218	17,918	63,735
Increase - - -	6,089	19,880	25,969	5,967	1,003	866	-	24,397
Decrease - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,264	-

TABLE B.

	FROM THE DECREE OF					TOTAL.
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	District Moonsiffs.	
Suits appealable - - -	38	324	202	993	22,451	24,008
Appealed - - -	31	53	95	391	5,361	5,931
Affirmed - - -	13	27	61	180	2,495	2,773
Modified or reversed - - -	6	12	25	171	1,346	1,560

Appendix, No. 1—continued.

TABLE C.—PETTY OFFENCES.

ZILLAHS and AGENCIES.	Summoned.	Released.	Discharged on Razecnamah.	Punished.	DEALT WITH BY		
					Village Police.	District Police.	Magistracy.
Bellary - - - - -	6,112	2,203	1,534	2,375	465	5,130	517
Calicut - - - - -	9,014	3,620	3,552	1,709	1,315	7,441	215
Chicasole - - - - -	13,419	4,041	6,637	2,681	1,292	12,017	110
Chingleput - - - - -	8,922	2,751	2,986	3,045	403	7,746	645
Chittoor - - - - -	13,766	5,981	4,024	3,719	321	12,071	474
Coimbatore - - - - -	13,898	5,410	1,887	6,564	2,688	10,060	244
Combaconum - - - - -	15,900	7,037	4,125	4,514	517	15,100	283
Cuddalore - - - - -	11,405	3,775	3,292	4,809	564	10,555	257
Cuddapah - - - - -	3,405	1,200	942	1,163	9	2,946	450
Guntoor - - - - -	13,767	4,164	6,442	3,161	1,811	11,787	169
Honore - - - - -	4,551	948	1,866	1,656	226	4,269	56
Madura - - - - -	14,523	7,232	2,679	4,612	1,653	12,270	600
Mangalore - - - - -	5,057	1,535	2,602	863	341	4,596	120
Masulipatam - - - - -	5,470	1,494	1,900	2,018	375	4,890	205
Nellore - - - - -	11,786	4,099	4,376	2,711	485	10,826	475
Nundial - - - - -	3,551	1,466	743	1,329	263	2,888	387
Rajahmundry - - - - -	15,192	5,150	8,081	2,026	2,277	12,483	432
Salem - - - - -	14,576	5,236	5,275	4,065	1,106	13,090	380
Tellicherry - - - - -	4,702	2,185	1,393	1,096	749	3,801	124
Tinnevelly - - - - -	7,736	3,654	1,706	2,347	1,011	6,408	317
Trichinopoly - - - - -	6,493	3,302	1,182	1,949	619	5,748	126
Agent, Ganjam - - - - -	5,914	2,026	2,413	1,325	356	5,355	103
Agent, Vizagapatam - - - - -	21,492	5,840	13,960	1,692	-	21,490	2
Total of 1859 - - - - -	2,30,551	84,986	83,597	61,019	18,846	2,04,773	6,691
Total of 1858 - - - - -	2,30,307	96,185	69,729	63,447	17,785	2,07,876	5,200
Increase - - - - -	244	-	13,868	-	1,061	-	1,491
Decrease - - - - -	-	11,199	-	2,428	-	3,103	-

Appendix, No. I.—continued.

TABLE D.—CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

ZILLAHS AND AGENCIES.	Total Number of Cases of all Descriptions brought before the District Police Magistracy and the Courts, including those pending at the Commencement of the Year.		Released by the District Police and Magis- tracy.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII. of 1843.			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Foujdary Adawlut.		
	Cases.	Persons.		Convicted and Punished.	Acquitted and Released.	Held to Security.	Convicted and Punished.	Acquitted and Released.	Held to Security.	Convicted and Punished.	Acquitted and Released.	Held to Security.	Convicted and Punished.	Acquitted and Released.	Held to Security.
Bellary - - -	539	1,404	889	23	3	-	94	181	1	56	78	4	8	16	-
Calicut - - -	608	1,240	651	28	19	4	144	137	24	95	51	1	25	9	-
Chicacole - - -	159	394	247	23	5	-	49	39	5	7	3	-	-	1	-
Chingleput - - -	158	416	124	29	12	-	53	62	1	58	32	11	9	1	-
Chittoor - - -	471	1,436	1,008	29	14	2	70	126	6	63	18	-	7	4	-
Coimbatore - - -	699	1,813	1,117	42	7	7	100	263	28	125	67	1	9	26	-
Combaconum - - -	493	1,434	909	70	38	2	108	118	4	102	326	2	17	4	-
Cuddalore - - -	533	1,187	703	17	22	1	152	107	2	47	76	9	13	8	-
Cuddapah - - -	531	1,951	1,447	28	9	-	55	141	39	19	178	25	2	2	-
Guntoor - - -	98	288	41	20	11	2	104	74	4	31	33	4	-	-	-
Honore - - -	244	594	300	25	7	-	45	62	2	25	43	14	3	-	-
Madura - - -	572	1,287	874	18	8	3	89	185	5	20	69	4	12	10	-
Mangalore - - -	264	679	399	2	1	-	35	40	3	52	78	5	8	3	-
Masulipatam - - -	159	309	152	13	-	-	46	14	5	18	36	7	8	4	-
Nellore - - -	643	1,565	1,058	13	12	6	74	209	42	31	59	18	4	-	-
Nundial - - -	389	1,005	724	23	24	2	43	96	4	33	21	1	4	7	1
Rajahmundry - - -	288	649	303	28	16	7	96	115	5	37	22	5	5	1	1
Salem - - -	1,041	2,484	1,674	28	11	-	121	244	11	77	117	1	8	2	1
Tellicherry - - -	334	752	501	20	16	-	73	102	7	12	5	-	5	-	-
Tinnevelly - - -	627	1,620	1,170	12	-	-	81	123	6	65	90	1	13	19	-
Trichinopoly - - -	304	926	623	-	-	2	86	87	1	34	58	3	-	-	1
Agent, Ganjam - - -	193	521	308	-	-	-	127	44	6	15	5	2	-	-	-
Ditto, Vizagapatam - - -	213	706	506	-	-	-	43	62	7	5	58	-	11	6	-
Total of 1859 - - -	9,565	24,660	15,790	491	235	37	1,948	2,631	213	1,027	1,523	118	173	123	4
Ditto - 1858 - - -	10,075	28,615	17,266	665	268	59	2,039	3,373	228	1,293	2,010	151	212	129	3
Increase - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Decrease - - -	510	3,955	1,476	174	33	22	91	742	15	266	487	33	39	6	-

Foujdary Adawlut, Registrar's Office,
12 June 1860.

(signed) C. F. Chamier, Registrar.

Appendix, No. II.

No. I A.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the TOWN POLICE COURT during the Year 1859.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Convicted and Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Convicted and Sentenced to be Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Discharged.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases Compromised and Dismissed for Default.
Larceny - - - - -	530	206	247	- - -	196	649	—
Receiving stolen goods - - - - -	56	19	3	- - -	53	75	—
Embezzlement and breach of trust - - - - -	46	37	- - -	- - -	10	47	—
Obtaining property by false pretences - - - - -	24	11	- - -	- - -	16	27	—
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same - - - - -	126	46	1	19	78	144	—
Stealing growing plants and vegetables - - - - -	19	- - -	3	22	9	34	—
Wrongful appropriation of property found - - - - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	3	3	—
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years - - - - -	7	- - -	- - -	8	2	10	—
Reputed thieves - - - - -	11	8	- - -	- - -	4	12	—
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops - - - - -	15	1	- - -	11	3	15	—
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property - - - - -	19	- - -	- - -	9	13	22	8
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child - - - - -	9	1	- - -	- - -	3	4	5
Police officers taking bribes - - - - -	5	5	- - -	- - -	3	8	—
Violation of duty by police officers - - - - -	8	3	- - -	4	3	10	—
Crimping - - - - -	3	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7	—
Assaults - - - - -	2,001	47	1	468	874	1,390	1,061
Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty - - - - -	96	24	- - -	62	33	119	—
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c. - - - - -	1,471	33	1	1,911	721	2,606	46
Disturbing religious worship, &c. - - - - -	2	1	- - -	- - -	1	2	—
Trespass into dwelling-houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse - - - - -	36	2	- - -	26	36	64	10
Cruelty to animals - - - - -	68	- - -	- - -	52	16	68	—
Drunk and incapable - - - - -	187	2	- - -	174	13	189	—
Riding or driving furiously - - - - -	54	- - -	- - -	43	14	57	—
Driving without lights - - - - -	150	- - -	- - -	98	52	150	—
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles - - - - -	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1
Indecent exposure in the street - - - - -	4	- - -	- - -	4	1	5	—
Obstructing the public roads - - - - -	211	- - -	- - -	121	103	224	—
Conducting processions, &c. &c., without license - - - - -	26	- - -	- - -	15	12	27	—
Sounding metal instruments in the street without license - - - - -	7	- - -	- - -	3	5	8	—
Begging in the public roads - - - - -	5	3	- - -	- - -	2	5	—
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets - - - - -	5	- - -	- - -	2	3	5	—
Keeping gaming houses - - - - -	2	1	- - -	1	- - -	2	—
Gambling in the street - - - - -	80	20	- - -	149	68	237	—
Nuisance - - - - -	2,247	- - -	- - -	1,862	397	2,259	—
Breaches of license by hotel keepers, &c. - - - - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	2	—
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons - - - - -	10	- - -	- - -	8	10	18	—
Taking spirits into Fort Saint George, the house of correction, &c., without due permission - - - - -	2	1	- - -	1	- - -	2	—
Refusing to maintain wives and children - - - - -	252	1	- - -	90	77	168	84
Escaping from a place of legal confinement - - - - -	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1	1	—
Purchasing regimental necessaries from soldiers - - - - -	3	- - -	- - -	3	- - -	3	—
Breaches of the Abkarry Act, No. XIX. of 1852 - - - - -	8	- - -	- - -	4	5	9	—
Ditto - - - Post Office Act, No. XVII. of 1854 - - - - -	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1	1	—
Ditto - - - Railway Act, No. XVIII. of 1854 - - - - -	6	- - -	- - -	5	1	6	—
Ditto - - - Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856 - - - - -	313	- - -	- - -	213	108	318	—
Ditto - - - Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856 - - - - -	8	- - -	- - -	8	- - -	8	—
Ditto - - - Arms Act, No. XXVIII. of 1857 - - - - -	3	- - -	- - -	1	2	3	—
Ditto - - - Marine Police Act, No. XXVIII. of 1858 - - - - -	8	- - -	2	2	47	51	—
Ditto - - - Contract Act, No. XIII. of 1859 - - - - -	11	- - -	- - -	1	3	4	7
Total - - - - -	8,181	479	258	5,400	2,999	9,136	1,222

Two persons were bound over to keep the peace in two separate cases.

Twenty-five paupers and seven insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry, and three children to the House of Industry.

Madras, Town Police Court,
18 January 1860.

(signed) *W. J. Wilson,*
Magistrate of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*CHAP. IX.
Madras.

No. 2 B.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act I. of 1859, during the Year 1859.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Defendants.	Number Convicted and Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number Fined.	Number sent on Board.	Com- promised.	Number Acquitted.
Desertion - - - -	28	88	75	- -	13	—	—
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands - - - -	16	70	51	- -	18	- -	1
Continued wilful neglect of duty - - - -	17	56	53	- -	- -	- -	3
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands and refusal of duty - - - -	15	75	44	1	8	- -	22
Embezzling cargo - -	2	2	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Assault - - - -	9	11	9	- -	- -	- -	2
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage - - - -	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Refusing to pay wages -	2	2	- -	- -	- -	1	1
Total - - - -	90	306	235	1	39	1	30

Madras, Town Police Court,
18 January 1860.

(signed) *W. J. Wilson,*
Magistrate of Police.

No. 3 C.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act IV. of 1842, during the Year 1859.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Defendants.	Number Convicted and Flogged.	Number Fined.	Number Acquitted.
Desertion - - - -	16	26	20	- -	6
Wilful neglect of duty - - - -	4	37	8	1	28
Overloading boats - - - -	6	8	- -	7	1
Landing grain beyond prescribed limits - - - -	3	6	- -	- -	6
Using a catamaran without its being branded - - - -	1	4	- -	1	3
Total - - - -	30	80	28	9	43

Madras, Town Police Court,
18 January 1860.

(signed) *W. J. Wilson,*
Magistrate of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—continued.

No. 4 D.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES Committed from the Town Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the Year 1859.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners convicted.	Number of Prisoners acquitted.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.	Amount or Value of Property alleged to have been Stolen.	Amount or Value of Property recovered.	REMARKS.
Assault and robbery	1	7	-	7	- - - - -	83 2 -	45 10 -	
Cutting and wounding	2	1	1	-	To be imprisoned for 12 months, with hard labour	- - -	- - -	The same prisoner in both cases.
Larceny	18	23	17	6	2 to be transported for 4 years each 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years, with hard labour. 4 to be imprisoned for 18 months each, with hard labour. 5 to be imprisoned for 15 months each, with hard labour. 4 to be imprisoned for 12 months each, with hard labour. 7 to be imprisoned for 10 months each, with hard labour.	2,871 11 3	1,314 2 9	
Stealing from the person	6	10	8	2	3 to be imprisoned for 2 years and 6 months each, with hard labour 2 to be imprisoned for 18 months each, with hard labour. 3 to be imprisoned for 12 months each, with hard labour.	631 6 -	244 14 -	
Receiving stolen property	-	7	2	5	1 to be imprisoned for 9 months, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour.			
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal	6	5*	4	1	1 to be imprisoned for 3 years, with hard labour 2 to be imprisoned for 15 months each, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour.	20 8 -	1 8 -	* Two cases against one man.
Forgery	1	1	-	1	1 to be imprisoned for 3 years, with hard labour.			
Uttering forged endorsements	2	2	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for 3 years, with hard labour.			
Breach of trust	5	4†	4	-	1 to be imprisoned for 18 months, with hard labour 3 to be imprisoned for 15 months each, with hard labour.			† Two cases against one man.
Embezzlement	2‡	1	1	-	To be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour	165 6 5	- - -	‡ One of these cases was not tried, the prisoner having been convicted of uttering a forged endorsement.
Conspiracy	1	3	3	-	1 to be imprisoned for 15 months, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 12 months, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour.			
Obtaining by false pretences	3	3	3	-	1 to be transported for 4 years. 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 18 months, with hard labour.			
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the railway train, being in a state of intoxication while driving the engine	1	1	1	-	To be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour.			
Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict from jail	1	2	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for 18 months, with hard labour in the Penitentiary.			
Total	49	70	46	24		3,772 1 8	1,606 2 9	

Madras, Town Police Court, }
18 January 1860.

(signed) W. J. Wilson,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 5 E.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of COMMITTABLE CASES investigated at the Town Police Court in the Year 1859, in which the Prisoners were discharged.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons acquitted.	OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Arson	1	1	Receiving stolen property	3	4
Abduction	1	1	Breach of trust	3	7
Assault, with intent to commit sodomy	1	1	Attempting to defraud	1	1
Larceny	6	14	Total	16	29

Madras, Town Police Court, }
18 January 1860.

(signed) W. J. Wilson,
Magistrate of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—continued.

No. 6 A.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court, during the Year 1859.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Convicted and Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Convicted and Sentenced to be Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Discharged.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases Compromised and Dismissed for Default.
Larceny - - - - -	241	67	72	- -	114	253	—
Receiving stolen goods - - - - -	41	10	3	6	35	54	—
Embezzlement and breach of trust - - - - -	22	8	1	- -	13	22	—
Obtaining property by false pretences - - - - -	6	1	- -	- -	6	7	1
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same - - - - -	24	2	- -	11	39	52	—
Stealing growing plants and vegetables - - - - -	17	1	9	4	6	20	—
Stealing animals - - - - -	11	1	5	- -	6	12	—
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years - - - - -	3	- -	- -	3	- -	3	—
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property - - - - -	2	- -	- -	1	1	2	—
Unlawfully or maliciously shooting animals - - - - -	1	- -	- -	1	- -	1	—
Reputed thieves - - - - -	5	7	- -	- -	- -	7	—
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child - - - - -	16	- -	- -	- -	12	12	4
Crimping - - - - -	3	8	- -	- -	1	9	—
Aggravated assault - - - - -	23	17	- -	9	6	32	—
Assault - - - - -	1,408	15	- -	181	708	904	800
Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty - - - - -	47	4	- -	41	44	89	—
Police officers taking bribes - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	1	—
Violation of duty by police officers - - - - -	6	2	- -	14	2	18	—
Using false weights, &c., or having possession of the same at their shops - - - - -	7	1	- -	6	- -	7	—
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c. - - - - -	576	13	- -	788	308	1,109	—
Trespass into dwelling-houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse - - - - -	76	1	- -	33	41	75	11
Cruelty to animals - - - - -	103	- -	- -	94	9	103	—
Drunk and incapable - - - - -	209	5	- -	205	18	228	—
Riding or driving furiously - - - - -	82	- -	- -	59	26	85	—
Driving vehicles without lights - - - - -	91	- -	- -	71	20	91	—
Leaving carts or animals without control - - - - -	23	- -	- -	15	8	23	—
Obstructing public roads, &c. - - - - -	40	- -	- -	41	8	49	—
Conducting processions, beating tom-toms in the public roads, &c., without license - - - - -	8	- -	- -	7	11	18	—
Exciting charity by false pretences - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	1	—
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near public streets, &c. - - - - -	6	- -	- -	5	2	7	—
Keeping gaming-houses, and gambling therein - - - - -	1	1	- -	12	- -	13	—
Gambling in public places, streets, &c. - - - - -	14	- -	- -	15	30	45	—
Using indecent or threatening language - - - - -	67	2	- -	29	39	70	15
Setting dogs to bite - - - - -	2	- -	- -	- -	1	1	1
Affixing placards - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	1	—
Indecent behaviour in the police court - - - - -	4	1	- -	4	- -	5	—
Keeping a shop for smoking chandoo without license from the Commissioner of Police - - - - -	3	- -	- -	3	1	4	—
Nuisance - - - - -	2,929	5	- -	2,785	139	2,929	—
Indecent exposure - - - - -	193	- -	- -	186	8	194	—
Keeping brothels - - - - -	6	- -	- -	- -	17	17	—
Escaping from legal confinement - - - - -	1	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Desertion from service by troopers of the mounted police - - - - -	2	2	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Refusing to maintain wives and children - - - - -	273	7	- -	45	145	197	76
Preferring charges upon insufficient grounds - - - - -	16	- -	- -	15	1	16	—
Breach of Act XIX. of 1850 by apprentices - - - - -	2	1	- -	- -	1	2	—
Breach of Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852 - - - - -	11	- -	- -	6	8	14	—
Breach of Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856 - - - - -	99	- -	- -	39	60	99	2
Breach of Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI. of 1856 - - - - -	11	- -	- -	9	2	11	—
Breach of Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857 - - - - -	2	- -	- -	1	1	2	—
Breach of Contract Act No. XIII. of 1859 - - - - -	33	- -	- -	6	36	42	10
Total - - - - -	6,771	183	90*	4,750	1,936	6,959	920

* Of these 90 flogged, 32 were juvenile offenders.

8 Persons were bound over to keep the peace in 8 cases.

1 Military offender was sent to the officer commanding.

4 Insane persons were sent to the Monegar choultry.

2 Police officers referred to the Commissioner of Police.

Note.—From the 20th August 1859 to the 16th December following, viz., three months and 26 days, the cases belonging to the 5th Division, attached to the Vepery Police, were transferred to the Royapet Police Court, in consequence of the absence of the magistrate of the district on leave, and on other duty.

Madras, Vepery Police Court, }
31 January 1860. }

(signed) T. G. Clarke,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 7 B.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES committed from the Vepery Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the Year 1859, and of Committable Cases investigated by the Magistrate in which the Prisoners were discharged.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners Convicted.	Number of Prisoners Acquitted.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.	Amount or Value of Property alleged to have been Stolen.	Amount or Value of the Property recovered.	REMARKS.
Murder - - - - -	2	2	1	1	Sentenced to death.			
Receiving stolen property - - - - -	-	1	-	1				
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	1	-	1				
Rape - - - - -	1	1	-	1				
Assault with intent to commit rape - - - - -	1	1	-	1				
Feloniously and unlawfully attempting to administer poison with intent to commit murder - - - - -	1	1	-	1				
Larceny - - - - -	9	14	6	8	1 to be imprisoned for two years, with hard labour - - - - - 3 to be imprisoned for 18 months each, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 10 months, with hard labour, and one dozen lashes. 1 to be imprisoned for nine months, with hard labour.	1,383 8 -	670 4 -	
Embezzlement - - - - -	1	1	1	-	To be imprisoned for three years, with hard labour - - - - -	291 11 1		
Obtaining money under false pretences	5	3	3	-	1 to be transported for four years - - - - - 1 to be imprisoned for 12 months, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for nine months, with hard labour.	384 8 -		There were three charges against the man sentenced to four years' transportation.
Conspiracy - - - - -	2	4	2	2	To be imprisoned for 12 months each, with hard labour - - - - -	70 - -		
Total - - - - -	23	29	13	16	Total - - - - -	2,079 11 1	670 4 -	

Committable Cases investigated in which the Prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate:

- 4 Persons in 1 forgery case.
- 2 Persons in 2 cases of obtaining money under false pretences.
- 5 Persons in 3 cases of larceny exceeding 50 rupees.
- 1 Person in 1 case of attempting to poison.
- 1 Person in 1 case of rape.

- 1 Person in 1 case of infanticide.
- 1 Person in 1 case of attempting to commit sodomy.
- 1 Person in 1 case of abduction and stealing jewels from the person.

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Madras, Vepery Police Court, }
31 January 1860. }

(signed) T. G. Clarke,
Magistrate of Police.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix, No. II.—continued.

No. 8.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at, and those committed to the Criminal Sessions, from, the Royapet Police Court, during the Years 1858-59.

CHARGES.	1858.								1859.									
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dis-mitted.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dis-mitted.	Total Number of Persons.
Murder	1						2	2										
Manslaughter	1						1	1										
Burglary	1							1	1									1
Killing a buffalo, by administering poison																		
Attempting to poison cattle	1			1				2										1
Rape	1		1					1									1	1
Aggravated assault									2									5
Assaults	623					3	208	786	1,089	580			8		2	297	751	1,058
Embezzlement or breach of trust	20			6				16	18	20			14				6	20
Larceny under 50 rupees	306			148		51	3	146	348	233				63	4	56	257	20
Larceny	3			1				2	3	16			11			11	26	26
Accessories													3			7	11	11
Stealing from the person	1									1			3				11	3
Riot and assault	1			3														
Conspiracy and obtaining by false pretences	3			5				6	9									
Attempting to steal property under 60 rupees value	7			4		2		1	7	5			3		2			5
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods under 50 rupees value	13			6		2		11	19	9			6				4	10
Obtaining by false pretences	23			4				21	25	27			15		1		12	28
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences	3			2				1	3	2			1				2	3
Aiding and abetting in obtaining property by false pretences under 50 rupees value	2			2				1	3	2			1				3	4
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	28			11		2	6	14	35	20			4		7	6	4	21
Reputed thieves	16			10		1	2	3	16	10			12				4	12
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	5						3	12	15	14						5	11	16
Counterfeiting coin										1							1	1
Uttering counterfeit coin	1							2	2									
Having fraudulent possession of stolen property										29			6				15	32
Abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or female child	11			2			2	12	16	15							20	20
Threatening to assault	1							1	1									
Attempting to do some bodily harm or injury	1							3	3									
Taking forcible possession of property	7							8	8	14							18	18
Found in possession of stolen property, without satisfactorily accounting for the same	14			4			1	20	25	1						1		1
Trespass into dwelling-houses or on public ground, without satisfactory excuse	60						25	67	92	60						56	43	99
Receiving stolen property	30			5			1	27	33	31			21			5	15	41
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	1						1		1	2						3		3
Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty	96			3			80	64	156	63			1			65	31	97
Wrongful appropriation of property found	4			1		1		2	4	1			1					1

CHARGES.	1858.								1859.									
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Jail.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Total Number of Persons.
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour	927	-	-	-	-	-	1,408	280	1,688	1,010	-	-	-	-	-	1,651	956	2,009
Disturbing religious ceremonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gambling	27	-	-	-	-	2	57	6	63	63	-	-	-	-	137	-	142	
Keeping gaming houses	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	
Refusing to maintain wife and children	82	-	-	2	-	-	33	47	82	70	-	-	2	-	19	52	73	
Having in possession false weights and deficient measures	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	
Drunkenness	158	-	-	-	-	1	166	11	178	141	-	-	-	-	138	4	142	
Riding or driving furiously or negligently along the public roads, and without lights	397	-	-	-	-	1	345	67	418	550	-	-	-	-	409	84	553	
Playing country music without a license	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	8	-	-	-	-	5	9	14	
Obstructing the public roads	95	-	-	-	-	-	69	27	96	142	-	-	-	-	105	67	172	
Obtaining charity by means of false pretences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Corruption by police officers	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Contempt in the police court	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	
Neglect of duty by police officers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	-	-	-	-	10	2	13	
Nuisance	1,007	-	-	-	-	18	1,015	34	1,067	1,982	-	-	-	9	1,907	66	1,982	
Taking spirits into barracks or gaols	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Letting loose ferocious animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Selling chandoo without the Commissioner's license	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Breaches of such license	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	
Affixing placards	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ill-treating animals	231	-	-	-	-	-	198	33	231	184	-	-	-	-	157	7	164	
Leaving carts (or animals) without control	36	-	-	-	-	-	27	9	36	43	-	-	-	-	34	9	43	
Bathing in a prohibited tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Found after sunset armed with dangerous weapon	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pretending charges without sufficient grounds	35	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	
Violation of duty by police officers	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	
Breach of the Abkarry Act, No. XIX. of 1852	11	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	11	17	-	-	-	-	15	4	19	
Ditto of the Consercrancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	40	-	-	-	-	-	14	35	49	28	-	-	-	-	13	16	29	
Ditto of the Wheel Tax Act, No. XXV. of 1856	14	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	14	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
Ditto of Arms Act, No. XXVIII. of 1857	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Ditto of Act XII. of 1851, respecting the Land Revenue of Madras	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto of Act VI. of 1857, regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto of the Railway Act, No. XVIII. of 1854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Total	4,439	-	1	223	-	84	3,838	1,082	5,948	5,484	-	6	255	-	68	5,180	1,634	7,223

One insane person was sent to the Monegar choultry.

Madras, Royapet Police Court,
31 January 1860.

(signed) H. Colbeck,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—continued.

No. 9.—STATEMENT of CHARGES against POLICE OFFICERS Tried and Disposed of by the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies, during the Year 1859.

CHARGES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Number of Persons Acquitted.	Number of Persons Suspended.	Total Number of Persons.
Neglect of duty	2,218	2,147	14	13	116	29	2,218
Drunkenness	73	55	4	2	7	5	79
Assault	6	3	-	1	2	-	4
Corruption by police officers	10	6	-	-	2	2	10
Disobedience by police officers	52	29	2	1	17	3	52
Breach of the Peace	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Misdemeanor	108	73	6	1	24	2	108
Total	2,468	2,213	28	18	168	41	2,468

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office,
30 April 1860.

(signed) J. C. Bouderson,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 10.—GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of CASES Summarily Disposed of by the Magistrates, and those Committed for Trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the Years 1858-59.

CHARGES.	1858.										1859.														
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Number of Persons Suspended.	Total Number of Persons.
Murder	1								2			2	2	1							1				2
Infanticide																									1
Manslaughter	2												1												1
Burglary	1			1								1													1
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal feloniously and unlawfully attempting to administer poison with intent to commit murder															4										5
Shooting with intent to murder	1		1									1	2								2				2
Cutting and wounding with intent to murder													2												2
Rape	2		1						1			2	2								2				4
Arson													3												3
Assault with intent to commit sodomy													2												2

Appendix, No. II.—No. 10.—General Comparative Statement of Cases Summarily Disposed of by the Magistrates, and those Committed for Trial, &c.—continued.

CHARGES.	1858.										1859.															
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Number of Persons Suspended.	Total Number of Persons.	
Instigating rebellion	2		2								2															2
Assault with intent to commit rape	1							1			1										1					1
Crimping	4							4			4										4					4
Forging and uttering	9							4			4										1					6
Aggravated assault and robbery	1							3			3										1					7
Assaults	4,435			49		8		1,114			2,661										3,995					3,995
Conspiracy	2										2										5					7
Embezzlement and breach of trust	109			27		1					77										99					102
Larceny under 50 rupees	1,143			495		369		3			560										1,004					1,159
Larceny	32		7	17							47										62					82
Accessories														1							3					11
Wilfully laying a piece of timber across the line of the Madras Railway	1										1															
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the railway train, being in a state of intoxication while driving the engine																										1
Stealing from the person	6			3		1					1										5					14
Riot and assault	1					2					6										9					
Conspiracy and obtaining under false pretences	3			5							5										5					5
Attempting to steal property under 50 rupees	7			4		2					1										7					
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences under 50 rupees	78			26							64										80					8
Obtaining by false pretences	1			1																	1					70
Embezzling cargo—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII of 1850	1			2							1										2					2
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	53			13		5		32			18										68					75
Reputed thieves	44			20		1		2			27										59					91
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	39			1				18			30										40					40
Uttering counterfeit coin	3										4										4					1
Counterfeit coin																										
Having in possession, purchasing, or receiving stolen goods	109			30		13		1			87										131					1
Abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or female child	36			8				2			36										46					37
Threatening to assault	1										1										1					
Attempting to do some bodily harm or injury	1										3										3					
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods under 50 rupees value	13			6		2					11										19					14
Attempting to defraud																					1					1
Aggravated assault	13			17				1			6										24					27
Taking forcible possession of property	7										8										8					18
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	136			45		4		20			119										188					229
Trespass into dwelling houses without satisfactory excuse, or on public and on Government ground and removing soil	435			4				264			230										498					238

Receiving stolen property	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	11	131	-	-	52	-	6	11	-	173	-	-	-	182
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	4	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	-	-	-	16
Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty	252	-	20	-	242	-	144	-	406	206	-	-	29	-	-	108	-	108	-	-	-	305
Wrongful appropriation of property found	6	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	36	-	76	-	-	-	2	1	79	16	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	70
Refusing to go on board and to proceed on voyage—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	10	-	59	-	-	-	8	3	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing permission to see a magistrate—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued wilful neglect of duty—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	2	-	14	-	-	-	2	-	10	17	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	56
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	2,807	-	27	-	1	3,859	1,490	-	5,377	3,007	-	-	48	-	1	4,350	-	1,385	-	1	-	5,785
Disturbing religious ceremonies	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Gambling	132	-	3	-	2	217	146	-	368	157	-	-	21	-	4	301	-	98	-	-	-	424
Keeping gaming houses	8	-	3	-	18	-	2	-	23	7	-	-	2	-	-	17	-	27	-	-	-	19
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	27	-	-	-	35
Stealing animals	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	12
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	16	-	27	-	-	-	1	8	36	15	-	-	44	-	-	1	-	22	8	-	-	75
Refusing to maintain wife and children	523	-	9	-	144	-	205	-	358	595	-	-	10	-	-	154	-	274	-	-	-	438
Having in possession false weights and deficient measures	13	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	14	28	-	-	2	-	-	22	-	4	-	-	-	28
Drunkenness	512	-	2	-	1	448	7	87	4	549	610	-	7	-	-	572	4	42	-	2	5	632
Riding or driving furiously along the public roads and without lights	658	-	1	-	1	560	-	125	-	687	927	-	-	-	-	740	-	196	-	-	-	936
Playing country music without a license	63	-	-	-	38	-	47	-	85	49	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	37	-	-	-	67
Obstructing the public roads	378	-	-	-	262	-	163	-	425	393	-	-	-	-	-	267	-	178	-	-	-	445
Begging in the public roads	26	-	5	-	-	-	21	-	26	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	7
Demanding a rate of hire beyond that authorised by the Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landing grain beyond the special limits—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	7	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Overloading—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	8	-	-	-	8	-	29	-	37	6	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	8
Corruption	13	-	-	-	7	6	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors (misconduct of police officers)	275	-	-	-	261	2	38	-	301	108	-	-	-	-	-	73	8	24	-	1	2	108
Corruption by police officers	6	-	2	-	1	-	5	-	8	18	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	7	-	-	-	21
Disobedience by police officers	21	-	-	-	10	-	5	-	21	52	-	-	-	-	-	29	2	17	-	1	3	25
Neglect of duty by police officers	990	-	-	-	973	6	122	-	1,101	2,218	-	-	-	-	-	2,047	14	116	-	12	29	2,218
Violation of duty by police officers	11	-	4	-	3	-	7	-	14	21	-	-	10	-	-	18	-	10	-	-	-	38
Contempt in the police court	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Wilful neglect of duty—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	7	-	-	-	11	-	28	-	39	4	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	28	-	-	-	37
Refusing to pay wages—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Desertion—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842, Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	39	-	71	-	9	-	9	2	91	44	-	-	75	-	20	-	-	6	13	-	-	114
Assault—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11
Allowing prisoners to escape	10	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict from gaol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	9	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	8	-	-	-	25
Escaping from legal confinement	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Nuisance	3,066	-	-	-	18	3,729	332	-	3,079	7,153	-	-	5	-	9	6,554	-	602	-	-	-	7,150

Appendix, No. II.—No. 10.—General Comparative Statement of Cases Summarily Disposed of by the Magistrates, and those Committed for Trial, &c.—continued.

CHARGES.	1858.										1859.														
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Number of Persons Suspended.	Total Number of Persons.
Taking spirits into the barracks or gaols	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Purchasing regimental clothing, &c., from soldiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Embezzlement	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning cattle	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Using indecent or threatening language in the public streets	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	49	67	-	-	2	-	-	-	29	-	39	-	-	-	70
Letting loose ferocious animals	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
Keeping taverns or chandoo shops without license from the commissioner of police	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
Breach of such license	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	7
Absconding by apprentices—Act No. XIX. of 1850	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Affixing placards	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Milking animals	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	247	336	-	-	-	-	-	304	-	32	-	-	-	-	336
Leaving carts or animals without control	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	48	66	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	17	-	-	-	-	68
Found after sunset armed with dangerous weapons	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Selling obscene books	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bathing in a prohibited tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent exposure in the street and behaviour in the public court	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	18	201	-	-	1	-	-	194	-	9	-	-	-	-	204
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	44	46	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	1	-	-	-	-	46
Failing to prosecute without sufficient reason after making complaint of an offence	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of the Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	30	36	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	17	-	-	-	-	42
Breach of the Post Office Act No. XVII. of 1854	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Breach of the Railway Act No. XVIII. of 1854	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
Breach of the Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	549	438	-	-	-	-	-	265	-	179	-	-	-	-	444
Breach of the Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI. of 1856	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	98	22	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	3	-	-	-	-	22
Breach of the Marine Police Act No. XXVIII. of 1858	11	-	-	-	26	8	-	-	9	-	49	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	47	-	-	-	-	51
Breach of the Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857	9	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	3	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	6
Breach of section 13 of Act No. XII. of 1857 respecting the land revenue of Madras	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Contract Act No. XIII. of 1857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	39	-	-	-	-	46
Breach of Contract Act No. VI. of 1857, regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using catamaran without its being branded—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
GRAND TOTAL	17,753	-	11	1,125	4	475	11,916	21	7,579	14	4	21,149	23,123	1	10	1,206	-	404	17,555	28	6,956	39	18	41	26,318

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office, }
30 April 1860.

(signed) J. C. Boulderson,
Commissioner of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*No. 11.—A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Coroner's Inquests, held in *Madras* during the Years 1858 and 1859.

	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders	4	5	1	—
Manslaughter	1	1	—	—
Suicide:				
By drowning	9	7	—	2
By cutting the throat	1	—	—	1
By hanging	1	1	—	—
By musket shot	1	—	—	1
Death, self-caused, the individual being in a state of temporary insanity:				
By drowning	9	1	—	8
By pistol shot	—	1	1	—
By hanging	1	2	1	—
By wounds	1	—	—	1
Death from a wound in the back and injury to the chest, cause unknown	1	—	—	1
From injury to the face, cause unknown	1	—	—	1
From fractured ribs, cause unknown	—	1	1	—
From injury to the brain, cause unknown	1	—	—	1
From inflammation of the womb, cause unknown	1	—	—	1
From rupture of the womb, cause unknown	—	1	1	—
From poison, when, how or by whom administered, unknown	1	1	—	—
From shark bite	3	2	—	1
From snake bite	1	3	2	—
From excessive drinking	—	2	2	—
Accidental death:				
By drowning	55	51	—	4
By burning	4	1	—	3
By suffocation	4	—	—	4
By a fall from a horse	1	1	—	—
By the overturning of a boat	1	—	—	1
By the surf forcing the deceased against a bale of cotton in a boat	—	1	1	—
By a boat being forced against the deceased by the surf	1	—	—	1
By the falling of a tree on the deceased	—	1	1	—
By the falling of a pole on the deceased	—	1	1	—
By the falling of a building	3	3	—	—
By the falling of a bag of rice on the deceased	—	1	1	—
By the passage of a carriage wheel over the deceased	7	9	2	—
By the passage of one of the wheels of a railway carriage over the deceased.	—	1	1	—
By the shaft of a carriage striking the deceased	1	1	—	—
By the nave of a carriage wheel striking the deceased	—	1	1	—
By falling from a height	4	4	—	—
From the oar of a boat striking the forehead in a heavy surf	1	—	—	1
By a blow on the head from an axe	—	1	1	—
By falling to the ground when carrying a bag of rice on the back	1	—	—	1
By falling from the yard of a ship	1	—	—	1
By a kick from a horse	1	—	—	1
By a runaway horse forcing deceased against the ground	1	1	—	—
By the overturning of a carriage	—	1	1	—
By the explosion of fire-work composition	2	—	—	2
By the falling of a wooden roller on the right foot	—	1	1	—
By the falling of a box on the head	—	1	1	—
From locked jaw produced by a wound	1	2	1	—
Death from natural causes, particular disease unknown	7	4	—	3
From disease of the heart	5	8	3	—
From diarrhoea	3	3	—	—
From small-pox	1	1	—	—
From a stroke of the sun	1	—	—	1
From apoplexy	7	2	—	5
From inflammation of the bowels	6	1	—	5
From hemorrhage from the bowels	—	1	1	—
From cholera	29	4	—	25
From atrophy	—	1	1	—
From epilepsy	1	3	2	—
From abscess of the liver	1	1	—	—
From fever	—	1	1	—
From dropsy	3	2	—	1
From disease of the kidneys	—	1	1	—
From disease of the lungs	5	14	9	—
From the bursting of a blood vessel	3	2	—	1
From dysentery	—	8	8	—
Still born	1	1	—	—
Found drowned, without marks of violence, no evidence to show the cause of drowning.	16	17	1	—
Found dead, without marks of violence, no evidence to show the cause of death.	12	10	—	2
Total	227	196	—	31

Madras, Coroner's Office, Beach,
23 January 1860.(signed) *J. Urquhart,*
Coroner of Madras.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 12.—MONTHLY Number of DEATHS within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for 1859.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 Years of Age.	Total.	Cholera.
January - - - -	407	400	438	1,245	343
February - - - -	446	426	445	1,317	458
March - - - -	327	305	383	1,015	127
April - - - -	222	240	305	767	68
May - - - -	235	205	324	764	19
June - - - -	230	297	279	746	11
July - - - -	230	244	286	760	12
August - - - -	287	212	311	760	6
September - - - -	250	223	280	753	5
October - - - -	210	241	250	701	3
November - - - -	216	206	41	663	2
December - - - -	289	244	242	775	7
Grand Total -	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266	1,061

(signed) *B. Cardozo,*
S. Krishnamachari,

Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Madras,
7 January 1860.

No. 13.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of CARGO BOATS Floated during the Year 1859, the Sum collected and paid into the General Treasury.

MONTHS.	Number of Boats.	R A T E.	Amount.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
January - - - -	11,759	} At 3 annas per boat	2,204 13 -
February - - - -	15,588		2,922 12 -
March - - - -	15,112		2,833 8 -
April - - - -	13,158		2,467 2 -
May - - - -	9,476		1,776 12 -
June - - - -	10,152		1,903 8 -
July - - - -	11,663		2,186 13 -
August - - - -	15,335		2,875 5 -
September - - - -	17,772		3,332 4 -
October - - - -	13,071		2,450 13 -
November - - - -	3,685		690 15 -
December - - - -	6,912		1,296 - -
Total - - - -	143,683	Total - - -	26,940 9 -
		Amount of fine levied during the years under Clause III. of Act No. XXVIII. of 1858 - -	27 - -
		Total - - - <i>Rs.</i>	26,967 9 -

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 14.—STATEMENT, showing the SUM Realised during the Year 1859, by the Levy of Fines, &c., by Magistrates, Sale Proceeds of Unclaimed Property, Fees on Licenses granted by the Commissioner of Police, and Amount found by Police Officers in Gambling Places.

MONTHS.	Fines, &c. levied by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court.	Fines, &c. levied by the Magistrate of the Vevery Police Court.	Fines, &c. levied by the Magistrate of the Koyapet Police Court.	Sale Proceeds of Unclaimed Property.	Fees on License, &c. granted by the Commissioner of Police.	Total Amount.
1859:	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
January - - -	245 10 -	229 7 -	269 8 -	- - -	10 1 4	754 10 4
February - - -	364 8 -	249 14 4	260 14 -	- - -	9 8 2	884 12 6
March - - -	406 10 -	579 11 2	652 12 -	- - -	7 - -	1,646 1 2
April - - -	281 12 -	149 12 -	432 6 -	- - -	10 - -	873 14 -
May - - -	576 - -	303 6 -	767 10 10	- - -	8 - -	1,656 - 10
June - - -	741 5 -	332 15 5	626 13 -	- - -	27 - 3	1,728 1 8
July - - -	478 2 -	255 10 -	512 14 -	- - -	166 1 3	1,412 11 3
August - - -	332 14 -	475 4 5	693 15 -	- - -	236 - -	1,738 1 5
September - - -	529 - -	320 - 6	1,027 4 -	- - -	80 5 9	1,956 10 3
October - - -	241 - -	410 2 -	955 8 -	- - -	9 - -	1,815 10 -
November - - -	522 4 -	217 14 6	917 - -	- - -	40 10 2	1,897 12 8
December - - -	553 2 -	161 4 -	783 4 -	462 1 9	4 - -	1,963 11 9
Total - <i>Rs.</i>	5,272 3 -	3,685 5 4	7,899 12 10	462 1 9	607 10 11	17,927 1 10

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office,
30 April 1860.

(signed) *J. C. Boulderson,*
Commissioner of Police.

No. 15.—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Madras Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1859 inclusive, of PRISONERS received from the Mofussil.

CRIMES.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1858 - - -	17	-	-	1	214	24	256
Admitted during the last 12 months - - -	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,560
Discharged during the last 12 months - - -	191	3	18	1	1,097	163	1,473
Died - - -	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
Remaining on the 31st December 1859 - - -	29	-	-	1	292	15	337
							3,650
Average number of prisoners per month in the Penitentiary - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	304
ADMITTED IN 1859.							
Murder - - -	-	-	-	-	26	2	28
Dacoitee - - -	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
Rebellion and waging war with the British Government - - -	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Robbery and murder - - -	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Highway robbery - - -	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Rebellion and robbery - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Culpable homicide - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Aiding and abetting rebellion - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Escaped convict - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wounding with intent to kill - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stealing - - -	3	-	3	1	1	346	400
Embezzlement - - -	2	-	1	-	3	-	6
Larceny - - -	1	-	2	-	34	2	39
Breaking and entering a warehouse - - -	-	-	-	-	4	-	4

Appendix, No. II.—No. 15.—Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary, &c.—continued.

CRIMES.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Breaking and entering a dwelling-house	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Conveying files to a prisoner to enable him to escape	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	-	-	-	19	-	20
Obtaining goods by false pretences	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
Receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen	-	-	-	-	37	23	60
Forging and uttering	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Burglary	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Conspiracy	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Gambling	-	-	-	-	60	-	60
Breach of trust	-	-	1	-	37	5	43
Had in possession stolen property	-	-	-	-	40	19	59
Assault	33	-	5	-	109	7	154
Attempt to steal	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Trespass	1	-	-	-	9	1	11
Refusal of duty	128	-	-	-	81	-	209
Crimping	-	-	-	-	11	1	12
Fraud	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Conveying a quantity of intoxicating drugs into Her Majesty's gaols	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Found in possession of false weights	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bribery	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Violation of duty as police officers	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Resisting police officers in the execution of their duty	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Preferring false charges	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Driving furiously	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Drunkenness	7	2	-	-	13	6	28
Being deficient of regimental clothing	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Selling regimental clothing	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Aiding and abetting in stealing	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Conveying liquor without a license	-	-	-	-	9	2	11
Desertion	16	-	-	-	25	-	41
Using indecent language	1	-	-	-	9	7	17
Indecent exposure of person	-	-	-	-	18	1	19
Nuisance	-	-	1	-	107	5	113
Behaving in a riotous manner	7	1	3	-	56	14	81
Loitering	-	-	-	-	36	-	36
Neglect of duty	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Breach of the peace	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cutting and wounding	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Threatening to stab	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Secreting on board a ship	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Grand Total	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,569
SENTENCED:							
Transportation for life	-	-	-	-	58	2	60
14 years' transportation	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
3 years' imprisonment, with hard labour	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
2 years and 6 months' imprisonment, with hard labour	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
2 years' imprisonment, with hard labour	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
1 ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20 months' imprisonment, with hard labour	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
18 ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
15 ditto ditto	1	-	-	-	15	-	16
12 ditto ditto	1	-	1	-	12	2	16
10 ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
9 ditto ditto	1	-	-	-	2	1	4
6 ditto ditto	3	-	5	-	160	9	177
4 ditto ditto	4	-	2	-	49	2	57
2 ditto ditto	4	-	-	-	148	14	166
2 ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	86	10	96
1 ditto ditto	12	-	2	-	145	33	192
12 weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour	95	-	-	-	31	-	126
8 ditto ditto	10	-	-	-	5	-	15
6 ditto ditto	13	-	1	-	22	3	39
4 ditto ditto	29	-	-	-	1	-	30
2 ditto ditto	2	-	-	-	2	-	4
1 ditto ditto	1	-	1	-	3	7	12

Appendix, No. II.—No. 15.—Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary, &c.—continued.

CRIMES.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
30 days' imprisonment, with hard labour	1	—	—	—	33	—	34
28 ditto	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
20 ditto	1	—	—	—	44	3	48
16 ditto	1	—	—	—	16	3	20
14 ditto	10	3	2	—	16	18	102
12 ditto	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
10 ditto	1	—	2	—	69	4	76
8 ditto	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
7 ditto	1	—	1	1	7	7	17
6 ditto	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
5 ditto	—	—	—	—	20	4	24
4 ditto	1	—	—	—	7	5	13
2 ditto	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
6 months' simple imprisonment	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3 ditto	—	—	1	—	4	—	4
2 ditto	3	—	—	—	8	—	11
1 ditto	1	—	—	—	36	6	43
3 weeks' simple imprisonment	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
21 ditto	1	—	—	—	3	2	6
10 days' simple imprisonment	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
15 ditto	1	—	—	—	7	—	8
14 ditto	2	—	—	—	16	5	23
9 ditto	2	—	—	—	12	2	16
8 ditto	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
7 ditto	—	—	—	—	10	3	13
6 ditto	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
5 ditto	—	—	—	—	9	3	12
4 ditto	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
3 ditto	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
2 ditto	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Total	203	3	16	1	1,190	154	1,569
<i>Number of Defaults included in above.</i>							
Defaults	17	—	1	—	277	40	335
Total	17	—	1	—	277	40	335

PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL-RETURN.

			DISEASES.	
			Admissions.	Deaths.
Remaining on the 31st December 1858	9			
Admitted during the last twelve months	309	318		
Discharged, being cured during the last twelve months	277			
Discharged, period of imprisonment having expired	8			
Died during the last twelve months	15			
Remaining on the 31st December 1859	18			
Total	318	Total	309	15

Appendix, No. II.—continued.

A.—WORK executed and sold from 1st April to 31st December 1859.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April	To 25 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	- 12 6	
	To 125 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	2 8 -	
	To 8 - - ditto - - ditto - 4 pie each	- 2 8	3 7 2
May	To 27 well ropes, 1st sort, at 6 pie each	- 13 6	
	To 225 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	4 8 -	
	To 24 - - ditto - - ditto - 4 pie each	- 8 -	
	To 1 heel rope	- 4 -	6 1 6
June	To 47 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	1 7 6	
	To 350 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	7 - -	
	To 1 heel rope	- 4 -	8 11 6
July	To 17 well ropes, 1st sort, at 6 pie each	- 8 6	
	To 750 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	15 - -	15 8 6
August	To 35 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	1 1 6	
	To 1,825 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	26 8 -	
	To 17 - - ditto - - ditto - 4 pie each	- 5 8	
	To 1 heel rope	- 4 -	28 3 2
September	To 26 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	- 13 -	
	To 573 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	11 8 -	12 5 -
October	To 33 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	1 - 6	
	To 400 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	8 - -	
	To 12 - - ditto - - ditto - 4 pie each	- 4 -	9 4 6
November	To 9 well ropes, 1st sort, at 6 pie each	- 4 -	
	To 1,625 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	32 8 -	
	To 2 heel ropes, at 4 annas each	- 8 -	33 4 6
December	To 28 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	- 14 -	
	To 500 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	10 - -	10 14 -
Total		Rs. - - -	127 11 10
<i>Unsold Ropes in Store on the 31st December 1859.</i>			
	To 11 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	- 5 6	
	To 1,400 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	28 - -	
	To 61 - - ditto - - ditto - 4 pie each	1 4 4	
	To 6 heel ropes, at 4 annas each	1 8 -	31 1 10
Grand Total		Rs. - - -	158 13 8
Deduct materials purchased for making ropes		- - -	67 14 -
Balance in favour		Rs. - - -	90 15 8

Appendix, No. III.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Summary of Returns received from the Several

GAOLS.	Numbers Imprisoned on the 30th April 1860.						Number of Prisoners admitted during the Year.		Total Numbers Sentenced to Terms of, and under,							Number of Convicts now in Gaol who read and Write.	Artificers in Prison.		Deaths during the Year.			
	Convicts.	On Security.	Committed and under Trial.	State Prisoners.	Debtors.	Insane.	Total Prisoners in Gaol.	On Criminal Charges.	Debtors.	1 Month and under.	6 Months and above 1 Month.	2 Years and above 6 Months.	7 Years and above 2 Years.	14 Years and above 7 Years.	Above 14 Years.		For Life.	To Death.	Smiths or Carpenters.	Weavers.	In 1st Year of Imprisonment.	After 1st Year of Imprisonment.
Itchapore	37	2	7	-	-	46	143	4	-	4	22	7	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	
Chicacole	137	4	-	3	5	150	77	15	-	6	26	85	22	-	2	-	16	1	-	4	6	
Vizagapatam	129	4	-	-	-	133	88	10	18	34	23	7	3	-	-	-	5	1	2	-	3	
Rajahmundry	129	13	12	4	-	160	353	10	32	92	32	20	1	-	-	1	8	4	10	11	3	
Ditto - Magistrate	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Masulipatam	92	2	6	2	2	104	139	20	14	39	25	3	2	-	1	6	9	4	11	7	21	
Guntoor	142	2	1	5	2	154	155	28	10	30	18	16	11	-	2	-	11	3	15	-	1	
Nellore	254	13	5	8	2	282	485	26	35	82	26	19	9	-	-	-	16	-	13	1	11	
Karnool	89	9	8	4	4	110	172	19	20	23	33	12	6	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	5	
Cuddapah	228	41	77	2	7	358	403	31	17	13	58	9	15	-	-	2	4	4	4	4	9	
Bellary	378	15	26	6	12	438	566	103	38	57	59	39	6	-	-	-	15	1	8	2	27	
Chittoor	373	43	52	1	12	481	496	100	5	53	94	71	159	33	1	4	24	3	6	4	8	
Vellore	180	-	-	-	-	180	180	-	-	-	2	27	149	2	-	-	51	3	-	-	3	
Chingleput	271	6	14	2	2	295	176	14	-	7	39	96	134	-	1	3	52	4	17	1	12	
Guindy	67	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	16	51	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	
Cuddalore	306	14	15	1	6	346	178	55	3	5	56	96	157	-	4	-	27	11	20	8	18	
Combaconum	99	10	11	-	13	133	468	76	1	19	33	29	17	-	-	-	36	1	0	10	1	
Negapatam } Tanjore	96	-	-	-	-	96	61	-	-	1	18	48	27	2	-	-	16	-	7	20	15	
Mavaveram }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trichinopoly	403	30	6	1	1	444	286	20	-	13	54	107	230	-	2	-	78	5	-	8	12	
Madura	107	5	11	-	13	137	440	95	-	21	24	35	29	-	3	-	15	-	-	7	1	
Ditto - Joint Magistrate	215	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	1	7	112	61	-	-	14	26	8	9	5	9	
Tinnevely	145	8	2	-	2	152	167	24	17	50	76	20	-	-	1	3	35	2	6	8	6	
Ditto - Magistrate	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	10	14	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Salem	170	14	16	-	12	214	504	118	53	87	40	27	23	-	1	4	30	6	6	15	31	
Coimbatore	232	33	6	-	11	284	322	84	-	15	70	20	158	-	2	-	35	6	7	17	6	
Ootacamund	98	1	1	-	2	102	95	-	2	17	10	37	29	-	-	-	25	1	2	-	2	
Calicut	307	17	9	-	2	337	599	49	26	87	58	60	26	-	14	14	39	11	-	49	104	
Mangalore	175	6	5	-	10	196	230	130	2	18	20	43	7	-	3	1	30	4	1	2	3	
Cochin	25	-	-	-	-	25	22	5	1	8	7	-	9	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	
Panlghat Joint Magistrate	81	-	-	-	-	81	10	-	-	5	5	13	58	-	-	-	21	-	-	2	-	
Tellicherry	75	33	7	-	8	126	271	35	9	89	68	19	4	-	-	-	7	5	-	4	1	
Honore	149	17	9	-	3	181	198	87	6	24	40	21	4	-	3	7	20	9	4	1	6	
Sircy	7	-	-	-	3	10	35	30	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Salem Magistrate	5,233	337	306	35	134	26	6,071	7,349	1,188	309	906	1,056	1,138	1,414	37	44	59	676	98	160	192	332
Cannanore	53	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	80	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,349	1,188	309	906	1,056	1,138	1,414	37	44	59	676	98	160	192	332

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 222. 8. 10. incurred for the purchase of manufactures in gaol.

(b) Salaries of fixed establishment.

(c) Salaries of the medical department attached to gaol hospital.

Ootacamund, Office of Inspector General of Gaols, }
9 June 1860.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABULAR STATEMENT of the Summary of Returns received from the Gaols of

GAOLS.	Numbers Imprisoned on the 30th April 1860.						Number of Prisoners admitted during the Year.		Total Numbers Sentenced to Terms of, and under,							Number of Convicts now in Gaol who read and Write.	Artificers in Prison.		Deaths during the Year.			
	Convicts.	On Security.	Committed and under Trial.	State Prisoners.	Debtors.	Insane.	Total Prisoners in Gaol.	On Criminal Charges.	Debtors.	1 Month and under.	6 Months and above 1 Month.	2 Years and above 6 Months.	7 Years and above 2 Years.	14 Years and above 7 Years.	Above 14 Years.		For Life.	To Death.	Smiths or Carpenters.	Weavers.	In 1st Year of Imprisonment.	After 1st Year of Imprisonment.
Total in former Statement	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,349	1,188	309	906	1,056	1,138	1,414	37	44	59	676	98	160	192	332
Salem Magistrate (e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannanore (f)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	28	26	-	-	-	9	-	6	-	-	
Grand Total to be substituted	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,349	1,188	309	906	1,082	1,166	1,440	37	44	59	685	98	166	192	332

(e) The prisoners were removed to the zillah gaol in January, and the statement is made up from monthly returns.

Ootacamund, Office of Inspector General of Gaols, }
11 June 1860.

Appendix, No. III.

Gaols under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the Official Year 1859-60.

Escapes and Re-apprehensions.		Total Deaths during the Year.	Total Charges for the Year.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing.	Buildings and Sundries.	Average Cost of each Prisoner for Diet and Clothing.	Average Cost of each Prisoner on Total Expenses for the Year.
Escapes.	Re-apprehensions.									
-	-	2	Rs. a. p. 2,745 10 4	Rs. a. p. 864 - -	Rs. a. p. 611 - -	Rs. a. p. 1,011 10 9	Rs. a. p. 96 12 6	Rs. a. p. 162 3 1	Rs. a. p. 21 11 8	Rs. a. p. 53 13 4
-	-	10	7,929 9 10	2,004 - -	2,215 6 6	3,154 9 5	345 10 4	209 15 7	23 15 6	54 4 11
-	-	3	8,304 6 8	2,397 7 10	2,118 7 11	3,271 12 -	218 3 -	298 7 11	23 11 10	56 7 10
-	-	14	9,804 1 7	2,255 4 9	2,463 14 2	3,981 9 2	274 5 2	829 - 4	25 12 8	59 6 8
-	-	-	490 2 9	- - -	180 - -	232 11 2	26 1 -	51 6 7	25 14 -	49 - 3
-	-	28	(a)12,903 5 1	(b)2,648 3 6	1,957 8 2	3,848 14 3	440 12 -	696 8 -	34 - 11	101 9 7
-	-	1	8,525 4 9	(c)3,275 7 2	2,052 - -	2,238 8 3	3,452 1 8	213 5 4	569 5 6	24 4 4
33	23	12	16,270 - 2	2,431 8 3	4,757 12 5	7,633 12 11	323 - 2	1,123 14 5	25 8 -	52 2 4
1	1	7	6,403 2 8	2,206 9 4	1,215 - -	2,308 5 2	261 2 8	324 1 6	24 13 4	59 13 5
-	-	13	17,547 15 9	3,540 8 4	4,976 1 7	8,389 14 8	260 11 -	380 12 2	24 13 8	56 9 -
-	-	29	21,923 6 1	3,430 3 4	6,614 2 4	803 12 7	668 4 -	408 15 10	25 12 4	49 4 3
1	-	12	12,753 10 8	2,547 1 4	1,872 4 9	6,851 6 6	501 6 2	981 7 11	22 9 11	39 3 10
-	-	3	7,492 11 4	2,628 1 2	- - -	4,224 5 8	366 9 5	273 11 1	25 12 10	41 12 9
-	-	19	22,468 14 3	2,568 9 2	4,232 14 -	9,587 - 11	1,651 1 10	4,429 4 4	37 7 4	74 14 4
-	-	5	5,309 6 9	578 14 -	1,688 13 8	2,544 9 3	(d) - - -	497 1 10	30 10 6	63 15 6
-	-	26	15,658 6 4	2,540 - 6	2,991 5 3	9,419 10 -	568 14 4	140 8 4	28 2 1	44 1 8
-	-	11	8,312 11 8	2,111 - -	1,438 12 5	3,908 - 8	369 11 9	485 2 10	34 12 5	67 9 3
-	-	35	6,224 4 10	2,108 9 7	55 13 10	3,637 14 8	121 15 -	299 15 9	33 2 6	54 9 8
1	-	20	24,099 4 10	2,124 - -	6,714 - -	14,699 13 4	446 13 10	714 9 8	35 11 6	58 4 -
-	-	8	8,997 13 4	2,427 - -	1,575 10 -	3,424 15 4	541 3 3	429 - 9	27 2 7	57 8 3
1	-	14	13,519 6 4	1,542 - -	4,149 5 6	6,649 15 -	694 5 4	483 12 6	34 10 3	63 12 3
14	11	14	10,632 13 1	2,289 3 -	(a)2,436 8 10	4,306 7 7	317 1 -	1,283 8 8	26 9 1	61 1 8
-	-	-	1,074 15 5	- - -	377 8 -	626 11 1	40 2 11	30 9 5	27 - 11	44 12 7
12	4	40	12,031 6 1½	2,782 8 1	2,842 9 3	4,749 7 3½	550 5 8	1,106 7 10	24 10 8	55 15 4
2	1	23	22,852 1 1	2,349 14 8	3,869 13 -	14,783 3 8	510 15 -	1,338 2 9	48 6 4	72 5 -
-	-	2	7,967 - 9	1,677 11 3	1,709 5 4	2,786 9 -½	474 11 3½	1,318 11 10	42 14 7	104 13 3
-	-	153	22,284 14 1	2,907 7 -	5,324 8 8	12,428 6 3	405 2 8	1,219 5 6	33 9 6	58 5 4
2	2	5	11,578 11 3	2,425 14 3	2,045 14 8	5,577 9 2	281 5 8	1,247 15 6	29 11 10	58 12 4
-	-	1	2,423 10 8½	804 - -	196 9 6	1,203 9 -½	27 6 -	192 2 2	45 9 5	80 12 2
-	-	2	4,468 5 7	- - -	1,745 9 5	2,476 11 10	132 5 1	113 11 3	30 5 4	50 12 8
-	-	6	8,747 8 6	1,979 12 -	1,444 4 11	4,642 15 11	182 13 6	497 10 2	38 9 8	69 15 8
1	1	7	11,099 9 9½	1,554 6 8	3,004 3 10	5,248 13 9½	290 15 2	1,001 2 4	29 7 3	59 - 7
-	-	-	1,291 7 3½	611 10 -	311 3 4	287 - 6½	15 15 -	65 10 5	25 3 11	107 9 2
68	43	524	3,54,136 3 7¼	67,662 15 1	79,374 15 6	1,72,278 6 3¼	11,615 7 -½	23,204 7 9	992 10 8	2,047 14 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	43	524	3,54,136 3 7¼	67,652 15 1	79,374 15 6	1,72,278 6 3¼	11,615 7 -½	23,204 7 9	992 10 8	2,047 14 2

(d) Cloths, &c. having been supplied to the convicts in the Guindy gaol from Chingleput; the charge for the same is included in the column "Clothing" of the Chingleput gaol return.

(signed) J. Rohde,
Inspector General of Gaols.

Oosoor and Cannanore, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the Official Year 1859-60.

Escapes and Re-apprehensions.		Total Deaths during the Year.	Total Charges for the Year.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing.	Buildings and Sundries.	Average Cost of each Prisoner for Diet and Clothing.	Average Cost of each Prisoner on Total Expenses for the Year.
Escapes.	Re-apprehensions.									
68	43	524	Rs. a. p. 3,54,136 3 7¼	Rs. a. p. 67,662 15 1	Rs. a. p. 79,374 15 6	Rs. a. p. 1,72,278 6 3¼	Rs. a. p. 11,615 7 -½	Rs. a. p. 23,204 7 9	Rs. a. p. 992 10 8	Rs. a. p. 2,047 14 2
-	-	-	2,375 1 11	- - -	804 12 -	1,202 9 8	103 - -	174 12 3	25 5 11	43 2 11
-	-	-	4,693 13 11	1,524 - -	- - -	2,439 14 6	200 - -	534 15 6	32 15 11	68 11 9
68	43	524	3,61,210 3 5½	69,186 15 1	80,179 11 6	1,76,010 14 5½	11,918 7 -½	23,914 3 5	1,051 - 6	2,149 12 10

(f) Statement received on the 10th June.

(signed) J. Rohde,
Inspector General of Gaols.

Appendix, No. IV.

A.—STATEMENT, showing the CULTIVATION in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1859-60.

DISTRICTS.	WET.		DRY.		GARDEN.		TOTAL 1859-60.		1858-59.		COMPARISON.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Increase.		Decrease.	
											Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Ganjam - - -	159,606	4,47,705	72,459	101,577	2,092	6,911	244,157	556,193	231,636	553,985	12,521	22,208	-	-
2. Vizagapatam - - -	14,161	1,17,988	11,365	46,299	35	127	25,561	164,414	24,270	156,015	1,291	8,399	-	-
3. Godavery - - -	113,271	5,67,722	217,526	978,804	3,120	17,230	333,917	1,563,756	333,084	1,483,057	833	80,719	-	-
4. Krishna District - - -	148,724	6,20,704	1,809,783	1,900,609	10,384	47,277	1,468,591	2,568,590	1,391,349	2,382,245	77,542	186,245	-	-
5. Nellore - - -	127,700	6,69,754	355,683	511,745	19,210	106,620	502,593	1,287,719	454,421	1,258,404	48,172	29,355	-	-
6. Cuddapah - - -	71,155	8,00,736	834,329	926,047	45,298	387,955	950,782	2,114,738	934,147	2,046,586	16,635	68,52	-	-
7. Bellary - - -	143,076	8,03,552	1,843,076	1,203,602	-	-	1,986,152	2,012,154	1,860,441	1,994,406	116,711	17,748	-	-
8. Kurnool - - -	20,643	2,24,476	1,021,046	1,119,798	16,969	115,788	1,058,642	1,459,972	1,008,289	1,404,927	50,353	55,745	-	-
9. Chingleput - - -	198,095	9,13,162	82,701	127,826	1,449	6,343	282,245	1,047,336	285,345	1,095,238	-	-	3,100	47,902
10. Northern Division of Arcot - - -	190,787	11,20,812	353,193	547,261	-	-	546,980	1,677,073	513,534	1,608,124	33,446	68,949	-	-
11. Southern Division of Arcot - - -	245,603	15,00,348	734,343	1,581,614	4,254	24,577	984,200	3,106,539	954,738	3,025,091	29,462	81,448	-	-
12. Tanjore - - -	670,571	34,80,087	140,244	173,163	33,276	117,425	844,091	3,720,675	828,603	3,694,986	15,398	25,689	-	-
13. Trichinopoly - - -	139,025	7,61,305	414,234	546,911	38,582	116,146	591,791	1,424,362	581,056	1,353,366	10,735	70,996	-	-
14. Madurai - - -	451,735	6,05,319	26,492	33,193	120,269	564,719	598,427	1,253,231	557,070	1,192,947	41,357	60,224	-	-
15. Tinnevely - - -	213,627	15,42,793	634,439	521,136	14,781	35,255	892,347	2,099,184	848,096	2,723,612	44,751	-	-	624,428
16. Coimbatore - - -	73,693	6,25,904	1,224,551	1,082,136	145,538	438,730	1,443,782	2,046,770	1,397,766	2,028,077	46,016	18,633	-	-
17. Salem - - -	56,706	4,18,939	833,990	1,226,577	15,001	85,527	908,297	1,731,112	899,827	1,699,075	8,470	32,057	-	-
18. North Canara - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. South Canara - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Malabar - - -	-	11,46,870	92,506	69,203	-	446,578	-	1,652,651	-	1,649,778	-	2,873	-	-
21. Madras - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	3,038,168	16,227,175	10,246,900	12,742,011	470,733	2,517,283	13,663,355	31,496,469	13,112,762	31,329,359	553,693	8,39,440	3,100	672,300
Net Increase - - -											550,593	1,57,110		

B.—STATEMENT, showing the Prices of GRAIN and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1859-60, compared with 1858-59.

265—11.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, 1st sort per Garco.		Rice, 2d sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2d sort.		Cholom or Jonnalco.		Camba.		Roggi.		Varagu.		Horse Gram.		Ulunda.		Wheat.		Gingly Oil Seeds.		Lamp Oil Seeds.		Salt.		Cotton, per Candy.		Indigo, per Candy.		Sugar, per Candy.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.		
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
Ganjam - -	Rs. 215	Rs. 215	Rs. 184	Rs. 200	Rs. 85	Rs. 86	Rs. 79	Rs. 79	Rs. 146	Rs. 132	Rs. 122	Rs. 137	Rs. 110	Rs. 105	-	-	Rs. 153	Rs. 148	Rs. 223	Rs. 226	Rs. 226	Rs. 248	Rs. 209	Rs. 264	Rs. 207	Rs. 279	Rs. 101	Rs. 208	Rs. 52	Rs. 80	Rs. 552	Rs. 840	Rs. 62	Rs. 64
Vizagapatam - -	260	239	234	217	110	99	100	91	126	109	111	103	119	110	87	83	131	131	214	210	233	216	353	242	327	231	166	190	97	59	858	780	63	63
Godaveri - -	207	211	199	197	94	95	84	88	105	100	88	86	102	90	74	84	154	153	214	250	277	283	297	255	256	287	151	168	80	80	740	640	90	90
Krishna District - -	281	278	263	261	118	118	115	111	164	153	97	122	132	138	71	116	174	150	240	262	343	338	265	222	212	224	183	184	88	69	995	910	29	30
Nellore - -	322	287	295	249	156	138	142	119	175	161	155	141	158	135	105	87	203	172	322	318	380	362	334	297	245	222	156	167	82	79	800	800	103	65
Cuddapah - -	383	381	342	334	171	168	154	149	183	195	178	169	172	184	144	154	216	212	374	309	309	323	-	-	238	267	238	237	81	81	900	825	76	70
Bellary - -	341	337	315	310	154	152	142	139	193	193	157	184	142	167	115	152	182	186	321	314	246	265	-	-	163	206	284	307	77	72	1,072	926	75	70
Kurnool - -	338	335	293	341	152	162	133	148	134	171	143	180	122	154	-	-	156	191	247	290	250	269	237	289	164	138	215	231	21	23	612	627	77	81
Chingleput - -	363	308	327	279	159	131	142	118	211	211	168	175	198	178	100	88	271	248	383	379	171	-	-	-	-	-	144	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Division of Arcot.	371	271	302	256	142	117	120	107	190	116	152	120	182	165	58	84	221	192	378	310	378	363	307	238	312	240	175	176	40	80	460	660	60	80
Southern Division of Arcot.	382	301	370	264	178	137	162	121	202	161	195	155	192	151	88	88	250	200	407	343	432	553	-	308	-	282	167	196	32	26	500	560	46	65
Tanjore - -	372	301	339	269	170	137	158	123	205	156	176	137	180	136	112	84	264	210	348	300	434	518	479	402	350	247	135	164	39	31	-	115	33	42
Trichinopoly - -	450	382	435	354	202	169	201	154	219	194	215	186	207	184	145	90	299	220	383	339	500	532	425	390	375	299	214	253	120	120	840	840	40	40
Madura - -	447	325	393	285	211	152	184	136	162	113	162	121	188	142	118	92	257	166	304	255	413	520	484	257	369	241	169	178	-	-	65	70	40	40
Tinnevely - -	450	347	385	302	207	138	174	129	231	162	207	144	201	139	115	122	298	201	449	385	519	703	275	419	-	290	169	181	21	22	80	60	100	80
Coimbatore - -	489	400	425	364	266	180	195	165	272	167	212	141	224	154	191	132	271	151	391	329	399	455	413	397	327	188	302	315	19	19	570	852	50	33
Salem - -	431	347	327	309	199	161	177	142	237	178	205	160	214	168	132	109	236	169	340	283	393	431	319	320	268	270	236	267	60	80	660	700	100	100
North Canara - -	313	339	282	326	106	134	106	134	118	153	-	-	129	152	-	-	154	180	210	226	188	224	-	-	92	96	145	182	-	83	-	-	26	20
South Canara - -	343	390	304	350	-	-	129	150	132	137	-	-	151	180	-	-	107	191	245	260	262	252	-	-	-	-	141	174	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malabar - -	393	471	354	431	173	224	156	205	224	190	217	239	168	216	192	-	318	381	329	342	344	365	405	373	334	300	200	210	100	105	600	780	107	125
Madras - -	381	332	357	310	156	130	116	123	172	155	209	149	182	165	252	213	223	197	363	310	335	381	365	300	283	268	133	157	75	66	850	560	31	28
Average - -	358	316	323	296	160	141	142	130	181	157	168	151	165	152	123	111	220	193	316	301	377	380	354	316	270	298	186	205	64	65	687	670	64	63

MORAL PROGRESS OF INDIA, FOR 1859-60.

Appendix, No. IV.—continued.

C.—STATEMENT, showing the COLLECTIONS of all SOURCES of REVENUE in the several

DISTRICTS.	LAND REVENUE.				ABKARRY.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam - - - -	10,40,899	9,79,419	- - -	61,480	75,324	73,022
2. Vizagapatam - - -	13,15,106	12,75,944	- - -	39,162	72,527	68,466
3. Godaveri - - - -	24,92,248	26,07,085	1,14,837	- - -	1,33,078	1,31,203
4. Krishna - - - -	31,64,858	27,42,681	- - -	4,22,177	85,352	88,635
5. Nellore - - - -	19,99,728	19,46,335	- - -	53,393	38,086	36,289
6. Cuddapah - - - -	17,72,666	17,57,792	- - -	14,874	1,08,680	1,04,116
7. Bellary - - - -	20,31,149	18,81,246	- - -	1,49,903	2,84,942	2,66,096
8. Kurnool - - - -	13,08,004	14,43,173	1,35,169	- - -	1,09,788	1,21,649
9. Chingleput - - -	12,56,224	13,01,972	45,748	- - -	81,099	94,717
10. Northern Division of Arcot -	23,17,518	21,72,361	- - -	1,45,157	1,42,286	1,35,017
11. Southern Division of Arcot -	27,94,890	27,14,865	- - -	80,025	1,32,630	1,34,750
12. Tanjore - - - -	51,72,923	45,34,472	- - -	6,38,454	2,29,306	2,20,883
13. Trichinopoly - - -	13,49,382	14,74,909	1,25,527	- - -	25,084	27,183
14. Madura - - - -	19,42,073	21,56,657	2,16,584	- - -	77,125	80,406
15. Tinnevely - - - -	32,89,174	27,54,888	- - -	5,34,286	42,892	40,350
16. Coimbatore - - -	23,80,009	26,29,762	2,49,753	- - -	1,23,767	1,23,956
17. Salem - - - -	19,21,088	22,40,217	3,19,134	- - -	1,35,288	1,33,759
18. North Canara - - -	5,74,746	6,73,509	98,823	- - -	13,744	16,983
19. South Canara - - -	16,27,355	16,63,146	35,791	- - -	67,901	77,736
20. Malabar - - - -	16,97,161	16,98,170	1,015	- - -	86,103	82,733
21. Madras - - - -	73,095	81,329	8,234	- - -	7,65,689	8,70,291
22. Sea Customs - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total - - Rs.	4,15,20,294	4,07,31,998	13,50,615	21,38,911	28,33,591	29,28,240
			Net - - -	7,88,296		

DISTRICTS.	FRONTIER DUTY.		TOTAL SUNDRY SOURCES.			
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam - - - -	- - -	- - -	7,92,523	9,13,017	1,20,494	- - -
2. Vizagapatam - - -	- - -	- - -	3,29,752	3,53,048	23,296	- - -
3. Godaveri - - - -	7,743	12,609	5,24,058	5,95,030	70,972	- - -
4. Krishna - - - -	- - -	- - -	6,82,289	8,85,871	2,03,582	- - -
5. Nellore - - - -	- - -	- - -	7,51,977	6,90,280	- - -	61,697
6. Cuddapah - - - -	- - -	- - -	2,50,714	2,42,538	- - -	8,176
7. Bellary - - - -	- - -	- - -	5,22,178	4,93,222	- - -	28,956
8. Kurnool - - - -	- - -	- - -	2,16,114	2,38,854	22,740	- - -
9. Chingleput - - -	- - -	- - -	3,44,144	3,85,592	41,448	- - -
10. Northern Division of Arcot -	- - -	- - -	2,31,605	2,13,285	- - -	18,320
11. Southern Division of Arcot -	78,460	63,799	6,92,073	4,85,813	- - -	2,06,260
12. Tanjore - - - -	20,999	43,236	12,05,343	13,04,391	99,048	- - -
13. Trichinopoly - - -	- - -	- - -	60,774	68,224	7,450	- - -
14. Madura - - - -	234	329	5,74,083	6,12,440	38,357	- - -
15. Tinnevely - - - -	40,368	56,078	6,18,116	6,87,632	69,516	- - -
16. Coimbatore - - -	- - -	- - -	2,11,718	2,13,892	2,111	- - -
17. Salem - - - -	- - -	- - -	2,35,372	2,43,132	7,760	- - -
18. North Canara - - -	22,307	37,628	2,00,557	2,75,195	74,638	- - -
19. South Canara - - -	25,742	25,659	6,09,431	6,58,706	49,275	- - -
20. Malabar - - - -	200	304	9,30,798	10,27,925	97,127	- - -
21. Madras - - - -	- - -	- - -	14,17,888	16,99,200	2,81,312	- - -
22. Sea Customs - - -	- - -	- - -	9,54,300	16,44,801	6,90,501	- - -
Total - - Rs.	1,96,062	2,39,637	1,23,55,807	1,39,32,025	18,99,627	3,23,409
				Net - - -	15,76,218	

Appendix, No. IV—continued.

Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1859-60, compared with 1858-59.

SALT.		SEA CUSTOMS.		MOTURPHA.		STAMPS.	
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,56,467	7,21,990	25,642	83,457	16,683	16,610	18,407	17,938
1,57,592	2,01,568	50,805	31,135	29,048	29,023	19,980	22,856
2,49,577	2,80,469	50,523	81,848	58,836	58,439	30,301	30,462
5,11,682	7,07,346	1,010	9,348	54,248	51,109	29,997	29,433
6,72,877	6,10,331	680	334	17,058	16,871	22,576	26,455
-	-	-	-	1,12,805	1,05,478	29,229	32,949
-	-	-	-	2,02,680	1,90,392	34,656	36,734
-	-	-	-	92,773	1,00,384	13,553	16,821
2,10,430	2,40,150	-	-	34,013	30,494	18,602	20,231
-	-	-	-	50,671	40,206	38,648	38,062
3,88,894	1,78,223	19,204	34,012	44,519	43,537	28,366	31,392
6,78,372	6,24,770	1,35,751	2,76,067	42,080	43,591	98,835	95,844
-	-	-	-	5,664	6,910	30,026	34,131
4,31,902	4,37,082	16,582	34,413	-	-	48,240	60,210
3,77,706	4,16,006	19,939	27,749	94,016	96,200	43,195	51,254
-	-	-	-	55,292	57,530	30,659	32,343
-	-	-	-	62,799	78,884	37,285	30,489
1,47,911	1,92,950	6,264	18,795	1,000	1,699	9,331	7,140
3,88,873	4,06,813	26,092	40,233	16,947	14,990	83,876	93,275
5,17,540	6,27,360	84,817	73,447	1,12,221	1,12,306	1,29,908	1,31,775
6,40,690	8,13,605	-	-	-	-	11,509	15,304
-	-	9,54,300	16,44,801	-	-	-	-
60,24,313	64,58,763	13,91,409	23,55,639	11,03,253	10,94,648	8,07,179	8,55,098

EXTRA REVENUE AND INTEREST ACCOUNT.		GRAND TOTAL.			
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,547	11,226	18,42,969	19,03,662	60,693	-
1,599	2,370	16,46,457	16,31,362	-	15,095
7,395	14,929	30,23,701	32,17,044	1,93,343	-
21,585	13,801	38,68,732	36,42,353	-	2,26,379
6,111	7,403	27,57,816	26,44,018	-	1,13,798
15,721	15,304	20,39,101	20,15,634	-	23,467
22,221	36,345	25,76,548	24,10,813	-	1,64,735
8,444	17,748	15,82,562	16,99,775	1,67,213	-
11,569	20,166	16,11,937	17,07,730	95,793	-
8,282	11,415	25,57,405	23,97,061	-	1,60,344
16,642	18,936	35,03,605	32,19,614	-	2,83,991
25,791	32,370	64,04,060	58,71,233	-	5,32,827
4,756	9,260	14,14,912	15,52,393	1,37,481	-
10,305	8,283	25,26,461	27,79,380	2,52,919	-
11,836	15,486	39,19,126	34,58,006	-	4,61,120
7,080	6,217	25,98,807	28,49,808	2,51,001	-
8,388	10,599	21,64,843	24,93,948	3,29,105	-
1,557	2,558	7,76,860	9,51,322	1,74,462	-
9,510	10,407	22,46,296	23,32,259	85,963	-
3,053	3,078	20,31,012	27,29,179	98,167	-
8,758	19,840	14,99,741	18,00,369	3,00,628	-
-	-	9,54,300	16,44,801	6,90,501	-
2,20,150	2,87,741	5,40,96,251	5,49,51,764	28,37,269	19,81,756
-	-	-	Net - - -	8,55,513	-

(signed) J. D. Sim, Secretary.

Appendix, No. V.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with PORT CHARGES and DUES in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort St. George, under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860, published in accordance with the 44th Section of the above Act.

NAMES OF PORTS.	Receipts.		Disbursements.		Excess for this Year.		Deficit for this Year.		Total Balance to Credit of the Port.		Total Deficit against the Port.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Bimlipatam - - - - -	1,515	1 10	270	8 -	1,244	9 10	-	- - -	2,694	10 3	-	-
Vizagapatam - - - - -	1,784	11 8	2,022	13 6	-	- - -	238	1 10	-	- - -	952	7 6
Cocanada - - - - -	6,048	12 -	4,969	5 1	1,079	6 11	-	- - -	2,790	13 10	-	-
Masulipatam - - - - -	986	10 1	4,477	4 1	-	- - -	3,490	10 -	-	- - -	6,512	12 11
Madras - - - - -	44,134	10 7	26,662	12 2	17,471	14 5	-	- - -	50,459	10 2	-	-
Cuddalore - - - - -	979	13 6	1,210	11 6	-	- - -	230	14 -	-	- - -	-	-
Tranquebar - - - - -	858	- 10	126	- -	732	- 10	-	- - -	1,629	15 2	-	-
Negapatam - - - - -	2,638	13 9	1,135	1 1	1,503	12 8	-	- - -	4,462	5 8	-	-
Tuticorin - - - - -	4,522	4 8	3,486	1 0	1,036	3 -	-	- - -	1,876	12 4	-	-
Cochin - - - - -	4,447	10 4	3,480	1 8	967	8 8	-	- - -	-	- - -	570	1 1
Calicut - - - - -	2,764	5 1	2,083	3 8	731	1 5	-	- - -	2,796	4 11	-	-
Tellicherry - - - - -	826	12 1	746	15 4	79	12 9	-	- - -	811	7 7	-	-
Cannanore - - - - -	1,512	4 3	89	7 5	1,422	12 10	-	- - -	3,304	10 2	-	-
Mangalore - - - - -	2,122	1 11	610	12 7	1,502	5 4	-	- - -	2,264	11 11	-	-
Total - - - Rs.	75,142	- 5	51,330	1 7	27,771	8 8	-	3,959 9 10	73,546	2 11	-	8,085 5 6

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office,
12 June 1860.

(signed) J. Franklin,
Superintendent of Marine.

No. 2.—PARTICULARS of the TRADE of the PORTS.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			Co
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
GANJAM	Ganjam - - -	16	7,102	- - -	16	5,188	- - -	35
	Munsoorcottah - -	41	21,605	- - -	27	10,013	- - -	54
	Sennapore - - -	6	2,554	- - -	4	2,394	- - -	23
	Barwah - - -	4	1,416	- - -	1	1,200	- - -	26
	Poondy - - -	19	3,252	- - -	2	520	- - -	79
	Calingapatam - -	30	15,183	- - -	17	6,730	- - -	30
	Total - - -	166	51,112	- - -	67	26,054	- - -	247
VIZAGAPATAM	Vizagapatam - - -	44	34,968 ³⁵ / ₁₀₀	467 3 5	3	1,664 ¹³ / ₁₀₀	97 14 3	94
	Conadah - - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	1
	Poodemadka - - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	7
	Bindlipatam - - -	42	24,429 ³² / ₁₀₀	912 11 6	13	8,698 ⁵¹ / ₁₀₀	368 13 -	42
	Pentakotta - - -	5	802 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	- - -	4	1,631 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	- - -	4
	Total - - -	91	60,201 ³¹ / ₁₀₀	1,379 14 11	20	11,894 ¹³ / ₁₀₀	463 11 3	148
GODAVARI DISTRICT	Coringa - - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	193
	Cocanada - - -	72	37,102	2,302 14 11	53	21,485	1,342 13 7	-
	Narsupore - - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
	Total - - -	72	37,102	2,302 14 11	53	21,485	1,342 13 7	193
KRISTNA DISTRICT	Musulipatam - -	29	11,440	516 6 6	2	735	45 15 -	324
GUNTOOR	Epoorpaliem - - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
	Nezampatam - - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
	Cottapaliem - - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
	Mootoopully - - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
	Total - - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
SOUTH ARCOT	Cuddalore - - -	36	9,173	557 12 6	-	- - -	- - -	100
	Porto Novo - - -	41	7,222 ¹ / ₁₀₀	- - -	3	430	- - -	124
	Murkannam - - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
	Total - - -	77	16,395 ¹ / ₁₀₀	557 12 6	3	430	- - -	224
TANJORE	Nagore - - -	305	23,423	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
	Negapatam - - -	487	54,287	2,300 4 9	11	3,554	222 2 -	-
	Topelorry - - -	934	19,939	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
	Mootoopettah - -	1,022	37,067	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
	Teroomulvassel - -	418	26,210	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-
	Tranquebar - - -	19	6,316	354 12 6	10	2,891	180 11 -	129
	Total - - -	3,185	1,66,342	2,695 1 3	21	6,445	402 13 -	129

lix No. V.

District for the Official Year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860.

OR NATIVE.	TOTAL.			VALUE OF			DUTY ON		Sea Custom Revenue.
	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
	- - -	67	18,416	- - -	2,46,952 - - -	1,23,150 - -	17,645 8 -	31 - -	17,676 8 -
	- - -	122	39,071	- - -	7,91,822 - -	5,05,749 - -	33,227 9 6	66 9 3	33,294 2 9
	- - -	33	7,903	- - -	77,854 - -	85,482 - -	4,002 8 -	- - -	4,002 8 -
	- - -	31	5,899	- - -	65,188 - -	7,012 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	100	13,513	- - -	1,64,724 - -	71,064 - -	4,764 15 11	- - -	4,764 15 11
	- - -	77	27,054	- - -	3,22,053 - -	2,08,198 - -	23,597 4 -	121 2 4	23,718 6 4
	- - -	430	1,11,856	- - -	16,08,593 - -	10,00,655 - -	83,237 13 5	218 11 7	83,456 9 -
	585 7 5	141	47,513 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀	1,150 9 1	7,06,038 - -	1,69,265 - -	1,969 8 7	- - -	1,969 8 7
	- - -	1	25 ³² / ₁₀₀	- - -	2 - -	198 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	7	1,128 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀	- - -	22,308 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	182 10 -	97	37,059 ³³ / ₁₀₀	1,484 2 6	18,95,818 - -	4,37,069 - -	20,343 9 1	4,244 12 5	24,588 5 6
	- - -	13	2,750 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	- - -	1,66,517 - -	2,511 - -	4,282 5 11	- - -	4,282 5 11
	708 1 5	259	88,476 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀	2,034 11 7	27,90,683 - -	6,09,043 - -	26,595 7 7	4,244 12 5	30,840 4 -
	1,890 - 10	193	32,182	1,890 - 10	7,70,486 - -	1,81,482 - -	16,811 4 -	209 8 2	17,020 12 2
	- - -	125	58,587	3,845 12 6	18,17,746 - -	1,68,715 - -	61,849 10 5	2,538 10 10	64,388 5 3
	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	2,50,677 - -	97,692 - -	438 12 -	- - -	438 12 -
	1,809 - 10	313	90,760	5,544 13 4	28,47,009 - -	4,07,889 - -	70,099 10 5	2,748 3 -	81,847 13 5
	424 4 7	355	32,054 ¹ / ₁₀₀	986 10 1	4,70,586 - -	7,55,791 - -	4,810 13 6	1,871 9 4	631 13 -
	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	250 15 5	235	19,050 ¹ / ₁₀₀	808 11 11	5,18,367 7 9	32,723 9 9	18,020 12 11	3,001 6 5	21,622 3 4
	- - -	168	11,986	- - -	1,82,303 10 2	41,977 10 -	8,036 12 9	4,356 - 11	12,392 13 8
	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	250 15 5	403	31,042 ¹ / ₁₀₀	808 11 11	7,00,671 1 11	74,701 9 9	26,057 9 8	7,957 7 4	34,015 1 -
	- - -	305	23,423	- - -	40,423 - -	1,66,586 - -	1,869 14 2	9,073 13 2	11,543 11 4
	- - -	498	57,841	2,522 6 9	10,29,103 - -	11,61,815 - -	70,718 1 2	1,07,931 12 5	1,81,172 4 4
	- - -	984	19,039	- - -	56,288 - -	7,001 - -	5,596 10 5	720 10 3	6,317 4 8
	- - -	1,022	37,067	- - -	4,13,354 - -	30,069 - -	38,415 12 10	3,025 3 1	41,440 13 11
	- - -	418	26,210	- - -	3,30,733 - -	27,778 - -	30,247 2 3	2,851 12 3	33,098 14 6
	275 7 4	158	18,294	850 14 10	4,20,789 - -	19,959 - -	34,181 12 10	2,112 3 6	37,144 15 2
	275 7 4	3,335	1,81,814	3,373 5 7	23,40,690 - -	14,13,208 - -	1,81,029 5 8	1,26,315 6 8	3,10,718 1 11

Appendix No. V.—No. 2.—PARTICULARS of the Trade of the Ports in each

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			COUNTRY OR	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
MADURA	Keelakarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Davepatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paumben	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tondy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TINNEVELLY	Vypaur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuticorin	138	21,630 ½	3,892 15 11	5	2,296	430 8 -	112	2,137 ½
	Coilpatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Coolasagarapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	138	21,630 ½	3,892 15 11	5	2,296	430 8 -	112	2,137 ½
MALABAR	Cannanore	50	17,766	747 14 2	7	4,211	242 13 -	1,620	31,715
	Tellicherry	21	8,051	467 10 6	5	1,321	79 2 6	1,315	20,514
	Callay	2	274	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	434	7,916
	Baragaree	8	1,361	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	806	19,530
	Quilandy	1	664	- - -	3	1,428	- - -	415	7,405
	Calicut	80	23,209	838 6 10	6	981	29 - -	2,110	66,343
	Tanjore	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	303	6,723
	Poonany	5	776	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	1,105	27,306
	Choughat	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	86	2,850
	Cochin	209	41,803	1,649 9 2	25	9,000	505 14 9	1,385	37,076
	Total	376	90,904	3,703 8 8	46	17,031	857 1 3	9,669	2,26,724
SOUTH CANARA	Mangalore	45	13,253 ½	524 8 -	142	20,827 ½	986 11 6	1,705	50,935 ½
	Bekul	-	- - -	- - -	23	1,622	- - -	525	6,705 ½
	Osdipy	-	- - -	- - -	9	253 ½	- - -	398	5,139
	Barcoor	-	- - -	- - -	28	2,275	- - -	290	4,965
	Total	45	13,253 ½	524 8 -	202	24,978	986 11 6	2,918	53,745 ½
NORTH CANARA	Cundapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Butkul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Coompta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuddry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Aukolah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madras	375	2,43,879	31,272 - -	57	28,095	4,529 - -	663	67,118

Appendix No. V.—continued.

No. 3.—LIST of VESSELS permitted, under Act XXI. of 1858, to carry Native Passengers during the Official Year 1859-60.

NAME OF VESSELS.	Owner's Name.	Number of Native Passengers permitted to carry.	Tonnage.	Commander's Name.	Officers.	Crew.	From what Port.	To what Port.	Number of Passengers actually Embarked.
Ship "Blanch" - - -	Thomas Baynton - -	35	741	Sillaman - - - - -	10	50	Tellicherry - -	Jeddah - - -	35
Barque "Util Rahman Seraskur"	Adjee Furz Oin Issen -	50	704	Abdoola Moola - - -	10	50	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	50
Ship "Hamedy" - - -	Sbaik Ally - - -	120½	733 ⁷⁰ / ₁₀₀	Nassar - - - - -	2	60	Calicut - - -	Ditto - - -	78
Barque "Cully Billass" - -	Ram Chauder Sein - -	199½	299	Ram Chauder Sein - -	2	30	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	147
Ditto "Attieih Ryman" - -	Babakun Guthan - -	252	602	Babakun Guthan - -	2	50	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	134
Ditto "Shuttel Phernt" - -	Hajee Ebrahim Jumall -	40	162	Nacoda Hassee Abdoola Yaffil -	2	23	Cannanore - -	Ditto - - -	40
Ditto "Mary Anne" - - -	Hadjee Almaz Yusuff -	594	664	Abdaraman Pakoor - - -	3	50	Quilandy - - -	Ditto - - -	157

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Earnings and Estimated Expenses of the STEAMERS engaged in the Rangoon and Northern Ports Line of Packets, from 11th May to 2d November 1859.

VESSELS.	Private.		Public.		Freight Earned on each Trip.	Estimated Expense of Establishment.	REMARKS.
	Passage.	Freight.	Passage.	Freight.	Total.	Total.	
Steamer "Coromandel," H. M. I. N. - -	2,694 - -	972 1 11	17,797 8 -	15 6 3	21,479 - 2	23,500 - -	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M. - - - -	3,172 12 -	1,600 15 6	19,823 - -	4,241 1 4	28,837 13 10	22,700 - -	
Ditto "Dalhousie," H. M. I. N. - - -	1,374 - -	117 1 7	15,379 8 -	94 7 -	16,965 - 7	19,066 1 6	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M. - - - -	4,744 8 -	618 4 11	20,261 - -	1,653 8 9	27,277 5 8	22,700 - -	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M. - - - -	1,343 8 -	652 15 8	29,549 - -	1,007 6 9	32,552 14 5	22,700 - -	
Ditto "Prince Arthur," H. M. I. N. - -	426 8 -	21 2 6	23,970 - -	1 5 4	24,418 15 10	21,432 10 6	

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office, }
12 June 1860.

(signed) J. J. Franklin,
Superintendent of Marine.

Appendix No. V.—continued.

No. 5.—NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, 20 March 1860.

THE Government of Madras are prepared to receive offers, through the Superintendent of Marine, for the establishment of a line of steamers of not less than 600 tons gross and 150 horse-power, or thereabout, between Madras, the Northern Ports and Rangoon, on the following conditions:—

1st. That a steamer be despatched to Rangoon two days after the arrival of the first or second Suez steamer of the month as may hereafter be decided, touching at Masulipatam, Cocanada and Vizagapatam, and that she return to Madras by the same route.

2d. That she carry all mails free of expense to Government.

3d. That she shall afford the regulated space below decks for at least 100 natives, accommodation (cabin) for five officers and three warrant officers, and stowage in the hold for 30 tons of stores.

4th. That the freight and passage money shall be according to the following scale:

Between	Cabin Passage.	Intermediate Passage.	Children, Cabin Passage.		Deck Passage.		Freight per Ton of 50 cubic feet.	Treasure.
			Above 7 and under 16 Years.	Under 7.	Europeans.	Natives.		
					Children, Half-fare.			
Madras and Masulipatam - -	60	24 -	30 -	15 -	16 - -	12 - -	18	½ per cent.
Ditto - Coringa - -	70	28 -	35 -	17 8	17 5 4	12 10 8	21	ditto.
Ditto - Vizagapatam - -	80	32 -	40 -	20 -	18 10 8	14 - -	24	ditto.
Ditto - Rangoon - -	150	60 -	75 -	37 8	26 10 8	20 - -	45	ditto.
Masulipatam and Coringa - -	30	12 -	15 -	7 8	8 - -	6 - -	15	ditto.
Ditto - - - Vizagapatam - -	40	16 -	20 -	10 -	9 5 4	6 10 8	18	ditto.
Ditto - - - Rangoon - -	135	54 -	67 8	34 -	24 - -	18 - -	40	ditto.
Coringa and Vizagapatam - -	39	12 -	15 -	7 8	8 - -	6 - -	15	ditto.
Ditto - Rangoon - -	120	48 -	60 -	30 -	21 5 4	16 - -	35	ditto.
Vizagapatam and Rangoon - -	105	42 -	52 8	26 -	18 10 8	14 - -	30	ditto.

5th. That each cabin passenger be permitted to carry 3 cwts. baggage, and each deck passenger 40 lbs., exclusive of their arms and knapsacks; and that extra space be allowed for the men's provisions, which will be supplied by the commissariat.

6th. That the commander be held responsible for the custody and issue of the provisions in the mode adopted on board Government transports or other vessels carrying troops; and,

7th. That in the event of the steamer failing to keep to her time of departure from Madras, the subsidy and guarantee shall not be claimable, and that in all cases the subsidy shall not be payable until the vessel has accomplished her voyage out and home.

Appendix No. V.—*continued.*

2. The Government will guarantee freight and passage-money to the extent of (7,500) seven thousand and five hundred rupces on each full trip from Madras and back.

3. Cabin passengers are to be provided with a liberal table, including liquors.

4. Intermediate passage is intended for warrant officers, who are entitled to a plain substantial mess without liquor.

5. Deck passengers will be fed by the Government, but the commander will be required to take charge of, issue and cook their food.

6. Parties tendering should state full particulars of the vessel or vessels they would propose to employ, more especially as to age, tonnage, horse-power and 'tween-deck accommodation for troops; and the subsidy required should be stated for the voyage from Madras and back.

7. No penalties will be stipulated for in the event of failure.

8. Tenders should be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine, Madras, and despatched so as to arrive not later than the 31st July next.

By order,
T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary.

No. 6.—STATEMENT, showing the WRECKS which have Occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the Year 1859-60.

Names of Ships.	Nation.	Date of Wreck.	At what Port.	REMARKS.
"Monarque" - -	French - -	3 Oct. 1859	10 miles south of Hope Island, Coringa.	This vessel when on the voyage from Pondicherry to Cocanada in ballast, sprung a leak, and foundered at the spot mentioned. Crew all saved in the ship's boats. The vessel sank in deep water, and was disposed of by public sale, under instructions from the French authorities at Yanam.
"Kindrochat" - -	British - -	27 Nov. "	Near Bundermalunka, a village south of Coringa.	The "Kindrochat" was from Calcutta, bound to Madras. She struck at the place stated at 4 a.m. on the given date. The vessel soon began to break up. Only one seaman belonging to the crew was saved, and nine out of 39 sepoys who were passengers by her. A good deal of the cargo, consisting chiefly of malt liquor, was saved.
"Jeune Albert" - -	French - -	6 Dec. "	At Callinapatam - -	Was lying in Callinapatam Roads when bad weather was experienced, and being unable from the direction of the wind to proceed to sea, was gradually drifted on shore, and became a total wreck. Crew all saved.
"Louise Amelie" - -	British - -	11 Jan. 1860	Near Bundermalunka, a village south of Coringa.	Was wrecked while on the passage from Pondicherry to Cocanada at about 8:30 p.m. on the given date. Crew all saved; also the cargo and stores.
"Pearl" - -	ditto - -	7 Feb. "	Cochin Roads - -	Caught fire on the afternoon of the given date; the vessel was scuttled and beached; cargo, &c., partly saved. The accident appears, from evidence given at the time, to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of the cargo.

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office, }
12 June 1860.

(signed)

J. J. Franklin,
Superintendent of Marine.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

Appendix No. V.—*continued.*

No. 7.—STATEMENT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of COALS at *Madras*, during the Official Year 1859-60.

	<i>Tons. cwt. grs. lbs.</i>
Balance on hand - - - - -	7,102 6 2 13
Received from England on contract - - - - -	4,163 8 0 0
Loan from the agent, P. & O. Company - - - - -	1,818 13 0 21
Purchases here - - - - -	266 2 2 22
Total - - - - -	13,350 10 2 0
Expended - - - - -	12,224 14 2 15
Balance on hand - - - - -	1,125 16 3 13

STATEMENT, showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of COALS at Out-Ports.

<i>COCANADA.</i>		<i>Tons. cwt. grs. lbs.</i>	<i>MUNSOORCOTTAH.</i>		<i>Tons. cwt. grs. lbs.</i>
Balance on hand - - -		883 15 0 12	Balance on hand - - -		163 0 0 0
Receipts - - - - -		62 15 3 27	Expenditure - - - - -		37 0 0 0
Total - - - - -		946 11 0 11	Balance on hand - - -		126 0 0 0
Expenditure - - - - -		912 9 3 6			
Balance on hand - - -		34 3 1 5			
<i>BIMLIPATAM.</i>			<i>COCHIN.</i>		
Balance on hand - - -		239 10 0 0	Receipts - - - - -		80 0 0 0
Expenditure - - - - -		137 10 0 0	Expenditure - - - - -		80 0 0 0
Balance on hand - - -		102 10 0 0			

Madras,
Marine Superintendent's Office,
12 June 1860.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin,*
Superintendent of Marine.

No. 8.—LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the different Ports.

<i>Madras.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Master Attendant and Marine Storekeeper - - - - -	1,250 - -		
Assistant Master Attendant - - - - -	500 - -		
Second Assistant Master Attendant - - - - -	250 - -		
		2,000 - -	
Head Writer - - - - -	86 8 -		
Writer - - - - -	35 - -		
Ditto - - - - -	25 - -		
Ditto - - - - -	20 - -		
Ditto - - - - -	15 - -		
Marine Store Conicopoly - - - - -	10 8 -		
Moochea - - - - -	12 8 -		
One Signaller - - - - -	21 - -		
One - ditto - - - - -	15 - -		
Head Peon - - - - -	10 8 -		
Twelve Peons, on 7 rupees each - - - - -	84 - -		
One Sweeper - - - - -	3 8 -		
		338 8 -	

Appendix No. V.—continued.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

No. 8.—List of the Establishment of the different Ports—continued.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Assistant Master Attendant's Establishment.</i>			
One Writer - - - - -	30 - -		
Two Peons, at 7 rupees each - - -	14 - -	44 - -	
<i>Boat Supervisor's Establishment.</i>			
Supervisor - - - - -	150 - -		
Two Peons, on 7 rupees each - - -	14 - -	164 - -	
<i>Boat Establishment.</i>			
Boat Overseer - - - - -	70 - -		
Boat Maistry - - - - -	21 - -		
Writer - - - - -	17 - -		
Accommodation Boat Tindal - - -	12 - -		
Ten Boatmen, on 10 rupees each - -	100 - -		
Water Boy - - - - -	5 - -		
Washermen - - - - -	1 8 -	226 8 -	
<i>Small Catamaran Establishment.</i>			
One Head Catamaran-man - - - - -	8 12 -		
Seven Catamaran-men, at 7 rupees each -	49 - -	57 12 -	
<i>Large Catamaran Establishment.</i>			
One Maistry - - - - -	17 8 -		
One Deputy Maistry - - - - -	10 8 -		
Four Catamaran-men, on 7 rupees each -	28 - -		
One Peon - - - - -	7 - -		
Two Divers, at 17½ rupees each - - -	35 - -	98 - -	
<i>Shipping Registry Office.</i>			
Head Writer - - - - -	13 8 -		
Assistant Clerk - - - - -	20 - -		
Conicopoly - - - - -	10 - -	43 8 -	
<i>Shipping Master's Establishment.</i>			
Head Writer - - - - -	35 - -		
Accountant - - - - -	21 - -		
Peon - - - - -	7 - -	63 - -	
<i>Light at Madras.</i>			
Superintendent - - - - -	70 - -		
Deputy Superintendent - - - - -	21 - -		
Light Keeper - - - - -	9 - -		
Ditto - - - - -	8 - -		
Ditto - - - - -	7 - -		
Ditto - - - - -	6 8 -		
Ditto - - - - -	6 - -		
Ditto - - - - -	5 8 -	133 - -	
<i>Monsoorcottah.</i>			
One Lascar for flag - - - - -	- - -	- - -	3,168 4 -
<i>Santapilly Light.</i>			
Superintendent - - - - -	52 - -		
Tindal - - - - -	6 - -		
Four Lascars, at 5½ rupees each - -	22 - -		
Washerman - - - - -	1 - -	81 - -	
<i>Binlipatam.</i>			
Signaller - - - - -	21 - -		
Two Lascars, at 5 rupees each - - -	10 - -	31 - -	

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*No. 8—LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>			
Master Attendant - - - - -	200 - -		
Clerk - - - - -	12 - -		
Two Lascars, at 5 rupees each - - - - -	10 - -		
One Signaller - - - - -	21 - -		
One Peon - - - - -	8 8 -		
		246 8 -	
<i>Cocanada.</i>			
Master Attendant - - - - -	350 - -		
Clerk - - - - -	25 - -		
Three Peons, at 6 rupees each - - - - -	18 - -		
One Signaller - - - - -	10 8 -		
One Look-out Peon - - - - -	6 - -		
One Tindal - - - - -	8 - -		
Five Lascars, at 7 rupees each - - - - -	35 - -		
		462 8 -	358 8 -
<i>Light on Hope Island.</i>			
Superintendent - - - - -	52 - -		
Tindal - - - - -	6 - -		
Four Lascars, at 5½ rupees each - - - - -	22 - -		
One Washerman - - - - -	1 - -		
		81 - -	
<i>Masulipatam.</i>			
Master Attendant - - - - -	200 - -		
Clerk - - - - -	10 - -		
Tindal for Boat Establishment - - - - -	7 - -		
Four Lascars, at 5 rupees each - - - - -	20 - -		
Three Signallers, at 5½ rupees each - - - - -	15 12 -		
One Peon - - - - -	5 - -		
One Peon - - - - -	4 - -		
		261 12 -	533 8 -
<i>Point Divi Light.</i>			
Superintendent - - - - -	52 - -		
Two Lascars, at 7 rupees each - - - - -	14 - -		
Two Lascars, at 5 rupees each - - - - -	10 - -		
		76 - -	
<i>Light on Fort Flagstaff.</i>			
Tindal - - - - -	10 - -		
Two Lascars, at 7 rupees each - - - - -	14 - -		
		24 - -	337 12 -
<i>Moonapolliem.</i>			
Superintendent for light - - - - -	52 - -		
Three Lascars, on 7 rupees each - - - - -	21 - -		
Washerman - - - - -	1 - -		
		74 - -	74 - -
<i>Cuddalore.</i>			
Flag Serjeant - - - - -	15 - -		
Lascar - - - - -	5 - -		
		20 - -	
<i>Porto Novo.</i>			
One Lascar for Flagstaff - - - - -	- - -	4 - -	24 - -
<i>Tranquebar.</i>			
Two Lascars for Flag - - - - -	- - -	8 - -	
<i>Negapatam.</i>			
Master Attendant - - - - -	105 - -		
One Clerk - - - - -	15 - -		
One Peon - - - - -	5 - -		
One Signaller - - - - -	4 - -		
Two Lascars for light - - - - -	10 - -		
		130 - -	147 - -

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*CHAP. IX.
Madras.No. 8—LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports—*continued.*

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
<i>Paumben.</i>			
Head Pilot - - - - -	100 - -		
Clerk - - - - -	15 - -		
Four Lascars, on 4 rupees each - - -	16 - -		
Two Musaljees for light, on 6 rupees each -	12 - -		
		143 - -	
<i>Tuticorin.</i>			
Master Attendant - - - - -	200 - -		
Clerk - - - - -	15 - -		
Tindal - - - - -	7 - -		
Four Lascars, on 6 rupees each - - -	24 - -		
One Peon - - - - -	7 - -		
		253 - -	143 - -
<i>Light on Hare Island.</i>			
Superintendent - - - - -	9 - -		
Four Lascars, at 6 rupees each - - -	24 - -		
		33 - -	
<i>Cochin.</i>			
Master Attendant - - - - -	200 - -		
Clerk - - - - -	25 - -		
Syrang for Anchor Boat - - - - -	15 - -		
Tindal for ditto - - - - -	10 - -		
Lascar for ditto - - - - -	5 - -		
Three Lascars for the Master Attendant's boats, at 7 rupees each - - - - -	21 - -		
Tindal for Flag - - - - -	7 - -		
Lascar for ditto - - - - -	4 - -		
Head Peon - - - - -	6 - -		
Two Peons, at 5 rupees each - - - - -	10 - -		
Head Boatman - - - - -	6 - -		
Four Boatmen, at 5 rupees each - - -	20 - -		
Six temporary Lascars for the anchor and the Master Attendant's boats, at 7 rupees each -	42 - -		
Report boat-hire - - - - -	5 - -		
		376 - -	286 - -
<i>Light Establishment.</i>			
Tindal - - - - -	6 - -		
Four Lascars, at 5 rupees each - - -	20 - -		
		26 - -	
<i>Calicut.</i>			
Master Attendant - - - - -	105 - -		
Clerk - - - - -	10 - -		
Lascar - - - - -	4 - -		
Signaller - - - - -	7 - -		
Two Peons, at 3½ rupees each - - -	7 - -		
		133 - -	
<i>Light Establishment.</i>			
One Lascar - - - - -	6 - -		
Four Musaljees, at 5 rupees each - - -	20 - -		
		26 - -	
<i>Tellicherry.</i>			
One Signaller - - - - -	7 - -		
One Lascar - - - - -	4 - -		
Two Lascars for light, at 5 rupees each -	10 - -		
		21 - -	
<i>Mangalore.</i>			
Two Lascars for light, at 5½ rupees each -	11 - -		
		11 - -	206 - -
<i>Coompta.</i>			
Two Lascars for light, at 5½ rupees each -	11 - -		
		11 - -	
			22 - -
			6,707 - -

12 June 1860.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin,*
Superintendent of Marine.

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*

No. 9.—NOTICE to MARINERS.

As many European vessels now resort to the small ports in Ganjam district, which were not readily discernible from the sea, columns and obelisks have been erected thereat to enable mariners to distinguish one from the other.

The following description is furnished by Captain Harrington, the district engineer, and the latitudes and longitudes have been carefully scrutinized.

1. *Bapanapadoo*.—This is a small port 23 miles N. E. of Callingapatam; at present it consists of nothing but fishermen's huts and thatched godowns. The ground is low, and a succession of sand drifts; it is marked by a column coloured black and white, 50 feet high, built on the shore at 6 feet above high-tide level; it would bear N. W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude - - - - - 18° 34' N.
Longitude - - - - - 84° 20' E.

2. *Poondy*.—This port, which is 7 miles N. E. of Bapanapadoo, is marked by a white obelisk 50 feet high, which has been built on a hill 19 feet above mean-tide level; east of the obelisk, and 70 feet from it, is the flag staff, 75 feet high; north of the obelisk, and 70 feet from it, is the Traveller's Bungalow. As obelisk, flag staff and bungalow thus stand together on the hill, this port cannot well be mistaken. The obelisk bears N. W. by W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude - - - - - 18° 40' N.
Longitude - - - - - 84° 26' E.

3. *Barva*.—This is a very small port, 16 miles N. N. E. of Poondy; to the south and west of Barva are large tops of cocoa nut trees; to its north is a plain covered with sand drifts; it is marked by two columns, black and white, 50 feet high, built on a site 15 feet above the sea, bearing N. W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude - - - - - 18° 51' N.
Longitude - - - - - 84° 35' E.

4. *Sonopoor*.—This is marked by a white obelisk and a white column, each 50 feet high, built nearly at sea level. At 120 feet from the column, and N. by E. of it, stands the flag staff, 75 feet high, and between the column and flag staff is the Custom House, all nearly at sea level. The flag staff bears W. N. W. from the anchorage.

Latitude - - - - - 19° 6' N.
Longitude - - - - - 84° 47' E.

(signed) *John J. Franklin,*
Superintendent of Marine.

Madras,
Marine Superintendent's Office,
15 May 1860.

No. 10.—RULES to be observed in discharging Government Consignments.

1st. On the arrival of a vessel with consignments for Government, the Second Assistant Master Attendant will proceed on board, and, in company with the Master, who is to be requested in writing to attend, examine the hatches and the stowage of the cargo, more particularly noticing bales of clothing, or other perishable articles. He will submit a report thereon to the Master Attendant.

2d. He will then arrange for the discharge of the Government cargo, being careful to intimate previously to the departments concerned, when any of their stores are likely to reach the shore, in order that a trusty subordinate may be sent to take charge of them.

3d. Marine,

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*

3d. Marine, mint, clothing and medical stores will be taken charge of by the master attendant, and placed in security in the marine godowns, till removed. Other stores will be taken charge of at once by the departments concerned.

Military stores are to be landed at the lighthouse.

Stationery - - - ditto.

Mint - -	} Marine Yard.
Marine - -	
Medical - -	
Clothing - -	

Public Works Stores—Abercrombie's Battery.

Electric Telegraph Stores—Electric Telegraph Office.

Commissariat Stores—Custom House.

4th. The second assistant will supply the master with a duplicate boat note book; and no boat is to be sent from a ship with Government stores, without being furnished with a note, clearly showing the articles with which it is loaded, counterpart being entered in that of the page that remains in the book.

5th. On reaching the shore, the subordinate to receive the stores will at once compare them with the boat note, and bring to the notice of the second assistant any discrepancy he may observe, or any damage not mentioned in the boat note.

6th. As a general rule, stores for different departments are not to be sent in the same boat, and the second assistant is to be particularly careful in seeing that the stores are sent to, and landed at, the places indicated in the third paragraph of these Rules.

7th. It will be the duty of the Beach Kanna-kapillais of the master attendant's department to attend to the unloading of the boats, and to see that the stores are placed on the beach out of reach of the surf; Government lascars, or when these are not available, hired coolies being employed to assist the boatmen in removing from their boats very heavy articles.

8th. In the event of any bale, package, &c., exhibiting outward signs of damage, or of having been tampered with, the second assistant is to bring the circumstance to the notice of the master or chief mate, and such stores are to be landed by themselves, under the direct supervision of the second assistant, the boat note minutely describing marks and numbers, as well as the condition in which they leave the ship's side. Previous to discharging such stores, he will acquaint the master attendant with his intention, and it will be the duty of the latter officer to arrange for their being immediately placed out of danger of further damage, and within 24 hours, or as soon after as possible, to assemble a committee of survey on them, composed of himself or first assistant, the collector or sub-collector of sea customs, and an officer of the department to which they belong. The master attendant will notify to the master the time and place at which the committee are to assemble, and request him to be present to watch the proceedings, and to give such information as they may require.

9th. On the completion of the survey, the committee, after entering in their report full particulars of the extent and nature of the damage, will hand it to the master attendant, who, having satisfied himself that the damage certified took place on board, and not after the goods had left the ship, will forward it for adjustment of the loss to the superintendent of marine, with the originals or copies of the boat notes and the certificates of stowage from his second assistant.

10th. The discharge of consignment having been effected, the master attendant will at once call on the several departments concerned for the receipts of the number of bales, cases, &c., delivered to them, which, with the exceptions above noticed, are to be furnished without scrutiny of their contents, and these having been received, he will surrender the bill of lading to the agents, with an endorsement, if necessary, particularizing any damage or short delivery.

11th. The superintendent of marine will then pass the freight bill, making, if the circumstances of the case require it, such deductions as may be authorised by the tender and bill of lading, which are those obtaining in all mercantile transactions of a similar nature.

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*

No. 11.—STATEMENT of VESSELS passing through the Paundiben Channel from 1849 to 1859, inclusive.

Calendar Years.	Square-rigged Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhoonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average Size.		
							Vessels.	Dhoonies.	
							Tons.	Tons.	
1849	-	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850	-	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851	-	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75½	60½
1852	-	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853	-	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82½	59
1854	-	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,37,886	76	67½
1855	-	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	80½	64½
1856	-	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857	-	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91½	55½
1858	-	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102½	54½
1859	-	974	68,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51½

No. 12.—STATEMENT of PILOTAGE levied at Paunben from 1849 to 1859, inclusive.

Calendar Years.	Pilotage Levied.			Pilot Share.			Credited to Government.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1849	-	7,247	2	-	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6
1850	-	4,684	8	-	1,171	2	-	3,513	6	-
1851	-	10,525	5	-	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6
1852	-	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	0	8,594	13	6
1853	-	11,569	5	9	9,890	1	-	8,679	4	9
1854	-	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4
1855	-	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7
1856	-	13,168	5	-	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9
1857	-	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	0
1858	-	12,820	8	-	3,203	2	-	9,617	6	-
1859	-	10,647	1	-	2,661	-	3	7,986	-	9

Madras,
Marine Superintendent's Office,
12 June 1860.

(signed) J. Franklin,
Superintendent of Marine.

Appendix, No. V.—continued.

No. 13.—STATEMENT of VESSELS Built at Cochin, with their Estimated Value, during the Year 1859.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Wood.
1859	Schooner "Sebastian"	45	Rs. At 111 per ton	Rs. 4,995	-	-	-	Aujelly and Benteak.
	Brig "Meera Mahidin Samdany"	75	" 107 "	8,025	-	-	-	Benteak.
	Schooner "Sidonia"	59	" 178 "	10,502	-	-	-	Teak, Benteak, and Aujelly.
	Pattimar "Rahimany"	-	-	-	104	At 40 per ton	4,160	Benteak and Aujelly.
	Bagala "Patel Kair"	-	-	-	130	" 40 "	5,200	Teak and Benteak.
	Dhoney "Joasa"	-	-	-	16	" 25 "	400	Aujelly and Poona.
	Bugraow "Saad"	-	-	-	120	" 34 "	4,080	Aujelly and Benteak.
	Pattimar "Patel Rahimany"	-	-	-	168	" 61 "	9,943	Benteak.
	Total	179	-	23,522	533	-	23,783	

STATEMENT exhibiting the Difference between the Years 1858-59.

Years.	Amount of Annual New Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Difference in Decrease.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Decrease.	Amount of Annual New Tonnage of Coasting Crafts.	Difference in Increase.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Increase.
1858	742	-	Rs. 1,25,693	Rs. -	87	-	Rs. 1,480	Rs. -
1859	179	-	23,522	-	533	-	23,783	-
		563		1,02,171		496		23,303

Cochin, Master Attendant's Office,
31 December 1859.

(True Copy.)

(signed) J. B. Crowther,

Ast. Superintendent of Marine.

(signed) John Castor,

Master Attendant.

No. 14.—VESSELS Built in Malabar and Travancore, but Registered at Cochin, during the Year 1859.

TRAVANCORE.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Wood.
1859	Brig "Pakialatchmy Punjab"	104	Rs. At 77 per ton	8,003	111	Rs. At 45 per ton	4,995	Jungle wood. Teak and Aujelly.
	Pattimar "Palky"		-	-		-	-	
	Total	104	-	8,003	111	-	4,995	

STATEMENT exhibiting the Difference between the Years 1858-59.

Years.	Amount of Annual New Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Difference in Decrease.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Decrease.	Amount of Annual New Tonnage of Coasting Crafts.	Difference in Increase.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Increase.
1858	256	-	Rs. 31,633	Rs. -	61	-	Rs. 1,700	Rs. -
1859	104	-	8,003	-	111	-	4,995	-
		152		23,628		50		3,295

Cochin, Master Attendant's Office,
31 December 1859.

* Built at Alleppee.

(True Copy.)

(signed) J. B. Crowther,

Ast. Superintendent of Marine.

(signed) John Castor,

Master Attendant.

Appendix, No. VI.

No. 1.—FINANCE STATEMENT for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1856-57.		Actual of 1857-58.		Actual of 1858-59.	
REVENUE:	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
ORDINARY:						
Land revenue, current and arrears - - - -	3,82,59,250	- 4	3,07,02,140	9 1	4,16,03,548	4 8
Salt - - - - -	53,69,209	7 -	57,25,072	14 8	60,19,344	9 0
Tribute - - - - -	34,40,430	8 5	34,40,430	8 5	34,46,430	8 5
Abkari - - - - -	24,39,220	11 11	27,52,078	10 2	28,44,135	8 4
Land and Sea Customs - - - - -	14,48,295	14 5	14,15,752	8 3	15,28,640	4 3
Muhtarafa - - - - -	10,66,848	8 6	10,60,408	12 11	10,75,371	- 2
Stamps - - - - -	6,23,705	7 6	6,84,337	1 0	7,22,334	13 6
Postal Collections - - - - -	9,47,863	9 1	7,01,199	15 4	8,63,872	- 1
Miscellaneous - - - - -	15,04,355	12 8	12,51,738	2 11	13,30,757	2 3
Total - - - - -	5,45,05,179	15 10	5,37,80,108	13 3	5,95,27,434	3 2
EXTRAORDINARY:						
Miscellaneous - - - - -	24,36,224	12 3	21,47,171	5 5	24,16,701	2 -
PROFIT AND LOSS:						
Miscellaneous - - - - -	7,29,091	15 -	6,93,086	1 7	5,14,248	3 3
Grand Total - - - - -	5,76,70,496	11 1	5,66,20,360	4 3	6,24,58,363	8 5
EXPENDITURE:						
ORDINARY:						
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Re- venues - - - - -	40,14,868	7 4	60,90,652	1 7	43,08,600	5 11
General Department - - - - -	54,87,865	8 3	56,81,014	15 5	58,71,927	11 2
Public Instruction - - - - -	3,68,534	7 11	4,43,494	11 10	5,37,891	7 6
Total, General - - - - -	98,71,268	7 6	1,22,15,161	12 10	1,07,18,259	8 7
Judicial Department - - - - -	39,72,707	7 9	42,07,675	9 4	45,87,224	15 4
Revenue Department - - - - -	40,48,998	12 9	42,60,132	12 9	46,46,561	- 2
Land and Sea Customs - - - - -	1,98,837	3 9	2,03,388	15 1	2,20,126	15 6
Salt - - - - -	7,00,429	9 9	10,89,160	1 11	9,66,454	4 -
Total, Revenue - - - - -	40,43,265	10 3	55,52,701	13 9	58,33,142	3 8
Marine - - - - -	1,58,452	1 1	5,37,200	13 7	3,31,737	6 7
Military - - - - -	3,00,43,509	7 1	3,65,08,384	6 5	4,62,80,808	9 5
Total, Public Works - - - - -	4,89,94,203	1 8	5,00,81,790	7 11	6,77,51,172	11 7
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c. - - - - -	7,59,653	13 3	7,68,051	4 8	9,03,685	13 3
Repairs of Buildings - - - - -	2,00,423	3 1	1,86,637	11 4	2,82,866	15 -
Repairs of Irrigation Canals - - - - -	12,39,313	13 10	13,28,553	15 6	19,14,577	10 5
Local Funds - - - - -	15,281	7 1	24,916	7 10	10,758	11 7
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies - - - - -	13,92,085	11 4	18,52,304	1 7	10,75,574	13 3
Railway (Supervision Charges) - - - - -	35,263	- 7	38,953	10 9	38,995	11 3
Total, Public Works - - - - -	36,42,621	1 2	42,00,017	3 8	48,26,459	10 9
Total - - - - - Rs.	5,26,36,824	2 10	6,32,81,807	11 7	7,25,77,632	6 4
EXTRAORDINARY:						
Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,13,031	7 10	3,15,872	12 5	3,87,443	10 4
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c. - - - - -	12,92,735	14 3	5,17,161	14 3	3,84,006	10 7
Construction of Buildings - - - - -	13,36,882	3 2	12,36,506	13 -	10,98,674	15 10
Construction of Irrigation Canals, &c. - - - - -	9,31,033	7 11	4,44,886	11 6	2,83,568	4 5
Local Funds - - - - -	76,094	- 11	1,12,409	10 2	1,07,659	14 1
Railway (Compensation for Lands, &c., taken up) - - - - -	78,569	7 3	76,272	12 -	89,282	1 -
Total, Public Works - - - - -	37,15,315	1 6	24,37,327	12 11	19,63,191	13 11
Total - - - - - Rs.	39,28,349	9 4	27,53,200	9 4	23,50,635	8 3
PROFIT AND LOSS:						
Miscellaneous - - - - -	80,077	9 2	66,105	5 7	44,210	15 2
Grand Total - - - - - Rs.	5,06,54,248	5 4	6,61,01,113	10 6	7,49,72,478	13 9
Surplus - - - - -	10,16,248	5 9	-	-	-	-
Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance - - - - -	-	-	94,80,747	6 3	1,25,14,095	5 4

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the CIVIL DEPARTMENT of the Madras Presidency, during the Official Year 1859-60.

Number.	Date of Order.	OFFICES.	MONTHLY		Annual Amount of Increase.	Annual Amount of Decrease.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.						
	11th August - 1859	Office of Consulting Engineer for Railways	75	- -		
	28th October - "	Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Companies	1,000	- -		
	1st March - 1860	Consulting Engineer for Irrigation	246	8 -		
	17th April - "	Ditto - - - ditto	50	- -		
	3d May - "	Dodabetta Observatory			972	- -
	2d August - 1859	Government Office, Establishments, Public Department			25	- -
	11th August - "	Government Revenue Department	963	4 -		
	23d September - "	Government Military Department	50	- -		
	1st October - "	Governor's Private Office	75	- -		
	7th January - 1860	Government Printing Press	1,585	- -		
	31st January - "	Government Office, Public Department			210	- -
	2d January - "	Government Office, Revenue Department			90	- -
	28th July - 1859	Mint Committee Office			304	- -
	8th October - "	Mint Establishment	220	- -		
	21st January - 1860	Ditto	301	- -		
	9th December - 1859	Government Photographer Establishment			300	- -
		Ditto - - - ditto			250	- -
			3,965	12 -	47,569	- -
						27,012 - -
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.						
	24th March - 1860	Book Depot				
	10th February - "	Civil Engineering College	607	- -	130	- -
	18th January - "	Primary Medical School	7	- -	150	- -
			614	- -	7,368	- -
						3,360 - -
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.						
	7th June - 1859	Civil Dispensary, Coimbatore	7	8 -		
	28th December - "	Calicut Small Pox and Leper Hospitals	58	- -		
	18th August - "	Eye Infirmary	18	12 -		
	19th August - "	Civil Dispensary at Tellicherry	94	- -		
			173	4 -	2,079	- -

Appendix, No. VI.—No. 2.—Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the Official Year 1859-60—continued.

Number.	Date of Order.	OFFICES.	MONTHLY		Annual Amount of Increase.	Annual Amount of Decrease.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.						
	17th May - 1859	Church, Jaccatallah (Wellington)	Rs. 5	a. 4		
	17th May - "	Church, Coonoor	22	12		
	19th May - "	Church, Nellore	100	-		
	19th May - "	Church, Palamcottah	1	12		
M. G. 270	5th August - "	} Scotch Church, Bellary				
31	30th January - 1860					
2,041	10th March - "					
			857	12		
			<hr/>			
285	19th March - 1860	Church, Vellore	4	-		
323	23d September - 1859	Church, Mysore	100	-		
391	17th December - "	Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras	200	-		
69	29th February - 1860	Church, St. Thome, Madras	2	-		
87	19th March - "	} Scotch Church, Secunderabad				
107	5th April - "			500	-	
125	26th April - "	Church, Trevandrum	21	12		
			1,185	8		
					14,226	
POSTAL DEPARTMENT.						
5,329	17th June - 1859	Madras	182	-		
6,707	30th July - "	Ditto	25	-		
6,734	30th July - "	Ditto	50	-		
8,616	30th September - "	Ditto	95	-		
10,663	9th December - "	Ditto	50	-		
10,551	9th December - "	Ditto	37	-		
974	13th May - "	Negapatam, Tanjore	34	-		
6,732	30th July - "	Point Culimere, Tanjore	30	-		
6,894	30th July - "	Hingolie	12	-		
9,523	11th November - "	Dindigul, Madura	20	-		
9,694	18th November - "	Bangalore	8	-		
10,558	9th December - "	Tanjore	-	12		
10,405	2d December - "	Ditto	10	8		
11,063	28th December - "	Hyderabad	17	-		
551	20th January - 1860	Vellore	6	-		
553	20th January - "	Jaccatallah	82	-		
1,085	3d February - "	Hyderabad and Sholapore	594	-		
2,237	12th March - "	Kurnool	44	-		

			Mangalore -	56	-	-			
			Cuddapah -	66	-	-			
			Nellore -	55	-	-			
			Chicacole -	79	-	-			
			Rajahmundry -	73	-	-			
			Cananore -	8	-	-			
			Calicut -	87	-	-			
			Salem -	88	-	-			
			Trevandrum -	26	12	-			
			Palemcottah -	63	8	-			
				1,828	8	-		21,942 - -	
MARINE DEPARTMENT.									
191	12th May	1859	Shipping Master's Establishment, Vizagapatam	350	-	-			
			Shipping Master's Establishment, Cochin	330	-	-			
			Shipping Master's Establishment, Cocanada	330	-	-			
251	10th June	1859	Madras and Rangoon Line Steamer	55	-	-			
5,469	30th June	"	Negapatam	125	-	-			
498	19th August	"	Master Attendant, Madras	160	-	-			
537	24th October	"	Engineer attached to the Diving Bell	175	-	-			
10,108	25th November	"	Porto Novo	4	-	-			
397	26th January	1860	Cocanada	267	8	-			
676	28th April	"	Tutocorin	100	-	-			
				1,816	8	-		10,798 - -	
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.									
G. I.	3,785	14th May	1859	Government Agent and Paymaster, Carnatic Stipend Office	152	4	-	1,827 - -	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.									
1,705	14th July	1859	Paumben Channel	116	-	-			
1,787	25th July	"	Presidency Store and Workshop	322	8	-			
7,651	4th November	"	Government Lithographic Press	-	-	-	188 - -	2,262 - -	
2,169	9th September	"	Additional Establishment, Presidency Workshop	130	-	-			
2,905	14th December	"							
2,255	20th September	"	Probationary Engineer, Civil Engineering School	100	-	-			
1,341	1st June	"							
1,719	16th November	"	Ditto	1,000	-	-			
2,859	9th December	"	Two Apprentices, at seven rupees each	14	-	-			
159	21st January	1860	District Engineer, Upper Godavery	69	-	-			
2,498	24th October	1859	Probationary Engineer's Establishment	150	-	-			
2,866	10th December	"	District Engineer's Establishment of North Canara	359	-	-			
221	25th January	1860	Assistant District Engineer's Establishment, North Canara	60	-	-			
1,801	26th July	1859	Executive Range Office in the several Districts	5,585	-	-			
				7,685	8	-		92,226 - -	

914	11th June - 1859	Extra Establishment in Printing Office, Government Gazette Press	2,276	-	-		
	10th November - 1857	A Lascar (Chemical Examiner)	8	-	-		
	14th March - 1860						
	21st May - 1859	Establishment of Commissioner for investigating Public Establishment	482	8	-		
	3d December - "						
	9th December - "						
905	2d July - "	Extra Police Force	336	-	-		
	19th September - "	Establishment of Government Savings' Bank	300	-	-		
	24th October - "						
			3,712	8	-	44,550	-
		JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.					
F. D.	1,094	16th August - 1859	Four additional Peons for the Gaol at Ootacamund, at seven rupees each	28	-	-	
	8,283	28th September - "					
	1,524	8th November - "					
	1,524	8th November - "	Four Gomastahs for Calicut Civil and Session Court, at 37 rupees per month	37	-	-	
			Two Gomastahs, District Moonsiff's Court, Ernaud	10	-	-	
				75	-	-	900
		MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.					
	834	17th June - 1859	Extra Force in the Sub-Division, Bellary	718	-	-	
	757	31st May - "	Extra Establishment in Canara	425	-	-	
	253	1st March - "	Six Police Officers in the Sydapett Talook, Chingleput	77	9	5	
	94	19th January - "	Ten additional Peons to assist Head of Police at Tukaly, in Ganjam	30	14	8	
	945	9th July - "	Extra Police Force for the Town of Vellore	113	8	-	
	992	23d July - "	Extra Police Force for the Mohurram Feast at Vellore	201	-	-	
	1,074	16th December - "	Extra Police Force for the protection of the Tobacco Monopolies in Malabar	50	-	-	
	191	17th February - 1860	Extra Police Force at Bellary	920	-	-	
				2,536	-	1	3,432
		REVENUE DEPARTMENT.					
	1,678	12th December - 1859	English Writer and Translator at Land Customs, Madras	35	-	-	
	621	24th April - 1860	Extra Establishment for testing and examining the work of Madras Town Survey	152	-	-	
	776	11th June - 1859	Two Gomastahs at Ganjam	78	-	-	
	1,751	23d December - "	One Salt Superintendent in the District of Madras	100	-	-	
	820	21st June - "	Four additional Gomastahs for eight months in Masulipatam				384
	648	11th May - "	Extra Indexer in Malabar	80	-	-	
	750	6th June - "	Extra servant to prepare the accounts in Salem				710
			Travelling Bungalow at Coimbatore for four months, at eight rupees				32
			Extra Establishment for 12 months	107	8	-	
				490	8	-	5,886
							7,021
							6 4

Appendix, No. VI.—No. 2.—Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the Official Year 1859-60—continued.

Number.	Date of Order.	OFFICES.	MONTHLY		Annual Amount of Increase.	Annual Amount of Decrease.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
1,078	18th August - 1859	A Temporary Writer for preparing the Irrigation Register in Salem -	14 - -			
1,877	5th August - „	A Temporary Writer for preparing the Irrigation Register in Ganjam -	25 - -			
325	10th February - 1860	Two Sub-Overseers, at 25 rupees each, in the District of Cuddapah -			220 2 6	
1,165	16th May - 1859	Establishment of Lascars and Coolies at Hoosdroog - - - -			28 8 3	
319	9th February - 1860	Peon in the Lighthouse at Pulicat - - - - -			21 - -	
224	28th January „	Extra Head Auditor in Northern Circle of the Central Office - -			556 7 3	
2,301	26th September 1859	Establishment employed under Captain J. F. Stoddard, at 125 rupees per month - - - - -			93 13 11	
205	26th January - 1860	Extra Gomastahs in the District of Tanjore - - - - -			81 13 8	
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.						
810	15th March - 1860	Temporary Establishment for three months, of Tanjore Agency Office	45 - -		951 13 7	
			84 - -		1,008 - -	
				<i>R.</i>	1,959 13 7	

Fort St. George, Civil Auditor's Office,
22 June 1860.

(signed) *Edward F. Harrison,*
Civil Auditor.

Appendix, No. VI.—continued.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the Amount Received and Paid in Cash and by Transfer in the GENERAL TREASURY during the Official Year 1859-60.

				1859-60.
				Amount.
R E C E I P T S.				
Bills on Provincial Treasuries				150,99,885 5 6
Mofussil Remittances				112,02,187 11 11
Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature				6,53,134 5 9
Supplies between India and London				20,32,215 - 6
Mint Master				65,04,614 11 6
Madras Railway Company				6,72,616 14 2
Great Southern of India Railway Company				13,319 10 -
Electric Telegraph				40,203 14 3
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans				85,16,585 - -
Ditto - - - on Treasury Bills				24,68,400 - -
Ditto - - - on Treasury Notes				9,500 - -
Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India				1,59,051 12 5
Collector of Madras				15,99,448 - -
Collector of Government Sea Customs at Madras				14,82,201 13 7
Sundry receipts on different accounts				22,61,037 4 10
Civil, Military and Medical Funds				7,94,771 7 1
				535,69,172 15 6
D I S B U R S E M E N T S.				
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies and Pensions				35,09,531 12 1
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India				37,689 5 9
Bullion Certificates				50,71,062 13 6
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents and Paymasters				35,06,085 - 10
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies				15,89,183 5 8
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee, and Commissary General				93,70,890 3 -
Madras Railway Company				70,87,645 5 11
Great Southern of India Railway Company				2,10,882 - 6
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company				3,10,000 - -
Electric Telegraph				3,05,992 2 9
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes				36,42,724 1 11
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes				2,75,550 1 8
Remittances despatched				23,34,700 - -
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries				35,38,601 9 2
Sundry payments on different accounts				39,62,484 6 -
Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature				5,83,071 3 3
Government Agency Deposits				685 8 10
Civil, Military, Medical and Apothecaries' Funds				25,82,420 7 -
Treasury Bills				17,53,000 - -
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt				48,63,168 11 -
Total				539,34,871 2 10
	Bank Notes and Cash.	Specie.	Transfer.	TOTAL.
Balance on the 30th April 1859	5,41,753 15 6	51,29,229 7 2	- - -	56,70,983 6 8
Receipts during the official year 1859-60	267,40,762 9 11	265,55,102 7 11	2,73,307 13 8	535,69,172 15 6
	272,82,516 9 5	316,84,331 15 1	2,73,307 13 8	592,40,156 6 2
Payments during the official year 1859-60	207,31,079 5 9	269,30,483 15 5	2,73,307 13 8	539,34,871 2 10
Balance on the 30th April 1860	5,51,437 3 8	47,53,847 15 8	- - -	53,05,285 3 4

(signed) F. C. Forbes,
Officiating Sub-Treasurer

ENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix, No. VI.—continued.

nd Paid in Cash and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, from May 1857 to April 1860.

1859-60.			1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.	
Amount.			Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
Rs.	a. p.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
99,885	5 6	Salaries, establishments, contingencies, and pensions	44,54,285	5 11	39,27,241	9 7	35,09,531	12 1
92,187	11 11	Bills drawn by the Honourable Court of Directors	19,20,938	0 5	40,476	3 -	-	-
		Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India	-	-	37,919	8 5	37,689	5 9
		Bullion certificates	82,70,550	2 11	46,48,008	9 7	50,71,062	13 6
53,134	5 9	Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters	31,96,979	12 5	30,59,649	4 7	35,06,085	- 10
92,215	- 6	Drafts drawn by Residents, &c. at Bengal, Bombay, and						
24,614	11 6	Agra Presidencies	11,98,651	8 5	13,86,579	6 8	15,89,183	5 8
72,616	14 2	Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Pay-	105,06,733	10 5	87,72,850	- -	93,70,890	3 -
13,319	10 -	master at Poonamallee and Commissary General	59,67,036	5 7	59,94,245	1 11	70,87,645	5 11
10,208	14 3	Madras Railway Company	-	-	-	-	2,10,382	- 6
16,585	- -	Great Southern of India Railway Company	-	-	-	-	-	-
59,400	- -	Cuddapah Railway charges	54,971	13 11	9,219	9 7	-	-
8,500	- -	Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	-	-	-	-	3,10,000	- -
		Electric Telegraph	43,371	5 5	1,49,761	7 8	3,03,992	2 9
		Interest orders of Bengal Notes	30,32,508	15 8	32,84,942	2 9	56,42,724	1 11
		Interest orders of Tanjore Notes	2,17,776	4 7	1,96,252	3 2	2,75,550	1 8
		Remittances despatched	39,83,643	7 7	35,97,405	3 2	23,34,700	- -
59,051	12 5	The late Nabob of the Carnatic, and stipendiaries	12,64,572	- 3	11,88,164	- 7	35,38,601	0 2
99,448	- -	Sundry payments on different accounts	46,50,613	3 7	31,12,894	12 11	33,62,484	6 -
		Deposits on account of the estates of military persons						
		deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,55,605	8 9	2,61,505	13 4	5,83,074	3 3
82,201	13 7	Government agency deposits	8,388	8 0	918	10 2	685	8 10
31,037	4 10	Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Funds	23,25,050	11 2	25,18,193	2 6	25,82,420	7 -
24,771	7 1	Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	17,53,090	- -
		Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	-	-	-	-	48,63,168	11 -
59,172	15 6	Total	514,36,772	1 9	430,86,219	13 7	539,34,871	2 10

No. 6.—A.—STATEMENT showing each Description of COIN, with its Value, Stamped in the

Value.			TOTAL.				COPPER				
Rs.	a. p.	Pieces.	Value.	Silver Pieces.	Value of Silver Coins.	Half Annas.	Value.	Quarter Annas.			
Rs.	a. p.	Pieces.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
49,873	7 -	19,58,950	2,44,827	18 -	59,41,167	34,95,300	12 -	24,68,848	77,151	8 -	62,39,300
99,624	13 -	2,92,869	36,609	10 -	18,51,764	12,96,676	3 -	9,59,532	29,985	6 -	27,33,900
14,876	- -	4,95,709	61,967	12 -	16,42,676	8,64,871	15 -	16,55,620	51,738	2 -	24,86,380
518,826	5 -	15,78,963	1,97,319	6 -	39,92,173	19,54,271	- -	16,34,843	51,088	13 6	32,57,328
55,722	13 -	6,17,654	77,223	15 -	50,14,308	37,07,032	3 -	16,25,152	50,786	- -	19,49,446
					39,84,975	39,35,171	5 -	16,29,200	50,912	8 -	32,44,650
99,512	6 -	8,13,527	1,01,744	6 -	77,61,272	67,51,002	- -	16,13,444	50,120	2 -	28,75,150
88,023	13 -	17,87,027	2,23,422	4 -	49,96,170	28,68,026	4 -	28,02,434	87,576	1 -	21,82,450
80,581	8 -	10,92,737	1,36,713	0 -	82,77,360	54,52,049	11 -	14,30,553	44,704	12 6	46,17,041
70,293	- -	47,34,527	5,92,432	8 -	1,51,31,526	86,78,139	7 -	38,54,562	1,20,455	1 -	77,04,472
14,956	5 -	62,59,416	6,57,461	15 -	1,63,33,249	96,21,933	1 -	105,19,640	3,28,738	12 -	127,92,140
97,012	1 -	11,65,449	1,45,660	9 -	67,63,524	48,53,440	9 -	90,86,745	2,82,960	12 6	125,79,092
79,298	- -	48,66,271	6,08,573	4 -	1,10,78,847	56,62,073	2 -	107,05,030	3,34,532	3 -	271,90,292

No. 5.—ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and DISBURS

OFFICIAL YEAR.	R E C E I P T S.					Bank Notes and Bank of Madras.
	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Transfer.	TOTAL.		
	<i>Rs.</i> <i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i> <i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i> <i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i> <i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1857-58	212,19,857 15 4	244,13,083 5 9	63,58,710 10 1	519,91,151 15 2	212,81,438	
1858-59	203,62,957 6 9	192,77,913 14 10	28,56,072 2 7	424,96,943 8 2	200,60,065	
1859-60	267,40,762 9 11	265,55,102 7 11	2,73,307 13 8	535,69,172 15 6	267,31,079	

Fort St. George, General Treasury, 14 June 1860.

Madras Mint, and Remitted to the General Treasury, from May 1847 to April 1860.

C O I N S.			TOTAL.			C O P P E R C E N T S.			
Value.	One-twelfth Annas.	Value.	Copper Pieces.	Value of Copper Coins.	Single Cents.	Value.	Half Cents.	Value.	
<i>Rs.</i> <i>a. p.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Rs.</i> <i>a. p.</i>		<i>Rs.</i> <i>a. p.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Rs.</i> <i>a. p.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
97,489 1 -	31,30,680	16,305 10 -	118,38,828	1,90,946 3 -	-	-	-	-	-
42,717 13 -	18,73,500	9,757 13 -	55,66,932	62,460 6 -	-	-	-	-	-
38,849 11 -	20,51,550	15,372 10 6	70,93,550	1,05,960 7 6	-	-	-	-	-
50,895 12 -	28,61,150	14,901 13 2	77,53,921	1,16,886 6 8	-	-	-	-	-
30,460 1 6	19,36,112	10,083 14 8	55,10,710	91,830 - 2	-	-	-	-	-
50,697 10 6	-	-	48,73,850	1,01,610 2 6	-	-	-	-	-
44,924 3 6	7,98,300	4,767 18 -	62,86,594	95,502 2 6	-	-	-	-	-
34,116 6 6	10,82,400	5,637 8 -	60,68,284	1,27,829 15 6	-	-	-	-	-
72,141 4 3	7,85,508	3,830 12 4	67,83,102	1,20,676 13 1	-	-	-	-	-
1,20,382 6 -	35,70,850	18,508 2 10	151,29,884	2,50,435 0 10	-	-	-	-	-
1,98,930 11 -	55,06,200	28,678 2 -	287,57,080	5,56,356 9 -	28,65,400	63,038 12 9	24,36,500	26,801	
1,96,543 5 -	54,41,010	28,338 9 6	271,06,847	5,08,647 11 -	19,73,700	43,421 6 5	7,11,400	7,825	
4,24,846 14 6	275,73,600	1,43,612 8 -	654,68,832	9,02,991 9 6	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix, No. VII.

No. 35.

From *F. N. Maltby*, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Trevandrum, 19th June 1860.

Sir,

Nos. I and II.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the Administration Reports of the Ministers of Travancore and Cochin for the year which has just elapsed.
2. I have occasion to offer but few remarks, as I have not as yet had sufficient time to acquaint myself fully with the working of the Police and Judicial systems, which the figured statements of these Reports represent.
3. General Cullen having resigned the office of Resident from the close of the past year, 1859, I assumed charge of the Residency on the 11th of January.
4. The State of Travancore has been throughout the past year under the charge of the able and zealous Minister, Madava Row, whose report is herewith submitted, and there has been a steady improvement in the finances, and, I am fully persuaded, in the condition of the people, though no striking changes have to be recorded.
5. The appointment of a civil engineer to the States of Travancore and Cochin is one of the most important events; and as the finances of both states allow of a liberal expenditure on works of public utility, it may be hoped that the next report will tell of much progress in this department.
6. I have had the honour of laying before the Government a report on the pepper monopoly of these states, with a view to its abolition, and the substitution of a moderate duty on export. This important subject awaits the decision of the Legislature.
7. In the State of Cochin an important change has taken place; the late Dewan, Vencata Row, having retired by the direction of Government on a pension, T. Shungoony Menon was appointed as Dewan, and Vencata Soobia, First Judge of the Appeal Court, as Dewan Peishkar. It is due to the late Dewan to state, that he handed over the finances of the state in an improved and prosperous condition.
8. The present Dewan is the son of Shungra Warriar, whose vigorous and just administration of the country is remembered with gratitude by the people of Cochin, and there is every reason to believe that he will follow in the steps of his father.
9. At the same time the elevation of the First Judge of the Appeal Court, and the resignation of the Second Judge and the Shastry, has caused an entire change in the highest court of that state.
10. These changes have given great satisfaction to the people, and I hope will prove beneficial.
11. It is necessary to observe that the financial and other statements included in these reports have reference to the official year of these states, which closes on the 14th August.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. N. Maltby*, Resident.

REPORT ON the ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE, for the year (1034) 1858-59.

Judicial.—Civil Justice.—THE following statement shows the number of cases on the files of the several civil courts; those disposed of, and pending decision, for the year 1034; showing also the amount of institution and other fees.

COURTS.	CIVIL SUITS.					RE-INVESTIGATION SUITS.					Amount of Institution and other Fees.
	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1034.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending Investigation.	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1034.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending Investigation.	
Appeal Court -	241	151	372	136	236	70	18	68	36	52	Rs. 2,212
Zillah Court -	638	1,088	1,726	1,135	591	-	-	-	-	-	15,461
Moonsiff Court -	1,049	4,615	5,664	4,797	867	-	-	-	-	-	9,527
Total -	1,928	5,854	7,762	6,068	1,694	70	18	68	36	52	27,201

The results of the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding one, stand thus :—

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YEARS.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees Collected.
						Rs.
1033 - - -	1,399	5,522	6,921	4,993	1,928	25,419
1034 - - -	1,928	5,834	7,762	6,068	1,694	27,201

Criminal Justice.—The number of criminal cases filed, disposed of, and pending, as well as the number of prisoners in confinement during the years 1033 and 1034, will be seen in the subjoined statement :—

CASES.						PRISONERS.			
YEARS.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total Amount of Rations.
1033 -	106	817	923	797	126	1,859	1,531	328	3,809
1034 -	126	832	958	850	99	2,174	1,852	322	5,091

Of the 859 decided cases, 712 were disposed of by the Criminal Courts; 112 by the Sessions Courts; 19 by the Special Commission appointed to try and decide the cases which arose in connexion with the Shanar disturbances in the South; and 16 by the Appeal Court.

The increase in the amount of rations is due to a more liberal allowance as subsistence for the prisoners, in consideration of the high market prices of grain and supplies generally.

The judges appear to be quite sensible of the importance of a speedy administration of justice, and are using their exertions to this end.

Police.—In the year under review, 5,799 cases were before the police, of which only 13 remained on the file undecided at the end of the year.

Of the 5,799 cases above alluded to, no less than 4,800 are petty offences.

A tolerably correct idea of the state of crime in the country may be formed by a reference to the number of cases disposed of by Zillah Courts and higher tribunals. Of the 712 cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts, a great number must be minor offences, though requiring higher penalties than could be awarded by the district police. The more heinous crimes are therefore represented by the number of cases which came before the Sessions and higher courts, and this number is no more than 147.

There are many indications of the increased efficiency of the police generally, as the result chiefly of a better distribution and stricter enforcement of responsibility. More care is shown in the detection of crime, in the apprehension of criminals, and in the collection of evidence.

The use of torture with a view to exact confession of guilt or for any other purpose may be said to have almost disappeared.

False accusations against innocent parties have been checked with satisfactory success.

Exactions and oppressions on the part of minor public servants have also comparatively diminished.

No exertions are spared to expedite the disposal of cases brought before the police. In some of the more populous districts, however, the pressure of police duties has so far increased as to render it necessary to afford the *tehsildar* the aid of an assistant. In a country in which the saleable value of landed property is progressively increasing, and the people are becoming better aware of their rights, police duties are not likely to diminish.

The tranquillity of the country was temporarily interrupted at the commencement of the year 1859, by disturbances which arose in the southern districts, having their origin in the assumption by the *Shanars* of a dress similar to that worn by *Soodra* and *Brahmin* females. A very excited feeling prevailed for a short time. The necessary measures having been adopted, order was restored.

Gaols.—At the end of the year there were 527 convicts in the several gaols, of whom five were females.

Of the above number, 35 were life prisoners; 31 sentenced to confinement for periods varying from 16 to 28 years; 20 for 11 to 15 years; 78 for six to ten years, and the remainder for not more than five years.

The total number of deaths in the gaol was 115, while for the previous year it was 66. The increased mortality arose chiefly from cholera.

Some sanitary reforms in the Trevandrum gaol building appearing necessary to promote the comfort of the convicts, they were accordingly ordered and since carried out. It is satisfactory to remark, that the ravages of the disease in the gaol have been much less since.

The average monthly cost of maintaining and guarding the convicts amounts to a little less than three rupees per head, which appears very moderate.

Land Revenue.—This branch of revenue yielded 44,84,515 rupees. This is composed of the collections both in money and kind.

The land revenue of the year under review was less than that of the previous year, chiefly because liberal remissions were granted in the former year, in consideration of the damages done by excessive rains.

The prices of agricultural produce have been highly remunerative to the ryots.

On the whole, there are incontrovertible indications of the progressively increasing prosperity of the agricultural classes.

Customs.—The revenue from this branch in the year 1034 amounted to 2,27,529 rupees, being higher than that of the preceding year by about 17,000 rupees, and being, in fact, the highest on record for a long series of years.

The total tariff value of exports was 18,58,761 rupees, and that of imports 13,91,000 rupees, thus making an aggregate of about 32½ lacs of rupees. This amount, however, does not include the value of pepper, cardamoms, and other articles of Sirkar monopolies, nor of bullion and treasure, of which no accounts are kept. The total trade of the country may be fairly estimated at between 40 and 50 lacs of rupees.

The following statement shows the tariff values of the principal staple articles exported in the year 1034:—

Articles.	1034.	Articles.	1034.
	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Coffee - - - - -	16,770	Cocoanuts - - - - -	65,732
Coir - - - - -	1,41,140	Timber of several descriptions - - - - -	90,312
Jaggery - - - - -	24,099	Pinnaca Oil - - - - -	33,097
Copra - - - - -	6,97,768	Cocoanut Oil - - - - -	98,018
Dry Ginger - - - - -	1,31,293	Sugar-cane Jaggery - - - - -	43,831
Chickeney - - - - -	2,45,384	Turmeric - - - - -	33,088
Tamarind - - - - -	60,292		
Dry Fish - - - - -	37,752		
		Total - - - - -	Rs. 17,18,596

Excise.—The Excise stations along the frontier as well as the sea-shore are the same as last year, with the exception of one station deemed unnecessary, in the district of Chunganicherry, and therefore abolished. The ready payments which were made for pepper purchased from the ryots, and increased energy in the Preventive Service, have, to a considerable extent, checked the smuggling of tobacco as well as of pepper.

Stamps.—The collection under this head has been—

	<i>Rs.</i>
In 1033 - - - - -	1,015
In 1034 - - - - -	1,222

Salt.—The manufacture of salt in Travancore, and the consumption and sale of the home article, have been—

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YEARS.	Quantity Manufactured.	Quantity Consumed.	Amount of Sale.
	<i>Parrals.</i>	<i>Parrals.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1033 - - -	7,73,851	8,32,023	1,74,604
1034 - - -	8,08,086	8,78,856	1,47,907

The supply of foreign salt, or that procured from Bombay, Goa, and the Eastern Coast on contract, and received at Allepey and other stations, the quantity consumed, and the amount of sale, have been—

YEARS.	Quantity Manufactured.	Quantity Consumed.	Amount of Sale.
	<i>Parrals.</i>	<i>Parrals.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1033 - - -	6,75,977	6,81,053	1,62,144
1034 - - -	7,86,784	6,91,051	2,11,181

The increase in the aggregate salt revenue, of about 23,000 rupees, is the result of enhanced sale prices. The prime cost of Bombay salt rose to the unusual figure of 38 to 40 rupees per coomb, while it was 26 rupees the previous year. Under these circumstances, the *Sikar* was, with a view to protect itself from loss of revenue, under the necessity of raising the retail price.

Tobacco.—This revenue has been prosperous. The sales of the year under review have yielded about 2,12,000 rupees above those of 1033, a result the more satisfactory, as the tobacco revenue of 1033 had exceeded that of 1032 by about 1,04,500 rupees. From the marginal statement of the average number of candies sold for every five years, it will be observed that the sales of 1034 are the highest. All the revenue has been duly collected.

From	To	Candies.
994 to 998	- - -	3,123
" 999 to 1003	- - -	3,034
" 1004 to 1008	- - -	3,067
" 1009 to 1013	- - -	3,112
" 1014 to 1018	- - -	3,538
" 1019 to 1023	- - -	3,685
" 1024 to 1028	- - -	3,781
" 1029 to 1033	- - -	3,692
Sale of 1034, the year under review	-	4,406

Pepper.—The revenue derived from Pepper is—

	<i>Candies.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
In 1033 - - -	3,312 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,70,782
In 1034 - - -	2,386 $\frac{5}{8}$	1,87,824

A large stock of pepper remained in store unsold. The growers of the staple have paid without delay, and the collections have been larger. The average of the collections in years from 1029 to 1033 is 2,694 candies, while the quantity collected for 1034 has been 4,726 candies.

Other Articles.—The revenue derived from cardamoms, ivory, bees'-wax, &c., is—

YEARS.	Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Bees'-wax.		
	<i>Candies.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Candies.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Candies.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
In 1033 - -	504	298	2,60,000	0	417 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	10	128	3,427
In 1034 -	172	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,55,525	2	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,707	10	170	2,987

<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —The revenue under this head is—		<i>Rs.</i>
In 1033	- - - - -	2,95,328
In 1034	- - - - -	3,18,607
<i>Mint.</i> —The profit derived from the Mint is—		<i>Rs.</i>
In 1033	- - - - -	1,584
In 1034	- - - - -	3,510
<i>Abkaree.</i> —The revenue derived under this head is—		<i>Rs.</i>
In 1033	- - - - -	59,498
In 1034	- - - - -	60,952

Education.—English.—The general progress of the scholars in the free school continues to be satisfactory. Out of 63 boys that left the school in 1034, six obtained employments in the same year in the service of the Travancore Sirkar; one in the telegraph department of the Bengal Presidency; two proceeded to prosecute their studies in the Presidency College at Madras; three were employed as clerks and private schoolmasters, making a total of 12; and of the 51 remaining, several obtained employments subsequently.

The report on the following year's administration will show greater advance in this department.

Public Works.—Road and Bridges.—Heavy rains in the year 1034 damaged roads and irrigation works to a great extent. They have been mostly repaired.

<i>Irrigation Works.—Canals and Irrigation Works:—</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
In 1033	- - - - -	15,761
In 1034	- - - - -	18,478

Marine.—The sea-going vessels built and repaired at Allepey and Quilon, are:—

YEARS.	ALLEPEY.					QUILON.								
	BUILT.					REPAIRED.	BUILT.				REPAIRED.			
	Barque.	Brig.	Padow.	Dhoney.	TOTAL.	—	Brig.	Schooner.	Dhoney.	TOTAL.	Schooner.	Padow.	Dhoney.	TOTAL.
1033 - -	1	-	1	1	3	- None -	2	-	4	6	-	3	-	3
1034 - -	-	1	1	1	3	- None -	1	-	5	6	-	4	-	4

The number of Port Clearances granted are:—

YEARS.	ALLEPEY.	QUILON.
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
In 1033 - - -	445	132
In 1034 - - -	473	153

Military.—There has been no change in the Nair Brigade Establishment in the year under review.

Population.—No census having been taken, no results can be rendered.

Emigration.—No register has been kept.

Forests.

Forests.—The number of logs collected in the years 1033 and 1034, is as follows:—

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	Logs Collected.	Amount Expended.
		Rs.
In 1033 - - -	1,108 - - -	17,174
In 1034 - - -	1,496 - - -	23,188

The number of logs sold and the amount realised, are:—

	Teak-wood.	Black-wood.	
	Candies.	Candies.	Rs.
In 1033 - - -	1,705 - - -	105 - - -	25,238
In 1034 - - -	1,949 - - -	69 - - -	39,637

The following is a statement of the quantity of cardamoms collected, and the amount of expense on that account:—

	Candies.		lbs.	Amount Expended.
				Rs.
In 1033 - - -	150	32	- - -	51,460
In 1034 - - -	159	182½	- - -	53,601

Vaccination.—Some pains have been taken to ensure more correct returns of the operations of the vaccinators. The usual returns have not been received from the Durbar physician, and so the results of the year cannot be recorded here.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The necessary returns have not been received from the medical department.

Observatory.—In addition to the usual works of the observatory, the director has been proceeding with the series of observations indicated in last year's report, chiefly in connexion with a magnetic survey of Travancore. Mr. Brown, who has proceeded (January 1860) to Europe on furlough, reports that he has continued the series of observations at a number of stations along the western coast of India on his progress by steamer to Bombay; that the observations of magnetic declination for the five years, 1854-58, have passed through the press, and only await an introduction and the arrangement of the results for publication; that sheets for the press of barometrical observations for the six years, 1853-58, have been prepared and are passing through the press.

Museum.—The number of visitors for the year 1034 have been:—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
From June to 14th August 1858, or up to 31st Augy 1033, as per last Report -	969	123	1,092
In 1034 - - - -	2,594	286	2,880

A sum of 2,000 rupees has been remitted to England for the purchase of models for the museum. These models are to include a useful portable steam-engine of one-horse power, to consume wood, and are now on their way out.

It is purposed by the sirkar to lay out a people's park, and establish a menagerie on the museum grounds, as also a botanical garden on a small scale.

Printing Press.—The sirkar press continues to be well employed both in the printing and binding departments. Two presses have been removed to the Huzzoor Cutcherry to facilitate the printing of public documents in the Malayalam language.

Financial.—The total amount of revenue :—

	<i>Rs.</i>
In 1033 - - - - -	42,11,608
In 1034 - - - - -	42,77,119

And the disbursements :—

	<i>Rs.</i>
In 1033 - - - - -	40,44,312
In 1034 - - - - -	40,03,588

On the whole, the financial condition and prospects of the Sirkar have been satisfactory.

(signed) T. Madava Rao, Dewan.

(True copy.)

(signed) F. N. Maltby, Resident.

Huzzoor Cutcherry,
(with the Camp of H. H. the Rajah.)
Pudmanabhappooram, 14 June 1860.

GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN for the Years (1033 and 1034 M. E.) 1857-58
and 1858-59.

1. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The subjoined are statements of civil suits filed and disposed of in the zillah courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor, and in the appeal court in the years under report, and of those remaining on the file.

Civil Suits in the Two Zillahs.

YEARS.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033 - -	476	1,193	1,671	1,141	530
In 1034 - -	530	1,094	1,624	1,083	521

Appeal Suits.

YEARS.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033 - -	66	111	191	79	112
In 1034 - -	112	91	203	66	137

Civil Decrees Executed.

YEARS.	Executed.	Remaining.
In 1033 - - -	269	2,463
In 1034 - - -	417	3,548

2. The subjoined are statements of criminal cases filed and decided in the Zillah Courts, and of those committed for trial.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

Criminal Cases in the Zillah Courts.

YEARS.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033 - -	36	178	214	184	30
In 1034 - -	30	164	194	159	35

Criminal Cases Committed for Trial by the Subordinate Courts.

YEARS.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033 - -	11	49	60	48	12
In 1034 - -	12	72	84	63	

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of criminal cases remaining undecided in the Appeal and Zillah Courts, and of the prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor jails in the years under report, and also the time the cases were pending before the courts.

In 1033.			In 1034.		
Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Gaol.	Number of Years the Cases were Pending.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Gaol.	Number of Years the Cases were Pending.
1	- - -	6	3	8	2
1	- - -	4	32	67	1
4	2	2	—	—	—
86	39	1	—	—	—

3. Subjoined is a statement of police cases filed and disposed of by the district police officers in the years under report.

YEARS.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033 - - - -	1,003	950	53
In 1034 - - - -	887	825	62

4. *Gaols.*—The same as in the previous Reports.*Statement showing the Revenue Collection in the Years under Report.*

		1033.		1034.	
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Amount of land revenue collected - - - - -		4,47,261	14 -	4,60,088	9 3
Customs	Export.				
	Import.				
	1033 - - 12,186 5 9 - - 17,271 7 3	29,259	8 1	—	—
1034 - - 11,642 10 4 - - 19,029 13 -	-	-	30,672	7 4	
Excise or Abkaree - - - - -		6,061	5 2	6,089	13 2
Stamps - - - - -		3,863	5 6	3,833	11 10
Salt - - - - -		1,41,757	7 8	1,71,476	7 10
Tobacco - - - - -		50,247	12 7	84,086	9 11
Teak and black-wood logs, &c. - - - - -		31,943	10 10	44,016	7 2
Pepper - - - - -		2,365	14 6	—	—
Cardamoms and other forest produce - - - - -		3,433	12 1	—	—
Miscellaneous revenue - - - - -		97,251	7 9	94,200	3 11
Balance in the Treasury - - - - -		1,35,799	13 2	1,02,202	13 9
Total - - - <i>Rs.</i>		9,49,245	15 4	10,18,750	15 9

5. *Marine.*—*Ports and Harbours.*—The same as in the previous Report.*List of Vessels Built and Repaired within the Cochin Circar Territory, during the Years 1033 and 1034 M. E.*

WHERE BUILT OR REPAIRED.	NAMES OF OWNERS OR AGENTS.	IN THE YEAR 1033.				IN THE YEAR 1034.			
		Newly Built.		Repaired.		Newly Built.		Repaired.	
		Brig and Schooner.		Brig and Schooner.		Brig and Schooner.		Pattimar.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Candies.
Cochangaddy, in Cochin	Gaspar, of Tuticoria -	1	72½	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - - ditto -	Fakeer Moideen, of Juffna.	-	-	1	60	-	-	-	-
Muttoncherry, in Cochin	Kamanen, of Juffna -	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-
Ditto - - ditto -	Koory Coyse Kamatth Meeran, of Cochin.	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-
Jews' Town, in Cochin	Cheria Coonjen, of Cherlye, in Cochin.	-	-	-	-	1	45	-	-
Ditto - - ditto -	Isnael, a Cachecar, of Cochin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	250
Ditto - - ditto -	Cherri Hamod, of Cochin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	260

6. *Forests*.—Nothing new under this head.

7. *Education*.—As in the previous Reports.

8. *Post Office*.—As in the previous Reports.

9. *Public Works*.—The amount expended in the years under Report in the Annicut work in the Chittoor district, and in other works, was as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
In 1033 - - - - -	41,726	9 10
In 1034 - - - - -	57,845	- 9

10. *Military*.—As before.

11. *Population*.—No new census has been taken.

12. *Vaccination*.—Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

YEARS.	Vaccinated.	Cases Successful.	Cases Unsuccessful.
In 1033 - - -	9,526	8,318	1,208
In 1034 - - -	8,470	7,813	657

13. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*.—The number of in and out-patients in the years under Report.

YEARS.	IN-PATIENTS.			OUT-PATIENTS.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1033 - - -	210	169	7	1,329	1,329	—
In 1034 - - -	252	218	1	1,486	1,480	—

14. *Financial*.—Subjoined is a statement showing the receipts and disbursements in the years under Report.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
In 1033 {including balance in } 9,49,245 15 4 - -	8,37,143 13 4	
In 1034 { the Treasury - } 10,18,759 15 9 - -	9,16,554 2 -	

Ten lacs are invested in Government securities.

15. The survey and assessment of the garden lands closed on the 31st Carcadagom 1034, and the increase of revenue derivable therefrom is 37,000 rupees per annum.

(signed) *T. Shungoony Menn,*
Dewan.

(True copy.)

Cochin, Huzoor Cutcherry,
30 May 1860.

(signed) *F. N. Maltby,*
Resident.

Appendix, No. VIII.

A.—WORKING ACCOUNT, ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. (Madras Circle.)

RETURN of Paid and Service Messages sent to and received from the various TELEGRAPH OFFICES in the Madras Circle, for the Financial Year ending 30th April 1860.

STATIONS.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.													RECEIPTION			Number of Messages sent by Natives.	Number of Complaints.	Cash refunded, on account of Errors and Delays.			
	Single Rate, 16 words.		One and Half Rate, 17 to 24.		Double Rate, 25 to 32.		Treble Rate, 33 to 48.		Quadruple Rate, 49 and upwards.		TOTAL.			Paid Messages.	Service Messages.	TOTAL.						
	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Total.									
Madras - - -	4,968	416	3,571	845	1,675	693	1,020	705	370	545	11,613	3,204	14,817	27,130	10 2	13,940	11 3	41,077	5 5	1,925	15	96 - -
Guindy (a) - -	21	24	21	24	6	20	4	10	-	7	52	85	137	115	12 2	259	14 6	375	10 8	6	-	- - -
Mount - - -	188	31	71	67	27	43	12	36	3	10	301	187	488	444	7 4	287	9 4	732	- 8	90	2	- - -
Poonamallee (b) -	56	3	41	21	18	14	10	2	2	1	127	41	168	147	5 2	41	6 9	188	11 11	18	-	- - -
Vellore - - -	351	39	135	53	45	37	16	19	4	10	551	158	709	794	11 6	294	- 6	1,088	12 -	121	1	- - -
Bangalore - - -	1,845	88	871	82	347	66	147	51	51	19	3,261	306	3,567	5,002	2 -	626	14 -	5,629	- -	502	3	5 - -
Seerah - - -	32	-	18	1	8	1	-	-	1	-	50	2	61	94	7 -	2	15 -	97	6 -	40	-	- - -
Bellary - - -	474	25	284	24	116	23	64	10	25	11	963	99	1,062	1,555	- -	203	8 -	1,758	8 -	281	-	- - -
Mysore - - -	656	4	374	9	161	6	71	6	21	2	1,283	26	1,309	2,065	9 6	53	2 6	2,118	12 -	399	-	- - -
Ootacamund - - -	1,126	40	584	48	264	29	126	32	52	13	2,152	162	2,314	3,967	6 -	341	4 -	4,308	10 -	172	-	- - -
Mercurra - - -	130	-	125	6	48	9	33	12	11	5	397	32	429	662	2 8	80	12 9	742	15 5	121	-	- - -
Cannanore - - -	600	48	476	65	246	66	161	48	67	23	1,550	250	1,800	3,531	14 -	510	12 -	4,042	10 -	336	-	- - -
Calicut - - -	765	38	587	44	275	30	167	36	55	32	1,849	181	2,030	4,218	10 6	549	10 -	4,768	4 6	1,001	-	- - -
Cochin - - -	1,084	6	882	7	420	4	303	7	117	4	2,806	23	2,834	6,805	3 7½	62	14 -	6,952	1 7½	1,232	3	11 - -
Pondicherry - - -	1,081	3	781	12	437	9	237	3	125	5	2,661	37	2,698	6,475	3 6	35	13 6	6,511	1 -	573	-	- - -
Negapatam - - -	528	10	438	15	232	13	137	12	54	11	1,327	61	1,448	2,489	- -	194	3 -	2,683	3 -	805	-	- - -
Total - - -	13,956	781	9,257	1,323	4,375	1,063	2,508	994	967	698	31,012	4,859	35,871	65,580	9 1½	17,401	7 1	83,081	- 2½	8,172	24	112 - -

(a) Re-opened in October 1859.

(b) Closed on the 20th March 1860.

Madras, Deputy Superintendent's Office,
15 June 1860.

J. J. Blissett,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix, No. VIII.—continued.

B.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT (Madras Circle).

STATEMENT, showing the Fall of Rain in each Station from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

STATIONS.	Inches in May.	Inches in June.	Inches in July.	Inches in August.	Inches in September.	Inches in October.	Inches in November.	Inches in December.	Inches in February.	REMARKS.
Madras - - - -	—	2·514	8·044	2·457	8·559	7·715	19·405	—	—	
Guindy - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not mentioned in this report.
Mount - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	States unknown.
Vellore - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not mentioned in this report.
Bangalore - - - -	8·075	1·605	5·620	4·405	5·215	1·100	2·870	—	—	
Seerah - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	States none.
Bellary - - - -	—	—	1·00	3·90	—	—	1·5	—	—	
Mysore - - - -	2·85	1·25	4·65	·5	3·70	1·85	2·85	—	—	
Ootacamund - - - -	4·10	2·67	10·78	9·10	8·23	1·47	9·38	1·8	—	
Mercara - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	States total during the year 110 inches.
Caonanoore - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not mentioned in this report.
Calicut - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	States total during the year 128·6 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Cochin - - - -	6·12	50·11	26·9	12·4	9·8	5·11	7·2	—	8·6	
Pondicherry - - - -	7·	·17	0·260	·97	0·229	0·125	5·79	0·36	—	
Negapatam - - - -	—	—	Heavy rain.	Heavy rain.	—	—	Heavy rain.	—	—	

Madras, Deputy Superintendent's Office,
15 June 1860.

(signed) J. J. Blissett,
Deputy Superintendent E. T., Madras Circle.

D.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT (Madras Circle).

MENT, showing the Proficiency of Signallers in receiving by Ear and sending per Minute.

N S.	Number of Signallers.	Number of Words receiving by Ear, and per Minute.	Number of Words sending per Minute.	REMARKS.
- -	12	13 to 33	22 to 39	Good readers and pretty senders, but not known number of words. Not stated in this office report.
- -	3	15 to 16	16	
- -	4	18	24	
- -	5	- - -	- - -	
- -	2	12 to 15	12 to 15	
- -	5	18 to 23	18 to 23	- - ditto.
- -	4	10 to 20	10 to 20	
- -	2	17 to 23	17 to 23	
- -	3	18 to 22	18 to 22	
- -	3	- - -	- - -	Good readers and pretty senders, but not known numbers of words. Not stated in this office report.
- -	3	- - -	- - -	
- -	4	9 to 15	9 to 15	
- -	4	15 to 23	26 to 33	

Superintendent's Office, }
June 1860.

J. J. Blissett,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

dras Circle).

Financial Year ending 30th April 1860.

CONSTRUCTION.								GRAND TOTAL.
LINES.								
EXPENDITURE.		TOTAL.	Fixed.	CONTINGENCIES.			TOTAL.	
Wages Paid.	Cartage.		Salary Paid.	Wages Paid.	Stores Purchased.	Cartage.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.
- -	- - -	- - -	3,872 1 11	1,416 6 -	17,064 11 3	1,086 6 6	23,439 9 8	
12 1	328 - -	4,776 - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
3 4	1,262 5 10	12,609 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
19 -	675 13 4	9,171 10 -	- - -	187 3 -	38 11 2	85 2 7	911 - 9	
2 2	679 6 -	8,181 4 9	7,266 5 7	471 9 8	1,619 13 7	304 5 -	9,652 1 10	
1 2	321 8 -	5,187 7 10	2,310 8 10	3,117 9 8	301 6 9	1,265 6 0	7,084 15 9	
11 6	170 - -	2,211 3 2	1,847 12 8	1,821 9 11	60 4 6	255 14 -	3,985 0 1	
1 6	545 12 -	3,629 14 5	2,260 13 11	3,120 6 9	788 4 1	1,489 3 -	7,658 11 9	
1 4	440 - 8	2,078 4 1	3,122 13 4	1,736 6 3	2,549 15 6	963 9 1	8,972 12 2	
- -	40 - -	2,545 14 4	- - -	10 6 -	159 9 4	58 8 -	228 7 4	
- -	- - -	- - -	1,723 7 7	2,012 1 11	2,209 11 2	- - -	5,945 4 8	
1 1	4,462 13 10	50,521 7 5	22,403 15 10	13,893 11 2	24,782 7 4	5,598 6 8	66,678 9 8	2,57,050 3 9

J. J. Blissett,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

Appendix, No. IX.

No. 1.—LIST of EMIGRANT SHIPS Despatched to the Mauritius, during the Official Year 1859-60.

NAMES OF SHIPS.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
"Lafayette" - - -	464	7 May 1859	272	1	Seven subsequently died in quarantine.
"Janet Willis" - - -	666	12 May "	392	2	
"Granville" - - -	608	18 May "	392	2	
"Rajasthan" - - -	700	2 June "	404	3	
"Sir Edward Parry" - - -	575	2 June "	294	Nil.	
"Golconda" - - -	1,124	5 June "	386	2	
"Duc de Malakhoff" - - -	458	9 June "	261	1	
"Clara" - - -	708	11 June "	367	6	These returned to Madras, the vessel having grounded near Trincomallee.
"Mermaid" - - -	473	16 June "	253	Nil.	
"Seringapatam" - - -	870	19 June "	389	2	
"Neleus" - - -	982	25 June "	375	2	
"Cressy" - - -	720	1 July "	360	Nil.	
"Lord Hungerford" - - -	936	3 July "	375	Nil.	
"Anha Maria" - - -	487	16 July "	279	1	
"Alice" - - -	473	21 July "	242	Nil.	
"Royal Albert" - - -	670	24 July "	375	2	
"Venetia" - - -	646	28 July "	368	Nil.	
"Empress Eugenie" - - -	875	4 Aug. "	410	3	
"Colgrain" - - -	623	11 Aug. "	333	3	
"David Malcolm" - - -	538	14 Aug. "	293	1	
"Eskadale" - - -	487	16 Aug. "	269	1	
"Harwich" - - -	613	21 Aug. "	353	3	
"Janet Mitchell" - - -	762	28 Aug. "	404	4	
"Lafayette" - - -	464	4 Sept. "	268	2	
"New Great Britain" - - -	570	4 Sept. "	326	1	
"Duc de Malakhoff" - - -	458	9 Sept. "	261	Nil.	
"Walter Morrice" - - -	666	16 Sept. "	364	1	
"Rajasthan" - - -	700	23 Sept. "	386	6	
"Sir Thomas Gresham" - - -	593	15 Oct. "	328	Nil.	
"Royal Albert" - - -	670	25 Oct. "	361	1	
"David Malcolm" - - -	538	9 Dec. "	302	2	
"Mermaid" - - -	473	25 Dec. "	271	1	
"Nonpareil" - - -	456	3 Feb. 1860	257	-	
"Mermaid" - - -	473	2 April "	266	No returns -	
"Scindian" - - -	649	27 April "	336	ditto.	

Protector's Office, }
12 June 1860. }(signed) John Franklin,
Protector of Emigrants.

CHAP. IX.
Madras.

Appendix, No. IX.—*continued.*

No. 2.—LIST of SHIPS Arrived from the Mauritius with Returned Emigrants, during the Official Year 1859-60.

NAMES OF SHIPS.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
"Sir George Seymour" -	850	12 May 1859	196	1	
"Adelaide" - - -	639	6 June "	174	—	
"Colgrain" - - -	623	9 July "	67	1	
"Harwich" - - -	613	4 August "	127	—	
"Bellairs" - - -	609	1 Oct. "	141	—	
"Sir Thomas Gresham" -	593	14 Jan. 1860	174	—	
"Louisa Amelia" - -	671	21 Nov. 1859	127	- - -	Landed at Tranquebar.
"Claremont" - - -	634	3 April 1860	229	3	

No. 3.—LIST of EMIGRANT SHIPS Despatched to the West Indies, during the Official Year 1859-60.

NAMES OF SHIPS.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Destination.
"Clara" - - - -	708	7 Sept. 1859	387	9	Trinidad.
"Bruce" - - - -	1,110	14 Oct. "	403	3	- ditto.
"Tartar" - - - -	648	4 Nov. "	345	- None.	Demerara.
"Colgrain" - - -	623	19 Jan. 1860	286	No returns -	- ditto.
"Chatham" - - -	539	22 Jan. "	253	- ditto -	Trinidad.
"Piam" - - - -	603	3 Feb. "	288	- ditto -	Demerara.
"Hunter" - - - -	496	8 March "	182	- ditto -	Trinidad.

No. 4.—LIST of SHIPS Arrived from the West Indies with Returned Emigrants, during the Official Year 1859-60.

NAME OF SHIP.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
"Henry Moore" -	1,117	26 April 1860	408	83	{ Including five births during the voyage; Total number landed, 330.

Protector's Office, }
12 June 1860. }

(signed) John Franklin,
Protector of Emigrants.

Account of ASSESSMENT, for the Year 1859.

COLLECTION.					
Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Fifth Division.	TOTAL.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
9 4 1	205 15 5	1,082 6 8	1,653 9 11	3,986 15 8	Arrears anterior to 1858.
2 13 -	1,877 5 2	6,533 - 10	37,251 5 -	48,348 5 6	Ditto of 1858.
9 2 9	7,829 4 3	17,485 10 4	18,781 10 10	99,548 - 7	For the year 1859.
1 3 10	9,912 8 10	25,101 1 10	57,686 0 9	1,51,883 5 9	Total.

BALANCE.					
Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Fifth Division.	TOTAL.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
3 14 7	281 9 9	2,986 8 5	3,251 10 4	7,536 6 4	Arrears anterior to 1858.
9 15 8	232 1 9	1,180 8 8	2,825 6 1	4,775 - 10	Ditto of 1858.
3 5 6	1,402 11 7	8,643 10 2	23,459 - 2	37,563 2 -	For the year 1859.
7 3 9	1,916 7 1	12,810 11 3	29,536 - 7	49,874 9 2	Total.

Wheel Tax on Spring Vehicles and Animals, in 1859.

TOTAL.						
TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
57 12 -	152 4 -	216 3 8	203 4 -	234 12 -	806 7 8	Arrears of 1857.
476 4 -	472 8 -	504 - -	1,977 - -	10,914 - -	13,867 8 -	Ditto of 1858.
33,656 12 -	11,146 - -	11,143 12 -	11,289 - -	78 - -	33,656 12 -	For the year 1859.
34,190 12 -	11,770 12 -	11,863 15 8	13,469 4 -	11,226 12 -	48,330 11 8	Total.

BALANCE.						
TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
9 12 -	134 4 -	179 4 -	171 - -	175 8 -	660 - -	Arrears of 1857.
365 6 -	321 12 -	190 8 -	197 4 -	196 8 -	906 - -	Ditto of 1858.
872 - -	254 4 -	322 8 -	2,044 - -	- - -	2,620 12 -	For the year 1859.
1,247 2 -	710 4 -	692 4 -	2,412 4 -	372 - -	4,186 12 -	Total.

Account of Wheel Tax on Country Carts in 1859.

TOTAL.						
TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
3 4 -	1 - -	120 12 -	223 8 -	257 4 -	602 8 -	Arrears of 1857.
2,044 - -	21 4 -	508 8 -	1,797 - -	1,988 4 -	4,315 - -	Ditto of 1858.
6,786 - -	2,603 4 -	1,921 8 -	2,100 12 -	160 8 -	6,786 - -	For the year 1859.
8,833 4 -	2,625 8 -	2,550 12 -	4,121 4 -	2,406 - -	11,703 8 -	Total.

BALANCE.						
TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
32 4 -	- - -	101 4 -	198 12 -	231 - -	531 - -	Arrears of 1857.
19 8 -	- - -	191 4 -	362 4 -	423 12 -	977 4 -	Ditto of 1858.
- - -	- - -	927 - -	1,317 12 -	- - -	1,644 12 -	For the year 1859.
51 12 -	- - -	619 8 -	1,878 12 -	654 12 -	3,153 - -	Total.

(signed) J. C. Boulderson, }
 B. Cardozo, }
 S. Krishnarachari. } Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

CHAPTER X.

B O M B A Y.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Administration of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
for the Year 1859-60.

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SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATION.

THE Acts passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1859-60, which affect the Judicial Administration of the country, are the following:—

I. Act VIII. of 1859. The new code of civil procedure came into operation on 1st January 1860.

II. Act XIII. of 1859. To provide for the punishment of breach of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases.

III. Act XIV. of 1859. To provide for the limitation of suits. Will not come into operation until 1861.

IV. Act IV. of 1860. To amend Act VIII. of 1859.

V. Act IX. of 1860. To make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged on railways and other public works, and their employers.

SECTION II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Appendix A.

2. The Returns of the Administration of Civil Justice will be found in the Appendix. The statement subjoined will afford a view of the number of original suits presented for decision in all the Courts, and of the number decided:—

ORIGINAL SUITS.	For Adjudication during the Year.				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Courts - - -	1,55,406	1,77,145	21,739	-	86,720	90,720	4,000	-	28,747	45,852	16,605	-
Agency Courts - - -	704	765	61	-	326	410	84	-	238	187	-	51
Revenue Courts - - -	2,123	2,640	517	-	1,009	1,220	211	-	353	673	320	-
	1,58,233	1,80,550	22,317	-	88,055	92,350	4,295	-	29,338	46,212	16,874	-

3. A similar statement will convey the same information relative to the operation of the Appellate Courts:—

APPEALS.	For Adjudication during the Year.				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Courts - - -	11,947	10,077	-	1,870	4,556	4,514	-	42	2,453	1,924	-	529
Agency Courts - - -	16	21	5	-	9	11	2	-	5	7	2	-
Revenue Courts - - -	437	441	4	-	155	167	12	-	156	201	45	-
	12,400	10,539	-	1,861	4,720	4,692	-	28	2,614	2,132	-	482

4. The statement of the business before the courts of original jurisdiction shows a very large increase in the number of cases presented for decision, and, notwithstanding that upwards of 4,000 more suits were decided in 1859 than in the preceding year, a considerable increase in the arrears. For the disposal of this accumulation of suits, the assistance of extra moonsiffs has been granted by the Government of India.

5. The state of the appellate files is more satisfactory, the arrears being decreased by nearly 500 cases, or one-fifth less than in the preceding year.

6. The attention of the judges of the sudder adawlut, during the year under review, was greatly occupied with the introduction of Act VIII. of 1859, the new code of civil procedure. Numerous references were made to them by the zillah courts on questions which the consideration of the Act suggested to European and native judges, and several circulars were, in consequence, issued. Forms adapted to the various processes and procedures introduced by the Act were prepared by the judges, and furnished to the zillah courts. Forms of accounts, framed with the object of ensuring uniformity and diminishing clerical labour, were also drawn up and circulated.

7. An interesting discussion occurred during the year under review, on the appearance of a Bill for the rescission of the law permitting simple affirmations in judicial proceedings, by Hindoos and Mahomedans, and for the substitution of such oaths as might be regarded as most binding on the deponent's conscience. A majority of the judges and magistrates deprecated a return to the system of administering oaths, but a large minority favoured the opposite view. The Government concurred with the majority, but in its communication to the Legislative Council, it also advocated a view suggested by many of the officers consulted, that it was from the more summary and certain punishment of perjury that an improvement in the character of evidence given in our courts of justice was to be expected, rather than from any mere marked recourse to religious sanctions.

SINDE CIVIL JUSTICE.

8. The following Table will show the number of suits with which the Courts of original jurisdiction in Sinde had to deal, during the year 1859-60, and the number of decisions:—

	Filed and Arrears.	Decided.	Balance.
Kurrachee - - - -	3,323	3,233	90
Hyderabad - - - -	8,737	3,628	109
Shikarpore - - - -	2,849	2,757	92
Frontier - - - -	364	348	6
TOTAL - - -	10,263	9,966	297

9. In comparison with returns of the preceding year, this statement shows an increase of 658 in the number of decisions, and a decrease of 214 in the number of cases remaining for disposal.

10. The subjoined Table exhibits the work performed by the Appellate Courts:—

	Filed and Arrears.	Decided.	Balance.
Kurrachee - - - -	116	97	19
Hyderabad - - - -	126	75	51
Shikarpore - - - -	87	45	42
Frontier - - - -	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	329	217	112

11. The result of the administration of civil justice in Sinde, during the year 1859, is, that suits involving two lakhs and a half of rupees were decided at a cost to the suitors of about 5½ per cent., and to Government of about 2,000 rupees.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

12. In comparison with the Return of the preceding year, the operation of the Court of Small Causes, in 1859, exhibits the following results:—

Increase in suits instituted - - - -	Rs. a. p.
Increase in judgments given - - - -	478 - -
Increase in fees credited to government -	594 - -
The receipts of the court exceeded the disbursements by a sum of - - - -	8,147 15 10
	25,714 4 4

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

13. The criminal Returns for the year 1859 are submitted in the Appendix. They exhibit, in comparison with the returns of the preceding year, a decrease in the number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial. Of those brought to trial more than three-fourths were convicted. Appendix B-

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

14. The following statement exhibits the manner in which the charges preferred against the parties apprehended were disposed of:—

Y E A R.	Offenders Apprehended and brought to Trial.	Convicted and Sentenced to				Total.	Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Died before Trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Flogging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.						
1858 - - - - -	55,573	36,072	6,408	51	30	42,649	12,922	2	-	12,924	55,573
1859 - - - - -	49,165	30,529	5,812	24	24	36,389	12,776	-	-	12,776	49,165
Increase - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease - - - - -	6,408	5,543	684	27	6	6,200	146	2	-	148	6,408

15. The Government, during the year under review, drew the attention of the Session Judges to the propriety of restricting sentences of solitary imprisonment to the limit of one month of continuous duration, and to one month in every six of ordinary confinement.

SINDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Appendix C.

16. In the Appendix will be found two returns submitted by the Commissioner in Sindé, showing the number of criminal cases disposed of in the year 1859, in comparison with those of the year 1858. The result is favourable as to the gross number of offences; but in the more serious crimes the balance is about equal, a diminution in murder being counterbalanced by an increase of culpable homicide and rape.

CRIME IN THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

17. The returns of crime for the year 1859, in the Island of Bombay, were of a most favourable character. They exhibited a decrease in offences of 3,870 cases, and in the number of prisoners of 7,283. There were no gang or highway robberies, and only three burglaries in all, of which the perpetrators were apprehended, convicted, and punished. Of the stolen property 34 per cent. was recovered. The decrease in the vice of drunkenness, in a large seaport town like Bombay, is worthy of remark. The number of persons charged with this offence were

In 1857 - - - - -	3,400
„ 1858 - - - - -	2,378
„ 1859 - - - - -	1,670

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

18. The police of the Bombay Presidency maintained during the year 1859 its high character for efficiency. Measures were adopted during the year, and are still in progress, for imposing upon the police force duties which properly belong to it, but which have hitherto been too frequently assigned to military detachments, such as gaol and treasury guards, and escorts for treasure. A gradual reduction of the increased levies organized in 1857-58 was also commenced.

19. There is one incident in the operations of the police in 1859 which deserves mention. In the month of November the Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur, Mr. F. Sontter, attacked the main body of the insurgent Bheels under Bagojee Naik, in a very strong position at Mitsaghur. This Naik headed the outbreak of Bheels in Nassick in 1857, and it was in an attack upon his band, that in October of that year the former Superintendent of Police, Lieutenant Henry, an officer of distinguished gallantry, lost his life. Since that period, Bagojee Naik had roamed through the hills and jungles of Nassick, Khandeish, and Ahmednuggur, making occasional plundering excursions into the open country, and invariably eluding the keen pursuit of the police. Mr. Sontter's force was composed entirely of native policemen. After a contest of several hours' duration,

duration, the position of the Bheels was forced with considerable loss to the assailants, and eventually Bagojee Naik and every one of his followers, fighting with desperation to the last, were killed. A more determined hand to hand struggle has seldom been recorded.

GAOLS.

20. There is nothing of importance to record in connection with the gaols of the Presidency in the year 1859. Several reforms are now in progress under the superintendence of the new Inspector General, Dr. Ogilvie, who has had an opportunity of obtaining an intimate acquaintance with the management of the gaols in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab; and these, which have only just been commenced, will be more appropriately noticed in the Report for the current year.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

IN the Northern Division the season was not far behind that of 1858-59. The results have surpassed the expectations at first formed, there being an increase of nearly five lakhs in the "realisable revenue," after deducting remissions. Northern Division.

The Khandeish Collectorate contributed 2,31,000 rupees of the increase. Tanna comes next in order, and Broach and Kaira follow, their respective quotas being 1,68,000 rupees, 76,500 rupees, and nearly 26,000 rupees. In Surat and Ahmedabad there has been a falling off to the extent of 11,000 rupees, nearly equally divided between the two collectorates.

The actual realisations on account of land revenue were 96,23,000 rupees, or more than in the preceding year by 4,94,000 rupees.

Land Revenue realised in	Rs.
1859-60	96,23,000
Ditto in 1858-59	91,29,000
Rs.	4,94,000

The sayer* revenue realised amounted to 12,35,000 rupees, being in excess of the collections for the previous year by 2,67,000 rupees.

Sayer Revenue realised in	Rs.
1859-60	12,35,000
Ditto, in 1858-59	9,68,000
Rs.	2,67,000

In the Southern Division the result of the revenue administration was satisfactory; there was an increase of upwards of six lakhs in the "realisable revenue," after deducting remissions. Southern Division.

	Rs.
1859-60	1,02,09,000
1858-59	95,95,000
Rs.	6,14,000

The Dharwar Collectorate contributed 2,48,500 rupees of the increase; Belgaum, 1,25,300 rupees; Sholapore, 98,800 rupees; and Rutnagherry and Ponna, respectively, 94,800 rupees and 54,700 rupees. In Ahmednuggur there was only an increase of 5,900 rupees, and in Sattara there was a falling off to the extent of nearly 15,000 rupees.

The actual realisations on account of land revenue amounted to 91,94,000 rupees, being 3,85,000 rupees more than the collections of the previous year.

Land Revenue realised in	Rs.
1859-60	91,94,000
Ditto, in 1858-59	88,08,000
Rs.	3,85,000

The sayer* revenue realised was 8,93,000 rupees, being in excess of the sum collected in 1858-59 by 2,40,000.

Sayer Revenue realised in	Rs.
1859-60	8,93,000
Ditto, in 1858-59	6,53,000
Rs.	2,40,000

The season was also generally favourable.

The districts of the Southern Division continue to improve under the administration of the revenue survey settlements; the revenues are realized with punctuality and ease, and remissions are extremely rare, and balances inconsiderable.

In the island of Bombay the revenue from the land was 72,766 rupees, being the highest amount realized during a period of 10 years. The revenue from the toddy tree tax amounted to 80,564 rupees—this was for the abkaree year, closing with October. During the year under report an increase of the tax on the trees was ordered, and an improved system of management adopted; a new Act (XVII. of 1859) was also passed. This led to a strike amongst the people concerned in the trade, which lasted out the year.

The

* i.e. Revenue derived from other sources than land.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

The stamp revenue exceeded that of several previous years; the amount realized being 38,128 rupees.

The rain was seasonable, and the crops good.

inde.

The total land revenue of Sinde, for the year 1859-60, amounted to 29,98,000 rupees against 29,15,000 rupees for the preceding year. As this revenue is altogether dependent upon the strength and continuance of the inundations from the Indus, fluctuations must necessarily occur in proportion as the supply of water with the present imperfect system of canals is abundant or otherwise. In the year under report, the inundation, on the whole, was a fair one; but amongst the minor causes which affected the revenue, may be mentioned, so far as regards the frontier district and Kurrachee, where there was a slight falling off, a limitation of cultivation on the part of zemindars, who had involved themselves by taking up more land than they could manage, and the withdrawal, from cultivation, of a large number of persons, who found more profitable employment on the railway and the public works in course of construction in Kurrachee and its neighbourhood. Hyderabad shows a slight increase, while, as regards Shikarpoor, in the Rooree districts, of which there is a considerable falling off, the deficiency is more than compensated by the increase shown in districts situated on the right bank of the Indus. In the Larkhana district the land revenue is, from judicious management, and the enterprising character of its zemindars, now double what it was six years ago.

The sayer revenue of Sinde, of 1859-60, may be stated at 2,38,000 rupees against 2,38,600 rupees for the year preceding it.

ALIENATED REVENUES.

results of the
alienation inquiry.

In Appendix A will be found a table, showing the number of Inam claims disposed of in the collectorates in which the Inam Act is in force; the number remaining for disposal, and the nature of the decisions passed.

The following abstract contrasts the number of claims adjudicated during the past year with those adjudicated during 1858-59. The decrease during the past year is attributable to the absence of several of the officers of the Inam Commission, and to its having been found necessary, towards the close of the year, to slacken operations, owing to the probability of the inquiry being shortly superseded by a summary settlement.

	Villages.	Shares of Villages.	Pieces of Inland.
During 1858-59 - -	303	(Umuls) 86	1,678
„ 1859-60 - -	130	17	1,151

claims to exemp-
tion from assess-
ment.

In the collectorates in which claims to exemption from assessment are subject to adjudication, under the provisions of Regulation XVII. of A.D. 1827 only, nothing has been attempted beyond the disposal of cases, in which, owing to land having been taken up for public purposes, or to disputed succession, or for other urgent reasons, it was absolutely necessary that a decision should be passed. Altogether 118 cases have been thus disposed of.

claims to cash
allowances, &c.
1002.

During the past year 2,669 claims to cash allowances have been decided. This is more than double the number disposed of during the preceding year.

The following statement shows how the Inam Commission decisions, and the decisions regarding cash allowances, throughout the Presidency, have affected claimants:—

DECISIONS under the Inam Act.

	No.	Value Rupees.
Declared permanent - - - -	298	22,673
„ hereditary - - - -	295	92,406
Continuable for one or more lives - -	432	26,468
At once assessed - - - -	308	12,808

DECISIONS regarding Cash Allowances.

	No.	Value Rupees.
Declared permanent	79	4,779
" hereditary	511	24,593
Continued for one or more lives	160	18,924
At once discontinued	1,317	23,868
Continued provisionally	80	4,230
Discontinued by commutation	121	6,363

The expenditure during the past year amounted to 1,61,188 rupees.

Cost of the alienation inquiry.

During the past year also, the long pending inquiry into the claims of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur has been brought to a close by Mr. Peile, who was specially appointed to this duty.

Claims of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur on account of land and sea customs.

Every endeavour is being gradually made to introduce an efficient system of audit and check with regard to alienated revenue. Under an arrangement recently approved of by Government, the whole duty of auditing these charges, where not merely one of routine, devolves, and for some time must devolve, upon the revenue commissioner for alienations. For the Broach and Surat Collectorates, Mr. Ravenscroft has, with much care and labour, compiled complete returns of the cash payments, which now render the efficient audit of these large disbursements, hitherto impracticable, an easy matter.

Introduction of an effective system of audit and check with regard to alienated revenue.

Among the proceedings of the past year have to be mentioned prominently those connected with the scheme for a summary settlement of claims to alienated revenue, the principal feature of which is, that in return for a light annual quit-rent, and a duty on succession, the holders of Inam lands obtain the right to transfer these holdings, and have all defects in their titles cured. This measure may fairly be expected to prove beneficial equally to the State as to the people.

Summary settlement of claims to alienated revenue.

In districts subject to the Inam Act, the adjudication of titles has been suspended, and immediate attention directed to the preparation of lists and other office work preliminary to the introduction of the settlement.

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM—BOMBAY.

There was an increase during the year under review of 39,91,522 rupees in customs on imports by sea at Bombay and the continental ports. The increase was 71 1/2 per cent. as compared with the results of the previous year 1858-59. The cause of this increase is solely owing to the introduction of increased rates of duties under Acts VII. of 1859, and X. of 1860.

Imports.	Rs.
1859-60	95,57,029
1858-59	55,65,198
Increase in 1859-60	39,91,522

In respect to the aggregate trade of the Port of Bombay, there was an increase in the value of the import trade of about one crore and a half:—

IMPORTS.	VALUE IN	
	1859-60.	1858-59.
1.	2. Rupees.	3. Rupees.
Merchandise	12,17,02,719	11,69,42,186
Horses	16,53,000	26,25,000
Treasure	7,53,94,187	6,42,48,224
TOTAL - - Rs.	19,97,49,908	18,38,15,410

Notwithstanding the enhanced rates of duty, there was a considerable increase in the quantity and value of piece goods, metals, and twist imported from England; on the other hand a considerable decrease took place in the quantity and value of the items of import specified in the margin.

1. Sugar and sugar candy
 2. Tea
 3. Coffee
 4. Spices
 5. Gilman's stores
 6. Tobacco
 7. Spirits
 8. Wines
 9. Malt liquor
- Subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. under Act VII. of 1859.
ditto, Rs. 3 per gallon.
ditto, Rs. 2 ditto.
ditto, Rs. 0 1/4 ditto.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

In respect to countries other than those belonging to the British dominions in India trading with Bombay, there was an increase in the imports chiefly from the United Kingdom, Hamburg, and Cutch; whilst in the trade with the Coast of Africa, America, the Arabian Gulf, and the other places noted in the following Table, there has been a decrease:—

NAMES OF PLACES.	VALUE OF TRADE, EXCLUSIVE OF TREASURE, IN	
	1859-60.	1858-59.
	2.	3.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1. United Kingdom - - -	7,14,31,302	6,44,86,055
2. Hamburg - - - - -	1,68,315	{ No Trade with this port in this year.
3. Cutch - - - - -	1,04,32,139	93,33,032
1. Coast of Africa - - -	12,23,559	22,11,822
2. America - - - - -	5,65,989	6,05,609
3. Arabian Gulf - - - -	4,42,973	5,49,548
4. Ceylon - - - - -	16,301	1,98,052
5. Hong Kong - - - - -	63,28,083	87,84,645
6. China - - - - -	2,77,100	9,47,505
7. Penang and Singapore -	15,35,011	25,85,042
8. France - - - - -	9,55,711	13,75,457
9. Persian Gulf - - - -	43,89,426	49,91,865
10. Siam - - - - -	2,84,520	4,36,974

Exports.	Rs.
1859-60 - - - - -	6,51,094
1858-59 - - - - -	7,52,028
Increase in 1859-60 - Rs.	1,00,094

In exports there was a great falling off, showing a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of 1,00,094 rupees. This decrease is owing chiefly to a falling off in the quantity of seeds and Cashmere shawls exported during the year, and which is solely to be attributed to the usual fluctuations in trade.

Frontier Duties.	Rs.
1859-60 - - - - -	1,84,607
1858-59 - - - - -	1,29,595
Increase in 1859-60 - Rs.	55,012

In frontier duties there was an increase of 55,012 rupees, owing to the increased rate of customs duties under Act XXIII. of 1859.

Land Customs.	Rs.
1859-60 - - - - -	49,521
1858-59 - - - - -	43,707
Increase in 1859-60 - Rs.	5,814

In land customs there was an increase of 5,814 rupees.

Salt.	Rs.
1859-60 - - - - -	34,70,286
1858-59 - - - - -	25,21,062
Increase in 1859-60 - Rs.	9,49,224

In respect to the excise on salt there was an increase of 9,49,224 rupees. Of this increase about 7,05,000 rupees is owing to the rate of excise duty having been increased in August 1859 from 12 annas to 1 rupee per Indian maund.

Opium.	Chests.
1859-60 - - - - -	36,111½
1858-59 - - - - -	32,506½
Increase in 1859-60 -	3,605¼

The number of chests of opium on which pass fees were realised during the year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860, was 32,506½, showing, as compared with the previous year, a decrease of 3,605¼ chests.

Actual Realisations.	Rs.
1858-59 - - - - -	1,44,44,764
1859-60 - - - - -	1,53,62,700
Increase in 1859-60 - Rs.	9,17,936

The actual realisations for the year under report, nevertheless, show, as compared with those of the previous year, an increase of 9,17,936 rupees, consequent on the rate of the pass fees per chest (of 141½ lbs.) having been raised from 400 rupees to 500 rupees from the 1st July 1859.

The above-mentioned increase was, however, much less than had been anticipated, by reason of the falling off in the number of chests for which passes were taken out, and in reference to this it should be explained that of the 32,506½ chests, which paid pass fees in 1859-60, 8,905½ chests paid fees at the rate of 400 rupees per chest, while 23,601 chests paid 500 rupees per chest.

SINDE.

The commercial prosperity of Kurrachee continues to progress.

During the past year there were 83 arrivals of square-rigged vessels and steamers, aggregating 53,399 tons, of which 34,285 tons arrived from England, 15,497 from Bombay, and 3,617 from other ports. The arrivals of country craft in the port aggregated 81,671 tons. The value of the trade of the Port of Kurrachee is estimated at nearly 2½ millions sterling, the import trade showing an increase of about 16,69,879 rupees, whilst the export shows a decrease of about 9,69,518 rupees.

THE following Table distinguishes the Value of the Trade between the Port of Kurrachee and other Countries and Ports during the year 1859-60:

PORTS.	Imports.	Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.
Kattywar - - - about	1,09,019	1,21,792
Kutch - - - - -	1,57,172	61,348
France - - - - -	3,509	3,56,496
Australia - - - - -	- - - - -	13,369
Mauritius - - - - -	- - - - -	92,990
Moulmein - - - - -	2,04,300	-
Goa and Demau - - - - -	5,929	1,411
Mekran - - - - -	19,274	32,126
England - - - - -	33,94,784	3,64,596
Persian Gulf - - - - -	2,62,015	1,85,788
Guzerat - - - - -	88,051	43,889
Malabar - - - - -	45,904	5,25,055
Concan - - - - -	15,667	-
Kherty - - - - -	10,74,559	30,62,957
Bombay - - - - -	1,16,58,585	44,86,863
Seer Gunda - - - - -	37,169	1,04,403
Cochin - - - - -	- - - - -	5,242
Calcutta - - - - -	- - - - -	14,883
TOTAL - - Tons	1,70,75,937	94,73,208

The customs receipts during the year amounted to 3,84,314 rupees on imports, and on exports to 1,01,936 rupees. The receipts from other sources, such as port dues, fishing, and harbour craft licences, &c. amounted to 38,355 rupees.

As connected with the subject of salt in Sindh, it may be mentioned that Messrs. Salt, Dunolly & Co., at Kurrachee, have farmed for three years the salt fields at Seer Gunda, on the eastern arm of the Indus Delta. They have already freighted some ships with this salt to Calcutta, and salt has also been exported to Cochin. Provided the expense of transit from the fields can be diminished, the export of salt will become highly remunerative. In Sindh an excise on salt has not yet been established.

SECTION VI.—AGRICULTURE.

MEASURES for the improvement of cotton engaged a good deal of attention both here Cotton. and in England. During the year under report, the cotton experimental department in Ahmedabad has been condemned as a costly failure, since its revival in November 1855, up to the end of May 1859, full three years and a half; but our experiment in exotic cotton (the Sea Island) and two miniature ones in the indigenous, had been tried. Last monsoon a quantity of seed supplied by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, was sown in several places in the Gogo, Dhundooka, and Dholka pergunnahs. By far the greater portion had so deteriorated during its voyage out, as to be useless, and the general results, as reported by Dr. Forbes, who, under orders from Government, lately paid a visit to the cotton growing districts of Guzerat, are so meagre, as to admit of no practical deductions.

Six cases of fraudulent packing of cotton before shipment were brought to light during 1859-60, one occurred in Khandeish, one in Surat, and four in Broach, of these one only was discharged for want of proof.

Measures have now been set on foot to ascertain whether machinery on the roller churka principle could not be produced in England, so as to operate successfully upon Guzerat cotton.

As regards the province of Sindh, the experiment in American cotton, which has been tried in the Hyderabad Collectorate, has not proved so favourable as could be wished.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Linseed, &c., in
Sinde.

In Shikarpoor the foreign seed arrived too late for trial during the past season. In this collectorate there is an increase of cultivation of country cotton, to the extent of 16,000 beegahs, and the gross produce exceeded that of the former year by 36,576 maunds (80 lbs.)

Little linseed is now cultivated in Sinde, as the profits appear to be insufficient. A large quantity of other descriptions of oil seeds is produced in the inundated lands bordering on the river. They require little care, and are more remunerative than linseed.

During the year the cultivation of indigo, in Upper Sinde, is described to have been decidedly successful. The area under crop was 5,469 beegahs, being 3,342 beegahs in excess of the previous year. The selling price of the manufactured article is stated to have been very satisfactory, being 75-4 rupees for the first sort, 67-1 rupees for second sort, and 58-5 rupees for third sort, per maund.

The climate and soil of Sinde are reported to be admirably suited for the successful cultivation of imphée or African jowaree. The store of imported seed being exhausted, a fresh supply, the produce of plants grown at Madras, has been received, and distributed to the different collectors.

SECTION VII.—FORESTS.

THE conservancy and planting of forest trees have received due attention. Among other measures adopted was a complete trimming of trees in the valleys of the Meena and Cookree Rivers, where, until a few years ago, teak trees were not visible on the slopes of the hills, and where, it is reported, there is now much young forest in a flourishing state, and promising to yield a good return hereafter. In the western districts of the Poona Collectorate, the defining of the forest reserves has been completed, and upwards of 52,000 acres of land have been set aside for the purpose.

The net revenues from forests in the several districts under this Presidency (exclusive of Sinde) amounted to 1,78,000 rupees.

In Sinde the thinning of the forests and the establishment of nurseries have been carefully attended to; the permanent demarcation of forests has also been completed. The net revenues of these forests show an increase of 17,000 rupees.

SECTION VIII.—SURVEY.

REVENUE.

Sattara and
Southern Malhatta
Country.

SURVEY operations have been principally carried on in the Sattara Collectorate, the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates being finished, with the exception of occasional villages falling in to Government, and the recently relapsed jagheer of Kagwar, and which will be ready for settlement next year. The estate of Nurgoond, confiscated on account of the jagheerdar's rebellion, was settled during the year under report. In Sattara, the Koregaum Talooka, and the remainder of the Khanapoor Talooka, were also settled, whilst in the rest of the collectorate the survey has made considerable progress, and the measurement of every talooka is either completed or in progress. This survey, it should be further stated, has been extended during the past year to the Hyderabad assigned districts.

In the Rutnagherry Collectorate Government have, under instructions from the Home authorities, ordered the revenue survey to be recommenced, and preliminary arrangements, with this view, have been made by the superintendent.

The revenue survey continues at work in the five collectorates marginally noted. The operations in Tanna and Khandeish have, up to this time, progressed very favourably.

The Guzerat survey had much fallen off in its efficiency. Not only did the measurements proceed at a slow pace, but the classification, especially as regards rice lands, was found to be so badly made, that some portions have had to be condemned and done over again. This has prevented the introduction of the revised assessment into any of the districts of Ahmedabad during the past year.

The superintendent having been removed from his appointment in September 1859, his place has been supplied by Captain C. J. Prescott, formerly of the Tanna Survey, who has since been busily engaged in rectifying the errors of his predecessor, and there is every probability of the department taking the field next season in good working order.

The settlement establishment of the Kurrachee Collectorate was, during the past season, employed in the Selwan Valley, the most fertile and best populated portion of the zillah. Boundary sketches of 28 townships were completed, and the whole Talookah of Selwan, with the exception of a part situated in the hills, will be shortly finished in this respect. Field surveys were also carried on in 25 townships. In the Hyderabad Collectorate the operations of the survey were confined to the Talookah of Gonce, where they are reported complete, with the exception of the interior measurements of some small jagheers.

Rutnagherry.
Ahmedabad.
Kaira.
Surat.
Tanna.
Khandeish.

Sinde.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE state of the talookdaree villages in Guzerat having engaged attention during the year, Mr. J. B. Peile was appointed to inquire into their circumstances, with a view to legislation in their behalf, on a basis similar to that of the "Encumbered Estates Commission."

Another important measure, introduced during the year under review, is the order directing the levy of one anna on every rupee of land revenue as a local fund for the improvement of internal communications. The rule is applicable only as the assessment comes under revision, and has not been applied to districts already settled.

SECTION X.—FINANCIAL.

IT was estimated that, on a comparison of the receipts and disbursements of this Presidency for 1859-60, there would be a deficit of 1,25,63,000 rupees. The army, however, having been reduced, not only by the return of European troops to England, but by the transfer of some of them to the Bengal Presidency, and employment in the expedition to China, as also likewise by the gradual reduction of the Native Army to the peace establishment, it is expected that this deficit will be considerably lessened.

From the accounts for the year already received, it is assumed that the actual deficit will amount to about 78,24,060 rupees.

The payments into the Treasury on every account, by Railway Companies, amounted to -		Rs.
Balance, 1st May 1859	- - - - -	2,25,45,858
Five per Cent. Loan	- - - - -	1,35,133
Five-and-a-half per Cent. Loan	- - - - -	81,20,200
Silver bullion from England	- - - - -	1,96,92,000
TOTAL	- - - Rs.	5,05,02,191

The amount received on account of Treasury bills was also of some assistance, notwithstanding the liability of having to repay the sums within a short period. This Government was, by the means of this assistance, enabled to remit to the Punjab 30 lakhs of rupees at a somewhat critical period.		Rs.
Received	- - - - -	2,00,01,600
Repaid	- - - - -	1,41,53,000

The following is an abstract view of the disbursements and receipts in 1858-59 :—

DISBURSEMENTS.		Rs.	RECEIPTS.		Rs.
Political Department	- -	46,29,000	General Department	- -	25,85,000
General - ditto	- -	59,34,000	Judicial - ditto	- -	5,20,000
Judicial - ditto	- -	1,52,60,000	Revenue - ditto	- -	5,42,83,000
Revenue - ditto	- -	1,18,59,000	Marine - ditto	- -	2,83,000
Marine - ditto	- -	44,82,000	Military - ditto	- -	16,49,000
Military - ditto	- -	3,16,68,000	Tributes - ditto	- -	6,22,000
Public Works ditto	- -	59,91,000	Public Works Department	- -	7,83,000
Interest - - - -	- -	9,46,000	Interest on Bank of Bombay	- -	- - - - -
Profit and Loss	- -	3,23,000	Shares - - - - -	- -	27,000
TOTAL	- - Rs.	8,10,92,000	Interest - - - - -	- -	1,12,000
		6,15,37,000	Profit and Loss - - -	- -	6,73,000
Deficit	- - Rs.	1,95,55,000	TOTAL	- - Rs.	6,15,37,000

In Appendix (B) will be found a statement showing the operations of the Bombay Mint. Mint for the year 1859-60.

There was made over by the mint to the General Treasury, in new silver coin, upwards of four crores and five lakhs of rupees. The amount of the bullion certificates issued by the mint master, on account of private bullion tendered for coinage, was nearly two crores and a quarter, being in excess of the amount tendered in the previous year by upwards of 19 lakhs.		Rs.	a.	p.
1859-60	- -	2,21,31,465	2	4
1858-59	- -	2,02,11,711	13	11
TOTAL	- Rs.	19,19,759	4	5

Advantage was taken, in the course of the year, of the mint balance having become low, to employ the mint in the coinage of small silver coin. By this measure, together with supplies of copper coin from Madras, most of the demands for small money, which still continue unabated, were met.

Appendix (C) gives the particulars of the several items of increase and decrease in the civil establishments of this Presidency, inclusive of Sindh. It will be seen that there was

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

was an increase both in the Bombay Presidency and Sindh, amounting respectively to Rs. 5,84,069. 11. 1., and 63,979 rupees.

Increase and decrease in the expenditure debitable to the Government of India and the Bengal Presidency. Expenditure in the Marine Department.

There was (*vide* Appendix (D)), a decrease of Rs. 55,574. 1. 8. in the expenditure debitable to the Government of India.

In the charges of the Marine Department a permanent annual increase of Rs. 2,24,392. 10. has taken place, owing to vessels having been commissioned and brought into service, to the augmentation of establishments and to the grant of pensions (*vide* Appendix E).

Contingent charges in the barrack, bazar, and certain other departments.

The contingent charges in barrack, bazar, and certain other departments, were less than in the preceding year by Rs. 2,34,716. 8. 2. The details of these charges will be found in Appendix (F).

SECTION XI.—EDUCATION.

THE Northern and Southern Divisions have remained in charge of Mr. Hope, C.S., and Captain Lester. The Central or Presidency Division was, during part of the year under Dr. Haines, and afterwards under Dr. Peet. Finally, it has been placed under Mr. Coke, M.A., late Superintendent of the Engineering School, Poona, an energetic and able officer, whose services promise to be most valuable.

The restrictions on expenditure continued throughout the year, and no extension of departmental operations has been possible. But the fee funds of the schools, especially the English schools, have been in such a flourishing state, as to enable the Educational Department to employ additional masters where they were required, and also to supply furniture and other educational requisites without any charge to Government.

An order from the Home Government, permitting the redistribution of educational charges, was promulgated before the end of the year. It will be of great service to the department. In the words of Captain Lester, "It has thrown a new life" into the department.

Speaking generally, the English schools are in a very thriving state, while vernacular education has not receded in point of numbers, and has improved in point of efficiency.

School Books.—The principal branch depôt at Poona not having answered expectations, has been transferred to Bombay, and amalgamated with the central depôt.

School book depôts have been opened in connexion with all English schools, and many vernacular schools in the districts, particularly in the northern division; and branch depôts have been opened in Sindh in connexion with the English schools of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Shikarpoor.

It is gratifying to observe that the cheap books published by the department have achieved such popularity, that by aid of this diffusion of facilities for their purchase, vast numbers are bought by the people, and they have made their way into many indigenous schools, which previously used no books at all. The director of public instruction regards this as a most important fact.

The department is steadily and actively prosecuting the important work of supplying appropriate school books, and the fact of the numerous editions called for shows the popularity of the books thus produced.

Private individuals have begun to show considerable literary activity, and in some cases have published books in the vernacular, which the director of public instruction has sanctioned for use in Government schools. Others again have been purchased to a considerable extent for distribution as prizes.

The director of public instruction has, during the year, devoted much time and thought to the subject of teaching English to natives, and has in hand several works which, it is hoped, will supply some very considerable improvements under that head.

Examinations:

Besides the usual examinations held at the several colleges and schools, there have been, for the first time, matriculation examinations of candidates for teacherships held by the departmental officers at Bombay and Poona.

During the year Mr. Howard submitted to Government a scheme for the examination of candidates for the public service, and certain recommendations for the legal training of young civil servants intended for the judicial department.

An elaborate report on popular education was also submitted to Government in the course of the year.

Sindh.—The appointment of Educational inspectors in this province still remains in abeyance, as directed in 1856. The work of supervision is most ably conducted by Major Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner. There is no native staff to aid in the duties of inspection, except a moonshee on 25 rupees per mensem. The progress of education has been naturally retarded by want of funds; but the people have shown themselves active in the cause, and the results in this respect have been satisfactory.

Appendix (K) contains a brief account of the working of the principal institutions at the Presidency and Sindh.

Appendix (L) exhibits the number of schools and scholars for the year 1859-60, contrasted with that for the year 1858-59.

Appendix (M) contains a statement of the number of schools in Sindh.

SECTION XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Appendix (N) contains a description of the more important public works in the districts under the chief engineer at the Presidency, and the subjoined return exhibits the expenditure made by the Public Works Department in this Presidency, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860, to have been as follows:—

Presidency.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Roads and bridges - - - - -	2,26,703	-	-
Docks, dockyard offices, and buildings for marine purposes	26,982	-	-
Light-houses and beacons - - - - -	1,626	-	-
Reclamation of land from the sea - - - - -	4,210	-	-
Canals, irrigational bundaras, tanks, and wells - - - - -	1,42,546	-	-
Fortifications, magazines, and military storehouses, &c. - - - - -	1,66,241	-	-
Barracks and buildings connected therewith - - - - -	6,67,285	-	-
Hospitals - - - - -	70,875	-	-
Churches, burial grounds, &c. - - - - -	16,123	-	-
Gaols and buildings for police purposes - - - - -	19,661	-	-
Miscellaneous, Government houses, cutcherries, travellers, bungalows, dhurmsalas, ferries, post-offices, telegraph stations, &c., inclusive of repairs - - - - -	10,22,718	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	23,64,965	-	-

At the beginning of the year it was expected that 23½ lakhs of rupees would be available for expenditure upon public works in the province of *Sinde*; but in August 1859 it was ordered to be limited to 15,30,000 rupees, and in the following month this limit was further reduced to 12 lakhs of rupees. At a later period, an additional grant of 2,23,830 rupees was made. The total sum thus granted for public works expenditure was 14,26,831 rupees, and the subjoined statement shows the entire expenditure in each collectorate for *Sinde*, during the year:—

	COLLECTORATES IN SINDE.			TOTAL.
	Kurrachee.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpore.	
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
New Works - - - - -	1,29,790	1,62,123	1,57,784	4,49,697
Repairs (including canal clearances) - - - - -	1,44,266	2,74,728	2,44,356	6,63,350
Establishments - - - - -	1,14,795	1,07,865	91,124	3,13,784
TOTAL - - - Rs.	3,88,851	5,44,716	4,93,264	14,26,831

Abstract statements of the above are given in Appendix (U), containing brief notices by the chief engineer in *Sinde*, of the most important works in progress in that province.

RAILWAY.

On the 1st of May 1859, there were 195 miles of line open, including contracts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and part of 9. A further length of 50½ miles was opened on the south-east line, to Barsee Road Station on 24th October 1859. A further length of 28 miles to Mohol, on the 2d January 1860, and it is now finished to Shokapore, 20 miles, completing contract No. 9, though this last section was not open to the public on 1st May.

G. I. P. Railway
Company.

On the south-east branch, the progress of the Bhore Ghat incline, No. 7 contract, has been checked by many causes; in June last the contract with Mr. Faviell was amicably terminated, and the company's engineers carried on some of the principal works departmentally, though no great amount of work could be expected in the rains. A new contract was let at home to Mr. Solomon Treadwell, who arrived in November 1859, and had just commenced in very vigorous style, when his death rendered progress again doubtful; his widow, however, undertook all the responsibilities of the contract, and under her personal supervision, continued the works till the beginning of the year, when she proceeded home, having appointed two gentlemen, lately on the Company's staff, her agents.

In

* This amount does not include the expenditure during the year on Public Works at Nusserabad and Neemuch, no statement thereof having been received from the executive engineer of those stations.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

In January there was a virulent outbreak of cholera, which caused such a panic, that the number of labourers was reduced from 9,000 to 2,000. In February they were again collected, and a good quantity of work was done in March and April, when again cholera appeared of a kind especially fatal to Europeans, and once more all progress is paralysed, for it will now be vain attempting much till after the rains.

Considering all these contretemps, changes in management, &c., a large proportion of work is finished, and the contract time, March 1862, will not be much exceeded, unless the works are again visited with this fearful epidemic. On the north-east extension, on contract No. 10, only four miles have been opened to public traffic, the terminus being now Shapoor; the remainder of this contract will not be finished before the end of the year; this delay is due to the rock cuttings, and the hardness of the material in them; all the other works are finished.

On contract No. 11, the Tull Ghât incline, the progress up to the end of last rains had been very slow; during the last working season, however, a good proportion of work has been done. The contractors have just been granted an extension of the time, which will bring it to May 1863.

On contract No. 12, being from the top of the Tull Ghât to Bhosawul, 190 miles, about 90 per cent. of the earthwork is finished, and half the masonry and ballasting. There is every prospect of the first portion to Nassiek being opened next November, and to Mummar, about 80 miles, by the beginning of next year; the time of completion has been extended to June 1861.

The branch line from Bhosawul to Nagpoor, 263 miles, embracing contracts Nos. 13 and 14, the earthwork was commenced in February. On the main line to Jubbulpore, the works were commenced in March.

Besides these lines of railway under construction, surveys are being made of the extension of the south-east main line, to meet the Madras line, and of the branch line to Indore.

The telegraph line is complete and in working order to Sholapore, on the south-east line, and to the Tull Ghât on the north-east.

The capital expended in India, in the past official year amounted to Rs. 87,29,067. 0. 4.

Appendices (P), (Q), (R), exhibit the traffic, receipts, and disbursements and rolling stock of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, for the year ending 30th April 1860.

Bombay, Baroda,
Central India
Railway Company.

At the close of the last official year, the questions of the site of the Bombay terminus, and of the best line of approach to Bombay from the Veeturnee River were under discussion. The former question is still unsettled; the latter has been disposed of; the Bassein alternative was found to be superior in every respect to the other lines proposed, and in November 1859 work was commenced upon it. Some progress has since been made with its earthwork and small bridges; but the large structures, such as the bridge over the Bassein Estuary and Veeturnee River, which are the regulating works on the line, have not yet been taken in hand.

The works between the Veeturnee River and Surat (117½ miles) have been pushed on energetically. On the southern 70 miles of this section, much difficulty has been experienced in procuring skilled labour, and little or no progress has been made with the masonry work. Further north, both the masonry and iron bridges are far advanced towards completion, and there is every prospect of the line from Bulsar to Surat (40 miles) being ready to open by the close of 1861.

Between Surat and the Taptee River (two miles) the line only requires ballasting, the rails are laid, and the station-house is being built.

The Taptee bridge was taken in hand in November 1859. It will be completed by the end of 1860. It is an iron bridge, 1,800 feet in length, with a maximum height of about 60 feet. The rapidity and ease with which it has been erected, afford a strong argument in favour of a more general use of iron in bridging large Indian rivers.

The line between the Taptee river and Unklesur (29 miles) was opened for passenger traffic only on the 10th February last. It has been worked with regularity, but is still defective in many essential points, such as fencing, &c.

The line from Unklesur to the south bank of the Nerbudda river (five miles) is being proceeded with, and could be opened to the public, if deemed expedient, in November 1860.

Up to October 1859, 900 feet (or one-fourth) of the Nerbudda bridge had been completed. During the past working season, two girders, each of 60 feet span, have been erected, and about 25 piles have been screwed in. The progress of this work has been much retarded by a series of accidents, and in consequence of cholera breaking out amongst the workmen.

The works between Broach (north bank of the Nerbudda) and the Mhye river (54 miles), have not advanced so satisfactorily as was expected; the ballast, fencing, and all the iron bridges, and the station-houses, are still unfinished. Until some change is made in the management of these works, it is impossible to form any correct opinion as to the date of their completion.

The Mhye bridge (1,800 feet long, by about 100 feet in height) has not been commenced, nor has anything been done during the past season, towards finishing off the more than half completed works in the 51 miles of line running between that river and Ahmedabad.

To summarize the above, the total length of line open to the public is 29 miles, the length under construction 275 miles; of this 60 miles can be opened, with a break at the Nerbudda,

Nerbudda, by June 1861, if the works are pushed on energetically, and 115 miles more by June 1862. The remaining 100 miles will not be finished till the year 1863.

Two engineers have been engaged in the survey of the Tirella Ghát, on the Broach and Indore line. The plans are not yet ready for submission.

The expenditure on capital account during the past year has amounted to Rs. 38,37,512 10. 5.

Appended are returns of the traffic receipts, and of the rolling stock. The traffic receipts are small, but are sufficient to pay expenses, and are as large as could have been expected, considering the distance each terminus is from any town, and that only passenger traffic is included; the amount seems to increase weekly. Appendix.

At the commencement of the year under report, the works were being carried on by the contractors, Messrs. Bray. For some time the railway company's officers had expressed dissatisfaction with their management, and the later reports of the chief resident engineer continued to exhibit more unsatisfactory statements, both as to progress and the contractor's arrangements for payment of labourers. Accordingly, on the 25th June, formal notice was served upon the representative of the contractor, the latter having proceeded to England, and in accordance therewith, the works and material, plant, &c., of the contractors were taken possession of by the railway company's officers on behalf of the company, the contractor formally protesting against the proceeding. The proceedings of the railway company were approved of by Sir Bartle Frere, at that time Commissioner in Sindh. Sindh Railway.

Measurements have been recorded, showing the condition of the works on the date on which they were resumed by the railway company, and full lists prepared of the property of the contractors taken possession of.

The final settlement of the matter will be decided in the English courts.

The works of the line resumed by the railway company were henceforward carried on departmentally.

Some time was required to organize the departmental system, but it is now carried out in a manner which exhibits better progress than could have been expected from the contractor, judging from former returns of his work.

The present state of the works may be summarised as follows:

Almost completed, and what remains could, if required, readily be finished. Earthwork.

Allowing for material prepared, it may be assumed that nearly one half the viaducts, bridges, and culverts have been completed. The date of completion is, however, regulated by that of the viaducts at the Muller and Bahrún; at the Muller about two-thirds of the substructure has been got ready to carry the girders, several spans of which have been brought on to the ground, and the staging constructed for their erection. Masoury.

At the Bahrún, the eight abutments and all the piers have been carried up to springing, so that the turning of the arches should proceed rapidly.

Locomotives are now employed at three points, in carrying supplies from the depôts at Kurrachee, Kotree, and Gharra. The facilities of transport thus afforded warrant the assumption, that the rate of progress will steadily accelerate.

Inclusive of the Napier Mole Line and Ghizree Branch, the length of permanent way already laid is about 50 miles, while materials for about additional miles have been led on to their destinations. Permanent Way.

The greater portion of the line has been bottom ballasted.

Fencing is in progress at several points, but the greater portion remains to be constructed. The fencing has been made subservient to the bridges, &c., upon which all the available masons are employed. Fencing.

Permanent sheds have nearly been completed at Kurrachee for the engines, smith shops, carriages, &c.

In the locomotive department the following rolling stock has been got ready:

8 Passenger engines.	6 Composite carriages.
8 Goods ditto.	3 Third-class ditto.
4 Ditto (4 wheels coupled).	60 Low-sided waggons.
	2 Covered ditto.
20 Engines in all.	12 Rail ditto.

The following works have been completed during the past year:

Additions to Kurrachee civil hospital.

Hospital erected at Kotree.

Quarters at Kurrachee for inspectors, mechanics, &c.

Several bungalows have been completed at Kurrachee for the railway company's officers, who rent them from the company.

The chief resident engineer's expectation, that the line will be ready for traffic on the 1st January 1861, may be realized, if the full strength of workmen be available during July, August, and September, a time when experience shows that various causes have greatly diminished their number.

Table X.
Bombay.

The engine mileage returns of the last nine months is as follows:

KURRACHEE.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	
Passengers - - - - -	578	For the conveyance of railway officers or high Government officials.
Goods - - - - -	13,821 $\frac{1}{2}$	For the conveyance of material, water, &c.
Shunting - - - - -	852	
Piloting - - - - -	18,213	
TOTAL Mileage during the } Nine Months - - - - }		33,464 $\frac{1}{2}$

Accidents on the
works.

The accidents reported between the 1st of July 1859 and 30th April 1860, amount to 137, of which 15 were fatal. Previous to the former date no returns were furnished.

The following statement describes the 15 cases in which accidents proved fatal. In each case a verdict of accidental death was recorded by a court of inquest.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Cause.</i>
1.	Cooley run over by stone truck.
2.	Ditto - - - ditto.
3.	Child of cooley, ditto.
4.	Driver run over by truck whilst attempting to unyoke his horse.
5.	Cooley crushed by a truck coming up behind, whilst the man was pulling another forward.
6.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
7.	Cooley crushed by truck getting off the line and striking him.
8.	Cooley killed during blasting operations in quarry.
9.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
10.	Cooley killed by fall of portion of iron girders while being loaded in truck.
11.	Carpenters and masons injured by fall of materials; information furnished very imperfect.
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

Of the accidents not attended with fatal results, only five affected Europeans; these were as follows:

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Results.</i>
1 Inspector; run over by truck - - -	Amputation of leg.
3 Engine fitters; slight contusions - - -	Cured.
1 Engine driver - - ditto - - -	Ditto.

All the accidents were confined to the employes of the railway company. At the termini, Kurrachee and Kotree, as also at points in the central districts, liberal accommodation is made by the company for the treatment of individuals injured.

Under steam flotilla.

During the past year works have been constructed for building the steamers and barges, which have been, and are being dispatched from England, viz. slips, workshops, and accommodation for the Europeans to erect the vessels; they are of a temporary nature.

The "Stanley," steamer, built by Messrs. Scott Russell as a model for the passenger vessels, has been launched, and her trial is considered, on the whole, satisfactory; but no proper estimate can be formed of her performance, until she has been thoroughly equipped and tried on the Indus.

A tug steamer has also been launched and partially experimented upon. Another tug steamer is nearly completed, and four others are in various stages of construction.

Several small barges have been completed, and others are on the stocks.

Since the conclusion of the present year, the portions of a second passenger steamer have arrived, and a vessel conveying the portions of a third is daily expected.

The flotilla arranged for by the London Board is as follows:—

7 Passenger steamers.	6 Towing steamers.
7 Accommodation flats.	33 Cargo barges.

Of these the following may be ready by the 1st January 1861 (the presumed date for opening the railway):—

3 Passenger steamers.	6 Tug steamers.
1 Accommodation flat.	25 Cargo barges.

Fuel stations have been allotted to the Flotilla Company, and arrangements for the supply of fuel are at present under the consideration of Government.

An arrangement for the supply of provisions, &c., for the flotilla vessels is under reference, as also the rates of fare and freight for the river traffic.

SECTION XIII.—CONSERVANCY.

BETWEEN the 1st May 1859 and the 30th April 1860, five towns and villages of this Presidency were brought under the operations of Act XXVI. of 1860, and its operation was suspended in the town of Neepar, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. Mofussil.

The terms on which building land in Kurrachee is to be sold, and the interest of the municipality in the proceeds of sale have lately been determined by Government. Kurrachee.

The revenue of the Kurrachee municipality, during the year, amounted to 79,561 rupees, and the expenditure to 73,436 rupees. The revenue is derived chiefly by duties on grain and other articles brought into the town for consumption. The Commissioner has a balance of 24,500 rupees in Government paper, which has been accumulated with a view to commencing the proposed waterworks for supplying Kurrachee with water. The Bill for enabling the Municipal Commissioners to raise money for this purpose, which was read a second time last year in the Legislative Council, has been postponed, in consequence of the opposition made to it by the residents in Kurrachee. It is, however, hoped that modifications will be proposed, which will remove the chief grounds of opposition. At present a minute survey has been undertaken at the expense of the municipality, with a view to procuring a report on the best means of supplying water, and an estimate of the cost. The chief expenditure is incurred in keeping up a large scavenger's establishment, and a sum not exceeding 1,027 rupees per mensem has been sanctioned for the expense of watching the town. This is handed over to the officers of police, and expended by them in increasing the efficiency of the city police employed in Kurrachee. A large sum is also expended in public works.

Municipal Commissioners have been appointed, and work with great success in the towns of Sehwan, Boobuk, Kotrec, Tatta, Jerruck, Meerpore, Buttora, Moojrubbin, Shabbunder, and Khetty.

In several of the towns of the Hyderabad and Shikarpore Collectorates also, Municipal Commissioners have been appointed under Act XXVI. of 1850, and the result is seen in sanitary improvements, and in the erection of new bazars, market-places, and dhurnisallas. Hyderabad and Shikarpore.

During the period under review, the attention of the Commissioners has been directed principally to the following:— Presidency town.

Watering.—In the dry season, from October to June, the principal thoroughfares are watered twice, and thoroughfares less frequented, once a day, averaging a length of about 32 miles daily. The work was performed departmentally, and the Commissioners thought, at a heavy cost in the item of establishment at least. Under the circumstances, towards the close of the year, the Commissioners determined that this work should hereafter be let by contract, by which means the Commissioners considered the work could be performed quite as well as departmentally, and with less expense to the fund, and better power for supervision by their executive officer.

Scavenging.—This work was carried out as well as the want of a good system of drainage would allow, and as the objections that lay to the preceding work being carried out departmentally were deemed by the Commissioners to be equally applicable to this, it was determined that the scavenging should also be performed by contract.

Repairing markets, slaughter house, public necessaries, court yard, cattle pound, parapet wall, sluices, roads, drains, &c., &c. Widening 32 different roads and streets.

Fencing, arching, &c., in view to prevent accidents, three private wells at the cost of their owners.

Erecting a loose stone wall on the side of Cursetjee Sookla-street, which was otherwise dangerous.

5. The following comprise the chief new works commenced, advanced, or completed.

Chinch Bunder Pier.—This work, including the tanks and pipes attached thereto, has been finished, and is now in use. By this means the contents of sweepers' baskets and night soil carts are discharged into the sea, so far as to be carried away by the ebbing tide, without the possibility of any portion of the filth returning to the shore. From a sanitary point of view this has been a great boon conferred on the entire community, while, at the same time, by removing this nuisance from the western to the eastern shore of the island, the healthy sea breeze which sweeps over this island is no longer tainted by its pestiferous influence, and thus one of the many causes which did exist of disease and death has been removed.

Foros Road.—From the top of Grant-road, near the mansion of Juggonath Sunkersett, Esquire, to Byulla, filled in and levelled with cross drains constructed so as to render the road available for carriage traffic.

Public Urinary.—Constructed in Shaik Memon-street, on an improved plan, instead of the one removed from Sootan Chall.

Workce Sluices.—Repaired.

Slope of the Sonapore Public Necessary.—Re-constructed, to prevent the steps being washed away by the sea.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Temporary Drain.—Constructed in the court-yard of the Sonapore public necessary, preparatory to the laying of pipes, construction of cistern, &c.

Quarrying Stone.—At Byeullah and Parell for the metalling of roads.

Cutting up rocks from the surface of the road opposite the Town-hall.

6. In addition to the foregoing, the Commissioners had obtained the permission of Government for the improvements and thorough drainage of the Sonapore District, in the following manner, devised by the first President, the late lamented Colonel Crawford:—

To commence a channel at least 20 feet wide in new Sonapore-street, a little to the westward of the chapel, crossing the Grigaum-road, continuing directly through new line, crossing the Parell-road, and thence along Lohar Chall-street, out into the Esplanade, in a direct line with this last street, cutting through the Gun Lascar lines and a portion of the Native Infantry lines, thence through the pound, and to be continued out into the sea for the present, to such a point as would bring it flush with the outer sea wall of Luximon Hurry Chunderjee's bunder, immediately adjacent, making full provision for continuing the channel to such distance to seaward as any reclamation of land in this direction may be carried hereafter. This channel would be cut down to the lowest low-water mark throughout, built up with masonry, where not cut through rock, and arched over in its whole length. Into it, right and left, the town in the immediate neighbourhood would be drained by ordinary sewers, laid, however, with a good slope, which the depth of the channel would readily admit of. The whole of Sonapore, the Marine lines, Dhobee Tulao district, Geergaum-road, as far back as Burrow's-lane, the Parell-road and Syed Abdoos Rahimon-street as far back as Mombadane Tank and Dongry Coley-street, back to Musjid Bunder, might be most effectually drained into such channel. Another advantage would be that, in fitting situations along the course of such a channel, public necessities might be established, which, having direct communication with the sea, would go far to relieve the existing nuisance of night soil carts.

The necessary preliminary steps are being taken in view to an estimate of the proposed work.

7. For the drainage of Byculla and the places adjacent, the Commissioners have obtained a supply of glazed earthenware pipes from Messrs. Stephen Green & Co. of the Lambeth Potteries, London. These pipes have not yet been brought into use; the Commissioners hope, however, to have them laid on an early occasion.

8. The Commissioners have also received from England 117 iron pipes, of the lengths respectively of 8, 9, and 10 feet, with interior diameter of 12 inches, which were originally intended for the drainage of the Sonapore necessary into the Back Bay Waters; but in consequence of the alternative scheme of the late Colonel Crawford for the drainage of the entire Sonapore district, these iron pipes will have to be laid elsewhere.

9. The town sweepings, which seem to be valuable everywhere but in Bombay, were formerly disposed of at a nominal rate of six pies per cartload. The demand for these sweepings towards the close of last year led the Commissioners to test the want of the community by increasing the rate experimentally from six pies to two annas per cartload. This rate has been freely paid, and if the demand be continued throughout the year, it will afford an income averaging a little better than 900 rupees a month.

The receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Municipal Fund from 1st January to 31st December 1859, are shown in Appendix.

SECTION XIV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Chaplains.

THE Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Presidency has been permanently fixed at 30 Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains. This number is now full, and, with one exception, all the clergymen have been present on duty during the year.

Naval chaplain.

On this point the Bishop of the Diocese thus reports:—

“The Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, Commodore Wellesley, I am aware, is still of opinion that a chaplain from the naval service would be the proper person for the chaplaincy of this harbour, and I am only the more convinced of this, from observing how very few of the chaplains and assistant chaplains appear to be qualified for the peculiar duties of this office. I regret also, that, so long as it is dependent on our ordinary ecclesiastical establishment, it is liable, in common with our other appointments, to the changes inseparable from the service: such changes are especially detrimental when a class of persons are concerned like our British seamen. And I shall be very glad on every account if a naval chaplain can be nominated to this special and important charge.”

Churches.

The consecration of the new church at Hyderabad, in Sinde, took place during the year. The church at Aden and the one in the camp at Belgaum are still unfinished. Their completion is strongly urged by the Bishop.

Want of church accommodation.

At the large station of Nussערabad there is no church whatever, and on this subject the Bishop has addressed Government as follows:—

“The bungalow which used to be employed as a place of worship, was much injured during

during the mutiny of 1857, and since that time has, after some repairs, been appropriated altogether to military purpose. The charge of the Protestant chaplains is between 2,500 and 3,000 souls. For the celebration of the military services, the only existing arrangement is an open air parade on Sunday mornings, when, as the chaplain writes to me, it is always difficult to preserve due attention, and at certain seasons the violent winds and dust storms render this attention almost an impossibility. On Sunday evenings he holds a service in the Assembly Rooms, calculated to receive only 100 persons. I venture to solicit as early a consideration as may be practicable, of the demands of this station for a suitable place of Protestant worship. New barracks, hospital, and cells are under construction, and that no church should be provided, is subject of very general regret."

During the last cold season the Bishop of the diocese made a tour in Sindh, visiting the stations of Kurrachee, Kotree, Sukkur, Shikarpore, Jacobabad, and Hyderabad. The Bishop of the diocese also visited Mooltan at the desire of the Bishop of Calcutta. Episcopal visitation.

SECTION XV.—POLITICAL.

KATTYWAR.

THE principal event in Kattywar during the year 1859, was the insurrection of the Wagheers of Okamundel, a district belonging to his Highness the Gaekwar. As the political supervision of the affairs of the Gaekwar is exercised by the Government of India, it will not be necessary here to detail the causes of this outbreak, and the operations of the force detached for its suppression will be more appropriately noticed in the military section. It is, however, worthy of notice, that the excesses of the Wagheers did not disturb the general tranquillity of Kattywar, that loyalty to the British Government was preserved throughout the whole peninsula, and that several chiefs, among whom may especially be mentioned the Jam of Noanuggur and the Nawab of Joonaghur, afforded the aid of their subundeers for the coercion of the rebels.

2. There are very few other incidents connected with Kattywar of sufficient interest for notice in this report. In Jaitpoor, another instance occurred of the fraud so frequently attempted in Kattywar, the pretended pregnancy of the widow of a childless chief for the purpose of diverting the succession from the collateral heirs. The widow of Jugga Wala, a principal shareholder in Jaitpoor, after her husband's death, announced her pregnancy. Every arrangement was made by the political authorities, at the urgent request of the other members of the family, for the prevention of any deception, but the widow suddenly withdrew from Jaitpoor to another village, and there announced the birth of a son. A careful investigation was subsequently instituted, and the spuriousness of the heir clearly proved.

3. In two other minor estates, the same fraud was attempted; but no better illustration of the prevalence of this peculiar kind of imposition in Kattywar can be afforded than the fact, that in Porebundur, a widow continues at intervals to advocate the pretensions of an heir, whose birth she admits did not occur until 30 months after her husband's death. The long gestation is pertinaciously ascribed by the widow to thaumaturgic practices by her opponents.

4. A change in the administration of Joonaghur was effected during the year, and some improvements in the general management introduced; but no decided approximation to prosperity can be exhibited by this state, while the Nawab remains under the influence of Chaitra Boo, a slave woman of remarkable ability and address, who exercises a paramount influence in the durbar.

KUTCH.

5. The Regency appointed under the Presidency of the Political Agent, on the retirement of the Raja from the duties of his station, has administered the affairs of Kutch, throughout the year 1859-60, with eminent success. The revenue has been considerably increased, and the expenditure in an almost exact degree diminished, and a friendly feeling has been restored between the Government and the many chiefs of high rank, whose regard for his Highness the Rao had been alienated, in consequence of his differences with his heir apparent. His Highness the Rao has recently died, after a long and successful reign, and has been succeeded by his eldest son Prince Ruwajee.

REWAKANTA.

6. The exertions of the Political Agent, Major Wallace, and after that officer's promotion to the Residency at Baroda of his successor, Captain Buckle, were sedulously directed throughout the year 1859 to the re-construction of the prosperity which had been so entirely shattered during the two preceding years. No part of the Bombay Presidency had suffered so much from the events of 1857 and 1858, as the states under the Rewakanta Agency; and it will probably be years before the rents and scars of the great calamity have disappeared. Much, however, has been done by firmness, conciliation, and good judgment towards the restoration of permanent tranquillity.

RAJPEEPLA.

7. The Raja of Rajpeepla has shown by his careful administration of his state during the past year, that the confidence of Government, when it restored to him the direct management of his affairs, after an attachment of upwards of three years, was well merited. An attempt made during the year by the Thakoor of Gopalpoora, the representative of a collateral branch of the house of Rajpeepla, to impugn the legitimacy of the Raja's heir, led eventually to results of some importance to the family. The Government, after ample opportunity had been granted to the Thakoor to sustain his assertions by proof, definitely rejected his claims, and declared the question to be finally disposed of. The agitation of the subject caused, however, so much annoyance to the Raja, that in the early part of the present year he abdicated in favour of his son, a young man of great promise. The Raja is still in the prime of life, but his object was evidently to secure the succession from all dispute, and to see his son fairly fixed on the gudee during his own life. It is probable that the direction of affairs will really remain in the father's hands.

8. The tranquillity of Rajpeepla, and probably of all Guzerat, was seriously threatened towards the close of 1859 by the Bheels of Sagbarra, a dependency of Rajpeepla. This turbulent tribe, dangerous from their lawless habits and the pestilential climate of the jungle which they inhabit between Guzerat and Khandeish, were awed by the preparations made for their coercion from the north, east, and west, and by a kind of blockade which was strictly maintained for several weeks, and eventually submitted. A settlement of their disputes with Rajpeepla was effected by the Political Agent, and tranquillity was maintained after great anxiety had been excited. These complications will, however, be more appropriately noticed in the report for the current year.

NARROKOTE.

9. The Naikra insurrection which had so devastated this district in 1858, was resumed in the early part of 1859 by two influential Naicks, named Kewul and Roopa, and it was not until the end of May that tranquillity was finally restored. An attempt was made to reclaim the Naikras during the year, and some progress was made in finding peaceful employment for them. But the appointment of a Naikra agent would only, under the existing financial pressure, be sanctioned for a few months, and in the opinion of the late and present Political Agents, the influence of our Government has not sufficiently advanced with this wild race, nor has an adequate opportunity been afforded to the Naikras of becoming familiar with British superintendence.

DEOGUD BARREAH.

10. The Raja of Barreah was suspected of having behaved with considerable duplicity during the conjunctures of 1858. The rebels under Tantia Topee obtained, it was thought, assistance from the Raja's villages without any very marked coercion, and the Raja's sebhundeas were, as the Political Agent expressed it, "more than suspected" of conniving with the Naikras in a night attack upon a British detachment. The Raja being a weak man in the hands of designing karbharees, a change in the administration was deemed absolutely necessary, and Captain Buckle proceeded in May 1859 to introduce order into this ill-governed state. The management was, with the Raja's assent, placed in the hands of a trustworthy minister, and his mukranee mercenaries were dismissed. At the same time careful arrangements were made for preventing this state being rendered in future what it had been, an asylum for the lawless and the compromised. The Raja, towards the close of the year, made an effort, under the advice of evil counsellors, to free himself from the restraint of the new minister, but the intrigue being promptly met by the Political Agent, an efficient management has been secured, and the state has since remained in complete tranquillity.

STATES UNDER THE AGENT AT SURAT:

DHURUMPOOR.

11. Ramdeojee Wijadeojee, the Raja of Dhurumpoor, died at the close of 1859, and was succeeded by his son Narundeojee. A settlement of the claims preferred against the late Raja by certain creditors was effected during the past year by arbitration, and a considerable portion of the award has been paid.

SUCHEEN.

12. In October 1859, the Nawab of Sucheen, a portion of whose estate had for many years been attached for the payment of the claims of his numerous creditors, was again placed in possession of all his villages, he having consented to pay an annual sum of 35,000 rupees until his debts should be fully liquidated.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY:

SANGLEE.

13. The young chief of Sanglee, the representative of the senior branch of the Putwurdhun family, attained the age of 21 years on the 12th of July last, and was on that day invested with the charge of his estate. An investigation of the claims of his late father's creditors had been previously completed, and arrangements made for the liquidation by instalments of the balance remaining due. An investigation of the accounts of the karbharcies, who managed the estate during the minority, is still in progress, though greatly impeded by the intrigues of the members of the late administration and their adherents.

MEERUJ.

14. The Chief of Meeruj having behaved with loyalty during the year 1857-58, received in November 1859, permission from Her Majesty's Government to adopt a son.

MOODHOLE.

15. The expenses incurred by the British Government in suppressing the rising of the Beruds at Hulgullee in this state in 1857, were duly recovered in 1859 from the Raja's Treasury. The condition of this state, which was managed during the Raja's minority by the British Government, is most prosperous, and a considerable surplus of revenue over expenditure is annually realised.

RAMDOORG.

The Chief of Ramdoorg having resisted the temptations of his brother, the Chief of Nurgoond, to join in the rebellion against the British Government in 1857, received as a reward for his loyalty, the permission of Her Majesty's Government to adopt an heir.

SINDE.

16. The principal event in connexion with the province of Sinde, during the year under report, was the outbreak in the Nuggur Parkur Territory, of the incidents and operations arising out of which, an outline contributed by the Commissioner in Sinde will be found in the Appendix.

ADEN.

17. The Political Resident at Aden reports that the most perfect harmony has characterized our relations with the surrounding Arab tribes during the year 1859-60, and "that for almost the first time since the occupation of Aden by the British, a year has elapsed without any incident worthy of being chronicled." Petty disputes between the tribes themselves have occurred, and always will occur, but in none of them have we been concerned, and the belligerent parties have respected the roads leading to Aden.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Assistant Political Resident in charge, Captain Playfair, has submitted the following remarks on the important subject of the Slave Trade:—

"An order has recently been promulgated for the entire suppression of the slave trade between the Turkish possessions in Arabia and Africa. Whether this will be rigidly enforced remains to be seen; probably not, unless the British Government lends the Turkish authorities its active co-operation.

"In the Somali country trade has been active, though a spirit of discord prevails amongst the principal tribes inhabiting Berbera, which threatens soon to end in an open rupture.

"The slave trade at Berbera has been unusually brisk, and has assumed a new and most revolting character. Not content with the profits derived from the exportation of Abyssinian and Galla slaves, the Somalies have this year been selling their own daughters into captivity. About the end of March a rumour of this reached Aden, and I was sent to the African coast, in Her Majesty's steamer 'Lady Canning,' to inquire into the affair. I effected the rescue of 64 slaves, chiefly Somalies, who were brought to Aden. The 'Lady Canning' made a second voyage to the African coast, on which occasion 76 slaves were liberated in addition, these were all Abyssinians and Gallas.

"Not less than 800 or 1,000 slaves have this year been brought to Berbera for sale; but, owing to the steps taken to watch the coast, very few have found their way out of the country."

SECTION XVI.—MILITARY.

FROM the commencement of the year, attention has been directed to reduction of military expenditure.

2. The principal measures actually carried into effect are as follows:—

The commissariat establishments of carriage have been every where largely reduced.

The British troops have been reduced to

- 1 Troop Horse Artillery.
- 4 Batteries Foot Artillery.
- 3 Regiments Cavalry.
- 9 Ditto Infantry.

The standard strength of native corps of the line has been reduced to 700 rank and file.

The three extra battalions of native infantry have been disbanded, notwithstanding a large reduction of the available native force by the detachment of two corps, each 1,000 strong, to China.

A battalion of Golundauz Artillery has been abolished.

The veteran battalion has been disbanded.

The Aden troop of cavalry, when about to be disbanded, was transferred under the orders of the Government of India for civil employ in Central India.

The Southern Mahratta Horse has been reduced: the Field Forces in Rajpootana and Malwa have been consolidated in one division. This was attended by reduction of staff and field establishments.

The Southern Division has been converted into a brigade, causing a considerable reduction of staff.

Many small military posts have been abandoned.

The number of horses in cavalry corps has been reduced to 10 per cent. below the strength in men; the absences from sickness and other causes rendering this reduction generally convenient, as well as financially economical.

Several brigade and station commands and staff officers have been reduced.

3. Besides the foregoing, the disbandment of the 3d Belooch Battalion will have immediate effect. The removal of one of the corps of European cavalry, so soon as the season will permit, has been provided for, and the entire abolition of the regular native cavalry only awaits sanction. The Government has other and large reductions in view.

4. As respects organization, irrespectively of the object of reducing expenditure, measures have been taken for a more effective depôt system for European troops in Bombay. The barrack department has been reorganised in a more efficient manner.

5. The means of making hill sanatoria more beneficially available for the health of the European troops have received special attention. The ameliorative and experimental measures which should be immediately undertaken, have recently been determined. These will probably form the subject of next year's report, and need not receive more particular notice on this occasion.

6. Of other military measures worthy of notice, the most important is the commencement of the harbour defences of Bombay. The guns on the sea face of the fort are of no avail to hinder the destruction of the shipping by an hostile man-of-war, or even to prevent destruction to a great extent, of the dense and lofty buildings and valuable property, by which every part of the interior of the fort is occupied. The extreme insecurity of Bombay in these respects against an enemy approaching from seaward, has been a subject of great anxiety to successive Governments. There is no important difference of opinion regarding the plan of defence, which consists of batteries advanced in convenient positions in the harbour, so that a vessel cannot approach near enough to injure the fort or shipping without encountering, within effective range, the fire of these batteries.

7. In the course of the year under review, the occupation of the Peninsula of Okanundel and the fortified towns of Beyt and Dwarka, by the Wagheers, a wild, piratical tribe, whose frequent excesses and resistance of the Gaekwar's authority have, on more than one occasion, demanded British interference, led to a military expedition against this tribe. They escaped from Beyt and Dwarka successively, notwithstanding the measures taken to surround them, and passing into Kattcewar, were eventually attacked in a formidable position in the Burda hills, by a force under Major A. Honner, with signal success, and have since dispersed in small parties.

8. The Bombay army sent a battery of Royal Artillery, a regiment of European Infantry, and two regiments of Native Infantry to join the force in China. The commissariat department at Bombay has also been largely occupied in despatch of horses and mules for the Armstrong batteries sent from England to join that expedition, and in sending baggage, horses, forage, and other supplies.

SECTION XVII.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THERE has during the past year been nothing remarkable to chronicle in the way of extension of medical institutions in this Presidency, except that two new charitable dispensaries have been established, one at Belgaum, and the other at Hooblec, a large town in the neighbourhood of Dharwar. But the civil medical hospitals and dispensaries, already in existence, were in active operation, and effected much good throughout a season in which epidemics of cholera and smallpox were present, and general sickness prevailed. Nevertheless, there is a promise of several dispensaries likely to be called into existence during the forthcoming year.

2. The number of applicants for relief has exceeded by 10,000 those in the preceding year, or 117,957 against 107,524. This increase is due, doubtless, to the more sickly season of 1858-59, as well as to the growing confidence of the natives in the advantages of European medical institutions.

Northern Division, Patients treated -	-	-	-	-	-	about	36,500
Presidency " " "	-	-	-	-	-	nearly	30,000
Poona " " "	-	-	-	-	-	about	23,000
Sind " " "	-	-	-	-	-	"	17,000
Southern " " "	-	-	-	-	-	"	10,500

With respect to caste, there were :—

Christians - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	nearly	10,500
Hindoos - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	about	68,000
Mussulmans - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	nearly	29,000
Parsees - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	only	8,000
Other Castes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	"	1,500

or about 9 per cent. Christians; 58.0 per cent. Hindoos; 25.0 per cent. Mussulmans; 79.0 per cent. Parsees; and 1.0 per cent. other castes.

The total number of patients treated were 11,781; but of these nearly 5,000 (4,859) were inmates of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital alone, as the following table will more clearly show :—

CIVIL HOSPITALS.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	RATIO PER CENT.		
							Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division - - - - -	29	616	645	618	8	19	- -	- -	1.2
Poona ditto - - - - -	43	1,057	1,100	886	150	64	- -	- -	13.6
Northern ditto - - - - -	87	1,501	1,588	1,378	105	105	- -	- -	6.6
Southern ditto - - - - -	32	680	712	634	37	41	- -	- -	5.2
Sind ditto - - - - -	73	2,276	2,349	2,195	55	99	- -	- -	2.3
Aden ditto - - - - -	6	522	528	436	67	25	- -	- -	12.6
Total - - - - -	270	6,652	6,922	6,147	422	353	- -	- -	6.0
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital - - - - -	253	4,606	4,859	3,800	848	211	- -	- -	17.4
TOTAL - - - - -	523	11,258	11,781	9,947	1,270	564	- -	- -	10.7

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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Jails.

The Obstetric Institution, attached to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, begins to gain confidence amongst the class for which it was established.

The number of prisoners in the gaols of this presidency was 6,081, or 541 less than in 1858-59; and the number treated in hospital, 8,193 against 9,111 of last year, being in the proportion of 135 to 138 per cent. of sick to treated. The deaths were 259, giving a percentage of 4.3 to strength, and of 3.1 to treated, which are rather higher rates than in 1858-59.

JAILS.	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	RATIO PER CENT.		
								Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division - - -	1,017	36	1,015	1,051	987	28	36	103.3	2.7	2.6
Poona ditto - - - -	1,472	74	1,774	1,848	1,718	64	66	125.5	4.3	3.4
Northern ditto - - -	872	48	1,651	1,699	1,588	68	43	194.8	7.7	4.0
Southern ditto - - -	948	42	1,023	1,065	984	49	32	112.3	5.1	4.6
Sinde ditto - - - -	1,568	78	2,325	2,403	2,303	49	51	153.2	3.1	2.0
Aden ditto - - - -	164	3	124	127	121	1	5	77.4	0.6	0.7
TOTAL - - - -	6,041	281	7,912	8,193	7,701	259	233	135.6	4.3	3.1

Police.

Of the police force, 53.6 per cent. came under treatment, of whom 1.1 per cent., or 0.6 per cent. of the strength died, showing a very healthy state of the force.

POLICE HOSPITALS.	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	RATIO PER CENT.		
								Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division - - -	2,331	23	750	773	750	16	7	33.1	0.6	2.0
Poona ditto - - - -	3,408	61	1,315	1,376	1,307	16	53	40.3	0.4	1.1
Northern ditto - - -	6,158	107	4,611	4,718	4,520	40	158	76.6	0.6	0.8
Southern ditto - - -	3,017	65	1,424	1,489	1,371	18	100	49.3	0.5	1.2
Sind ditto - - - -	4,838	116	2,100	2,216	2,114	30	72	45.8	0.6	1.3
Aden ditto - - - -	165	1	118	119	109	2	8	64.3	1.0	1.6
TOTAL - - - -	19,937	378	10,318	10,691	10,171	122	393	53.6	0.6	1.1

Lunatic Asylum,
Bombay.

The number of inmates has been on the increase, which is to be regretted, as the accommodation is altogether insufficient. The average number in confinement throughout the year has been 214 against 188 in 1858-59.

Eye Dispensary.

The daily applicants for relief at the Eye Infirmary in Bombay have averaged 100 during the past year against 77 of 1858-59, whilst the total treated was 1,548 against 1,436 of the former year.

Central Schools in
Bombay.

The Central Schools in Bombay, for the support and education of soldiers' children, have been comparatively healthy, only one death having occurred among 276 inmates, though there was a considerable number, 553, treated for slight illness.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated during the past year have been about 5,000 less than in 1858-59, or 220,428 against 225,403. The decrease has taken place in the Concan and Southern Deccan Division, and the reasons assigned for the falling off are bad health and casualties amongst the operators. In all other parts there is an increase.

Vaccinated

	Vaccinated in	
	1858-59.	1859-60.
1. Sind Division - - - - -	47,495	49,441
2. Concan - - - - -	46,868	39,266
3. Western Guzerat - - - - -	34,348	36,254
4. Eastern Guzerat - - - - -	25,100	26,287
5. Northern Deccan - - - - -	20,749	21,387
6. Southern Deccan - - - - -	25,850	21,354
7. Rajcote Circle - - - - -	17,266	18,305
8. Presidency - - - - -	7,727	8,134
TOTAL - - - - -	225,403	220,428

The reorganization of the Vaccinating Establishment at the Presidency, mentioned in the last report, has been carried out, and the scheme fairly under trial during the year, with, on the whole, a favourable result.

SECTION XVIII.—BOTANICAL GARDENS.

THE Garden of Dapoorie was organized in 1829. That of Hewra (District Garden) was chosen, planned, and planted by Dr. Gibson in 1857, and sanctioned by the Honourable the Court of Directors in 1858, being intended for the purpose of raising indigenous products for the use of public departments, and the introduction of exotic articles of culture, which might be taken up by the ryots with a view to their own profit, and with the ultimate effect of advantage to the country generally.

The Dapoorie Garden is rather an appendage to the Government premises there, than having the status of, and conditions appertaining to, a botanical garden.

Consequently, while the main object there has been the cultivation of flowers and not herbs, the other has gained and held a place as a source of supply for the medical stores, and a centre for the propagation of useful medicinal plants and trees, which will be of importance to the future resources of the country.

The manufacture of medicines for the general depôt at Bombay, and for the local one at Poobah, continues to be the chief object kept in view.

Unto the close of the season 1859-60, which in garden reckoning is the 5th June (being the "Mirz Sal," which begins the succeeding year 1860-61), there were prepared and sent to the stores about 160 lbs. of the compound extract of colocynth, an important and expensive medicine requiring much delicacy of preparation, and of most extensive use in the hospitals of India and in private practice generally. As the dose of the medicine does not exceed 10 grains, the extent of the consumption, which is thus met, may be estimated.

Of ground nut oil, the supply has been about 2,200 lbs., being in full of the requirements of the medical stores which were formerly supplied with the more expensive oil of the olive.

Of pure "cold drawn castor oil," the supply has been about 6,282 lbs., being in full of the requirements of the medical stores.

True, the indent of the season was larger, but more could not be received by reason of the crowded state of the stores and the insufficiency of premises for stowage. On this account, the surplus was retained here for supply during the ensuing season.

Of "senna," the supply also was in full of the demand, about 1,570 lbs. having been furnished.

Of "taraxacum extract," the supply made was about 100 lbs., being in excess of the demand.

Of "hyosciamus extract" about 80 lbs. were forwarded, and of the closed leaves about the same quantity.

Of "croton oil" 6 lbs. were forwarded in full of the demand.

A quantity of pure oil of linseed, indented for, had also to be kept on hand by reason of want of room in the stores.

These quotations may suffice to show that the medicinal supply continues unimpaired, when the fact is adverted to that previous to 1857 not one of the above articles was raised or prepared for the supply of the public stores (with exception of the very doubtful

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Bombay.

quality of castor oil obtained by contract), the benefit and saving which do ensue from their being grown or prepared here will be apparent.

This is more specially the case with castor oil, the lower qualities of which, obtained by the application of heat, are often, if not generally, of a poisonous quality, giving rise to an after action, attended by the very symptoms for the relief of which it has been administered.

On this account the really cold drawn oil prepared at Aurungabad, Sattara, and a few other places, is eagerly purchased by many an anxious mother at one rupee per pint. The issue rate at the garden is about seven annas per bottle.

In the one article of croton oil supplied to the Calcutta stores in some quantity in 1857-58, and which is supplied regularly to the medical stores at Bombay and Poonah, the contract rate of supply from the Commissariat used to be about Rs. 3. 6. per oz.

The garden rate is five rupees per lb. So also in respect to ground nut oil and the compound extract of colocynth, the saving of expenditure, though not quite so prominent as in the last instance, is considerable. Having made the above-mentioned supplies during the past year, there is still a large quantity of raw material, and some amount of manufactured product.

The approximate value thereof may be estimated as follows, viz. :—

	Rs.
"Castor seed," value about - - - - -	1,500
Ground nut ditto - - - - -	100
Colocynth, raw material, <i>i. e.</i> , aloes, scammony, &c., ditto - - -	180
"Croton seed" and oil ditto - - - - -	150
Castor and ground nut oils ditto - - - - -	700
Colocynth, compound extract; also extract hyosciamus, and taraxacum, and linseed ditto - - - - -	280
Senna leaves ditto - - - - -	150
Balance in Oriental Bank, about - - - - -	1,600
Due on account of medicines furnished in April and May, but receipt not yet to hand, about - - - - -	1,000
<i>Rs.</i> - - -	5,460

Last season the sum paid into the Poonah Treasury to the credit of Government was somewhere Rs. 4,326. 3. 1. Payments on previous occasions have amounted, including purchase of premises from the late Dr. Stocks, to about 8,000 rupees, value of the block of buildings as originally constructed about 4,000 rupees. The wing purchased from the late Dr. Stocks serves as a Forests Office, for which purpose it is ample and commodious, and in this one point even, is something of a monthly saving to the state more than sufficient to cover the expense of the naick and three sepoys of the Poonah Police Corps which has been stationed here since 1843. From this it will be apparent that the Government gardens here are sufficiently self-supporting to allow of a large surplus being applied to the more ornamental gardening necessary at Dapoorie.

One of the first of these which claims attention is—

Nepal pepper. Of this article the sales during the past year have been considerable, amounting to upwards of 100 rupees, also a considerable export was this season made to Europe, but of its sale and that of a former consignment, no returns have yet been received. The taste for this condiment has greatly extended, and seems to continue to do so the more its flavour becomes known. There is a yellow long podded pepper produced in Guzerat and in Sinde, but it has by no means the flavour of that raised in the Decan.

Of the first of these the growth in the gardens is regular, as a rotation crop, and the produce continues to be worked up into Musrevado sugar, by the simple process begun here in 1838.

The kinds grown are the Mauritius and an Egyptian variety of large size and a deep purple colour of Musrevado sugar. Last season about 1½ tons were manufactured; sales however have lost altogether the briskness of former years, owing to the competition of the white finely crystallised bone-charcoal sugar, so that the sugar from the gardens hardly sells at 9 lbs. per rupee.

The quantity of imphee raised here last year was too small to allow of any experiment being made, nor indeed did the stalk appear to possess sweetness at all sufficient to render its manufacture into sugar or molasses profitable.

The new seed forwarded by Government in October or November 1859, was duly sown at the proper season, but not a seed has vegetated.

That saved from one small crop of last year, has been duly sown, and not a seed has failed; the advent of heavy rain is awaited to have it thinned out by trans-planting.

The results of the imphee growth in Sinde are described as having been very favourable.

As to the Mauritius cane, in the introduction of which, into this side of India, large sums were expended in 1836-1837-1838, it seems to have almost disappeared as an object of cultivation in irrigated land, but to hold its ground as a product in those lands where it can be grown by the natural moisture of the soil and without irrigation.

Products of rural
economy.

Nepal pepper.

Sugar-cane and
sweet hokus or
"imphee."

Imphee hokus.

Mauritius cane.

In proof of this, it may be stated that, of a patch of three-quarters of a beega, raised in the bit of Government ground, which is continued to be cultivated at Meergora, the canes were sold for planting at the rate of five rupees per paud or 100 rupees per beega, so that there has been no falling off in price. The fact is, that in such unwatered lands, this cane is found to give a large grained fine extract, which fetches in the market a better price than the common article.

The cultivation and supply of these leaves continues to be kept up, the plant being spontaneously cultivated by the ryots who pay for the seed. What is not required for the stores, is exported to Europe, and forms a fair remittance of about 2 s. 1 d. per rupee after paying all charges.

Last year, consequent on the authorities ordering the payment of all ready cash into the Treasury, the means of prompt payment for the growth of the preceding year having been crippled, some were discouraged from continuing the cultivation; therefore the supply this year has been below the usual figure. Such meddlings with the capital of a demi-mercantile concern like these gardens, is to be deprecated; something should be left to the discretion of the superintendents.

This, though already noticed, must also be mentioned here, as it seems now likely to form an article of annual sale as a mercantile product.

It is a very important medicine now in Indian practice, but the extract which comes from Europe always undergoes fermentation, and consequently becomes useless. Hence, the great benefit of having a supply of the root on the spot, either for extract or spirituous tincture.

Last season the Botanical Gardens supplied a quantity of the root to Messrs. Rodgers & Co., druggists (for manufacture), and this year a requisition has been made for about 1,000 lb. by the same firm.

Continues to be regularly cultivated, but solely for public supply.

Are purchased from without, as it is not found profitable to cultivate the former in the garden, neither is there sufficient room for the quantity required. The same remark applies to castor seed, which is usually procured from Western Khandeish.

Of exotic trees, the following list may be given, as either already naturalised, or in a fair way of being so.

The seed of this was originally forwarded to the superintendent by the late Dr. Wallich. It is now grown here in abundance, and may be spread into the Babal Preserves, so hardy does it seem to be.

In case that the scheme for having a Government tannery at Poonah, should be finally carried out, this tree will form a most important source of supply for the raw material, as it is said to contain more of the tanning principle than any other tree known. It may yet require to be extended over many acres of ground.

Is another tree important in the arts, which flourishes well here. Last year the wood was sold to a merchant in Bombay to the amount of 37 rupees. It can always be exported at a nominal cost as dunnap for cotton bales.

There are also two trees of the Brazil wood, which were received from the late Dr. Royle.

The mahogany trees raised from Calcutta seed received ten years ago flourish well, and bid fair to become quite naturalised. They have, however, not yet produced seed.

No sign of flower or seed has yet appeared on these trees, which are now large and robust. Those planted in the fort of Sewner look much more leafy and healthy than those in the garden at Hewra.

Logwood tree has now been extensively spread, and those growing here are old enough to furnish wood containing much colouring matters. The seeds have been distributed to Tanna, Rutnagherry, Khandeish, Sinda, and elsewhere. This much may suffice to be said regarding trees which are of consequence for naturalization.

Senna.

Taraxacum.

Hyosciamus.

Ground nut and castor seed.

List of a few important trees naturalised.

Diri Divi of Commerce, Ist, Cosaphinia Conaria.

2d, sappan wood
Cosalium sappan.

Sweetenia mahogany.

Olive olea Europea.

Hematoxylon campechianum.

SECTION XIX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

A CABLE for the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company has lately been successfully laid between Kurrachee and Aden, with repeating stations at Muscat and the Kooria Moorla Islands. A line of telegraph has been carried from Hyderabad to Taroocha, where a station has been established; a permanent line to Jacobabad and Mooltan is in course of erection; and new and commodious telegraph offices have been constructed at Nuggur Parkur and Buddeena, in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

SECTION XX.—SURVEY.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

TOPOGRAPHICAL survey of the Hill district of Kurrachee has been carried out by a detachment of the Revenue Survey establishment. The maps have been well executed, and supply a want long felt; a similar survey of the frontier district of Upper Sindh has also been accomplished.

SECTION XXI.—MINING.

THE exploration of the coal fields in the Lyriah Valley, has been undertaken by some of the staff of the Sindh Railway Company, under the direction of Mr. Branton, their chief engineer, and a report of their proceedings will, on receipt, be submitted to Government.

SECTION XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

THERE has been no census in Sindh since 1856, but it is not supposed there has been any great increase of the indigenous population.

There has been a large influx of Pathans into Kurrachee, to avail themselves of the demand for employment. An enterprising Pathan, by name Moorar Khan, is expending a lakh of rupees in extensive irrigational works in the Hubb river, where he has received, on favourable terms, a lease of a large tract of waste lands. Bhawul Khan, Chief of the Belooch Hill Tribe of Tinde, has also settled on some waste lands near the Maunbur Lake. He proposes to establish a village, and to prevail upon others of his tribe to settle down around him. A number of Kutch artisans have been drawn to Kurrachee by the demands of the railway, and it is expected that many of them will establish themselves permanently in Kurrachee.

Measures have been adopted for keeping in future a registry of births and deaths in the principal towns of the province.

APPENDICES to the BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT, for 1859-60.

Appendix (A.)

(No. 649 of 1860.)

To *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, 11 April 1860.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to submit, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying statements, Nos. 1 to 16, prepared in accordance with the forms transmitted with Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 7459, of the 30th September 1852, and showing the result of the Civil Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1859, as contrasted with the results of four previous years. The two other sets herewith submitted, each comprising twelve Statements, give the same information also regarding the Agency and Revenue Courts respectively.

Present:
W. H. Harrison
Esq., R. Kays,
Esq., and H.
Newton, Esq.

I have also the honour to forward the usual Statement, showing the European officers who presided over the several Civil and Criminal Courts, and the business disposed of by each; as also another, agreeably to paragraph 4 of your letter, No. 1800, dated the 2d June 1857, exhibiting the different values of suits decided by the Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Newton*, Registrar.

C I V I L

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year - - -	92	74	28	32	37
Total - - -	92	74	28	32	37
Decided on merits - - -	92	74	28	32	37
Dismissed on default - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	92	74	28	32	37
Depending 31st December - - -	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—continued.

No. 2.—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year - -	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Decided on merits - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed on default - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Depending 31st December - -	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—There are no Village Moonsiffs under this Presidency.

No. 3.—DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - -	21,038	20,467	25,587	18,384	21,050
Instituted during the year - -	77,836	87,167	76,327	98,432	1,14,487
Received by transfer - - -	3,402	5,236	4,525	5,290	3,621
Total - - -	1,02,276	1,12,870	1,06,439	1,22,106	1,40,058
Decided on merits - - -	61,108	64,264	65,374	68,084	71,811
Dismissed on default - - -	2,649	2,515	2,882	3,092	3,349
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	16,132	17,154	15,234	23,730	26,313
Otherwise disposed of - - -	1,919	3,350	4,565	5,250	3,946
Total - - -	81,808	87,283	88,055	1,00,156	1,05,419
Depending 31st December - -	20,467	25,587	18,384	21,050	34,039

No. 4.—SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - -	5,441	4,805	4,335	3,313	3,916
Instituted during the year - -	15,588	18,387	13,061	14,951	18,747
Received by transfer - - -	571	756	851	677	535
Total - - -	21,600	23,948	18,247	18,941	23,198
Decided on merits - - -	11,511	13,486	11,012	10,791	11,729
Dismissed on default - - -	1,043	1,081	1,092	1,027	976
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	2,778	2,896	1,995	2,083	3,530
Otherwise disposed of - - -	1,463	2,150	835	224	90
Total - - -	16,795	19,613	14,934	15,025	16,325
Depending 31st December - -	4,805	4,335	3,313	3,916	6,873

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—continued.

No. 5.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	2,763	85	2,017	322	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41
Instituted during the year	7,277	81	9,329	18	7,882	38	10,089	15	10,568	7
Received by transfer -	154	626	606	758	638	692	391	566	217	208
Total - - -	10,194	772	11,952	1,098	10,875	876	14,032	780	13,516	256
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - - - -	5,507	195	6,393	268	5,690	218	6,958	160	6,024	56
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - - - -	671	160	638	321	677	321	811	294	1,001	88
Remanded - - - - -	-	75	-	200	-	101	-	61	-	14
Dismissed on default -	483	10	581	38	515	8	681	5	576	-
Adjusted or withdrawn -	1,016	7	1,164	12	1,063	10	2,291	4	2,141	-
Otherwise disposed of -	500	3	771	98	278	19	560	215	47	98
Total - - -	8,177	450	9,547	952	8,223	677	11,301	739	9,780	256
Depending 31st December	2,017	322	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	-

No. 6.—ASSISTANT JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	44	1,315	90	1,620	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768
Instituted during the year	48	1,455	39	1,309	26	1,388	51	1,705	66	1,466
Received by transfer -	13	639	52	1,549	49	1,928	46	1,344	28	971
Total - - -	105	3,809	181	4,478	174	4,439	183	4,075	183	3,205
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - - - -	2	330	12	637	20	777	15	634	35	569
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - - - -	5	801	31	1,367	28	1,661	19	1,395	47	1,122
Remanded - - - - -	-	307	-	433	-	498	-	428	-	390
Dismissed on default -	2	35	15	112	9	202	11	110	4	95
Adjusted or withdrawn -	4	56	16	71	13	62	17	77	13	25
Otherwise disposed of -	2	460	8	735	18	213	22	663	5	311
Total - - -	15	1,989	82	3,356	88	3,413	84	3,307	104	2,311
Depending 31st December	90	1,620	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768	79	894

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—continued.

No. 7.—SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	-	-	-	923	-	676	-	-	32	849
Instituted during the year -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Received by transfer -	-	1,092	-	-	-	-	32	1,638	21	921
Total - - -	-	1,092	-	924	-	676	32	1,639	53	1,770
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	-	43	-	22	-	-	-	159	7	272
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	-	74	-	40	-	-	-	440	14	745
Remanded - - -	-	36	-	20	-	-	-	150	-	142
Dismissed on default -	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	16	1	9
Adjusted or withdrawn -	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	24	5	13
Otherwise disposed of -	-	-	-	159	-	676	-	1	26	589
Total - - -	-	169	-	248	-	676	-	700	53	1,770
Depending 31st December -	-	923	-	676	-	-	32	849	-	-

No. 8.—DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	31	2,430	26	1,598	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724
Instituted during the year -	20	2,687	63	3,325	53	3,324	34	3,228	37	3,244
Received by transfer -	19	194	9	533	19	509	4	161	44	664
Total - - -	70	5,311	98	5,461	100	5,879	80	5,247	100	4,632
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	4	254	11	326	12	416	6	360	8	472
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	4	812	5	850	2	1,061	4	1,003	7	1,142
Remanded - - -	-	271	-	277	-	230	-	268	-	296
Dismissed on default -	15	56	4	56	8	105	4	95	9	36
Adjusted or withdrawn -	5	62	7	84	5	56	7	58	9	41
Otherwise disposed of -	16	2,238	43	1,822	31	2,103	40	2,730	33	1,703
Total - - -	44	3,713	70	3,415	58	4,021	61	4,523	60	3,000
Depending 31st December -	26	1,598	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724	34	942

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—continued.

No. 9.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	15	375	18	400	13	328	4	44	12	59
Admitted during the year	6	134	4	80	4	121	16	142	7	136
Total	21	509	22	480	17	449	20	186	19	195
Dismissed on default	-	2	1	6	4	36	1	2	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
Confirmed	1	47	4	83	4	155	3	40	4	38
Amended	2	12	2	11	1	38	-	14	4	12
Reversed	-	24	2	25	3	82	3	51	1	49
Remanded	-	23	-	26	1	92	-	20	3	15
Total	3	109	9	152	13	405	8	127	12	114
Depending 31st December	16	400	18	328	4	44	12	59	7	81

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	29,317	27,405	32,454	24,477	28,747
Instituted during the year	100,860	115,059	97,327	124,480	143,932
Received by transfer	4,159	6,659	6,082	6,440	4,466
Total	134,336	149,123	135,863	155,406	177,145
Decided on merits	78,904	84,914	82,843	80,720	90,720
Dismissed on default	4,192	4,196	4,506	4,815	4,915
Adjusted or withdrawn	19,935	21,237	18,310	29,028	32,011
Otherwise disposed of	3,900	6,322	5,727	6,098	4,147
Depending 31st December	27,405	32,454	24,477	28,747	45,852
Decided by European Judges	59	101	97	83	159
Ditto - Native - ditto	106,780	110,172	105,534	120,448	127,450
Ditto - Panchayets	92	74	28	32	57
Total decided	106,931	110,347	105,659	120,563	127,646

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—continued.

No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from -	DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.										SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.					ASSISTANT JUDGES.					PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.																		
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.										
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.									
Suits Appealable -	8	1,066	16	1,176	14	1,477	10	1,363	15	1,614	-	117	-	62	-	-	599	21	1,017	7	1,131	43	2,004	48	2,438	34	2,029	82	1,631	6,178	355	7,031	604	6,367	539	7,769	454	7,025	144
Appealed -	6	63	4	38	4	47	16	61	3	42	-	1	-	7	-	5	-	4	34	6	55	17	24	30	63	22	-	32	51	520	15	595	11	520	6	539	16	563	9
Appeals depending on 1st January -	14	172	17	179	13	159	4	16	12	26	-	26	-	17	-	11	-	-	34	148	18	167	29	120	42	23	20	24	545	29	483	37	620	38	599	5	406	9	
Received by transfer -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	-	23	65	1	-	172	-	4	-	93	-	492	-	253	-	
Total -	20	235	21	217	17	206	20	77	15	68	-	27	-	24	-	16	-	4	34	54	203	35	191	64	183	87	88	53	75	1,237	44	1,082	48	1,244	44	1,630	21	1,222	18
Affirmed -	1	20	4	84	4	84	3	17	4	14	-	5	-	6	-	3	-	-	8	14	19	3	38	9	52	27	20	27	17	315	3	223	6	283	16	408	3	494	4
Modified -	2	9	2	5	1	18	-	9	4	4	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	4	1	2	4	1	16	3	5	3	6	42	-	36	1	44	2	61	-	56	1
Reversed -	-	9	2	8	3	32	3	18	1	18	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	11	-	15	4	33	4	24	3	20	55	3	56	1	70	13	82	9	119	9		
Remanded -	-	15	-	8	1	39	-	7	3	8	-	2	-	4	-	5	-	-	1	4	5	-	11	3	44	7	13	5	5	100	1	35	3	93	4	96	-	83	1
Dismissed on default -	-	2	-	2	4	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	14	-	2	1	-	34	-	23	-	51	4	67	-	19	-
Adjusted or withdrawn -	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	40	-	27	-	26	-	30	-	14	-
Otherwise disposed of -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	4	-	23	-	-	-	168	-	2	-	77	-	485	-	241	-
Total -	3	56	8	58	13	190	8	51	12	41	-	10	-	13	-	16	-	-	7	86	36	6	71	22	160	67	64	39	48	754	7	402	10	644	39	1,224	12	1,026	15
Depending 31st December -	17	179	13	159	4	16	12	26	3	24	-	17	-	11	-	-	-	4	27	18	167	29	120	42	23	20	24	14	27	483	37	620	38	600	5	406	9	196	3

(c) The difference of one appeal is explained in the foot note (c) affixed to the Supplement to No. 11.

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—continued.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	SUDDER AMEENS.					MOONSIFFS.					JAGHEERDARS.					PUNCHAYETS.					REVENUE COURTS.				
	1865.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits Appealable	11,511	13,486	11,012	10,791	11,729	61,108	64,264	65,374	68,084	71,811	147	213	233	191	250	92	74	28	32	37	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed	717	770	673	661	625	2,923	3,263	3,504	3,698	3,482	4	6	9	10	10	-	-	3	-	2	3	2	2	19	3
Appeals depending on 1st January	770	873 ^a	756	502 ^c	324	2,468	2,078 ^a	2,569	1,919 ^c	1,619	4	3 ^b	6	12	5	-	1 ^b	1	2	-	10	8	10	7	8
Received by transfer	554	462	477	389	316	2,003	2,378	2,549	2,795	2,168	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	2	6	6
Total	2,071	2,106	1,906	1,552	1,265	7,394	8,719	8,622	8,412	7,289	9	9	15	26	15	-	1	5	2	2	20	11	14	32	17
Affirmed	317	445	452	501	382	1,131	1,891	2,276	2,126	2,133	2	3	2	7	5	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	2	9	2
Modified	43	73	101	83	52	176	358	367	368	371	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Reversed	110	120	142	81	102	455	650	694	676	652	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	10	-
Remanded	125	151	148	131	89	460	684	634	665	584	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissed on default	25	49	71	40	11	42	140	193	119	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Adjusted or withdrawn	34	56	29	23	11	83	55	72	107	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otherwise disposed of	545	455	459	369	808	1,968	2,356	2,468	2,732	2,147	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	2	5	5
Total	1,199	1,349	1,402	1,228	955	4,315	6,150	6,706	6,793	5,966	5	3	3	21	7	-	-	3	2	2	12	1	7	24	12
Depending 31st December	872 ^a	756	504 ^a	824	310	3,079 ^a	2,569	1,916 ^c	1,619	1,303	4 ^b	6	12	5	8	- ^b	1	2	-	-	8	10	7	8	5

(a) The difference in bringing forward these balances is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad:—one appeal from the decision of a sudder ameen has been inserted, through an oversight, as from the decision of a moonsiff.

(b) The difference in bringing forward these balances arose from a mistake in the statement for 1859, wherein one appeal from the decision of punchayet was inadvertently included among the appeals from jagheerdars.

(c) The difference between these numbers is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad:—“The 366 appeals shown as undisposed of on the 31st December 1857 in the last year's statement are correct in number, but a mistake appears to have crept into the number inserted in the inner columns. Instead of the 66 appeals which appear against the name of the principal sudder ameen, there were 65 appeals undisposed of on the 31st December 1857; and instead of 97 appeals against the decision of the sudder ameen, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 95; and instead of 200 appeals against the decision of the moonsiffs, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 203. These mistakes have, therefore, been rectified in the present statement.”

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—continued.

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION of ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with land rent - - - -	115	124	238	184	150
Otherwise connected with land - - - -	2,217	2,660	2,816	3,131	3,218
Connected with debts, wages, &c. - - - -	102,903	105,130	100,584	115,082	122,030
Ditto - caste, religion, &c. - - - -	252	284	245	145	126
Ditto - indigo, sugar, silk, &c. - - - -	1,444	2,149	1,776	2,021	2,122
Total - - - -	106,981	110,347	105,669	120,563	127,646

No. 13.—RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
92,146	35,500

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewany Adawlut	2	6	3	2	9	28	2	1	20	-	5	16	-	5	27
District and City Judges	1	1	10	-	8	10	1	2	20	1	-	17	-	6	27
Subordinate and additional Judges - - - -	3	8	1	3	9	13	-	-	-	-	10	2	1	8	19
Assistant Judges - - - -	1	6	13	1	6	4	1	6	-	-	9	24	-	6	10
Principal Sudder Ameen	-	3	15	-	4	11	-	4	6	-	3	10	-	3	24
Sudder Ameen - - - -	-	4	12	-	3	12	-	3	16	-	2	23	-	3	12
Moonsiffs - - - -	-	7	5	-	8	13	-	3	9	-	2	23	-	2	19

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE of SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut	6,76,559	5,42,764	1,45,781	1,65,809	98,833
Before other Courts,					
Original - - - -	43,72,378	41,11,914	30,15,806	32,44,911	36,94,468
Before other Courts,					
Appeals - - - -	13,87,553	14,33,305	10,40,858	8,03,072	5,96,075
Total - - - -	64,36,490	60,87,983	42,11,505	42,13,882	43,89,376

No. 16.—DEBTORS in GAOL.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
At the instance of individuals - - - -	780	Rs. a. p. 62,744 11 4	797	Rs. a. p. 62,417 - 4	872	Rs. a. p. 60,450 11 8	852	Rs. a. p. 58,947 7 6	698	Rs. a. p. 75,387 4 11
At the instance of Government - - - -	6	Rs. a. p. 1,076 13 9	8	Rs. a. p. 1,533 8 8	1	Rs. a. p. 954 3 -	1	Rs. a. p. 969 - 3 -	-	-
Total Number in Gaol	786	Rs. a. p. 63,821 9 1	805	Rs. a. p. 63,950 9 -	873	Rs. a. p. 61,404 14 8	853	Rs. a. p. 59,916 7 9	698	Rs. a. p. 75,387 4 11

Appendix (A.)—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYET.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year	4	7	—	11	—
Total	4	7	—	11	—
Decided on merits	4	7	—	11	—
Dismissed on default	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	7	—	11	—
Depending 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

No. 2.—JAGHEERDARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	60	96	132	148	184
Instituted during the year	253	421	451	458	489
Received by transfer	7	8	51	13	5
Total	320	525	634	619	678
Decided on merits	157	235	300	297	369
Dismissed on default	14	32	28	7	18
Adjusted or withdrawn	53	125	122	127	143
Otherwise disposed of	—	1	36	4	3
Total	224	393	486	435	533
Depending 31st December	96	132	148	184	145

No. 3.—ASSISTANT AGENT.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	26	34	45	34	48
Instituted during the year	13	14	13	28	29
Received by transfer	—	—	—	—	—
Total	39	48	58	62	77
Decided on merits	3	2	15	13	37
Dismissed on default	1	—	9	1	2
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	1	—	—	2
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	3	24	14	41
Depending 31st December	34	45	34	48	36

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix (A.)—AGENTS' COURTS—continued.

No. 4.—AGENTS'.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	11	5	13	1	10	1	10	8	6	2
Instituted during the year -	6	4	6	1	7	6	2	5	4	16
Received by transfer -	-	1	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	17	10	19	2	19	10	12	13	10	18
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	4	2	5	-	5	-	4	4	1	1
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	-	5	-	1	3	1	1	5	3	7
Remanded - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Dismissed on default -	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Otherwise disposed of -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	4	9	9	1	9	2	6	11	4	11
Depending 31st December -	13	1	10	1	10	8	6	2	6	7

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January -	7	8	9	5	3	2	-	-	3	-
Admitted during the year -	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total - - -	10	8	9	5	3	2	3	-	3	-
Dismissed on default -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confirmed - - -	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-
Amended - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Reversed - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded - - -	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	1	3	6	3	3	2	-	-	3	-
Depending 31st December -	9	5	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - - -	97	143	187	192	238
Instituted during the year - - -	276	448	471	499	522
Received by transfer - - -	7	8	53	13	5
Total - - -	380	599	711	704	765
Decided on merits - - -	168	249	323	326	410
Dismissed on default - - -	15	34	38	9	20
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	54	128	122	127	145
Otherwise disposed of - - -	-	1	36	4	3
Depending 31st December - - -	143	187	192	238	187
Decided by European Judges - - -	9	12	33	20	45
Ditto Native ditto - - -	224	392	450	431	530
Ditto Panchayets - - -	4	7	-	11	-
Total decided - - -	237	411	483	462	575

Appendix (A)—AGENTS' COURTS—continued.

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	AGENTS.										ASSISTANT AGENTS.					JAGHEDARS.					PUNCHAYTS.				
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits App. able - - - -	4	7	5	1	8	1	5	9	8	-	3	2	15	13	39	147	285	300	297	102	4	7	-	-	-
Appealed - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	5	1	9	2	-	1	4	7	-	-	-	-	-
Appeals depending on 1st January -	7	8	9	5	3	2	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	5	-	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Received by transfer - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	10	8	9	5	3	2	3	-	3	-	5	1	7	6	9	5	1	3	7	9	-	-	-	-	-
Affirmed - - - - -	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	3	5	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Modified - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversed - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded - - - - -	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissed on default - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	1	3	6	3	3	2	-	-	3	-	5	-	2	6	6	4	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Depending 31st December - - -	9	5	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	3	1	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-

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Appendix (A.)—continued.

CHAP. X
Bombay.

REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year	—	1	—	—	1
Total	—	1	—	—	1
Decided on merits	—	1	—	—	1
Dismissed on default	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	—	1
Depending 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

No. 2.—MAMLUUDARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	370	387	475	484	351
Instituted during the year	1,613	1,653	1,415	1,565	2,179
Received by transfer	66	46	175	67	106
Total	2,055	2,086	2,065	2,116	2,637
Decided on merits	967	978	890	1,007	1,218
Dismissed on default	202	216	269	320	253
Adjusted or withdrawn	487	391	380	427	459
Otherwise disposed of	12	26	42	11	85
Total	1,668	1,611	1,581	1,765	1,965
Depending 31st December	387	475	484	351	671

No. 3.—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	1	—	2	1	—
Instituted during the year	—	4	6	2	1
Received by transfer	—	2	—	—	—
Total	1	6	8	3	1
Decreed for plaintiff or appellant	—	2	5	—	—
Decreed for defendant or respondent.	—	2	1	1	—
Remanded	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed on default	—	—	—	1	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	1	1	—
Otherwise disposed of	1	—	—	—	—
Total	1	4	7*	3	—
Depending 31st December	—	2	1	—	1

* These include six suits decided by the Deputy Collector of Kaira.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

(Appendix A.)—REVENUE COURTS—*continued.*

No. 4.—COLLECTORS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January - - - -	4	198	5	200	4	214	3	192	2	154
Instituted during the year - - - -	1	190	2	169	1	211	1	180	-	241
Received by transfer - - - -	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	57	-	39
Total - - -	5	391	7	372	5	425	4	429	2	484
Decreed for plaintiff or appellant - - - -	-	55	1	44	-	42	-	43	1	66
Decreed for defendant or respondent - - - -	-	94	-	54	-	121	1	107	-	99
Remanded - - - -	-	19	-	11	-	48	-	40	-	20
Dismissed on default - - - -	-	15	-	44	2	19	-	20	-	6
Adjusted or withdrawn - - - -	-	4	-	4	-	-	1	7	-	9
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	-	4	2	1	-	3	-	68	-	37
Total - - -	-	191	3	158	2	233	2	275	1	237
Depending 31st December - - - -	5	200	4	214	3	192	2	154	1	197

Note.—This statement includes the work of the Sub-Collector of Colaba and the number of appeals disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Ahmedabad, Tannah, and Ahmednuggur.

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January - - - -	2	8	2	10	2	17	-	2	-	2
Admitted during the year - - - -	-	4	-	8	-	3	-	6	1	4
TOTAL - - -	2	12	2	18	2	20	-	8	1	6
Dismissed on default - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confirmed - - - -	-	1	-	-	2	8	-	2	-	2
Amended - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Reversed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-
Remanded - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	-	2	-	1	2	18	-	6	-	3
Depending 31st December - - - -	2	10	2	17	-	2	-	2	1	3

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - - - -	381	392	481	488	353
Instituted during the year - - - -	1,614	1,660	1,422	1,568	2,181
Received by transfer - - - -	66	48	176	67	106
TOTAL - - -	2,061	2,100	2,078	2,123	2,640
Decided on merits - - - -	967	984	898	1,009	1,220
Dismissed on default - - - -	202	216	271	321	263
Adjusted or withdrawn - - - -	487	391	381	429	459
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	13	28	42	11	35
Depending 31st December - - - -	392	481	488	353	673
Decided by European Judges - - - -	1	5	3	5	1
Ditto - Native - ditto - - - -	1,668	1,585	1,545	1,754	1,930
Ditto - Panchayets - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL decided - - -	1,669	1,591	1,548	1,759	1,932

Appendix (A.)—REVENUE COURTS—continued.

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

APPEALS FROM	REVENUE JUDGE OF BOMBAY.										COLLECTORS.					ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.					MAMLUHDARS.					PUNCHAYETS.														
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.		
Suits appealable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	1	98	-	163	1	150	-	-	-	-	4	0	1	-	-	967	978	800	1,007	1,218	-	1	-	-	-	-			
Appealed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	8	-	6	1	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	190	169	210	179	241	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Appeals depending 1st Jan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	10	2	17	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	197	200	214	191	153	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Received by transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	56	38	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	2	18	2	20	-	8	1	6	1	1	-	1	3	2	390	372	424	426	432	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Affirmed -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	96	52	113	102	90	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Modified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	16	26	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Reversed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	34	30	24	40	61	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Remanded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	11	48	40	20	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dismissed on default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	44	19	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Adjusted or withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Otherwise disposed of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	3	57	37	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	15	-	6	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	1	190	158	233	273	236	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Depending 31st December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	2	17	-	2	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	200	214	191	153	196	-	-	-	-	-	-			

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Appendix (A.)—REVENUE COURTS—continued.

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with land rent - -	1,567	1,515	1,407	1,685	1,854
Otherwise connected with land -	102	76	141	74	78
Connected with debts, wages, &c. -	—	—	—	—	—
Connected with caste, religion, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	1,669	1,591	1,548	1,759	1,932

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
	1,198	734

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.	3	1	18	-	4	24	1	10	15	-	5	11	-	3	22
Collectors - -	-	11	-	-	10	8	-	9	10	-	7	17	-	9	11
Assistant Collectors	1	3	24	-	6	7	-	4	1	4	-	24	-	5	28
Mamludars - -	-	4	24	-	4	17	-	4	22	-	3	25	-	3	6

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut - -	756	1,730	33	118	809
Before other courts, original -	21,300	23,719	13,061	10,612	23,680
Before other courts, appeals -	7,320	6,855	6,902	5,763	6,084
TOTAL - - -	29,436	32,304	19,996	16,493	30,582

Appendix (A.)—REVENUE COURTS—continued.

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN GAOL.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
At the instance of individuals.	17	Rs. a. p. 897 9	17	Rs. a. p. 927 1 3	23	Rs. a. p. 518 2 11	13	Rs. a. p. 263 2 2	10	Rs. a. p. 351 12 2
At the instance of Government.	14	347 7 11	4	153 9 6	14	5,138 15 -	9	913 1 9	1	57 10 -
Total Number in Gaol	31	744 8 8	21	1,080 10 9	37	5,652 1 11	22	1,176 3 11	11	409 6 2

STATEMENT showing the Number of Original Suits of different Value decided by the Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs of the *Bombay* Presidency in the Year 1859.

	Above 10,000 Rupees.	From 5,000 to 10,000 Rupees.	From 2,500 to 5,000 Rupees.	From 1,000 to 2,500 Rupees.	From 500 to 1,000 Rupees.	From 300 to 500 Rupees.	From 100 to 300 Rupees.	From 50 to 100 Rupees.	From 10 to 50 Rupees.	Not exceeding 10 Rupees.	REMARKS.
Principal Sudder Ameens.	16	12	19	37	86	135	589	745	3,786	1,000	
Sudder Ameens	-	7	13	19	48	120	642	1,083	6,528	3,269	
Moonsiffs	-	-	45	107	241	532	3,026	5,759	41,324	20,177	

Bombay, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut,
11 April 1860.

(signed) *H. Newton,*
Registrar.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency, during the year 1859, and what was the Proportion of Business disposed of by each.

NAMES of the ZILLAHS.	NAMES of the EUROPEAN OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION.	PERIOD of HOLDING OFFICE.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.					REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscella- neous Orders.	Civil Miscella- neous Orders.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
AHMEDABAD	A. B. Warden, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1859.	88 (A)	2	339	2,609 (B)	19,135	<p>In addition to this, the Judge investigated 54 claims to certificates of heirship, and 92 to sue or defend in <i>forma pauperis</i>. (A.) Includes 1 Criminal case decided. (B.) Includes 11 Criminal Miscellaneous Orders issued by the Judge and Session Judge when on circuit at Kaira from 13th to 16th April and from 3d to 8th November 1859.</p> <p>In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed 35 cases upon petitions from convicts, and 8 referred by the Senior Assistant and Assistant Session Judges for confirmation.</p> <p>The Judge was in the district from 20th January to 6th February 1859.</p> <p>The Assistant Judge was in the district from 5th to 20th January and from 14th to 14th March 1859; and on leave from 15th March to 21st June 1859.</p> <p>(C.) (D.) These include 275 criminal miscellaneous orders and 473 civil miscellaneous orders passed by the officers in charge during the absence of the Senior Assistant Judge, on leave for two months.</p> <p>The Senior Assistant Judge was in the Districts from 17th January to 4th February 1859, during which he inspected all the courts of his division excepting that of Moundah.</p> <p>The Senior Assistant Judge investigated 21 Applications for certificate of heirship, and 4 to sue or defend suits as paupers.</p>
	A. Bosanquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge	From 20 Jan. to 8 Feb. and from 3 to 8 Nov. 1859.	-	-	-	164	872	
	J. King, Esq. -	Principal Sudder Ameen in charge	From 13 to 16 April 1859	-	-	-	-	160	
	E. H. Percival, Esq.	Assistant magistrate in charge of the gaol.	From 13 to 16 April 1859	-	-	-	17	-	
KAIRA	A. Bosanquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1859	26	4	352	53	2,094	
	C. Walter, Esq. -	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 10 April and from 11 June to 31 Dec. 1859.	45	3	243	1,423 C	7,695 D	

SURAT	H. Hebbert, Esq. -	Judge and Session Judge	From 1 Jan. to 20 Feb. and from 1 June to 31 Dec. 1859	15 (B)	4	212	1,288 (F)	6,571 (G)	(B.) Includes 7 criminal cases decided by the Session Judge on circuit at Broach. (F.) Includes 1 criminal case received for confirmation from Broach, and 10 Appeals against the decisions of the Assistant Session Judges, Magistrates, Assistant Magistrate, and Deputy Magistrate of this zillah. (G.) Includes 27 applications for certificates, and 56 to sue or defend suits as paupers. The orders given in the English department and outward letters are not included in the above.	
	R. F. Mactier, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 2 April to 31 May 1859	4	-	22	346 (H)	926 (I)	(H.) Includes 2 Appeals against the decision of the Assistant Session Judge.	
	W. Sandwith, Esq. -	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 14 April 1859	13	13	100	329	1,924	(I.) Includes 1 Application for a certificate, and 2 to sue or defend suits as paupers.	
	R. White, Esq. -	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 19 to 31 Dec. 1859	-	-	1	-	26		
	H. B. Lindsay, Esq.	Acting 1st assistant collector in charge Surat Adawlut.	From 3 to 5 Dec. 1859	-	-	-	-	-	58	
	E. P. Robertson, Esq.	2d Assistant collector in charge Surat Adawlut.	From 6 to 7 Dec. 1859	-	-	-	-	-	70	
BROACH	R. F. Mactier, Esq. -	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 1 April, and from 2 June to 25 Aug. 1859	14	5	102	706	1,705	Besides the criminal cases entered in column 5, there were 7 cases decided by the Session Judge of Surat.	
	R. H. Thompson, Esq.	Hoozoor deputy collector and magistrate in charge Adawlut.	From 2 to 15 April, and from 18 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1859.	-	-	-	282	924	Among the civil miscellaneous orders are included 21 applications disposed of, viz., 7 for certificate of heirship, &c. and 14 to sue or defend in form of pauperis.	
	W. Sandwith, Esq. -	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge, and Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge Adawlut.	From 16 April to 1 June and from 18 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1859.	9	-	8	293	470		
	J. R. Arthur, Esq. -	1st Assistant collector and Magistrate in charge Adawlut.	From 26 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1859.	-	-	-	72	165		

STATEMENT showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts under this Presidency, during the Year 1859, &c.—continued.

NAMES of the ZILLAHS.	NAMES of the EUROPEAN OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION.	PERIOD of HOLDING OFFICE.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.					REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscella- neous Orders.	Civil Miscella- neous Orders.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
TANNA	C. J. Erskine, Esq. -	Judge and Session Judge	From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1859	55 (J)	-	101	4,399	9,881	(J.) Five of these cases were tried at the half-yearly sessions at Rutnagherry.
	T. A. Compton, Esq. -	Acting Joint Judge	From 1 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1859	-	2	61	-	41	
	H. Newton, Esq. -	Joint Judge	From 17 March to 8 July 1859.	-	-	247	-	31	
RUTNAGHERRY	M. Melvill, Esq. -	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan to 31 Dec. 1859	61	4	308	1,059	8,274	
	C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 to 19 Jan., from 1 March to 13 Nov., and from 9 to 31 Dec. 1859.	87	22	243	1,503	11,517	
	J. H. Trott, Esq. -	Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge, Adawlut.	From 18 to 28 Feb., and from 14 Nov. to 8 Dec. 1859.	-	-	-	214	716	
POONA	J. King, Esq. -	Sudder Ameen in charge, Adawlut.	From 20 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1859	-	-	-	188	752	
	T. C. Loughnan, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1 Jan. to 28 Nov., and from 10 to 31 Dec. 1859.	34	1	288	1,436	9,518	
	H. Newton, Esq. -	Joint Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 15 Mar. 1859	-	-	206	-	291	
	A. E. D. Grey, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 6 Jan. to 9 May 1859	12	8	64*	220	2,475	* These include two otherwise disposed of.
	C. Gonne, Esq. -	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 June to 31 Dec. 1859	31	36	140*	385	4,404	
	T. C. Loughnan, Esq.	Agent -	11 months and 20 days	-	3	9	-	1,841	
	A. E. D. Grey, Esq.	Acting Assistant Agent	4 " 4 "	-	22	-	-	123	
SHOLAPOOR	C. Gonne, Esq. -	Acting Assistant Agent	6 " 7 "	-	19	-	-	226	
	F. Lloyd, Esq. -	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 11 Dec. 1859	79	2	185	3,171	11,450	
	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 12 to 31 Dec. 1859	8	-	8	156	1,020	
AHMEDNUGGUR	J. W. Woodcock, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1859	-	-	-	-	-	Was on circuit from 1st to 31st January, and on leave of absence from 1st to 9th February 1859.
	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 7 Mar. to 12 Nov. 1859	26	7	104	711	4,367	Was absent on leave from 4th April to 4th June 1859.

AHMEDNUGGER

C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 13 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1859.	15	3	43	183	998
The Honourable G. Hobart.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1859.	27	-	201	751	6,071
A. K. Forbes, Esq. -	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 23 Sept. 1859.	61	8	214 ^x	681	3,178
A. St. J. Richardson, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 6 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1859.	24	5	105 ^x	484	2,404

KHANDEISH

M

M. A. Coxon, Esq. -	Judge and Session Judge	11 months and 16 days	69	1	431	3,020 ^L	12,453 ^M
R. H. Pinhey, Esq. -	Joint Judge	2 " 29 "	-	6	207	-	526
A. E. D. Grey, Esq.	Joint Judge	7 " 29 "	1	19	370	-	177
G. W. Elliott, Esq.	Assistant Judge	9 " 22 "	32	3	232	50	4,833
Captain T. Schneider	Acting Political Agent, Southern Muratha Country.	From 1 to 24 Jan. 1859	-	-	-	-	-
H. B. Lockett, Esq.	Acting Political Agent, Southern Muratha Country.	From 25 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1859.	-	1	2	-	28
TOTAL			786	204	5,191	26,802	1,34,390

In addition to this, the Acting Session Judge reviewed five cases upon petitions from convicts in the Criminal Gaol which had been tried by the Assistant Session Judge and the Magisterial Department, and 15 referred by the Assistant Session Judge for confirmation.

In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed one case upon petition from a convict which had been tried by the Magisterial Department.

Was on leave of absence from 2d November 1859.

In addition to the number of criminal cases shown as disposed of in this Return, seven cases tried by the Magistracy were reviewed (two by Mr. Forbes and five by Mr. Richardson), and English outward letters, memoranda and endorsements, 955, and periodical papers, &c., 551, and miscellaneous orders on the criminal side, 168, and on the civil side, 774, issued by the Principal Sudder Ameen, who was in charge of the Adawlut, are not entered in the amount of miscellaneous business.

^x. These include 10 appeals remanded from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

^L. These include 17 cases appealed, &c. to the Session Judge.

^M. These include 27 inquiries into petitions of persons claiming to sue as defendants paupers, and 11 cases of persons claiming to be declared heirs or executors of persons deceased.

MORAL PROGRESS OF INDIA, FOR 1859-60.

Bombay, Sudder Adawlut, 11 April 1860.

(signed) H. Newton, Registrar.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Appendix (B.)

(No. 1101 of 1860.)

To *H. L. Anderson, Esq.*, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
16 June 1860.

Sir,

Present :
R. Keays, Esq.,
W. Hart, Esq., and
H. Hebbert, Esq.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying statements, 1 to 13 (forms 8 and 9, being inapplicable to this Presidency, are omitted), prepared in accordance with the forms transmitted with Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 7459, dated 30th September 1852, showing the result of the administration of criminal justice in the Bombay Presidency for 1859, as contrasted with that of the four previous years.

2. With reference to the large increase in the mortality exhibited in Statement No. 12, as compared with that of the last and three preceding years, I am desired to say that a considerable excess has occurred at Khandeish, and that a reference has been made to the Sessions Judge of that zillah on the subject, the result of which will be hereafter communicated to Government.

3. I am further desired to submit an abstract statement of the number of criminal cases referred or appealed to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut during the year 1859.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Newton, Registrar.*

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Summoned during the year - -	2,424	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094
TOTAL - - -	2,424	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094
Discharged without trial - -	773	793	584	577	562
Acquitted after investigation - -	441	511	354	396	474
Convicted and punished - -	1,210	1,101	911	982	1,058
Under trial on 31st December - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	2,424	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094

Appendix (B.)—CRIMINAL—continued.

CITY. V.
Bombay.

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	538	289 A	178 B	148	50
Summoned during the year - -	63,427	59,077	56,967	57,711	52,445
TOTAL - - -	63,965	59,366	57,145	57,859	52,495
Discharged without trial - -	6,664	5,184	5,023	4,852	5,713
Acquitted after investigation - -	13,344	13,125	10,924	9,642	9,671
Convicted and punished - -	33,055	31,816	33,010	34,008	28,708 c
Referred to higher courts - -	10,612	9,064	8,031	9,307	8,329
Under trial on 31st December - -	290 A	177	148	50	71

A. The difference between the figures marked A, exists in the Return of the Colaba Joint Magistracy, and it is thus explained:—"This case was dismissed on inquiry, and consequently was not under trial on 1st January 1856."

B. These include one prisoner who was on the file of the Magistrate of Tanna, on 31st December 1856, but has since been transferred to the district police for disposal. (*Vide* Note A, to Statement No. 5.)

C. These include 251 discharged on security.

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Referred during the year - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged without trial - -	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Convicted - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges.	7	14	16	11	15
Otherwise disposed of - -	—	—	—	—	—
Under trial on 31st December - -	—	—	—	—	—

As under the Bombay Code the native judges and law officers have no criminal jurisdiction, the number shown in this statement refers to cases of perjury committed before the former class of officers in civil suits under investigation by them, and handed on from their courts to the sessions under Section XXXIV. Regulation IV. of 1827, and the interpretation thereon of the 8th June 1829.

Appendix (B).—CRIMINAL—*continued*.

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	103	64	33	41	55 ^u
Apprehended or referred during the year.	5,828	5,463	4,543	4,214	3,858
Total - - -	5,931	5,527	4,576	4,255	3,913
Discharged without trial - -	393	422	314	230	296
Acquitted - - - - -	1,316	985	771	755	634
Convicted - - - - -	3,365	3,554	2,905	2,658	2,535
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges.	650	425	410	480	332
Otherwise disposed of - - -	143	115	135	79	93 ^c
Under trial on 31st December -	64	31	41	53	23

a.—These include two prisoners transferred by the Magistrate of Ahmednuggur to the file of his deputy (*vide* Note a, to Statement No. 5).

b.—These include four prisoners transferred by the Magistrate of Sholapoor to the file of his deputy, and exclude two declared innocent by the Joint Magistrate of Colaba, who ordered their names to be erased from the register.

c.—These were discharged on security.

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	141	91	46 ^a	159	113 ^b
Apprehended during the year - -	530	290	470	641	578
Received by transfer - - -	5,949	5,944	5,195	6,688	5,782
Total - - -	6,620	6,325	5,711	7,488	6,473
Discharged without trial - - -	1,433	1,091	637	861	692
Acquitted - - - - -	1,311	1,605	1,590	1,480	1,426
Convicted - - - - -	-	-	2,117	3,754	3,040
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	3,526	3,489	1,112	1,120	1,048
Otherwise disposed of - - -	259	91	90	151	138 ^c
Under trial on 31st December -	91	49	159	116	129

a.—One transferred to the District Police Officer at Tanna, and two to the Deputy Magistrate of Ahmednuggur (*vide* Notes a, to Statements Nos. 2 and 4).

b.—These exclude four transferred to the file of the Deputy Magistrate of Sholapoor (*vide* Note b, to Statement No. 4), and include one on the file of the Magistrate of Bhownuggur, erroneously omitted last year.

c.—Of these 130 are discharged on security, three died, four effected their escape, and one, being a foreign subject, and charged with an offence committed in his Highness the Guicowar's territory, was surrendered to that Government.

Appendix (B).—CRIMINAL—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

No. 6.—SESSION JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	281	205	46	153	48
Committed during the year - -	2,066	1,667 ^B	1,549 ^C	1,555	1,403 ^E
Received by transfer - - -	-	-	1	3	-
Total - - -	2,847	1,872	1,596	1,711	1,451
Discharged without trial - - -	-	7	5	7	8
Acquitted - - - - -	894	846	510	626	562
Convicted - - - - -	1,043	769	762 ^D	863	733
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court.	184	151	150	127	72
Otherwise disposed of - - -	22	53	16	40	15 ^F
Under trial on 31st December - -	205^A	46	153	48	61

A.—Against one of these prisoners there were two cases, in one of which he was convicted, and sentenced; the other, being beyond the jurisdiction of the Senior Assistant Session Judge of Rutnagherry, was laid over for the first sessions of 1856. This prisoner, therefore, appears in two places, once among the convicted, and once among those remaining for trial.

B.—The aggregate number committed by the Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and native judicial functionaries, amount to 1,676: the difference of nine has occurred at Sholapore, and the Sessions Judge explains it thus:

11. Prisoners committed by the Magistrate on the 24th December 1856, and received in the Session Court on 2d January 1857, not included in the number exhibited in the Adawlut returns - - - - - 11

Deduct two prisoners committed by the Magistrate in 1855, received in 1856, and therefore shown in the Adawlut returns - - - - - 2

9

C.—These include 11 committed in 1856.

D.—Against two of these prisoners there were two separate cases, in which they were convicted and sentenced separately; they therefore appear twice in No. 10, and twice in No. 13.

E.—Eight of these were committed by Sessions Courts (six by the Session Judge of Khandeish, and two by the Session Judge of Ahmedabad).

F.—One died before trial, and 14 discharged on security.

No. 7.—NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	73	58	57	44	29
Committed or referred during the year.	184	151	150	127	72
Proceedings called for - - -	486	426	152	148	158
TOTAL - - -	743	635	359	319	259
Released unconditionally - - -	192	140	56	58	64 ^A
Ditto, on security - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Convicted - - - - -	493	438	258	231	176 ^B
Otherwise disposed of - - -	-	-	1	1	2 ^C
Depending on 31st December - -	58	57	44	29	16

A.—Of these nine are from cases committed or referred during the year, and are included in Statement No. 13, under the column "Acquitted."

B.—Of these 78 are from cases committed, and are included in Statement No. 13, as "Convicted."

C.—One remanded to the Zillah (Sholapore) for the purpose of being tried by court martial, under Section III., Regulation XII. of 1827, and the other transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

(Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted, as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency.)

Appendix (B.)—CRIMINAL—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR
FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

YEARS.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
1855 - - -	28 days	38 days	25 days	14 days	105 days.
1856 - - -	29 "	39 "	25 "	15 "	108 "
1857 - - -	19 "	28 "	25 "	14 "	86 "
1858 - - -	25 "	35 "	24 "	19 "	103 "
1859 - - -	16 "	19 "	25 "	19 "	79 "

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN GAOL.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Imprisonment for life (with labour with irons) - - -	232	269	277	236	209
Imprisonment above 14 years -	28	33	39	81	58
Ditto from 10 to 14 years - -	180	221	198	241	156
Ditto from 7 to 10 years - -	355	319	308	286	265
Ditto for less than 7 years - -	2,229	2,297	2,071	2,625	2,175
Ditto without labour - - -	364	280	356	351	209 ^A
TOTAL ON 31st December - -	3,397	3,419	3,249	3,720	3,072
Deaths in the year - - -	137	142	146	146	178 ^B

A.—These include three State prisoners at Tanna.

B.—This large proportion of deaths to the number confined in gaol is attributable to a considerable extent to the unhealthy condition of the Khandeish gaol, where an unusual number of deaths occurred.

No. 13.—TABLE showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and brought to Trial in 1859, and the Result of the Proceedings—continued.

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.							
			Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.				Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.		
No. III.—OFFENCES against Property committed without Violence.	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances.	376	28	70	32	18	15	5	13															181		195			
	Theft, including cattle stealing	7,137	3,514	1,671	155	19	11	2	1																5,374		11,763		
	Receiving stolen property	961	299	276	54	10	3	4	1																	650		311	
	Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	263	74	67	17	2	2	3	1																	172		91	
	Plundering	30		1	3	1																				5		25	
	Trespass	437	408	1																						409		28	
	Suspicion of theft	8	8																							8			
	False personation																												
	Snatching	8	2	2	3																						7		1
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	213	70	68	10	3																				151		62	
	Forcibly taking away documents	5		1	1																						2		3
	Accessory to theft	10		2	1																						3		7
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	170	110	10																							120		50
	Apprehension with suspicious property	9	3	6																							9		
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	107	50	11	9	3																					73		34
Attempt at burglary	50	6	23	5	6																					40		10	
Forcible entry and detainer																													
TOTAL		9,784	4,572	2,209	290	68	31	14	16	2	2														7,204		2,590		
No. IV.—Miscellaneous Offences against Property.	Arson	149	19	11	6	6	2	1																		45		104	
	Attempt at arson	7	1	1																						2		5	
	Attack and plundering house, &c.																												
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	148	52	26																							71		70
	Damaging crops, &c.	572	457	17																							474		98
TOTAL		876	529	55	6	6	2	1																		599		277	

Appendix (B.)—CRIMINAL—continued.

No. 13.—TABLE showing the Number of Persons apprehended and brought to Trial in 1859, and the Result of the Proceedings—continued.

CLASS.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																	Total.	Classified as Imprisoned.	Acc.					
			Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.				Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.
No. V.—FORGERY and Offences against the Currency.	Forgery	136	4	6	6	26	6																	48	83		
	Counterfeiting coin	2																							2	2	
	Having in possession counterfeit coin	31	26																						26	5	
	TOTAL	169	30	6	6	26	6																	74	95		
No. VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	Being at large under sentence of transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding escape of felons	5																									
	Perjury and subornation of perjury	178	6	27	20	19	4	1	1																1	4	
	Riot, sedition, &c.	-																									
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	-																									
	Felonies not included in above denominations	119	27	12	6	2	6																		53	65	
	Miscellaneous ditto	1,775	1,425	103	11	4	3																		1,546	229	
Other offences not included in above	12,637	9,574	692	22	15	3	3	1																10,315	2,322		
TOTAL	14,714	11,032	834	59	40	16	5	2			4													11,993	2,721		
GRAND TOTAL	49,165	30,529	4,946	420	238	98	39	37	15	15	4													24	24	36,389	12,776

Bombay, Sudder Foujdare Adawlut, }
16 May 1860.

(signed) H. Newton,
Registrar.

Appendix (C.)

LIST of CRIMINAL CASES disposed of in *Sub* by Magistrates, Judicial Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates and Kaudars.

	C O N V I C T I O N S.																					Total Convictions.	Acquittals.	Grand Total.
	1. Murder.	2. Culpable Homicide.	3. Rape.	4. Serious Assault.	5. Trivial Assault.	6. Adultery.	7. Conspiracy.	8. Forgery.	9. Perjury.	10. Robbery with force by Night.	11. Ditto by Day.	12. Robbery without force by Night.	13. Ditto by Day.	14. Simple Theft.	15. Receiving Stolen Property.	16. Simple Robbery of Cattle.	17. Receiving Stolen Cattle.	18. Robbery traced to Villages.	19. Unnatural crime with human beings.	20. Ditto with Cattle.	21. Other Offences.			
Kurrachee - - - -	8	1	10	17	1,497	6	3	3	3	69	8	123	72	703	31	193	14	-	4	965	3,650	2,161	5,811	
Hyderabad - - - -	3	10	11	59	1,771	16	-	3	8	44	13	139	71	714	48	305	27	1	2	536	3,811	1,846	5,657	
Shikarpoor - - - -	5	15	14	24	2,364	24	4	21	15	92	11	175	32	640	14	572	33	208	2	670	4,950	2,914	7,864	
Frontier - - - -	2	-	-	18	120	4	-	1	-	14	-	26	-	37	9	62	8	-	1	238	540	140	680	
Total - - - -	18	26	35	118	5,662	90	7	28	26	219	32	463	175	2,091	102	1,132	87	208	9	2,409	12,951	7,061	20,012	
Total in 1858 -	34	11	23	56	4,941	88	5	17	37	250	91	410	225	2,686	165	1,342	160	292	8	2,318	13,113	7,970	20,978	
Increase - - - -	-	15	12	62	721	2	2	11	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	91	-	-	-	
Decrease - - - -	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	31	59	-	60	592	63	210	73	84	4	-	167	919	966	

STATEMENT showing the Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	1. Death.	2. Transportation of imprisonment for life.	3. Imprisonment from 15 to 20 years.	4. Ditto 10 to 15.	5. Ditto 7 to 10.	6. Ditto 5 to 7.	7. Ditto 3 to 5.	8. Ditto 1 to 3.	9. Ditto 8 to 12 months.	10. Ditto 6 to 8.	11. Ditto 4 to 6.	12. Ditto 2 to 4.	13. From and under 2 months.	14. Under 1 month.	15. Personal restraint.	16. Fined.	17. Flogged.	18. Security in addition to sentence.	19. Confined as Insane.	20. Total Number of Prisoners sentenced.	21. Security demanded with high prisoners were acquitted.
Kurrachee - - - -	-	7	-	-	-	1	14	32	99	5	78	137	48	607	3	2,540	21	57	1	3,650	61
Hydrabad - - - -	1	1	-	-	3	5	15	66	119	67	87	142	97	174	1	2,988	45	165	4	3,811	314
Shikarpoor - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	4	12	54	162	21	96	227	64	87	13	4,015	104	216	2	4,950	434
Frontier - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	20	22	-	21	57	8	4	9	398	71	10	-	510	32
TOTAL - - - -	3	10	-	-	3	10	43	172	312	93	282	563	217	872	26	9,941	241	418	7	12,951	841

Appendix (D.)

		NORTHERN DIVISION, INCLUDING POONA, AHMEDNUGGER, KRANDEISH, PEINT, AND					
		Villages.		Shares of Villages (Umuls).		Pieces of Land.	
Total number entered in the Collector's accounts - - - - -	651	-	-	2,204	-	30,373	-
Number recorded up to 30th April 1859	415½	-	-	1,889	-	7,250	-
Ditto - ditto from 1st May to 30th April 1860 - - - - -	13	-	-	6	-	281	-
Total Recorded - - -	428½	-	-	1,889	-	7,531	-
Number remaining to be recorded - -	222½	-	-	315	-	22,842	-
Total Number - - -	651	-	-	2,204	-	30,373	-
Number decided up to 30th April 1859 -	320¾	-	-	145	-	1,364	-
Ditto - ditto from 1st May to 30th April 1860 - - - - -	54	-	-	7	-	396	-
Total Number decided - -	374¾	-	-	152	-	1,750	-
Number remaining to be decided - -	276½	-	-	2,052	-	28,623	-
Total Number - - -	651	-	-	2,204	-	30,373	-
SPECIFICATION OF DECISIONS UP TO 30TH APRIL 1859:							
Declared permanent - - - - -	18½	18,720	- 4	5	890 3 8	475½	4,344 12 2
Ditto hereditary - - - - -	179¾	3,19,636	- 9	68½	8,895 6 7	264½	9,727 2 2
Ditto continuable for one or more lives - - - - -	51½	85,453	7 10	14	2,250 - 8	293	4,579 12 11
At once assessed - - - - -	32½	38,770	8 3	50¾	5,364 1 10	305½	8,162 8 4
Declared surinjams - - - - -	27½	11,215	3 9	6	677 14 10	13½	673 2 6
Claims rejected - - - - -	1	-	-	1	- - -	1	- - -
Decided by Government, before Act XI. of 1852 - - - - -	11	-	-	-	- - -	-	- - -
Total - - -	320¾	4,78,795	4 11	145	18,077 10 7	1,364	27,487 - -
DURING THE YEAR 1859-60:							
Declared permanent - - - - -	8	15,025	14 10	2	73 7 -	91½	700 14 10
Ditto hereditary - - - - -	33¾	47,339	2 11	2	3,616 6 -	39½	1,379 2 8
Ditto continuable for one or more lives - - - - -	7½	5,911	8 2	2	126 3 7	49½	645 12 11
At once assessed - - - - -	5¾	2,289	2 5	1	26 6 7	214½	2,523 4 11
Declared surinjams - - - - -	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	- - -
Total - - -	54	70,565	12 4	7	3,842 7 2	396	5,249 3 4
GRAND TOTAL - - -	374¾	5,44,361	1 3	152	21,920 1 9	1,750	32,736 9 6

Appendix (D.)

ANGRIA'S COLABA.		SOUTHERN DIVISION, INCLUDING BELGAUM, DHARWAR, AND SHOLAPOOR.							
TOTAL.		Villages.		Shares of Villages (Umuls).		Pieces of Land.		TOTAL.	
33,228	-	752	-	45	-	39,863	-	40,160	
9,548½	-	651	-	35	-	37,911	-	37,997	
300	-	11	-	7	-	87	-	105	
9,848½	-	662	-	42	-	37,898	-	38,102	
23,379½	-	90	-	3	-	1,965	-	2,058	
33,228	-	752	-	45	-	39,863	-	40,160	
1,819 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀	-	347	-	2	-	9,709	-	10,058	
457	-	32	-	2	-	670	-	704	
2,276 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀	-	379	-	4	-	10,379	-	10,762	
30,951 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	-	373	-	41	-	28,984	-	29,398	
33,228	-	752	-	45	-	39,863	-	40,160	
499 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	23,055 - 2	85	62,843 7 8	-	-	3,030	75,588 9 4	3,115	1,27,032 1 -
612 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	3,38,258 8 6	72½	1,30,599 3 10	1	46 7 6	1,342	27,344 12 11	1,415½	1,57,900 8 3
358½	92,288 5 5	79½	60,309 9 6	1	98 4 -	4,198	73,103 7 10	4,278½	1,53,511 5 4
388 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	52,297 2 5	100	64,435 3 3	-	-	1,130	30,863 4 1	1,239	95,298 7 4
46½	12,566 5 1	10	30,547 5 -	-	-	-	-	10	30,547 5 -
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀	5,19,360 5 7	347	3,68,234 13 8	2	144 11 6	9,709	2,06,900 2 2	10,058	5,65,270 10 11
101 ⁷ / ₁₀₀	15,800 4 8	2	642 1 8	1	647 - 2	187	1,301 7 3	190	2,590 9 1
753½	52,334 11 7	6	3,383 11 9	-	-	113	575 4 11	119	3,959 - 8
59	6,683 8 8	21	12,036 14 1	-	-	307	2,763 15 -	328	14,800 13 1
221 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	4,838 13 11	3	3,080 9 2	1	122 7 6	63	715 5 2	67	3,918 5 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
457	79,657 6 10	32	19,143 4 8	2	769 7 8	670	5,356 - 4	704	25,268 12 8
2,276 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀	5,99,017 12 5	379	3,77,378 1 11	4	914 3 2	10,379	2,12,256 2 6	10,762	5,99,548 7 7

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix (D.)—continued.

	S A T T A R A.						S U R A T M A U D V E E					
	Villages.		Shares of Villages (Umuls).		Pieces of Land.		Total.		Villages.		Shares of Villages (Umuls).	
Total number entered in the Collector's accounts -	404	-	269	-	24,860	-	25,533	-	15	-	-	-
Number recorded up to 30th April 1859 -	389	-	202	-	7,907	-	8,498	-	15	-	-	-
Number recorded from 1st May to 30th April 1860 -	2	-	28	-	98	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
Total Recorded -	391	-	230	-	8,005	-	8,626	-	15	-	-	-
Number remaining to be recorded -	13	-	39	-	16,855	-	16,907	-	-	-	-	-
Total Number -	404	-	269	-	24,860	-	25,533	-	15	-	-	-
Number decided up to 30th April 1859 -	62½	-	16	-	82	-	160½	-	15	-	-	-
Number decided from 1st May to 30th April 1860 -	44	-	8	-	85	-	137	-	-	-	-	-
Total Number decided -	106½	-	24	-	167	-	297½	-	15	-	-	-
Number remaining to be decided -	297½	-	245	-	24,693	-	25,235½	-	-	-	-	-
Total Number -	404	-	269	-	24,860	-	25,533	-	15	-	-	-
SPECIFICATION OF DECISIONS UP TO 30TH APRIL 1860.												
Declared permanent -	4	4,048 9 5	-	-	1	241 8 2	5	4,200 1 7	-	-	-	-
Declared hereditary -	43	29,556 4 10	5	1,517 12 2	3	536 10 5	51	31,610 11 5	-	-	-	-
Declared continuable for one or more lives -	13½	9,525 11 7	11	637 10 1	41	4,592 10 8	65½	14,756 - 4	13	12,976 1 9	-	-
At once assessed -	2	2,932 - 9	-	-	37	3,796 2 3	39	6,728 3 -	2	2,368 4 -	-	-
Declared surinjams -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims rejected -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decided by Government before Act XI. of 1852 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -	62½	46,062 10 7	16	2,155 6 3	82	9,166 15 6	160½	57,385 - 4	15	15,344 5 3	-	-
DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.												
Declared permanent -	2	4,140 1 6	-	-	5	142 10 1	7	4,282 11 7	-	-	-	-
Declared hereditary -	34	33,116 7 11	2	241 - -	29	2,754 10 3	65	36,112 2 2	-	-	-	-
Declared continuable for one or more lives -	6	3,500 14 1	5	513 14 8	34	969 11 3	45	4,984 8 -	-	-	-	-
At once assessed -	2	3,773 3 1	1	17 5 4	17	260 15 10	20	4,051 8 3	-	-	-	-
Declared surinjams -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -	44	44,530 10 7	8	772 4 -	85	4,127 15 5	137	49,430 14 -	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL -	106½	90,593 5 2	24	2,927 10 3	167	13,294 14 11	297½	1,00,815 14 4	15	15,344 5 3	-	-

Appendix (D.)—continued.

SURAT MAUDVEE.				TOTAL.								
Pieces of Land.	Total.	Villages.	Shares of Villages (Annas).	Pieces of Land.	Total.							
1,201	1,216	1,822	2,518	95,801	99,141							
-	15	1,470 ½	2,120	52,468	56,058 ½							
-	-	26	41	466	533							
-	15	1,496 ½	2,161	52,934	56,591 ½							
1,201	1,201	325 ½	357	42,863	43,545 ½							
1,201	1,216	1,822	2,518	95,801	99,141							
-	15	745 ½	103	11,145	12,053 ½							
-	-	130	17	1,151	1,298							
-	15	875 ½	180	12,296	14,351 ½							
1,201	1,201	946 ½	2,338	83,501	86,785 ½							
1,201	1,216	1,822	2,518	95,801	99,141							
-	-	107 ½	75,112 1 5 5	890 3 8	3,506 ½	80,174 13 8	3,619 11 ½	1,56,177 2 9				
-	-	294 ½	4,79,791 9 5 74 ½	10,459 9 3	1,609 ½	37,608 9 6	1,978 ½	5,27,659 12 2				
-	13	12,976 1 3	157 ½	1,88,264 14 2 26	2,985 14 9	4,532	82,275 15 5	4,715 ½	2,73,526 12 4			
-	2	2,368 4 -	136 ½	1,08,506 - 3 50 ½	5,364 1 10	1,481 ½	42,821 14 8	1,668 ½	1,56,692 - 9			
-	-	-	37 ½	41,762 8 9 6	677 14 10	13 ½	673 2 6	55 ½	43,113 10 1			
-	-	-	1	- - - 1	- - -	1	- - -	3	- - -			
-	-	-	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11	- - -			
-	15	15,344 5 3	745 ½	8,93,437 2 0 163	20,377 12 4	11,145	2,43,554 7 0	12,053 ½	11,57,369 6 1			
-	-	-	12	19,808 2 - 3	720 7 2	283 ½	2,145 0 2	298 ½	22,673 9 4			
-	-	-	73 ½	83,859 6 7 4	3,857 6 0	181 ½	4,709 1 10	259 ½	92,405 14 5			
-	-	-	34 ½	21,449 4 4 7	640 2 3	300 ½	4,379 7 2	432	26,168 13 9			
-	-	-	10 ½	9,142 14 8 3	166 3 5	294 ½	3,499 9 11	308 ½	12,868 12 0			
-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
-	-	-	130	1,54,239 11 7 17	5,384 2 10	1,151	14,733 3 1	1,298	1,54,357 1 6			
-	15	15,344 5 3	875 ½	10,27,576 13 7 180	25,701 15 2	12,296	2,58,287 10 10	13,351 ½	13,11,726 7 7			

Appendix (E.)

STATEMENT of the Operations of the Bombay Mint for the Official Year 1859-60.

R E C E I P T S.											DELIVERIES
Silver.			Mint Duty.		Pre-melting Charges.		Refining Charges.		TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	To the General Treasury in New Coins.
From Government.	From Merchant.	TOTAL.	Government.	Merchant.	Government.	Merchant.	Government.	Merchant.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,97,50,180 5 -	2,31,31,465 2 4	4,28,81,645 7 4	4,03,480 6 8	4,52,126 3 10	20,174 - 3	22,606 4 11	216 - 5	111 15 4	8,98,714 15 5	4,27,80,830 6 9	4,05,04,040 8 -

Appendix (F.)

EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments in the Bombay Presidency, between the 1st May 1859 and 1st May 1860.

Total salaries and establishments under the Presidency of Bombay, and its subordinates, on the 1st May 1859		Rs. a. p.	1,05,85,314 5 4
Ditto - ditto, on the 1st May 1860			1,11,69,384 - 5
Total Increase	Rs.		5,84,069 11 1

			INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Educational.</i>				
The opening of new schools in the several collectorates, less schools closed, and salaries reduced	2,487 - -			
Office rent sanctioned to the Director of Public Instruction	900 - -			
Donation granted to the Byculla school for a separate branch of infant education at Poona	3,000 - -			
Deduct:	6,387 - -			
The salary of an assistant, attached in last year to the Director of Public Instruction, discontinued	4,800 - -		1,587 - -	
<i>Postal.</i>				
Increase to several post-offices and road establishments	1,06,716 12 -			
Ditto of contract allowance from Bombay to Kurrachee	36,000 - -			
Deduct:	1,42,716 12 -			
Contract allowance from Rajcote to Booj, discontinued, consequent on the entertainment of departmental establishments	28,452 - -			
Establishments of travellers' bungalows, transferred to the Public Works Department	17,844 - -			
	46,296 - -		96,420 12 -	
Carried forward	- - -	Rs.	98,007 12 -	

Appendix (F).—*Summary of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—continued.*

				INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Brought forward - - -		-	-	98,007	12 -		
<i>General Department—continued.</i>							
<i>Medical.</i>							
Additional salary to the civil surgeon, Ahmedabad - - - - -		1,200	- -				
Increase of salary to the apothecary of the lunatic asylum - - - - -		629	4 -				
Appointments of sub-assistant surgeons at Belgaum and Dharwar - - - - -		2,592	- -				
Palanquin allowance to a sub-assistant surgeon, Ahmednuggur - - - - -		360	- -				
		4,781	4 -				
Deduct:		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>				
Palanquin allowance of Dr. Campbell, for attending the Mint machinists at Colaba, discontinued - - - - -		360	- -				
Reduction in the hospital establishment at Ahmedabad and Ahmednuggur, less increase to an hospital assistant at Sattara - - - - -		438	- -				
		798	- -				
<i>Railway.</i>				3,983	4 -		
Increase to the establishments attached to the Chief Secretary, Railway Branch, and the Consulting Engineer - - - - -		2,880	- -				
<i>Botanical Garden at Dapooree.</i>							
Additional allowance to Dr. Gibson, to make up his emoluments equal to the Director General of Medical Department - - - - -		4,334	- -				
<i>Poona College.</i>							
Increase, consequent on the revision of the establishment - - - - -		2,628	- -				
<i>District Dawk.</i>							
Increase in the establishments of Surat and Belgaum, less decrease at Rutnagherry - - - - -		60	- -				
				8,902	- -		
Deduct Decrease:							
<i>Vaccination.</i>							
Decrease by the revision of the establishment at the presidency - - - - -		432	- -				
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Difference in the amount of batta drawn by clerks of the Political Secretariat - - - - -		1,707	7 9				
Reduction of the Accountant-General's and the Administrator-General's salaries - - - - -		6,400	- -				
Ditto of head pressman of the Mint Engineers' Office and Mint apprentices - - - - -		1,834	6 -				
The City Aqueduct and City Road Establishments at Poona, discontinued - - - - -		720	- -				
		10,661	13 9				
Carried forward - - - <i>Rs.</i>		10,661	13 9	432	- -	1,11,893	- -

Appendix (F.)—EPITOMES OF INCREASES AND DECREASES IN THE CIVIL OFFICES AND ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.—continued

			INCREASE.			DECRE.			
			Rs. a. p.			Rs.			
Brought forward - - -	£. s. d.	10,661 13 9	Rs. a. p.	432 - -	Rs. a. p.	1,11,893 - -	Rs. a. p.	66,5524 2 3	Rs.
<i>General Department—continued.</i>									
<i>Miscellaneous—continued.</i>									
Deduct :									
Personal allowance to Mr. Spencer, of the Military Secretary's office - -	Rs. a. p.	1,200 - -							
Personal allowance and increase of pay to Mr. Hodge, of the Loan Branch of the Accountant-General's Office, together with increase to the establishment attached thereto - - - -		3,840 - -							
Increase to the civil auditor's establishment - - -		4,008 - -							
	Rs.	9,048 - -		1,613 13 9					
<i>Civil Servants out of employ and the Unpassed Junior Civil Servants.</i>									
Difference between the number and rate of salaries drawn on the 1st May 1859 and the 1st May 1860 - - - -				49,323 - -		45,868 13 9		66,524 2 3	
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.									
The establishment of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, hitherto defrayed from 3 lakhs of rupees recovered from Guicwar, remitted to him - - - - -				3,80,668 - -					
Salary of a Political Assistant Collector, Khandeish - - - - -				1,200 - -		3,81,768 - -			
Deduct Decrease :									
The appointment of an Assistant Political Agent, Myhee Kannta, and the charge of the establishment of Samblajee, discontinued - - - - -				2,760 - -					
Appointment of a garrison surgeon at Cutch, in the room of a sub-assistant surgeon - -				600 - -		3,860 - -		3,78,408 - -	
ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.									
Appointment of two assistant chaplains of the Church of Scotland - - - - -				12,000 - -		12,000 - -			
Deduct Decrease :									
The house rent allowed to the trustee's clerk, and the charge of an organist at Surat discontinued - - - - -				738 - -					
The appointments of a Presbyterian and German chaplain discontinued - - - - -				3,000 - -					
The pay of a chaplain's clerk at Kirkee reduced - - - - -				30 - -		3,768 - -		8,292 - -	
Carried forward - - -						Rs.		4,53,164 2 3	

Appendix (F.)—EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—continued.

	—			—			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,53,164	2	3
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.												
<i>Abkaree.</i>												
Increase to the establishment attached to Bombay collector, consequent on the operation of the Act No. XVII, of 1859 - - -	-	-	-	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Customs, Salt, and Opium.</i>												
Increase consequent on the enhanced rate of salt in the Guzerat Division - -	28,904	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance to shroffs of the Commissioner's office for the collection of port dues, the establishment entertained for the collection of "hard fees," and of Bassein Distillery - - -	1,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deduct Decrease :	25,830	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease in the coast guard establishment under the Commissioner, and the discontinuance of the allowance to the duffurdar of Ahmedabad for the charge of opium - - -	649	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				25,181	-	-	30,581	-	-			
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Establishment of peons to prevent the removal of sand and stone from Backbay and Worlee under the Bombay Collector - - -	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Three shaikdars sanctioned at Surat, a tullatee at Tannah, and a carcoon at each of the stations of Sholapoor and Rutnagherry - - -	1,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishment for the lapsed districts of Kagwad and Nurgood - - -	11,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases of salaries to the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Sattara, and to the duffurdar of Nuggur and the district establishment of Kurda - - -	2,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference of net pay of the political agent, Kattywar, and that of Captain Dods of the Inam Commission -	730	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto in the Commission drawn by tullatees at Rutnagherry - - -	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				16,429	8	-						
Carried forward - - -	-	-	Rs.	16,429	8	-	30,581	-	-	4,53,164	2	3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix (F).—EXTRACT of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—continued.

	—			—			—			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward - -	-	-	-	16,429	8	-	30,581	-	-	4,53,161	2	3			
Revenue Department—cont ^d .															
Miscellaneous—cont ^d .															
Deduct Decrease:															
The compensation of a clerk on the Bombay Collector's establishment, and the allowance on the class of merit of Mr. Jordon, Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, ceased - - - -	888	-	-												
The salary of the Ahmedabad duffurdar reduced - -	2,280	-	-												
Abolition of chobdars at Ahmedabad and Tannah -	165	-	-												
Some of the supernumerary carcoons at Sattara, and compensation of some at the same station discontinued -	532	-	-												
The allowance of Wurgauin Garden at Poona discontinued - - - -	96	-	-												
				3,961	-	-									
Revenue Survey.							12,468	8	-						
The survey establishment attached to the Bombay Collector, reduced - -	4,704	-	-				43,049	8	-						
The office of the settlement officer, Guzerat, discontinued - - - -	16,500	-	-												
Salaries of three civilians attached to the Guzerat Survey in last year, discontinued - - - -	9,600	-	-												
A survey clerk under the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, ditto - -	600	-	-												
				31,404	-	-									
Deduct:															
Salary of an assistant nominated for the duties of settlement officer under the Superintendent of the Guzerat Revenue Survey -	6,600	-	-												
Increase to the establishment of the Grand Trigonometrical survey, and to the salaries of several assistant superintendents of the different revenue surveys, as also by appointment of assistants and supernumerary assistants, less those reduced, discontinued, &c., &c. -	23,539	11	-												
				30,139	11	-									
Supernumerary Assistants.				1,264	5	-									
Difference in the number and rates of salaries drawn on the 1st May 1859 and 1st May 1870 - - - -				7,280	-	-									
Cotton Experiments.															
The establishment employed at Ahmedabad discontinued - - - -				3,720	-	-									
							12,264	5	-						
Carried forward - - - -										30,785	8	-			
									Rs.	4,83,949	5	3			

Appendix (F).—SUMMARY of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—continued.

			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,83,949	5	3
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.								
<i>Police.</i>								
Increase of salary to the superintendent of police, Belgaum - - - - -	939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police establishment for the lapsed districts of Kagwad and Nurgood - - - - -	4,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Augmentation of police at Kaira, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Poona - - - - -	23,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New levy of Nassick Kooly Corps - - - - -	61,828	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Re-organization of Sattara Seebundy - - - - -	20,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A police rumoosee to guard the town hall - - - - -	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			1,10,920	8	-			
Deduct:								
Reduction in the Bombay police establishments - - - - -	978	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto, Tannah, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Kattywar - - - - -	8,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed petty supply of Poona police, discontinued - - - - -	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			9,735	4	-			
			1,01,185	4	-			
<i>Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Fire Engine Establishments.</i>								
Retransfer of these charges from the Bombay municipality - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6,664	-	-
<i>Medical.</i>								
Appointment of an hospital assistant on the establishment of the House of Correction - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
<i>Adawlut.</i>								
Establishment of judicial functionaries at Belgaum and Sattara, remuneration to a Coolcarnee for stamp papers at Sattara, and house rent for Moonsiff at Oorun, less fixed petty supply of the stamp establishment, Poona, discontinued - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,100	-	-
			1,13,249	4	-			
Deduct Decrease:								
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
Separate salary of the Accountant General as Accountant to the Supreme Court - - - - -	888	14	2	-	-	-	-	-
Salary of the General Paymaster, sub-treasurer, and superintendent of stamps regulated - - - - -	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of the agent for sirdars in the Deccan - - - - -	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of the marshal reduced - - - - -	1,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abolition of chobdars at Tannah and Dharwar, and blistees of Rutnagherry - - - - -	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation of carcoons, at Poona, and superintending peons of Sattara - - - - -	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abolition of Nassick Gaol, and reduction of nazir's pay, at Surat - - - - -	786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			13,128	14	2			
			1,00,120	5	10			
Total Increase - - - Rs.						5,84,069	11	1

Appendix (F.)—EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—*continued.*

	—		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Brought forward - - -	-	-	56,289	-	-	-
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.						
Entertainment of gaolers and deputy gaolers at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, and Jacobabad, and increase to the police establishment, Kurrachee - - - -	-	-	7,908	-	-	-
Deduct Decrease—						
Difference of salaries of hospital assistants, apprentices, &c. - - - -	-	-	106	-	-	-
			7,740	-	-	-
Total Increase - - - <i>Rs.</i>			63,979	-	-	-

Bombay, 27 July 1860.

(signed) *R. W. Lodrick.*
Civil Auditor.

Appendix (G.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Total salaries and establishments debitable to the Government of India and the Bengal Presidency, on the 1st May 1859 - - - -	-	3,13,042	11 8
Ditto - - ditto - - on the 1st May 1860 - - - -	-	2,57,468	10 -
Total Decrease - - - <i>Rs.</i>	-	55,574	1 8
		DECREASE.	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
The Aden troop of horses having been struck off the strength of the Bombay establishment - - - -	59,629 8 -		
The salary of a registrar of Customs, and of a gaoler at Aden reduced, and a barber and two sweepers discontinued - - - -	2,718 - -		
54 Men of the Kolapore new levy of police absorbed - - - -	3,888 - -		
Deduct Increase—		66,235 8 -	
Increase in the allowances of Brigadier Coghlan, by his promotion to Colonel -	2,922 - -		
Ditto of salaries of the Presidency and Customs peons at Aden - - - -	96 - -		
The allowance of the agent at Juddah increased - - - -	391 13 4		
The establishment of peons sanctioned under the agent at Zanzibar - - - -	1,070 1 -		
Appointment of a third in command at Kolapore - - - -	5,269 8 -		
Increase by transfer of a portion of the old Kolapore infantry to the new levy, and the allowance of pay orderlies to the Sawuntwaree new levy - - - -	912 - -		
Total Decrease - - - <i>Rs.</i>	-	10,661	6 4
		55,574	1 8

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix (H.)

HEADS OF EXPENSE.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
<i>Vessels Commissioned, &c.:</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Patteywar "Pownah" -	- - -	- - -	404 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brig "Euphrates" -	4,099 12 2	1,149 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cutter "Nerbudda" -	886 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Receiving ship "Ajdahā" -	4,727 12 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pilot boat "Kurrachee" -	- - -	- - -	800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Schooner "Emily" -	- - -	555 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total - - Rs.	9,713 11 8	1,704 1 2	1,204 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
<i>Vessels put out of Commission:</i>						
Cutter "Nerbudda" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	841 3 5	- - -	- - -
Patteywar "Bheema" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,060 7 9	- - -	4,050 - -
Guard vessel "Mootnee" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Flat "Euphrates" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	855 1 3	- - -	1,146 - -
Accommodation boat "Beas" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Receiving ship "Akbar" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,727 12 1	- - -	41,600 - -
Schooner "Charlotte" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,386 8 6	- - -
Gunboat "Fox" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total - - Rs.	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,484 8 6	1,386 8 6	47,396 - -
<i>Alterations in Crews, &c.:</i>						
Schooner "Marie" -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Receiving ship "Akbar" -	87 11 10	- - -	1,263 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -
Steamer "Dalhousie" -	- - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Steamer "Comet" -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Steamers "Zenobia," "Punjau," and "Assaye" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Patteywar "Bheema" -	- - -	129 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cutter "Nerbudda" -	- - -	- - -	343 15 11	23 8 8	- - -	- - -
Cutter "Cardiva" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Prize barque "Soobloo Salam" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Captured slaver "Futh-el-Khan" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Schooner "Georgiana" -	- - -	- - -	485 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gun-boat "Fox" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	607 7 3	- - -
Brigantine "Tigris" -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Indus flotilla vessels -	2,467 6 7	100 - -	- - -	1,315 7 4	- - -	- - -
Surveying brig "Euphrates" -	- - -	339 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Receiving ship "Ajdahā" -	- - -	- - -	- - -	342 - 2	- - -	- - -
Steamer "Coromandel" -	120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Steamer "Goolanar" -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Steamer "Hugh Lindsay" -	1,275 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Clerks in charge -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Coal trimmers -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Steamer "Feroze" -	- - -	96 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Command allowance -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total - - Rs.	4,097 2 5	605 4 2	2,162 15 10	1,681 - 2	607 7 3	- - -
Buildings and repairs -	- - -	- - -	3,50,699 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pensions -	869 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Passages -	- - -	- - -	7,156 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Appendix (H.)—continued.

HEADS OF EXPENSE.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
<i>Departments Increased, &c.:</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Port officer, Kurrachee -	352 4 5	—	—	—	—	—
Registry of seamen -	—	155 — —	—	60 — —	—	—
Military Auditor General's Office, Marine Branch -	100 — —	—	—	100 — —	—	—
Bassadoor Hospital -	20 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Port officer, Aden -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbour master, Aden -	55 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Deputy conservator of fo- rests -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Pay Office, Marine Branch -	—	140 — —	—	—	—	—
Commander in Chief's Office -	50 — —	—	—	200 — —	—	—
Master Attendant's depart- ment -	48 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Indus flotilla -	92 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Kotree Workyard -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paymaster, Indus flotilla -	48 4 2	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop, Ghizree -	15 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay Dockyard -	840 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Dockyard police -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dock-master -	1,470 — —	—	—	16 — —	—	—
Indian naval storekeeper -	150 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Boat Department, Sind -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief engineer and inspec- tor of machinery -	70 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Secrah signal station -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior naval officer, Aden -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant superintendent, Port Blair -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior naval officer, Cal- cutta -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - - Rs.	3,810 8 7	295 — —	— — —	376 — —	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>						
Bill at a hotel - - -	—	—	88 12 —	—	—	—
Batta - - - - -	—	120 — —	5,470 9 1	—	—	—
Privilege leave - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
War batta, expedition to Beyt - - - - -	—	—	3,881 2 6	—	—	—
Survey allowance - - -	—	—	4,586 3 8	—	—	—
Profit and loss - - -	—	—	16,010 10 7	—	—	—
Revision of proportion books - - - - -	—	—	221 10 1	—	—	—
Transport agent - - -	—	150 — —	478 1 —	—	—	—
Transports - - - -	—	—	126 — 3	—	—	—
Port fund - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilotage - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilots - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gratuity - - - - -	—	—	1,644 — —	—	—	—
Commands - - - - -	300 — —	—	59 11 10	300 — —	—	—
Servants - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Sea Telegraph Com- pany - - - - -	—	—	—	—	120 — —	—
Telegraph - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. and O. S. Navigation Company - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval Brigades, Bengal -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prize barque "Soobloo Salam" - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees - - - - -	—	180 — —	—	—	—	—
Compensation - - - -	—	—	100 — —	—	—	—
Extra pay for extra work -	—	—	85 9 3	—	—	—
Tool money - - - - -	—	9 — —	32 — —	—	—	—
Retrenchment - - - - -	—	—	516 4 —	—	—	—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix (H.)—continued.

HEADS OF EXPENSE.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
<i>Miscellaneous—cont^d.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acting masters	—	—	—	—	—	—
House rent	—	—	26 14 6	—	—	—
Imperial stores	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slops	—	—	140 14 5	—	—	—
Marine battalion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Store accounts allowance	—	—	531 9 9	—	—	—
Security	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrest	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge advocates	—	—	—	—	—	—
Index Naval General Orders	—	—	300 — —	—	—	—
Clerks in charge	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal trimmers	408 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Table money	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrant officers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leave	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncovenanted pension rules	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memorials	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examinations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stores and provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian naval vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seamen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Rs.	708 — —	450 — —	84,300 — 11	300 — —	120 — —	—

A B S T R A C T.

HEADS OF EXPENSE.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Vessels Commissioned, &c.	9,713 11 8	1,704 1 2	1,204 6 4	—	—	—
Vessels put out of Commission, &c.	—	—	—	8,484 8 6	1,396 3 6	47,396 — —
Alterations in Crews, &c.	4,097 2 5	665 4 2	2,162 15 10	1,681 — 2	607 7 8	—
Buildings and Repairs	—	—	3,50,609 9 11	—	—	—
Pensions	809 15 6	—	—	—	—	—
Passages	—	—	7,156 — —	—	—	—
Departments Increased, &c.	3,310 8 7	295 — —	—	376 — —	—	—
Miscellaneous	708 — —	450 — —	84,300 — 11	300 — —	120 — —	—
Total Rs.	18,699 6 2	3,114 5 4	3,95,523 4 —	10,841 8 8	2,063 10 9	47,396 — —

Appendix (I.)

EPITOME, 1859-60.

The Charges which have been passed in the Barrack Department during the Year 1859-60, contrasted with those for the preceding Year, are as follows:

	1858-59.			1859-60.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Barrack establishment - - - -	13,177	6	8	8,235	-	-
Barrack furniture, new - - - -	1,41,825	6	7	1,10,416	9	4
Ditto - - - repairing - - - -	17,859	10	2	26,872	-	-
Contingencies and stationery - - -	776	11	9	1,385	1	3
Cowdunging public buildings - - -	13,069	2	7	16,780	14	7
Cleanliness and preservation of cantonments, bazaars, and regimental lines, &c. - -	47,490	3	3	59,937	8	-
Conveyance hire to regimental serjeants -	223	9	9	185	-	-
Compensation and purchase of houses in cantonments - - - - -	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Deodorizing materials for urinaries and privies, &c. - - - - -	6,949	5	4	11,541	7	5
Khuskus tatties, supply and watering of -	6,137	5	-	9,812	6	5
Lines and huts of native troops, repairs to the	2,816	8	7	5,745	-	10
Oil for station guards, barracks, and regimental guards - - - -	16,532	13	4	27,230	12	10
Punkahs, construction and repairs to the; also pulling - - - - -	6,288	1	5	9,909	13	2
Planting and watering trees, and lighting band stands - - - - -	10,193	12	11	10,675	14	7
Puggies or watchmen for taking care of empty buildings - - - - -	2,257	10	1	2,381	1	-
Persian expedition, charges on account of -	17,450	2	-	1,248	6	10
Plunge baths - - - - -	2,811	3	9	3,156	7	1
Removal of barrack stores - - - - -	789	1	-	322	-	8
Rent of land in cantonment, and buildings for military purposes - - - - -	6,812	7	9	7,937	4	7
Tanks and wells, charges on account of - -	3,388	1	1	3,799	11	6
Tinning copper ware - - - - -	7,564	13	4	10,061	14	3
Waterworks, charges on account of - - -	2,917	6	9	4,894	9	7
Omnibuses for the garrison band - - - -	-	-	-	1,505	-	-
Total - - - <i>Rs.</i>	3,29,330	15	1	3,34,034	15	11

Making a total charge for 1859-60 of *Rs.* 3,34,034. 15. 11., being an increase of *Rs.* 4,704. 0. 10., owing to increased expenditure in the several items of supplies authorised to European troops, and which, but for the large decrease of charges on account of expedition to Persia, would have been much greater.

The sums credited to Government on account of grazing fund for 1858-59, have amounted to *Rs.* 5,325. 10., whilst the charges during 1859-60 for planting and watering trees, and for lighting band stands, formerly defrayed from the above fund, are as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Poona Division Army - - - - -	2,776	1	1
Southern " - - - - -	1,275	-	8
Northern " - - - - -	234	5	10
Malwa " - - - - -	425	3	8
Scinde " - - - - -	5,859	3	10
Total - - - <i>Rs.</i>	10,569	15	1

being *Rs.* 376. 2. 2. in excess of the amount passed during 1858-59. It may be remarked that there is no grazing fund at any of the stations in Scinde, and this accounts for the outlay under this head being greater than the proceeds from grazing fund.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

Bazar Department.—The charges under this head have amounted to Rs. 1,728. 13. 11., being Rs. 1,309. 8. 2. less than the charges passed on the same account in 1858-59, and which has apparently arisen from a greater portion of the bills for charges incurred in 1859-60 having been adjusted in the Paymaster's disbursements for the present official year 1860-61.

The sum of Rs. 18,687. 14. 5. has been credited to Government, on account of Bazar fines levied at the different stations under this Presidency during the year 1859-60.

China Expedition, 1859-60.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rs. 8,953.

Cooperage Department.—There is a decrease of Rs. 3,992. 6. 5. under this head, owing apparently to there being little or no demand for stores in 1859-60.

Clothing and Necessaries.—The charges passed under this head have amounted to Rs. 35,840. 15. 10., as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bounty clothing and regimental necessaries	35,323	10	11
Clothing office peons	517	4	11
Total	35,840	15	10

being a decrease of Rs. 68,711. 5. 7. on the amount passed on the same account during the past official year, and which is apparently owing to the supply of bedding to the European troops being issued in kind, agreeably to Governor General's Order, dated 17th September 1858, and no further claim for the gratuitous issue of bedding to troops arriving from England.

Compensation.—The charges on this account have amounted to Rs. 28,280. 8. 8., being for the loss of regimental necessaries, &c., for damages done to the crops, &c., by the troops, and for loss of horses.

Electric Telegraph.—There is an increase of Rs. 2,182. 4. 10. under this head, owing to the charges on account of service messages by the electric telegraph having been preferred in contingent bills, from the 1st May 1859, agreeably to Government Resolution, No. 3027, dated 16th May 1859.

Establishments.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rs. 12,771. 14. 3., and comprise the following items:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Extra regimental followers	9,486	15	5
Extra store, tent, and gun lascars	288	-	-
Cossids and Bheel Establishment	752	7	5
Extra artificers, Engineers' Park	15	15	-
Postal Establishment and Dāk-runners	2,228	8	5
Total	12,771	14	3

Freight and Passage.—The charges under this head have amounted to Rs. 4,92,622. 15. 2., as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Europe and the Colonies	2,59,084	10	3
To Europe	1,51,929	2	8
Indian charges	15,810	13	5
Freight on parcels	61	1	-
Landing cadets	121	-	-
Compensation for troops, short embarked	65,216	3	10
Demurrage for ships	400	-	-

being, on the whole, a decrease of Rs. 2,71,447. 1. 2., as compared with the charges passed on the same account in 185859, and this is owing to a less number of troops arrived this season, and from the entire passage of troops proceeded to England by the ships specified in the following Table, amounting to 184,790 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* having been paid in England.

Appendix (L)—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

NAMES OF SHIPS.	NUMBER OF TROOPS.			AMOUNT.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	£.	s.	d.
Ship "Genghis Khan" - - -	312	15	19	6,687	18	9
- "Northumberland" - - -	199	9	12	4,068	6	6
- "Kennington" - - -	205	8	18	4,384	10	-
- "Mary Shepherd" - - -	236	14	30	6,238	15	-
- "Caroline Coventry" - - -	277	16	37	6,152	2	6
- "Berwickshire" - - -	80	9	25	2,537	10	-
- "Hope" - - -	392	16	17	7,705	5	-
- "Contest" - - -	421	8	3	2,482	1	8
- "Herefordshire" - - -	385	7	10	7,543	-	-
- "Scoresby" - - -	339	6	10	8,400	-	-
- "North" - - -	400	7	8	8,635	-	-
- "Nuggett" - - -	415	5	5	9,722	10	-
- "Cospatriek" - - -	466	6	5	12,455	12	6
- "Almorah" - - -	407	7	3	10,249	-	-
- "South" - - -	351	10	6	11,070	-	-
- "Windsor Castle" - - -	208	7	11	6,250	10	-
- "Ramillies" - - -	257	17	19	8,079	15	-
- "Monteagle" - - -	338	9	9	9,846	10	-
- "Lady Octavia" - - -	377	1	-	6,237	-	-
- "Sydenham" - - -	295	18	35	10,512	-	-
- "Speedy" - - -	329	10	15	11,088	-	-
- "Vernon" - - -	214	5	2	7,810	-	-
- "Istamboul" - - -	241	10	18	9,490	-	-
- "Stewart Wortley" - - -	205	15	26	8,155	10	-
Total - - -	7,349	228	343	184,790	16	11

The Indian charges include the passage of officers to and from other Presidencies, and also to the ports under this Presidency, where no fixed rates are laid down in the Regulations.

Meteorological Observatory.—The charges under this head have amounted to Rs. 838. 12. being a decrease of Rs. 434. 9. 8. as compared with the amount passed in 1858-59, and this is owing to a portion of the charges for 1859-60 having been adjusted in the Paymaster's disbursements for 1860-61.

Military Offices.—The following charges have been passed under this head:—

Allowance to Superintendent of enrolled Pensioners - - -	Rs.	a.	p.
Charges on account of advertisements - - -	1,602	7	8
Writers and stationery for Bombay Depôt, Khundala Depôt, and Depôt for Native Regiments - - -	364	11	4
Extra Office Establishments - - -	1,002	9	1
Grand Trigonometrical Survey - - -	37,599	9	2
Charges on account of Intelligence Department - - -	1,598	12	10
Printing charges - - -	3,017	14	2
Survey charges, &c. - - -	16,989	4	11
Extra Office Establishment, Grand Arsenal - - -	980	-	-
Extra Office Establishments, Ordnance Departments, Out- stations - - -	1,919	14	6
Office rent - - -	3,867	13	9
Moonshees and Pundits - - -	3,669	9	-
Office Contingencies, including petty supplies to the Quar- termaster General's Department - - -	788	-	-
Total - - - Rs.	4,640	-	5
	78,040	10	10

being an increase of Rs. 1,079. 14., as compared with the amount passed in 1858-59.

Military Stores.—The charges passed under this head have amounted to Rs. 51,302. 15. 5., as follows:

Supply of stores - - -	Rs.	a.	p.
Repairs to ditto - - -	31,462	7	4
	19,840	8	1

being an increase of Rs. 35,541. 0. 10., owing to the supply of materials, and repairs to gun carriages and equipments of the Royal Artillery, as also saddlery of Her Majesty's

British Cavalry, being charged contingently, as per Governor General's Order, No. 998, dated 6th September 1858, and Governor General's Order, No. 954, dated 30th November 1859.

Ordnance Department.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rs. 2,92,995. 4. 1., as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Extra artificers and supplies, &c. to the Grand Arsenal -	22,663	7	5
Ditto Gun Carriage Department - - - - -	1,96,098	-	11
Ditto Gunpowder ditto - - - - -	24,065	3	5
Ditto Percussion Cap ditto - - - - -	4,885	15	2
Ditto Bullet Factory - - - - -	11,135	15	2
Ditto Fire Engine Department - - - - -	645	1	6
Ditto Arsenal at Out-stations - - - - -	32,372	4	10
Ditto Mountain Train - - - - -	1,064	1	4
Siege of Nurgoond, charge on account of - - - - -	65	2	4
Total - - - Rs.	2,92,995	4	1

being a decrease of Rs. 97,779. 12. 10., as compared with the charges passed on the same account in 1858-59, and this is owing to the greater portion of the bills for charges in 1859-60 having been adjusted in the Divisional Paymaster's disbursements for the official year 1860-61.

The charges, however, on account of the Ordnance Department are incurred, according to exigencies of the service, with reference to the extent and nature of the work performed under the orders of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Persian Expedition.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rs. 105. 8. 4.

Provisions and Medical Comforts.—There is a decrease of Rs. 1,611. 15. 9. under this head, arising from a less expenditure in the item of medical comforts to the troops during the voyage from England.

Remount Department.—The charges passed under this head have amounted to Rs. 14,35,375. 13. 4., as follows:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Purchase of 2,513 horses and 319 mules - - - - -	12,93,677	4	1
Establishment, including feed and keep of horses - - - - -	93,028	14	2
Ditto stallions - - - - -	2,197	2	5
Excess expenditure for forage over regulated forage allowance - - - - -	46,472	8	8
Total - - - Rs.	14,35,375	13	4

being an increase of Rs. 1,49,998. 9. 7., as compared with the charges passed in 1858-59, and this is owing to a greater number of horses having been purchased by the agent in 1859-60, as follows:

By the Agents at Bombay and Kattiwar - - -	{ In 1858-59 - - -	2,074
	{ In 1859-60 - - -	2,513

Difference, more - - - 439

Subsistence to Prisoners.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rs. 3,412. 10. 1., being an increase of Rs. 1,505. 15. 5., arising from a greater number of prisoners having been subsisted, and arrears of claims for subsistence to parties summoned as evidences at Courts Martial, being adjusted in 1859-60.

School Books, &c.—There is a decrease of Rs. 1,686. 13. 7. under this head, owing to some of the Native Regiments having, under the operation of G. O. C., dated 22d November 1859, drawn the allowances granted for the supply of books, instead of preferring the charge for the actual expense contingently as heretofore.

Supplies to Corps.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rs. 5,566. 6. 5., and comprise the following items:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowance to orphans of native soldiers - - - - -	60	-	-
Colours and standards - - - - -	150	-	-
Debts of discharged soldiers - - - - -	645	5	8
Guides employed by troops on the march - - - - -	865	7	11
Garden prizes paid to European Regiments - - - - -	1,100	5	-
Sappers and miners, and corps - - - - -	2,211	15	2
Boat for the amusement of soldiers - - - - -	60	10	8
Water pots for extinguishing fires - - - - -	472	10	-
Total - - - Rs.	5,566	6	5

Appendix (I.)—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Transport, Packing, and Travelling Charges.—The charges passed under these heads have amounted to Rs. 8,343. 2. 11., and are incurred according to the exigencies of the service.

Miscellaneous.—The items of charges comprised under this head are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Commission on medicine sold to private individuals	219	10	-
Digging graves	36	-	-
Execution of felons	33	15	6
Exchange in purchasing hoondees	8	-	-
Interest on money borrowed for payment of shops	69	9	6
Law charges	334	4	-
Rewards or gratuities	6,112	15	11
Charges on account of Roman Catholic chapels	63	-	-
Winding clocks	60	-	-
Total	6,937	7	7

ABSTRACT of Contingent Charges for 1859-60, contrasted with the previous Year.

	1858-59.			1859-60.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Barrack Department	3,29,330	15	1	3,84,034	15	11
Bazaar ditto	3,038	6	1	1,728	13	11
China Expedition	-	-	-	8,953	-	-
Cooperage Department	7,195	9	8	3,203	3	1
Clothing and necessaries	1,04,552	5	5	35,840	15	10
Compensation	13,057	15	8	28,280	8	8
Electric telegraph	2,102	15	1	4,285	3	11
Establishments	5,692	9	9	12,771	14	3
Freight and passage	7,64,070	-	4	4,92,622	15	2
Meteorological Observatory	1,273	5	8	838	12	-
Military officers	76,989	12	10	78,040	10	10
Military stores	15,761	4	7	51,302	15	5
Ordnance Department	3,90,775	-	11	2,92,995	4	1
Persian Expedition	4,816	7	8	105	8	4
Provisions and medical comforts	5,376	14	10	3,764	15	1
Remount Department	12,85,377	3	6	14,35,375	13	4
Subsistence to prisoners, &c.	1,906	10	8	3,412	10	1
School-books	13,626	8	5	11,939	5	8
Supplies to corps	4,627	5	5	5,565	6	5
Transport, packing, and travelling charges	14,440	14	5	8,343	2	11
Miscellaneous	11,069	1	10	6,937	7	7
TOTAL	30,55,061	2	8	28,20,344	10	6
	For 1858-59	-	-	30,55,061	2	8
	Decrease	-	-	2,34,716	8	2

Appendix (J.)

THE following books have been printed during the year:—

ENGLISH.

	Copies.
Gibbon on the Roman Law, edited with copious notes, by the Director of Public Instruction	1,000
Departmental Primer, by the Director of Public Instruction, 3d edition	10,000
Departmental 2d Book, by the Director of Public Instruction, 2d edition	5,000
Departmental 2d Book, by the Director of Public Instruction, 3d edition	8,000
Departmental 3d Book, Part 1, by Director of Public Instruction, 2d edition	5,000
First Poetry Book, with notes, by the Director of Public Instruction, 2d edition	5,000

N.B.—All the new editions have been revised and enlarged by the Director of Public Instruction (in the press).

First English Grammar, by the Director of Public Instruction, with a Murathi version For Natives. by Mr. Dodolia Pundorung.

Third English Book, Part 2, by the Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix (J.)—continued.

					GUZERATHI.	Copies.
1st	}	Books	-	-	-	10,000
2d			-	-	-	10,000
3d			-	-	-	10,000
4th		Book	-	-	-	4,000
5th		Book	-	-	-	3,000
6th		Book	-	-	-	2,000
7th		Book	-	-	-	2,500
Oral Lessons			-	-	-	500
Miscellany			-	-	-	1,000
Arithmetic			-	-	-	5,000
History of Guzerat, Part 1			-	-	-	2,000
Surveying			-	-	-	400
					MAPS.	
Guzerat			-	-	-	1,500
Broach Zilla			-	-	-	1,000
Surat			-	-	-	1,500
Kaira			-	-	-	1,500

All these books and maps were prepared for Mr. Hope, and under his personal superintendence, by the deputy inspectors of the Northern Division and other natives. Part of the series was composed by Mr. Peile, C. S., of whose services Mr. Hope speaks highly.

This highly important work was executed chiefly in the rains of 1858, and is mentioned in my report for 1858-59.

					Copies.
Moral Class Book, by Dr. Glasgow	-	-	-	-	10,000
Fourth Book, 2d edition	-	-	-	-	3,000

					MARATHI.
Departmental Arithmetic, by Keru Luxumon	-	-	-	-	2,000
Oral Lessons	-	-	-	-	700
General Account of India, by Major Candy	-	-	-	-	1,000
Sequel to Marathi Primer	-	-	-	-	2,000
Murray's British India, by Nursing Oke, Part 1	-	-	-	-	1,000

					MAPS.	
}	For Mr. Hope.	Africa	-	-	-	1,000
		America	-	-	-	1,000
		Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	1,000
		Bombay Presidency	-	-	-	2,000
		Hindoostan	-	-	-	1,000
		Europe	-	-	-	1,000

}	Under Major Candy's personal superintendence, and partly prepared by him.	Marathi, 4th Book.	-	-	-	-
		Ditto, 5th Book (in the press).	-	-	-	-
		Department, 1st Book (Balbodh).	-	-	-	-
		Ditto - 3d edition	-	-	-	10,000

					MODI.
Department, 2d edition	-	-	-	-	5,000
2d Book - ditto	-	-	-	-	10,000
3d ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	5,000
4th ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	5,000
Euclid - ditto	-	-	-	-	2,000
Aesop's Fables, Select, - 2d edition	-	-	-	-	5,000
Muratha History - 6th ditto	-	-	-	-	2,000
Geography (Elementary) 9th ditto	-	-	-	-	5,000
Grammar, ditto - 11th ditto	-	-	-	-	5,000

Map of Belgaum, by Captain Lester.

Several Canarese books have been prepared and printed for the department by the missionaries at Bangalore and Mangalore, including a Primer, Geography and Arithmetic.

The books published since the 1st May 1859 have been an Algebra, a History of England, a Grammar, and a Manual of Teaching, all in the Sindee language. A Sindee translation of Morris' Geography, the "Hekeyut-ul-Manjoodat," and the Persian History of Sindh, known as the "Masoom Nameh," are preparing for publication, the first being already far advanced in the press. Altogether, there has been a marked progress during the past year in vernacular school literature, and the promise for the ensuing 12 months is equally satisfactory. The Sindee Grammar especially has been a great desideratum, and its use in schools cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

Appendix (K.)

University.—THE University held its first matriculation examination in October 1859; 126 candidates were examined. Of these, 119 were from Government institutions, and eight from private schools: 21 candidates passed, all from Government institutions.

A second matriculation examination was held in March 1860; 42 candidates appeared, of whom five came from private institutions; 14 passed, all from the Government colleges.

Four institutions have applied for affiliation to the University; viz.:—

Elphinstone College, Bombay.		Government Law School, Bombay.
Grant Medical College, Bombay.		Poona College, Poona.

The bye-laws of the University had not been sanctioned at the close of the official year. It seems likely that for some years to come the University will have to look exclusively to Government institutions for candidates for its degrees.

Elphinstone College.—Professor Owen, who had been for nearly two years in England, resigned his professorship (General History and Political Economy) in January. His chair has not yet been filled up.

In February, Mr. F. J. Candy, M. A., arrived from England, and took the chair of Applied Science.

During part of the year, Mr. Foxton, M. A., was attached to the college as assistant tutor for English.

Two Duxina Fellows (natives) taught Guzerathi and Marathi throughout the year, to the great advantage of the college.

The college is in an efficient state. The numbers are less by one than the previous year; the average daily attendance shows an increase of six. April 1859 - - 71
April 1860 - - 70

The senior students who selected the literature school were seven in number. The law school contained seven, and the science school three.

The discipline of the students was excellent, and private study well maintained.

The necessity for lodgings for students has been much felt.

The senior and junior scholarship examinations were respectively held in April, according to the appended notifications.

Poona College.—The great event of the year was the retirement of Mr. Arnold, whose able administration I have frequently had occasion to commemorate. He left the college in a very much improved condition. 12th March.

Dr. Hang, of Boun, the well-known Orientalist, arrived in November 1859, to take charge of the Sanscrit teaching. The best results have followed his teaching. It was of all things the most needed for the brahmins of this college, steeped as they are, from their birth, in an indolent dislike for European thought.

The rolls at the end of the year contained 36 pupils against 42 of the previous year. Mr. Arnold's departure had unquestionably a discouraging effect; but the current year opens with better prospects.

Considering the high standard of the matriculation examination, I think it exceedingly creditable that the Poona College sent in 16 successful candidates in the course of the year.

Law School.—Students have attended in larger numbers and greater regularity than during the previous year.

The preparatory, or jurisprudence class, consisted of 31 students.

Twelve students of the jurisprudence class were examined by the Director of Public Instruction in jurisprudence, at the end of the year, for admission to the law classes of 1860-61; seven passed satisfactorily; five were rejected, chiefly for bad English.

The law classes were three in number, and contained 31 students.

The first year (junior) law class was lectured on contracts and mercantile law, by Professor Hore, and in the subjects of torts and criminal law, and judicial evidence and procedure (including the New Code of Procedure), by Professor Reid.

The third year (senior) class was lectured by Professor Hore in the principles of equity, and the students of the class also attended Professor Reid's law lectures mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Passed law students having been admitted by the orders of Government, to practise as advocates in the Small Cause Court, a great impetus has been given to legal studies at the Presidency.

Grant Medical College.—The report of this college is very encouraging; 28 students were examined for entrance, the largest number (with two exceptions) that ever have presented themselves.

The stipends have been converted into "scholarships," and the removal, thus far, of the electromenary character of the college, has raised its reputation without reducing its numbers.

The suspended class of student apprentices has been re-established.

Appendix (K)—continued.

The whole number of students was 63.

It is very gratifying to note the improvement of the candidates for admission in point of English scholarship, as attested by the principal.

Eleven students were examined for the final examination, of which eight declared qualified for diplomas, a greater number than passed at either the Calcutta or the Madras Medical College.

When aspersions are thrown on the Grant College, this fact should be remembered in its favour.

Engineering and Mechanical School, Poona.—The school contains two classes (first and second year) of engineering pupils, primarily designed for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, of a Maistree class, and a mechanical class. Captain Close, the acting superintendent, reports favourably of the teaching given by the native masters, Mr. Nussurwanjee Chandabhoy and Mr. Dajee Nilkunt.

The senior class contains 11 pupils, who are ready for a final examination for admission into the Public Works Department.

The junior class contains 14 pupils.

The two years' course comprises mathematics, and the subjects which usually constitute civil engineering, including drawing, surveying, and materials. It was also found necessary to devote an hour a day to English.

I have pleasure in observing that this school not only supplies subordinates to the Public Works Department, but also to the railway, municipal committees, the telegraph, contractors and others, thus fulfilling a most important function in the present state of the country, when new enterprises, requiring persons trained to mechanical and engineering pursuits, are rising on all sides.

Maistree Class.—Comprises a senior and junior divisions. There are now five in the former and 11 in the latter. In the course of the year, three of the senior division obtained appointments independent of Government.

The course comprises practical mathematics, building, road-making, materials, surveying with chain and compass, and accounts. The junior class is also taught English, in deference to the wishes of the chief engineer. The junior class is chiefly carpenters by trade. Considerable discouragement to this most useful branch of the school was caused by the delay and disappointment experienced by the Maistree candidates of 1859, who, after passing their examination with credit, were rejected by the chief engineer. They have passed a further examination, but are not yet appointed, according to the formally notified promise of Government. The effect of this delay, which of course is freely stigmatised as a breach of faith, has been apparent in the diminished numbers attending the school.

Mechanical Branch.—The operations of the school in the workshop languished early in the year, but have lately been much extended under Captain Close's management.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Value of work executed in 1857-58	-	-	3,853	2	2
Ditto - - 1858-59	-	-	11,075	5	7
Ditto - - 1859-60	-	-	10,855	9	4

All kinds of work are done for the public, as well as Government, from making a box to turning a piston for a steam-engine.

Probationary Engineers.—During the year a new class of pupils has been added to the school. In November 1859, eight young men arrived from England, three first class and five second class, and were sent to the school for further instruction, to enable them to pass the test laid down for assistant engineers in the Public Works code.

The whole number passed the standard in April, and are waiting for employment under Government. They are learning Murathi, and drawing plans of buildings in Poona.

The engineering school is to be placed under the sole control of the Educational Department, the superintendent *ex officio* to be the executive engineer of Poona and Kirkee.

This arrangement is the best that could be made, the Supreme Government having refused, under financial pressure, to sanction the expenditure necessary for the complete organization of the school.

Ahmedabad College.—Just before the close of the year, the sanction was received for the establishment of a college at Ahmedabad. Measures are being considered for its organization.

English Education.—The annual centralised examination of English schools, established two years ago, was held in September 1859, and showed a gratifying improvement in all the schools.

English Schools.—An examination (before alluded to) of English teachers and others, candidates for employment as teachers, was, during the year, set on foot by the inspector, Central Division, and the consequence has been a considerable shifting and arrangement of teachers, to the manifest benefit of our English schools.

Appendix (K.)—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Central School, Elphinstone Institution, Bombay.—Number of pupils, 551. This school pursues a steady course of improvement. It is by far the best school in Western India.

Poona College School.—The numbers at the end of the year were—

	In April 1860.	In April 1859.
College school -	194	164
Branches - -	198	152
TOTAL - - -	392	316

The master, Mr. Roonan, deserves great credit for his zeal. The Poona boys, who used to write worse than any others, now write as well as the best, and they carry off by far the largest proportion of scholarships at the Poona College.

The central school and the Poona College school are the only establishments in this Presidency which can be considered high schools. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the course of the year, adverting to my frequent complaints of the deficiencies of the department under that head, called for a statement of the expense which would be required to supply them. A plan was accordingly submitted for founding high schools at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Rutnagherry.

The other Government English schools in the Presidency division are the Fort branch of the Elphinstone Institution, Jagonath Sunkershatt's school, Goculdoss Tejpal's school, Poona Camp school, Ahmednuggur English school, Sattara English school, and Sholapore English school.

The attendance at almost all these schools, except Sholapore, has improved.

Arrangements have been made, during the year, to open a wholly self-supporting English school in the fort of Bombay, to be under Government management, and also partially self-supporting school at Nassick.

Schools have all been supplied with assistant masters paid out of the fees. They are in an efficient state, and have all increased in numbers.

The Sholapore English school is unsuccessful, and the master will be removed.

The most important seminary for masters in the central division is the normal school attached to the Poona College. I am not satisfied that this institution is sufficiently professional in its character, nor perhaps is it likely to be so, until a trained master of method from England is placed at its head.

The school sent out in the course of the year 11 vernacular teachers, all of whom knew more or less English, and were well furnished with ordinary school knowledge.

English Schools in the Southern Division.—The "Sirdar's College" at Belgaum was placed under the Educational Department during the year. It has greatly improved in numbers and efficiency.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1860 - - - - -	96
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - 1859 - - - - -	63
Increase - - - - -	33

The pupils acquitted themselves much better at the annual examination than the previous year.

The English school at Dharwar, which had been closed in consequence of the people failing to pay their subscriptions, was re-opened in January 1859. It is now flourishing.

Number of pupils - - - - - 100

The English school at Rutnagherry maintains its reputation as the best of our schools under a native master.

Number of pupils - - - - - 94

The school-house is too small for these numbers; it is to be enlarged.

English Schools in the Northern Division.—These are 11 to 13 of last year, owing to the closing of the English department of two vernacular schools. The number of English students is, however, 1,127, the same as last year. The increase is chiefly at Surat and Ahmedabad. There is a decrease at Kaira, Rajkote, and Palunpoor. The schools in the Presidency are thriving; those in the political districts the reverse.

There are nine inferior Anglo-vernacular schools, containing 117 scholars.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Appendix (K.)—continued.

I regret to observe, that the English schools in Goozerat do not supply students to the Elphinstone College. It is therefore most difficult to find Goozeratees qualified for employment as English teachers, especially of the higher grade.

Vernacular Schools, Central Division.—Nineteen schools were opened by a re-distribution of funds obtained by closing others. Eleven schools were closed in the Poona and Ahmednuggur zillahs.

8,613 in 1859.
8,532 in 1860.

Very little change, however, has taken place in the attendance, which has been apparently checked by the ever-increasing rigour of the department, in inspecting registers, and exacting school fees, which the poor population of the Deccan is ill able to pay.

During the next monsoon some of the most incompetent masters will be brought into Poona, and instructed at the normal school.

Many vernacular schools have been supplied with maps, furniture, &c., out of the fee funds.

Northern Division.—There has been a gratifying increase of vernacular schools and scholars in this division, and the agencies, which the inspector also visits.

The schools are 209 against 190 in 1859, and the scholars 13,780 against 11,413 in 1859. Of these, 4,093 belong to the political agencies, so that in the Northern Division, properly so called, the number of vernacular scholars was 9,687.

Mr. Hope has done all that could be done to supply professional training to the Goozerat vernacular masters at the Ahmedabad normal school. For Murathi masters (in Tanna and Kandeish), he depends on the Poona College.

Seven hundred and eight girls receive instruction in 11 private schools, aided by Government, and 278 in Government schools. These figures surpass by 431 those of 1859.

Southern Division.—Two vernacular schools have been closed, one of which will be shortly re-opened under the re-distribution order. Five wholly self-supporting schools, have been opened in the Dharwar and Rutnagherry zillahs, and the management entrusted to the department. This is a new and most interesting feature in the history of native education. These masters receive five rupees a month each.

The inspector speaks of the vernacular schools as generally thriving, but the difficulty of making the people pay their subscriptions regularly continues.

The attendance of pupils is about the same as last year.

The candidate schoolmasters' class at Dharwar is still in a low state, not having a proper master allowed for it.

Central Industrial.—An account of the mechanical school at Poona has been given above.

The David Sassoon industrial school at Bombay is flourishing. The boys learn tailoring, smith's work, turning, and carpentry.

A low caste industrial school for Mahars and Maugs is in contemplation at Poona.

The school in the dockyard, Bombay, has been re-organised on a liberal foundation, and placed under the inspection of the department, so far as the non-mechanical teaching is concerned.

Sinde English
school.

It should be premised that there are five institutions for imparting general English education to natives of this province; one at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, Sukkur, and Thattah, respectively. Besides these, there is at Kurrachee a mission school, in no way supported by Government, a camp private school receiving a Government grant in aid, and an engineering or purely scientific class, maintained wholly by the State. A Roman Catholic school is also under organization.

Of the above schools, those at Shikarpore and Thattah are creations of the town municipalities during the past year. The latter opened in December last, under a master, upon the monthly salary of 45 rupees; and the former has only commenced operations during the present April, under a recipient of 80 rupees per mensem, with liberty to take fees for the first six months. The Sukkur school continues the successful career which might have been augured from its opening in January 1859, under a master on 100 rupees per mensem. The sums periodically expended are particularly specified, to show the liberality displayed by communities in the support of English schools, to which the Government treasury does not contribute one rupee.

But the two Government English schools at Kurrachee and Hyderabad are not without municipal support. The former is allowed a second assistant master on 35 rupees per mensem, and a scholarship every alternate year; and the latter receives 30 rupees monthly from the municipal chest, in addition to the authorised sum disbursed by Government. In fact, were we to add together the regular monthly payments made by municipalities in Sinde, for the sole object of supporting English schools in that province, a total would be found of 300 rupees, or a yearly grant of 3,600 rupees. Every one of these disbursements has been voted or carried into effect within the last two years. And, independently of monthly payments, donations for books, furniture prizes, and other objects, are both liberal and frequent.

Shikarpore	-	80
Sukkur	-	100
Hyderabad	-	30
Kurrachee	-	40
Thattah	-	50
Total	-	Rs. 300

The Kurrachee English school labours under considerable difficulties, the greatest of which is the migratory character of the inhabitants of this town, and consequent impracticability

Appendix (K.)—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

cability of keeping together a progressing class of pupils. The second obstacle to success is, that the diversity of castes and countries of the boys forbids the use of any common vernacular naturally intended for the special instruction of Sindees; the school has numbered but few natives of the province, and the reason is self-evident. The population of Kurrachee is not that of Sinde. Viewed in other respects, the institution is conducted in a praiseworthy manner, is highly popular, and has produced many smart and apt scholars qualified for public employment. Among those who have excelled, one or two of the few Sinee pupils are prominent. The average daily attendance during the past year is recorded at 105.

The Hyderabad English school quite answers the expectations entertained of it, upon reorganization in 1858. Its position makes it most frequented by natives of the province, for Hyderabad is the old capital of their associations, and so many families of the learned and more respectable class reside there to this day, that a good school could scarcely fail of success. The contest for a scholarship, to take effect from the 1st May 1860-61, has shown that the pupils of this establishment are likely to do credit to their instructor. Some few of the papers sent in, considering the very limited training of the writers, are full of promise. The average daily attendance may be recorded at 95.

The other schools are of too recent formation to need separate notice. They are all likely to be productive of good; and in the case of Sukkur, their influence not only directly benefits the middle or humble classes, but six of the young Khyrpore meers have been, for the past year, among the registered pupils. It may here be noted that by Government sanction of the 4th January 1860, No. 28, the appointment of an English tutor was authorised for the meers of Hyderabad. A gentleman has been lately nominated to the office, in communication with the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, and is daily expected from the Presidency.

During the past year Government has been more than once addressed with a view to bettering and enlarging the sphere of action of Sinee English schools. It was proposed to send an English master to the 200 boys in the Larkhana vernacular school, and to assist the Sukkur community by a grant-in-aid. Neither of these proposals have met with sanction. The time will perhaps arrive when this question may be reconsidered. In the meanwhile it has been contemplated to form an educational fund by the application, to general educational purposes, of sums now paid by Government for the support of ordinary vernacular schools, so soon as local communities shall be prepared to take such payments into their own hands.

Resolution, No.
2423, of 12 October
1859.
Letter, No. 722, of
17 February 1860.

This fund is not only, however, required for the support of English schools; it is especially needed for the due organization of a class for training vernacular schoolmasters. The normal class, as at present constituted, is insufficiently provided with instructors. There is but one Sinee teacher, on 15 rupees per mensem, the pay of an ordinary village schoolmaster. All other supervision is gratuitous. Under these circumstances it cannot be surprising that there are not more than six pupils in the class. Four of these are very promising and clever lads. None are admitted but Sindees.

Normal Class.

Vernacular schools continue on the increase, springing up one by one, according to the amount of collections available for purposes of local educational expenditure. Funds have been declared ready for a great many, for whom the only difficulty is to obtain competent masters. It is not an easy thing to find untrained moolas and akhoonds to carry out any thing like a system of instruction, however primitive. As a rule, the knowledge which they uphold is unconnected with usefulness, and wedded to the prejudices of years; their sole claim to employment rests upon the inheritance of a family profession.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Appendix (L.)

STATEMENT showing the Number of Schools and Scholars for the Year 1859-60,
contrasted with that for the Year 1858-59.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

	1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Northern Division - - - - -	13*	1,127	11	1,127
Central - ditto - - - - -	9	1,506	9	1,591
Southern ditto - - - - -	3	242	3	266
TOTAL - - - - -	25	2,875	23	2,984

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

	1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Northern Division - - - - -	196*	11,413	209	13,780
Central - ditto - - - - -	212	8,613	216	8,532
Southern ditto - - - - -	77	3,667	85	5,767
TOTAL - - - - -	479	25,693	510	28,079

* Including Political Agencies.

Appendix (M.)

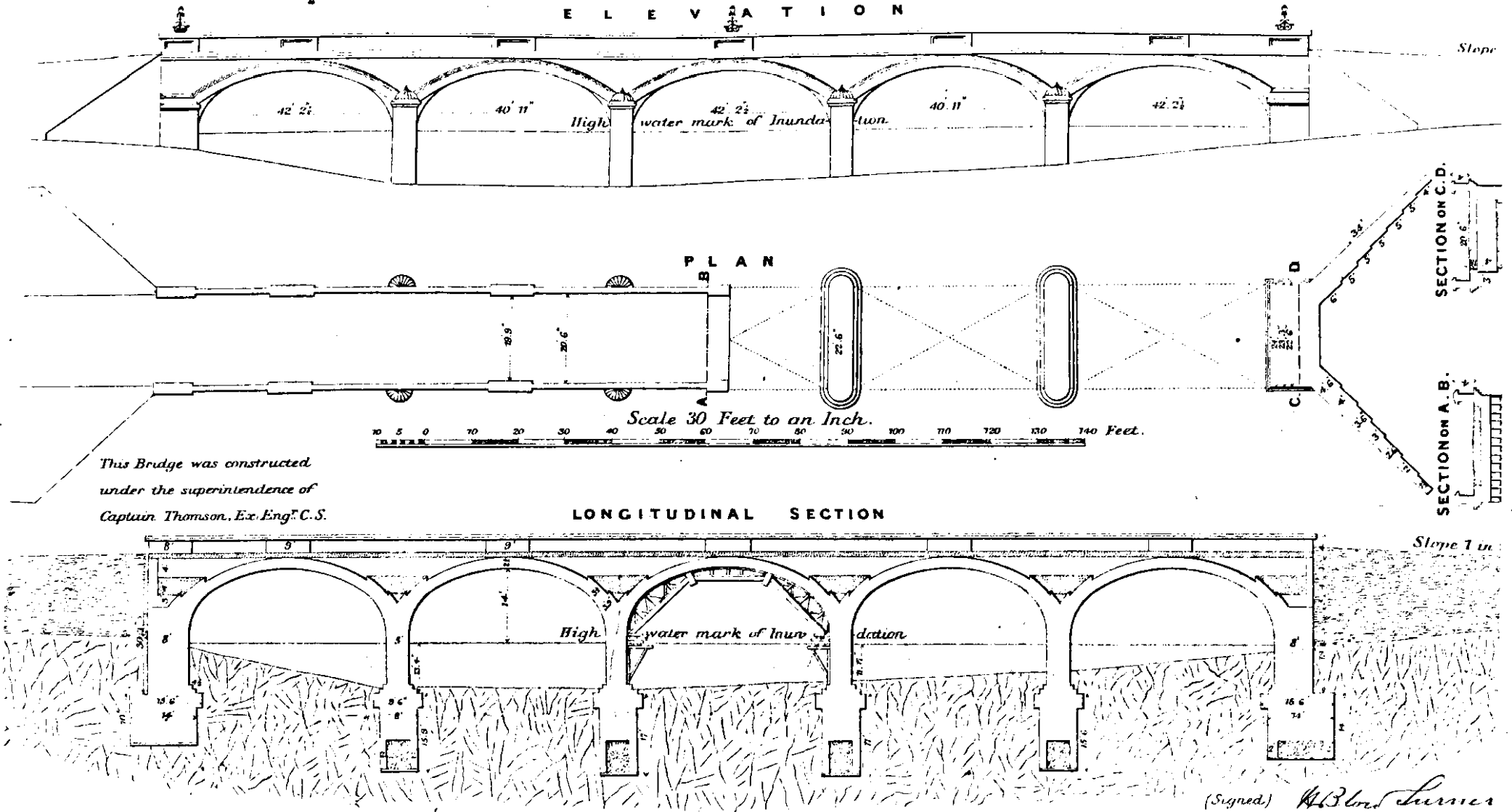
MEMORANDUM of Vernacular Schools in Sinde.

Collectorates.	Government.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.	Partly supported by Government.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.	Municipal.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.	Local Funds.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.	Jageer.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.	Indigenous.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.
Kurrachee -	2	55	4	313	-	-	3	56	-	-	178	1,826
Hyderabad -	7	231	1	170	1	48	11	410	2	40	226	3,034
Shikarpore -	-	-	10	600	1	54	2	51	4	88	259	3,992
TOTAL - - -	9	286	15	1,083	2	97	16	517	6	128	663	8,852

PLAN, SECTIONS, AND ELEVATION

of the Masonry Bridge constructed across the Fullraher on the Hyderabad (Sind) & Meerpoor Road.

Cost Rupees 35,722.

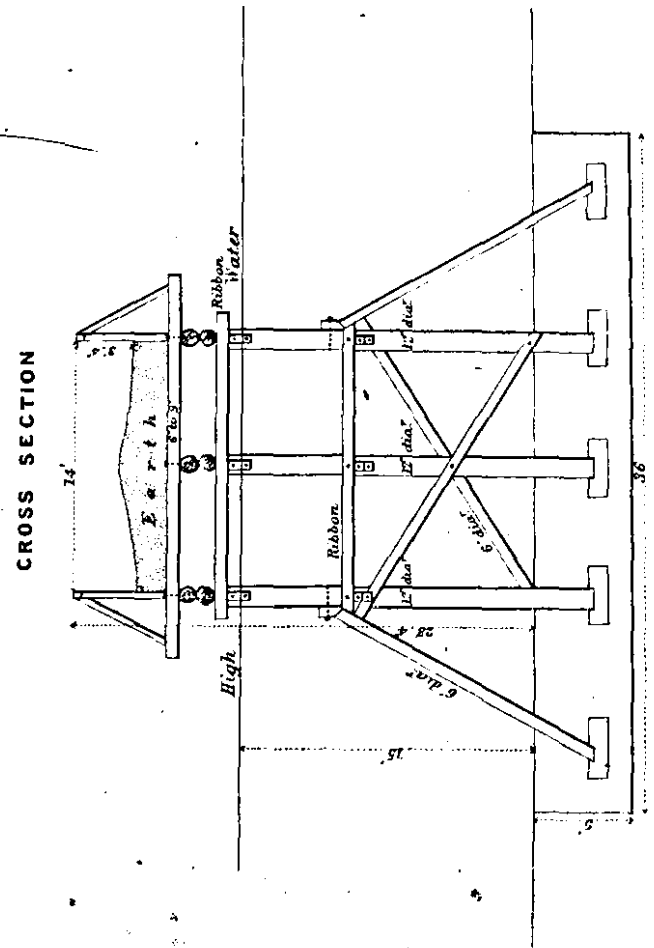
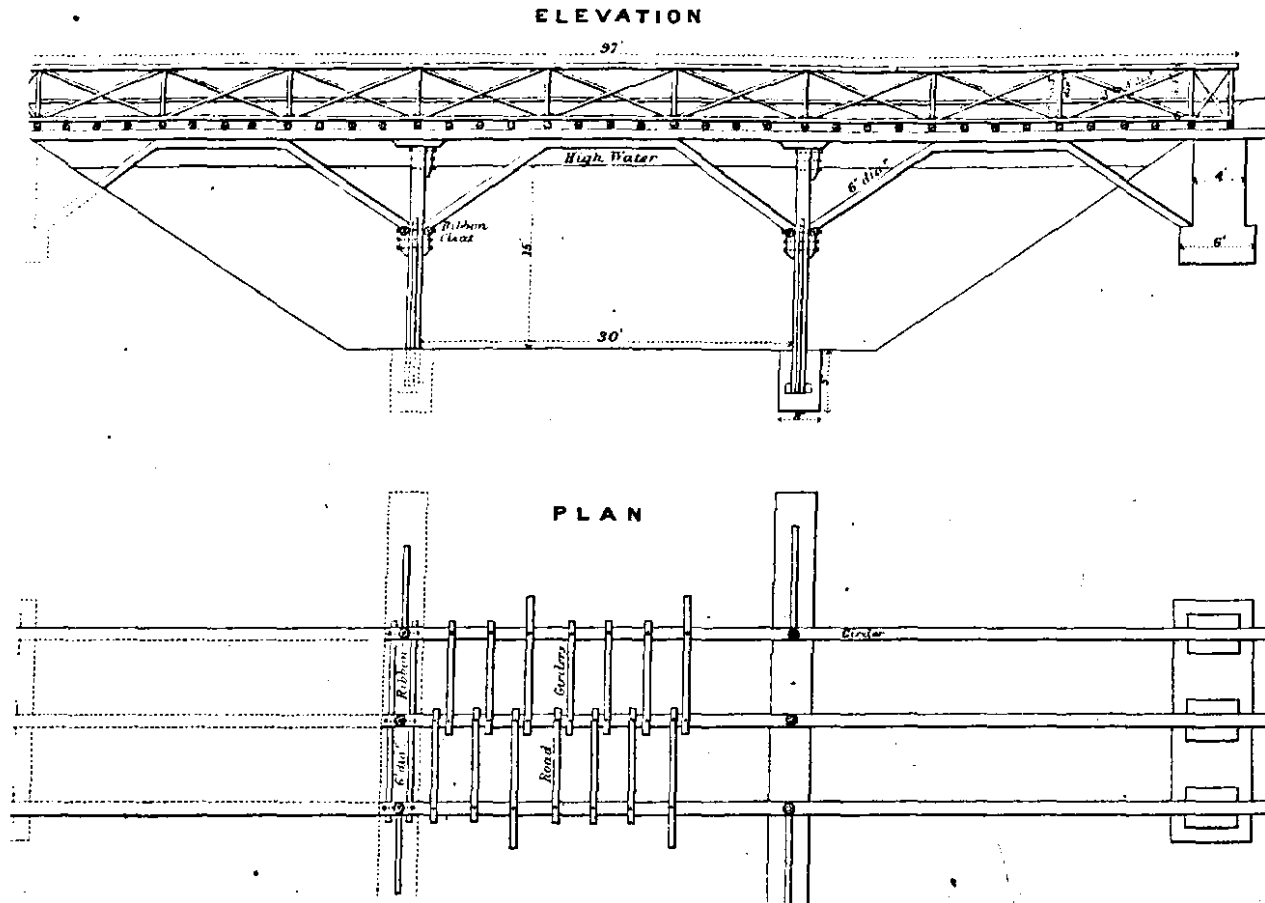


(Signed) *H. B. L. Turner*
Chief Engineer

PLAN, SECTION AND ELEVATION

Of Temporary Wooden Bridge across new Fullalce.

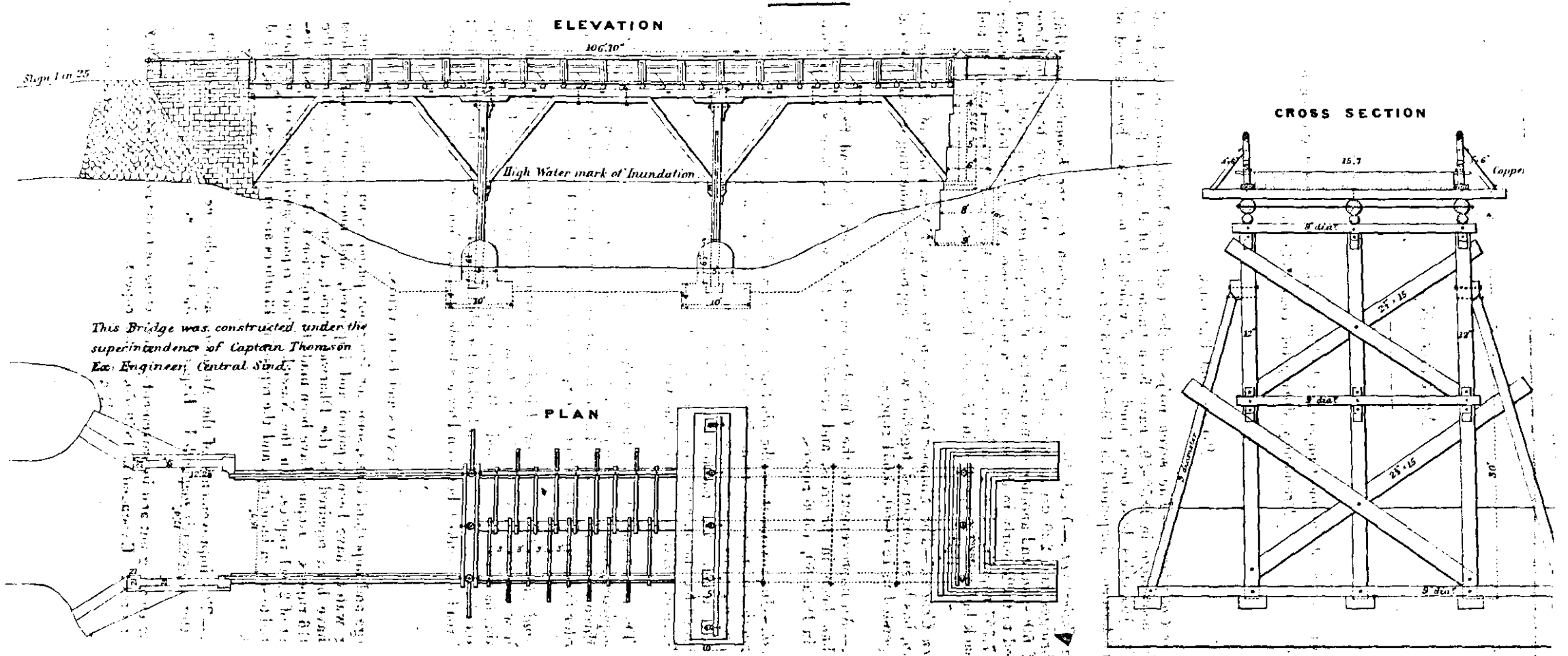
Cost Rupees. 1861.13.0.



PLAN, SECTION AND ELEVATION

Of the Permanent Wooden Bridge erected across the new Follailee cut on the Road between the Town of Hyderabad (Sind) and Meansie.

Cost Rupees 7936-8-..



Appendix (N.)

BRIEF Notice of the most important Public Works in progress in the Bombay Presidency, during the Year 1859-60.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

Dharwar Collectorate.—The seven miles of the road from Lingunmutt to the Tenai Ghât, left incomplete in 1858-59, have been finished. Of the road from Goonjee to Jugglepeit, 16½ miles have been lined out, of which 13½ miles have been cleared of jungle, and formed. Expended in 1859-60, 26,399 rupees.

Sattara Collectorate.—Road from Kurrar to Chiploon *viâ* the Koombharlee Ghât, 43 road bridges and 220 drains completed, or nearly so. One large bridge, of three arches, of 60' span, and another of five arches, of 60' span, nearly completed. The road was opened to traffic early in the season, and a toll imposed, which yielded, from October to April, 7,757 rupees. The ghât has been used during the season by 10,100 carts, and 205,500 pack bullocks. Expended in 1859-60, 13,637 rupees.

Northern Concan.—The Shapoor bridge (on Bombay and Agra road), of three arches of 30' span, has been completed, together with the approaches connecting it with the old line. Expended in 1859-60, 5,651 rupees.

Nassick.—An improvement to the Chundunpooree Ghât, on the road from Poona to Nassick, has been in progress, and two-thirds of the work has been accomplished. Expended in 1859-60, 1,606 rupees.

Khandeish.—Improvement of the old line of Agra road from Sindwa to Panakheira, and construction of new line from Panakheira to the Taptee, seven miles of roadway, completed, with drains and bridges, and moorun during 1859-60, and 2½ miles finished up to formation level. The parapet walls to the bridges and drains are as yet unbuilt. The whole road has been, with the exception of 433 yards, rendered traversable for carts in the dry season. Expended during the year, 59,708 rupees.

Mhow.—The road from Mhow to the Simrole Ghât (10 miles) on the line to Ascerghur, has been completed, with the exception of the bridges, of which only four are completed, and one of three arches partly so. The construction of the road was undertaken on an emergent order from Sir R. Hamilton. Expended in 1859-60, 13,478 rupees.

Bombay and Agra Road.—Mhow Division.—Extraordinary repairs to the portion between Mhow and the top of the Sindwa Ghât have been in progress, and 40 culverts and slab drains have been constructed. Between Indore and the Dewass boundary, the centre portion of the road has been embanked for about 5½ miles, and side gutters cut; 2½ miles of road embanked between Dewass boundary and Muxee. Expended, 47,135 rupees.

CANALS and IRRIGATION.

Eleven large and important tanks, some for irrigation purposes, and others for containing drinking water, have been repaired and improved, and many other tanks of less importance have been repaired in the Dharwar district, at an expenditure, during the year, of 38,016 rupees. Repairs have been made to irrigation tanks in the Sholapore district, at a cost of 2,941 rupees. In the Nassick district repairs and improvements have been completed to seven bundaras, and the repairs to 13 others are in progress. Expended 5,418 rupees.

Khandeish.—The improvements of the Antapore and Mohurree bundaras were continued, the latter afterwards suspended. Expended, 5,548 rupees.

Aden.—The clearing out and improvement of the extensive tanks in the Tawceela valley has been in progress. Expended in 1859-60, 80,369 rupees.

Appendix (N.)—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Belgaum.—Two sets of quarters for Ordnance subordinates in the forts have been completed. Expended in the year, 3,763 rupees. The alterations and additions to the arsenal have made good progress, the old store-rooms have been removed, and the following buildings constructed:—A gun shed, 143' $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 24', with fire engine shed, 22' \times 24', under one roof, and a new laboratory and deposit room. One range of upper-storied store-rooms, about three-fourths completed. Expended during the year, 19,129 rupees.

Twelve solitary cells and two new plunge baths have been constructed. A permanent barrack for one company of artillery in the fort has been completed, and the adaptation of one of the old barracks for a school-room and library has been commenced. Extensive additions to the European hospital nearly completed. Expended in 1859-60, 14,868 rupees.

Two ferry boats and a flying bridge across the Yedgunga nearly finished. A traveller's bungalow built at Kolapore. Expended on these works, during the year, 6,885 rupees.

Rutnagherry.—A beacon has been erected at the entrance of the Malwan harbour, the expenditure in 1859-60 being 178 rupees.

Sattara.—Travellers' bungalows at Sattara and Meera have been completed. Expended in the year, 879 rupees.

Sholapore.—2,115 rupees have been expended in enlarging the commissariat store-room in the cantonment, and 5,143 rupees on military buildings of a temporary character. A new roof has been put to the mamlutdar's catcherry, Barsee, and a traveller's bungalow erected at Tandoolwarree. Expended on these works, during the year, 3,856 rupees.

Poona.—A guard-room for the solitary cells has been erected at a cost of 2,249 rupees. Tiled sheds for the reception of additional stores in the arsenal, and a shed for hospital and barrack furniture have been erected, by contract. No payments on account of these works were made during the year. Of the new upper-roomed barracks at Wanowree, five are completed and in occupation, and a sixth nearly so. One range of patcheries for 20 families, nearly three-fourths completed. Expended in 1859-60, 63,837 rupees; 16,899 rupees have been granted to the owners of the houses in the old Wanowree bazar, as compensation for the removal of their houses, to make way for the barracks. About two-thirds of the houses have been pulled down. Tiled pens for sick horses of artillery at Poona, and cavalry at Kirkee, have been built at a cost of 13,221 rupees.

Bombay.—An additional corning house has been added to the Mazagon powder works, and four lightning conductors to the magazine. Additional buildings in the powder manufactory have been provided, and additions and alterations to other buildings therein effected. Racks for the stowage of stores provided in the grand arsenal. Second stories have been added to the harness-room and to the laboratory in the grand arsenal. In the gun carriage manufactory, a building for cutting fuzes, plugs, &c., the Minie bullet factory, an upper-storied store-room, sawyers', turners' and smiths' sheds have been completed. Expended on the above 86,286 rupees.

Temporary accommodation provided for the families of European troops at Colaba; a temporary hospital at Colaba, a stable for 50 horses in the Remount lines, and a new gateway and bridges to the Apollo entrance to the fort completed. Expended, 44,468 rupees. An upper story added to the European general hospital, and improvements and alterations to the building effected. Expended, 9,181 rupees.

A 10-ton crane has been erected in the town custom-house wharf. Stone steps at the custom-house pier rebuilt and enlarged, and two tiled sheds constructed on it. Expended, 12,855 rupees. A pair of gates fitted to the Falkland slip, a boiler shed in the dockyard, three-fourths completed, and a boiler-room, to contain the boiler of the Nasmyth's hammer-shed, completed. The entrance to the middle dock has been widened. Expended, 19,366 rupees.

The main hall and side ailes of the Town Hall and of Government House, Parcell, fine polished and plastered. Cast-iron pipes laid down to supply Government House, Parcell, with Vehar water; the Governor's and private secretary's rooms at Parcell lined with papers and mouldings, and six cast-iron fountains put up in place of old ones, at Parcell. Expended, 14,364 rupees.

Nassick.—A commissariat store and guard-room built. Lines for police corps and a new catcherry at Peinth completed. Expended, 7,945 rupees.

Ahmednuggur.—

Appendix (N.)—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Ahmednuggur.—Twelve temporary barracks for a wing of European infantry, with hospital and out-buildings, completed. Expended, 1,03,401 rupees, but of this amount, 52,262 rupees have been the cost of the Persian barrack materials.

Khandeish.—Two barracks for a company of European troops have been in progress at A. Scerghur; the walls of one and plinth of the other completed. A pendall at Sindwa, for European troops travelling by bullock train, completed. Expended, 21,617 rupees.

Mhow.—A barrack for two companies of infantry, at Indore, is on the point of completion. Married men's quarters at Indore built nearly up to the plinth. Lines for 500 Native Infantry at Indore nearly completed. Permanent upper-storied barracks for an infantry regiment at Mhow, on the Bengal standard plan, were commenced in October 1859. Three are ready for the floors, but are suspended for want of the iron material to be used in their construction, there having been much difficulty in procuring carriage for the material from Bombay. Ten temporary barracks for European infantry at Mhow completed. The old cavalry stables at Mhow converted into barracks. Twelve temporary barracks at Mhow erected, but afterwards destroyed by a hurricane. Temporary quarters for families of the foot artillery erected. A hospital erected in the lines of the 19th regiment N. I., and another for the residency escort. Expended on the above, in the year, 2,08,658 rupees.

Ahmedabad.—Temporary accommodation for the head quarters' wing, Her Majesty's 4th K. O. regiment at Ahmedabad, consisting of officers' quarters, barracks and quarters for soldiers' families, solitary cells and outhouses completed. A temporary hospital, with outbuildings for the artillery, and a temporary church completed. At Baroda two extra temporary barracks for Europeans, a canteen for the Royal Artillery, and a hospital, with outbuildings, for the 8th regiment Native Infantry, constructed. Expended in 1859-60, 87,991 rupees.

Deesa.—The patcheries for the European regiment have been completed, also the temporary barracks and patcheries at Mount Aboo, and an electric telegraph office at Nuggur Parkur. Expended, 12,350 rupees.

Nusserabad and Neemuch.—At Nusserabad a new cavalry barrack and a new infantry barrack nearly completed. Eight infantry barracks, which were commenced in the preceding year and eight patcheries completed; 12 solitary cells with guard-room constructed. One barrack re-roofed, and the roofs of six others repaired. Gun shed completed, and plunge baths for the cavalry and infantry nearly so. At Neemuch the new infantry barracks and patcheries very nearly completed, and a new barrack for the artillery in progress. Baths for the artillery and infantry about half finished; and a new travellers' bungalow completed. At Ajmere a hospital, guard-room, two native doctors' houses, and two wells constructed for the Mhair regiment. A new gaol and a new post-office have made some progress, being about one-third and one-half completed respectively. The expenditure on all the above works has not yet been reported by the executive engineer.

Aden.—Tunnel under the Munsooree heights, 1,052 feet in length, completed. It was worked from both ends, and the driftways met one inch out of line and four inches out of level. The accuracy thus attained is remarkable when it is taken into consideration that the levels over the hills had to be taken with a Mason's level, the sides of the hills being too steep to admit of the use of a spirit level. Barracks for two companies of European infantry in Front bay completed, with the exception of one patchery and some of the subsidiary buildings. Artillery barracks in Front bay completed, excepting a few of the buildings connected with the hospital. Pendalls for 60 men of the sappers and miners completed. The condenser buildings at the isthmus have been completed, but the engine has not yet worked properly, owing to the pump valves being out of order. Two condensers at Steamer Point have been erected, and all the buildings connected therewith completed. Expended during the year, 90,859 rupees.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Appendix (O.)

*Military.
Fortification.*
Fortified inclosure
in the camp of
Kurrachee. Har-
bour defences.

THE proposition to fortify Kurrachee has been negatived by the Government of India, I believe, however, that the Supreme Government is under the false impression that the battery constructed at Munora in 1854 is in an effective state. Such, however, as represented in my letter No. 275 of 6th February last, is not the case, and it is practically out of the question to restore it. Kurrachee harbour is therefore perfectly open to attack, and, as the cantonment is distant, the smallest enemy's vessel might destroy all the shipping in the harbour with impunity.

*Military. Accommo-
dation for Troops.*
Aqueduct and well
for supplying water
to plunge bath. New
European infantry
barracks, Kurrachee.

This work has been completed, together with the addition to it sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 316, 7th February 1860. The latter answers very satisfactorily, but to the plunge bath, which is on a high level, the water flows in a very sluggish stream. There are, I fear, some small leaks in the earthenware pipes made at Tatta, which affect the stream when delivered at the high level of the plunge bath, but are unimportant when the water is turned into the supply cistern.

Constructing quar-
ters for sick officers
at Ghizree.

These quarters have been completed. They consist of three detached bungalows, each containing one sitting-room, two bed-rooms, with bath-rooms and out-offices. These buildings are of permanent construction, and have cost 7,217 rupees. It is now proposed to furnish them.

Constructing lines
for two rifle regi-
ments at Jacobabad.

These lines were commenced during the past year, and are about half-finished, they will probably be completed during the current year. I have lately reported to Government that the manner in which the work is being done is very creditable to Lieutenant Pyur, the executive engineer, and to Mr. Radenhurst, who is superintending them.

Military. Ordnance.
Powder magazine at
Hydrabad.

14. This work has been at length completed, with the exception of the lightning conductors, which will be fixed in a few days. The total cost has been 14,286 rupees, of which 7,058 rupees has been expended during the year. The roof of this magazine is vaulted, but not bomb-proof, and although the wall showed the effect of the thrust of the vault, a few buttresses, promptly added by Captain Thomson, have arrested the threatened injury, and I have no doubt the magazine will prove to be a very durable and useful structure.

Naval.
Constructing a mud
dock and shed at
Ghizree.

15. This work has been completed at a cost of 7,355 rupees, but it is not a satisfactory work in its present state. The Ghizree creek has perceptibly shoaled since the work was commenced, and the dock, as well as the jetty near it, have, I fear, been permanently injured by the railway pier which has been built higher up the creek, and projects so far across the channel, that the tide does not now scour the mud bank at the end of the jetty and at the mouth of the dock.

Lathe shop in the
Naval yard at
Kotree.

16. This work has been nearly completed at a cost of 3,772 rupees, and will prove a useful addition to the Government naval establishment at that place.

Judicial. Gaols.
Quarters for the
apothecary and
Naib gaoler, Kurrachee Gaol.

17. Have been completed during the year for the sum of 3,265 rupees.

*Ecclesiastical.
Churches.*
Church at Hydra-
bad.

18. This church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop on the 23d of February last. The design of the edifice is early English; it is built of red brick with cut stone quoins, plinth and mouldings. The building is universally admired, and will be a durable monument of Christianity in Sind; but it is much to be regretted that it was not completed years ago, when there was a large number of European troops at the station; now the number is so reduced that the church is not a quarter filled. The church furniture is mean, though an ample sum was sanctioned for providing it in every way adapted to the building. The whole cost of the work has been 48,667 rupees, of which 11,450 rupees has been spent during the year.

*Ecclesiastical.
Burial Grounds.*
Cemetery at
Munora.

19. Has been provided, that in the cantonment at Kurrachee being too distant for the interment of persons dying at Munora or Keamam, or on board the shipping in the harbour. The cost of the inclosure wall has been 1,587 rupees.

*General.
Government.*
A Millions to the
Commissioner's
office.

20. A small two-storied building has been added during the year at a cost of 3,670 rupees, for the accommodation of the jagheer department.

21. A sum

Appendix (O.)—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

General.
Monuments.

Providing marble tablets to, and a plain iron railing round, the Meeanee monument.

21. A sum of 4,000 rupees has been expended during the year in completing the monument erected in 1855 on the battle-field of Meanee from a design by the late Major General Waddington. The work done during the year has been fixing in the panels of the base of the obelisk marble slabs, on which have been engraved the names of the officers and men who fell during the engagement, and the monument has been surrounded by an iron railing. A garden has been laid out within the inclosure, and arrangements made for its being permanently maintained.

Marine. Harbours and Navigation.
Kurrachee Harbour improvements.

22. The great event in this department during the year has been the commencement of these works. For years past it has been generally admitted that if the bar at the entrance of the Kurrachee harbour could be removed, so that the depth of water upon it should equal that within the harbour and the break of the sea on the bar prevented, it would become one of the most important harbours in Her Majesty's Eastern possessions, being the natural and only convenient port for the trade of an enormous territory. The question as to whether or not the harbour could be so improved, being one in which experience was the only safe guide, its consideration was entrusted by the Home Government to the most eminent authority on such subjects in England, Mr. J. Walker. Mr. Walker, with the sanction of the Home Government, sent to Kurrachee a civil engineer, Mr. Parkes, in whom he had confidence, to collect by actual survey and local inquiry the preliminary information on which only a definite opinion could with safety be based. Mr. Parkes' report to Mr. Walker, and Mr. Walker's project framed upon that report, have been published, and it is only necessary here to remark that both concur that, for an expenditure of about 300,000*l.*, the desired improvements can be secured.

23. A portion of that sum embracing the following works:—

	Rs.
1. Keamaree Groyne	4,20,000
2. Napier Mole Bridge	4,00,000
3. Native Jetty and Quays	2,80,000
4. New Channel	1,80,000
5. Chinnee Creek Stoppage	90,000
Total	Rs. 1,370,000

has been sanctioned, leaving the balance for further consideration.

24. The works have been commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Price, C.E., one of the covenanted civil engineers engaged in 1855, by the late East India Company. An iron bridge, of 1,200 feet water-way and extensive plant, estimated to cost nearly two lacs of rupees, have been contracted for in England. Pending the arrival of the latter little can be done, and as the price of labour at Kurrachee is at present very high, it is not desirable to hurry forward the works, for there is reason to hope that in a few months hence the great demand for labour for the Sind railway works will have ceased, and that the labour market will then resume its normal state. At the rates at present being paid the cost of the works would exceed Mr. Walker's estimate, but, for the reasons above stated, it is reasonable to expect a considerable reduction during next year. Were it not for the necessity and economy of being prepared for the reception of the plant and materials expected, I should have proposed the suspension of the harbour works until the railway works have been completed.

25. The harbour works, as above described, were commenced on the 9th of February last, and the expenditure during the year has been 29,169 rupees.

Industrial. Mines.
Explorations in the Lyneah Vale coal field.

26. A sum of 2,597 rupees has been expended under the direction of the collector of Kurrachee upon the coal mines in the Lyneah valley, near Kotree. I have always doubted the wisdom of expending money upon this mine. The formation is tertiary, certainly as recent as the oolitic formations of England in which mineral coal does not exist, and the lignites with which they abound are very rarely worth working. Expenditure on the part of Government has now, I understand, ceased, and the mine has been made over to the railway company.

Agricultural.
Irrigation.
Supply channel to the Eastern Narra. Regulating bridge to ditto.

27. On the 7th of May 1859, this channel, commenced in the year 1853, and the bridge, having been completed, water was admitted in the presence of a large concourse of people. Captain Fife states that its fertilising effects extended last year 200 miles down the valley.

28. The

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Appendix (O.)—continued.

28. The cost of these works, according to a statement furnished by the superintendent of canals, appears to have been 6,16,026 rupees, a further expense of 57,660 rupees has been sanctioned for protecting the surface of the channel from the action of the water, of which 23,103 rupees has been expended during the year.

29. By a statement, No. 981, submitted by me to the Commissioner, under date the 27th April last, it appears that the returns from the works, and from the subsidiary works in the Lower Narra, have amounted to 3,79,912 rupees, or rather less than one-half the per-centage promised when they were designed.

*Agricultural
Irrigation.*
Mitrao Canal in the
direction of Wanga
Bazar.

30. This work, estimated to cost 4,22,937 rupees, was commenced on the 9th of March 1859, on a provisional sanction of 50,000 rupees, up to the 30th April 1860 the expenditure had been 45,408 rupees. The following memo., by the superintendent of canals, will explain its present state:—

“The Mitrao canal, being the first perennial canal undertaken in the province, its progress will be watched with more than ordinary interest, and the anxiety of the people in the Hyderabad collectorate to obtain land to cultivate along its banks already indicates a clear perception on their part of the advantages that will be derived from the work. The canal was commenced on the 9th of March 1859, and the ground has been opened as far as the twenty-sixth mile, the total length of the canal being 90 miles. Water was admitted during the last inundation, both for the purpose of irrigating land and furnishing drinking water, the want of which was very severely felt. Up to the end of the present year the canal will have reached the 28th mile of its course, the excavation at the head having a bottom width of 20 feet. The canal is furnished with a temporary head sluice connected with embankments to keep the water under control. The cost of the works up to the end of the year will be less than 50,000 rupees. Water will be admitted again when the Narra is opened, and it is anticipated that a considerable revenue will be derived during the approaching season. While irrigation is being carried on in this way the canal works are not suspended. The extension in length of course goes on without interruption, while the proper increase of width is obtained by excavating parallel side trenches, which, when completed, will have the canal stream admitted into them.”

31. In my budget for 1860-61 a further expenditure during the year of one lac of rupees on this work was proposed; but, by the correspondence received with Government. Resolution. No. 873 of 1860, I am glad to find that a special grant towards it will be made, and the canal will now, I hope, progress favourably. This work is dependent upon the supply channel before noticed in para. 27; that it will pay well I have no doubt, but I regret to hear that some of the persons who are taking up land upon it have relinquished their former holdings on the older canals, so that their cultivation on the Mitrao canal will not be in addition to what now exists, but a mere transfer.

*Agricultural.
Irrigation.*
Survey operations
and new projects.

32. During the year two extensive irrigational projects have been submitted by the superintendent of canals. The first for a perennial canal from above Roree to the Fullahie, near Hyderabad, estimated to cost 27,79,383 rupees.

33. The second, for a similar canal from Sukkur to Shadadpoor, estimated to cost 6,98,306 rupees.

34. These two projects are for portion of the series of irrigational works advocated by Captain Fife, and very strongly recommended by the late Commissioner, Sir Bartle E. Frere, in his Report, No. 71 of 1859.

35. Four of the executive engineers of the canal department have been for a greater or less portion of the year engaged on survey and for further similar projects; none of them have, however, reached me, and therefore require no further notice in this place.

*Communications.
Metalled Road.*
Approach road from
Napier Mole to the
Keonance terminus
of the railway.
Prolongation of
Ferre Street.

36. This work has been nearly completed during the year at a cost of 7,721 rupees: the road is unbanked, and 2,334 feet long by 30 feet wide, metalled to 20 feet.

37. This leads from the cantonment bazar to the railway work-shops and Ghizree junction station, the expense is equally shared by the Government and railway company. The Government moiety will be expended during the current year and the work completed.

*Communication.
Metalled Roads.*
Road over the
Lukhee Pass.

38. This important work has not yet been finished, delay having been caused by the necessity of importing all the skilled labour, by the difficulty of obtaining blasting powder,

Appendix (O.)—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

powder, and by the necessity which exists for suspending the work every hot season. Though unfinished, the road is open for traffic, and unless checked for want of funds it will be completed during the current year. The total expenditure on this work has, up to the 30th April, been 35,094 rupees, leaving an unexpended balance of 15,090 rupees.

39. This masonry bridge, of which a plan is attached, was commenced in 1856 by Mr. Mossop, C. E., then acting executive engineer, Hyderabad Collectorate. The work was suspended during the mutinies and subsequent financial pressure; its importance in a military point of view induced the late Commissioner to urge its completion, and under the sanction of Government it was resumed in January 1859, and its completion reported last November. Government Resolution No. 2794 of 1859 justly considered the result as highly creditable to Captain Thomson and the subordinates who superintended it. It has been completed for 35,722 rupees, being slightly within the estimated cost.

Communication.
Bridges.
Bridge over the
Fullalie River.

40. Was commenced during 1858-59, and completed in the month of September last at a cost of 7,936 rupees. It is built of teak wood, and though rough is strong, and will probably last many years. In a country like Sind, however, where teak timber is enormously expensive, and lime and clay of excellent quality abundant, I consider it a mistake to construct bridges of teak timber. A sketch of this bridge also is annexed.

Permanent wooden
bridge on the
Hyderabad town
and Meanee road.

41. A third bridge also over the Fullalie on the line of the trunk road from Hyderabad to Roree was constructed during the year at a cost of 1,861 rupees. It will be seen from the annexed sketch that the road-way is not high enough for boats to pass under it; it impedes navigation, and must be removed. It is however, in contemplation to alter the road, so as to avoid the necessity of crossing the Fullalie except at the masonry bridge on the Alyar ka Tanda road, and a survey for that object is in hand.

Communication.
Bridges.
Temporary wooden
bridge, Hyderabad
camp and Meanee
road.

42. This work is in progress in anticipation of the sanction of Government. The channel, I am happy to be able to report, is already improved, and there is reason to hope that it may remain navigable until the railway is completed, when the tidal creeks will become of little use.

Communication.
River Improvements
Improving the
Hujjamree new cut.

43. Rs. 5,291 has been expended on this account during the year, the total expenditure having been 6,615 rupees. The executive engineer reports that the work has been successful, but as the buildings in the entrenched camp are no longer maintained by Government, the expenditure of so large a sum on the bank is of doubtful expediency, and I have not sanctioned a further application for funds for repairing the same during the past or current years.

Stone pitching the
left bank of the
Indus, near Hydera-
bad.

44. Rs. 6,767 has been expended in repairing and extending the stone pitching on the right bank, and 4,000 rupees in protecting that above Kotree with matting, of which 5,476 and 3,671 rupees respectively were expended during the year. All attempts to preserve the river bank by simply covering it with mats have proved unsatisfactory, and the present instance is no exception. The expenditure has not materially checked the encroachment of the river, and an experimental groyne thrown out from the bank has had very little effect. The only method of permanently protecting the river bank which has been tried is pitching it with stone, and I advised the Commissioner to offer to the railway company, on condition that it would undertake permanently to maintain the bank, a fixed sum, being a moiety of the estimated cost of protecting the river bank above Kotree; but that offer has been declined, and as the railway company are now primarily interested in preserving the bank, and as no injury can be sustained by any of the Government property so long as their works are maintained, no further expenditure on the right bank need be incurred beyond what is required to preserve the stone pitching of that portion used by the Indus flotilla.

Communications.
River Improvements
Stone pitching the
right bank Indus
above Kotree; pro-
tecting bank with
matting.

45. An office has been built at a cost of 6,502 rupees; the use of this building it is difficult to understand; moreover, the locality being swampy and unhealthy, I doubt its being long retained.

Electric Telegraph.
Constructing a
signaller's office at
Budduna.

46. Six masonry towers for this purpose were sanctioned at a cost of 12,759 rupees. Five only have been built as it was found that the sixth was unnecessary. The cost of the five has been 15,168 rupees, or 409 rupees in excess of the sum sanctioned for six. These towers answer perfectly, but they are unnecessarily high, and a smaller expenditure would have effected the object equally well.

Obelisks for carrying
the E. T. were across
the Indus at
Sukkar, Bukkur
and Roree.

47. The sum expended on this account during the year has been exclusive of establishment.

Agricultural.
Irrigation.
Canal clearances,
and the maintenance
of irrigation works.

By the Collector of Kurrachee	-	-	-	-	Rs. 59,980
By the Collector of Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	2,31,493
By the Collector of Shikarpore	-	-	-	-	1,51,627
By the Political Superintendent of Frontier	-	-	-	-	27,500
By the Superintendent of Canals	-	-	-	-	57,952

Total - - - Rs. 5,28,552

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

Appendix (O.)—continued.

48. A reduced expenditure will, it is believed, suffice in future, as it is asserted that the canals have been much improved by the heavy expenditure on them during a few years past.

Repairs of roads.

49. A sum of 207,918 rupees was sanctioned for the repairs of the 6,715 miles of cantonment, trunk, and district roads during the year, but the small amount allotted to Sinde rendered it necessary to curtail that amount to 122,943 rupees, the actual expenditure being 108,554 rupees.

Repairs of buildings.

50. A sum of about 114,000 rupees was sanctioned at the commencement of the year on this account, but for the reasons above assigned 70,123 rupees only have been expended. Many buildings have not been repaired at all.

Establishments.

51. The cost of establishments in Sinde is excessive, including "direction," it is equivalent to 28-19 per cent. of the sum actually expended on works. A considerable portion of this latter, however, is effected by revenue officers without any assistance whatever from the Public Works Department; were that expenditure deducted, the proportional cost of establishments would be still higher.

52. This, it is true, arises in part from a portion of the canal department having been employed in surveying; but I consider that department too extensive, and unless Captain Fife's system of perennial canal is at once to be carried out with vigour, it should, in my opinion, be reduced.

53. The following changes have taken place during the year:—

Engineer establishment.

On the 5th January 1860 I resumed charge of the office of chief engineer from Lieutenant Colonel Hart, who had been acting since May 1858.

Captain Fife, superintendent of canals, has taken a furlough to Europe, Captain Soady having been appointed to act for him.

Mr. W. H. Price, C.E. and B.A., has been transferred from the Canal Department to a new office, that of superintendent of the harbour works, his appointment in the Canal Department has not been filled up.

Lieutenant Le Messurier has been promoted from 4th to 3d class executive engineer.

Three young officers of the engineers have joined the department during the year, and are employed as assistants to executive officers.

Mr. G. W. Mossop, C.E., proceeded to Europe, on medical certificate, for twelve months on the 5th June 1859.

The services of Mr. H. L. Inman were dispensed with by Government on the 8th December last.

Upper and lower subordinate establishment.

The only case of misconduct brought to my notice was that of Serjeant Probationary Assistant Overseer Robert Smith, who in 1855 had been remanded to his corps for misconduct, but in April 1859 was re-appointed to the department; he again misconducted himself, was tried by a court martial, and remanded by the court's sentence to the corp for which he originally enlisted.

Statement of entire expenditure.

55. This document has been prepared with care and in much detail. It will be seen that the gross expenditure corresponds very nearly with the sum allotted, the former being 14,26,831 rupees and the latter 14,23,830 rupees.

Appendix (P.)

SUMMARY of Weekly Traffic Statements of the G. I. P. Railway, commencing 2d May 1859, and ending 29th April 1860, comprising 52 Weeks.

WEEK.	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
For the Week ending—										
8th May 1859	1947	16,932	11	5	19,424	—	5	36,356	11	10
15th "	—	17,025	10	3	22,546	7	6	40,472	1	9
22d "	—	19,620	7	9	20,730	1	8	40,350	9	5
29th "	—	18,497	6	1	20,342	12	7	38,840	2	8
5th June	—	18,963	2	2	20,724	3	10	39,687	6	—
12th "	—	16,649	5	8	20,376	10	4	37,026	—	—
19th "	—	16,423	11	3	19,707	14	2	36,131	9	7
26th "	—	16,474	—	11	17,251	—	2	32,995	1	1
3d July	—	16,122	5	2	21,266	12	2	37,379	1	4
10th "	—	14,393	10	10	21,141	3	3	35,534	14	1
17th "	—	12,811	10	6	17,884	8	5	30,696	2	11
24th "	—	11,063	4	5	12,775	5	1	24,438	9	6
31st "	—	11,176	5	3	13,309	10	5	24,485	15	8
7th Aug.	—	11,936	6	5	14,772	6	5	26,708	12	10
14th "	—	12,114	12	6	16,347	8	6	28,462	5	—
21st "	—	14,166	8	6	12,791	4	10	26,957	13	4
28th "	—	11,011	9	3	11,390	14	6	22,342	7	9
4th Sept.	—	12,099	6	—	11,920	10	2	24,020	—	2
11th "	—	14,773	8	2	14,366	7	9	29,139	15	11
18th "	—	15,321	11	8	16,040	13	1	31,362	8	9
25th "	—	15,942	6	10	15,073	7	1	31,015	13	11
2d Oct.	—	17,612	12	5	12,672	6	9	30,285	3	2
9th "	—	15,548	3	5	15,483	8	8	31,031	12	1
16th "	—	19,485	2	9	13,193	10	2	37,688	12	11
23d "	—	19,716	10	6	17,917	2	8	37,633	13	2
30th "	245	16,820	12	3	18,221	10	8	35,042	6	11
6th Nov.	—	20,437	10	4	19,132	9	5	39,620	3	9
13th "	—	17,858	2	11	21,883	7	9	39,741	10	8
20th "	—	22,534	13	3	20,120	3	—	42,655	—	3
27th "	—	17,109	14	4	21,452	6	8	38,562	5	—
4th Dec.	—	16,281	5	10	23,135	10	9	39,417	—	7
11th "	—	21,087	2	1	21,927	5	11	42,964	8	—
18th "	—	17,950	7	6	17,724	9	1	35,675	—	7
25th "	—	19,404	12	8	20,237	15	7	39,642	12	3
31st "	—	17,716	11	5	19,895	2	—	37,611	13	5
For the 1st day of January 1860 -										
	—	2,139	9	1	416	10	3	2,556	3	4
For the Week ending—										
8th Jan. 1860	273½	19,403	1	6	22,985	14	4	42,388	15	10
15th "	—	16,152	—	11	25,195	10	5	41,347	11	4
22d "	—	16,704	5	5	26,207	4	5	42,911	9	10
29th "	—	19,638	10	3	20,027	10	5	39,666	4	8
5th Feb.	—	19,796	7	1	24,395	9	—	44,192	—	1
12th "	277	21,749	—	8	25,416	13	2	47,165	13	10
19th "	—	24,701	7	2	26,048	—	7	50,839	7	9
26th "	—	19,901	3	—	22,599	15	4	42,501	2	4
4th Mar.	—	19,126	11	7	24,130	9	—	43,257	4	7
11th "	—	16,703	3	6	20,008	12	10	36,712	—	4
18th "	—	19,321	9	9	20,601	12	—	39,923	5	9
25th "	—	18,326	10	1	22,361	12	2	40,688	6	3
1st Apr.	—	19,035	12	6	26,683	7	9	45,719	4	3
8th "	—	19,225	1	4	26,565	1	7	45,790	2	11
15th "	—	20,426	—	2	24,870	9	10	45,296	10	—
22d "	—	19,255	8	3	24,470	4	3	43,725	12	6
29th "	—	22,338	3	8	22,464	10	8	44,802	14	4

Appendix (Q.)

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of G. I. P. Railway, for the Year 1859.

	Miles Open.	PASSENGERS.								Goods.						Total Receipts, Passengers, and Goods.	MILES RU.		
		Numbers.			Receipts.					Weight.		Receipts.					Passengers.	Goods.	TOTAL.
		1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Miscel- laneous.	TOTAL.	Railway Material.	Mer- chandise.	Railway Material.	Mer- chandise.	Miscel- laneous.	TOTAL.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
January to June -	194.8	5,968.5	66,210.5	5,35,506	23,868	53,128	2,76,316	67,647	4,20,759	52,676	74,264	2,06,123	3,24,134	3,296	5,34,090	9,55,709*	1,19,642	1,36,136	2,55,778
July to December -	213.7	5,571.	78,248.5	5,19,103	24,491	56,605	2,74,599	67,171	4,22,866	45,412	43,256	2,06,172	2,28,900	7,603	4,44,913	8,72,819†	1,28,806	1,08,377	2,37,183

* Including 860 rupees, Receipts for Rent, &c.

† Including 5,040 rupees, Receipts for Rent, &c.

	EXPENDITURE.						Per Centage of Expenditure on Gross Receipts.	Gross Cost of Open Line.	Net Revenue.		Equivalent to per Cent. per Annum.
	Locomotive Charges.	Coaching Charges.	Merchandise Charges.	Maintenance of Way.	General Charges.	TOTAL.			Rs.	£.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		£.	Rs.	£.	£. s. d.
January to June -	2,21,270	53,323	64,156	49,585	38,118	4,26,452	44.62	1,699,034	5,29,257	43,515	5 14 3
July to December -	2,62,190	58,818	57,834	72,473	52,409	5,03,724	57.61	1,975,627	3,69,095	33,824	3 8 6

Appendix (R.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Rolling Stock on 30th April 1860, (Concan and Deccan Lines.)

	Locomotive Engines.		CARRIAGES.							WAGGONS.							TOTAL.	
	Saloon.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Composite.	Carrriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Goods.	Sheep Trucks.	Rail Trucks.	Ballast Waggon.	Locomotives.	Vehicles.	
Rolling Stock on 30th April 1860.	54	1	20	30	50	12	26	38	27	49	636	10	82	15	46	10	54	1,072

Appendix (S.)

RETURN of the Traffic Receipts on Open Portion of the B. B. and I. C. Railway from Amroli to Unclesur (29 miles) from 12th February to 30th April 1860.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For three days ending 12 February 1860	331	13	-
For the week ending 19 February 1860	1,176	2	2
" " 26 " "	1,150	7	2
" " 4 March 1860	1,250	11	1
" " 11 " "	1,229	9	2
" " 18 " "	1,456	12	-
" " 25 " "	1,391	-	-
" " 1 April "	1,631	-	8
" " 8 " "	1,369	3	10
" " 15 " "	1,350	10	1
" " 22 " "	1,250	6	11
" " 29 " "	1,331	8	8
For the 30th April 1-7th of the week ending 6th May 1860 -	236	-	11
TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rs.	15,155	5	8

Appendix (T.)

RETURN of Engines and Rolling Stock of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on 30th April 1860.

	Engines.	CARRIAGES.					Carrriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	GOODS' WAGGONS.							Ballast Waggon.	
		1st Class.	2d Class.	Composite.	3d Class.	4th Class.				High Sided.	Low Sided.	Covered.	Cattle.	Timber.	Powder.	Break.		
In working order - -	7	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	142	157
Under repair - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being erected - -	4	2	6	2	12	7	2	4	6	15	15	2	8	4	1	4	180	270
TOTAL - - -	14	3	7	3	16	7	3	5	7	15	16	4	8	5	1	5	322	427

Appendix (U.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure under each Head of an Office,

CLASSIFICATION.		Collector of Kurrachee.		Collector of Hyderabad.		Collector of Shikarpoor.		Political Superintendent of West Sind Frontier.	
		Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	Fortifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	700
	Cantonments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Accommodation for Troops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ordnance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Commissariat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval	Stud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	Police	-	206	345	254	800	-	-	172
	Court Houses	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gaols	-	-	271	-	453	-	-	17
Revenue	Lands and Miscellaneous	-	771	1,588	832	1,600	4,000	-	165
	Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecclesiastical	Churches and other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burial Grounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational		400	20	400	-	1,000	-	10	
General	Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Post Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Charitable Institutions	-	10	60	-	-	244	-	87
	Scientific Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Monuments and Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Municipal	Town Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
	Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Paving and Streets	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
	Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Water Supply	-	-	1,200	-	1,800	-	-	500
Marine	Sewerage	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Harbours and Navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-
Industrial	Lighthouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mines	2,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural	Manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Irrigational Canals	-	57,084	-	2,23,710	33,172	1,07,479	-	25,500
	Tanks	-	2,122	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dykes	-	590	1,285	-	6,532	2,622	-	-
	Drainage	327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	Forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
	Metalled Roads	-	-	-	2,400	-	-	-	-
	Unmetalled Roads	4,050	10,062	6,297	13,758	12,186	17,941	-	15,550
	Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boat Bridges and Ferries	-	-	-	1,242	-	-	800	-
	Navigable Canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	River Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation for Travellers	-	2,259	11,429	6,481	11,342	9,000	2,300	1,649	
Railway		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Telegraph		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL for Works		8,024	73,774	23,675	2,48,677	68,885	1,41,695	5,107	48,383
Establishments.	Direction	Fixed Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Travelling Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Extra Establishment - Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Construction	Fixed Salaries	-	25,804	-	20,637	-	9,507	-
		Travelling Allowances	-	3,486	-	2,699	-	1,205	-
		Extra Establishment - Contingencies	-	720	-	18,000	-	-	-
TOTAL for Establishments		-	31,267	-	42,788	-	11,265	-	3,264

Appendix (U).—ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure under each Head of an Office,

CLASSIFICATION.		Lower Narra Works.		Fullahie River Works.		Chief Engineer in Sind.		Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port.	
		Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	Fortifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,405	10,225
	Cantonments	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,117	27,514
	Accommodation for Troops	-	-	-	-	-	-	893	124
	Ordnance	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	673
	Commissariat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval		-	-	-	-	-	-	9,290	1,093
Judicial	Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	842	-
	Court Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
	Gaols	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,612	1,103
Revenue	Land and Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-
	Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,650	879
	Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecclesiastical	Churches and other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	431	521
	Burial Grounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,587	-
Educational		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
General	Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,418	219
	Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	152
	Post Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	226
	Mint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Charitable Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
	Scientific Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	1,060
Municipal	Town Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Paving and Streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	697	350
Marine	Harbours and Navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,987	2,183
	Lighthouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,547	201
Industrial	Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-
Agricultural	Irrigational Canals	34,691	-	2,100	12,962	-	-	-	-
	Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dykes	2,695	3,196	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drainage	2,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	Forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Metalled Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,901	17,813
	Unmetalled Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	940	4,201
	Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boat Bridges and Ferries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Navigable Canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railway	River Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,668	-
	Accommodation for Travellers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,325	765
Electric Telegraph		-	-	-	-	-	-	328	-
TOTAL for Works		39,772	3,196	2,100	12,962	-	-	80,944	70,001
Establishments	Direction	Fixed Salaries	-	-	-	-	29,852	-	-
		Travelling Allowances	-	-	-	-	1,374	-	-
		Extra Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Construction	Contingencies	-	-	-	7,959	2,186	-	-
		Fixed Salaries	-	10,262	-	-	-	-	33,051
		Travelling Allowances	-	2,257	-	652	-	-	2,513
TOTAL for Establishments		-	14,181	-	9,732	33,413	-	36,157	
		Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued from page 279.

during the Year 1859-60, on Public Works in the Sind Province—*continued.*

Superintendent Harbour Works.		Lukhee Pass and Arul Bridge Works, Lower Sind.		Executive Engineer, Central Sind.		Executive Engineer, Upper Sind.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
-	-	-	-	195	232	-	-	3,027	
-	-	-	-	2,141	1,430	-	-	15,201	
-	-	-	-	903	5,741	44,367	13,630	1,18,272	
-	-	-	-	11,452	322	16	17	12,824	
-	-	-	-	88	8	273	368	2,048	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	3,665	884	428	31	15,394	
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	234	5,883	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	783	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,554	
-	-	-	-	3,226	163	3,742	202	16,447	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,529	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total for State, Rs. 2,32,665.
-	-	-	-	11,527	220	-	20	12,719	
-	-	-	-	595	-	-	-	2,182	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,013	
-	-	-	-	713	-	-	-	5,350	
-	-	-	-	-	32	196	82	506	
-	-	-	-	-	72	-	79	917	
-	-	-	-	-	60	-	91	626	
-	-	-	-	4,276	-	-	-	4,276	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,177	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,547	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	757	
25,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,311	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,748	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,597	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	6,43,874	Total for Internal Improvement, Rs. 8,89,882.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,122	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,920	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,713	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	529	
-	-	13,373	-	-	20	4,100	12,507	28,114	
-	-	2,236	-	84,408	-	-	-	1,18,985	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,442	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,242	
-	-	-	-	15,083	91	-	103	16,945	
-	-	-	-	52	121	765	272	47,769	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	
-	-	-	-	6,501	-	5,579	18	12,526	
25,141	-	15,609	-	94,776	9,393	59,466	37,759	11,13,047	Total for New Works and Repairs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,429	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,366	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,143	
-	3,534	-	3,750	-	20,721	-	20,523	1,95,045	
-	155	-	170	-	1,289	-	4,052	22,677	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	24,857	
-	339	-	-	-	642	-	593	16,267	
-	4,028	-	3,920	-	22,862	-	25,316	3,13,784	Total for Establishments.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,26,831	Grand Total on Public Works in Sind for 1859-60.

H. Blois Turner, Colonel,
Chief Engineer in Sind.

SYNOPSIS of the Expenditure by each Office on New Works and Repairs separately, and the Total for Works in each Collectorate for 1859-60.

Collectorate.	HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.	STATE. (Directly connected with the Administration.)							INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. (Works of Public Convenience or of Improvement.)							TOTAL.	Total for Works in each Collectorate.	REMARKS.
		Military.	Naval.	Judicial.	Revenue.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	General.	Municipal.	Marine.	Industrial.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Railways.	Electric Telegraph.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kurrachee.	Collector of Kurrachee	-	-	656	771	-	400	10	650	-	2,597	327	4,050	-	-	8,024		
	Executive Engineer, Station and Port	29,108	9,290	4,454	3,795	2,018	-	5,119	697	13,534	700	59,796	12,321	328	67	73,774		
	Superintendent, Harbour Works	-	-	-	879	521	183	1,731	350	2,384	-	-	-	-	-	22,779	361	25,141
	Canal Department, Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,609	-	-	-	15,609	
	Lieutenant of Police	-	-	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	491
Hyderabad.	Collector of Hyderabad	-	-	616	1,588	-	400	60	2,000	-	-	1,285	17,726	-	-	23,675		
	Executive Engineer, Central Sind	14,729	3,668	254	832	12,122	-	4,969	-	-	-	2,23,710	23,881	-	6,501	2,48,677		
	Fullahie Works	7,728	884	2	163	220	-	164	-	-	-	-	49,541	232	-	94,778		
	Lower Narra Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	-	-	-	2,100		
	Lieutenant of Police	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,962	-	-	-	12,962		
Shikarpore.	Collectorate of Shikarpore	-	-	1,253	1,600	-	1,000	-	1,800	-	-	39,704	23,528	-	-	68,885		
	Police Superintendent of Frontier	1,900	-	-	4,000	-	-	244	400	-	-	1,10,101	26,950	-	-	1,41,695		
	Executive Engineer, Upper Sind	700	-	189	165	-	10	87	500	-	-	25,533	21,199	-	-	5,107		
	Upper Narra Works	44,656	428	-	3,742	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	4,865	-	5,579	48,383		
	Lieutenant of Police	14,015	31	234	202	20	-	262	-	-	-	105	12,882	-	18	27,759		
TOTAL for Construction	Rs.	90,393	13,366	11,325	13,951	14,140	1,800	10,364	5,254	38,675	3,297	1,04,384	1,30,253	328	12,147	4,49,697		
Ditto Repairs	Rs.	60,979	2,008	3,845	7,012	761	213	2,488	1,250	2,384	-	4,61,787	1,20,244	-	379	6,63,350		
TOTAL	Rs.	1,51,372	15,394	15,170	20,963	14,901	2,018	12,852	6,504	41,059	3,297	5,66,171	2,50,097	328	12,526	11,13,047		

STATE - - - Rs. 9,32,665

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS - - - Rs. 8,60,882

Chief Engineer's Office,
Camp Kurrachee, 1 May 1860.

H. Blois Turner, Colonel,
Chief Engineer, Sind.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

ABSTRACT showing the Cost of Public Works Establishments in Sind for the Year 1859-60.

265-II.

CLASSIFICATION.	Chief Engineer in Sind.	Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port.	Executive Engineer, Central Sind.	Executive Engineer, Upper Sind.	Superintendent, Lunkee Pass Works.	Superintendent Harbour Works.	Superintendent of Canals in Sind.	Executive Engineer, Upper Narra Works.	Executive Engineer, Lower Narra Works.	Executive Engineer, Fuhalic Works.	Executive Engineer of Survey Operation.	Collector of Kurrachee.	Collector of Hyderabad.	Collector of Shikarpore.	Political Superintendent of the Frontier.	TOTAL.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	
Direction:																		
Fixed Salaries	29,852						17,577										47,429	
Travelling Allowances	1,374						1,992										3,366	
Extra Establishment																		
Contingencies	2,186						1,957										4,143	
TOTAL	33,412						21,526										54,938	
Construction:																		
Fixed Salaries		33,051	20,721	20,523	3,750	3,534		8,417	10,262	7,959	30,880	25,804	20,637	9,507			1,93,045	
Travelling Allowances		2,513	1,289	4,052	170	155		465	2,257	652	3,734	3,486	2,699	1,205			22,677	
Extra Establishment				147				1,489	839	398		720	18,000		3,264		24,857	
Contingencies		593	842	593		339		1,489	823	723	7,603	1,257	1,432	553			16,267	
TOTAL		36,157	22,852	25,315	3,920	4,028		11,860	14,181	9,732	42,217	31,267	42,788	11,265	3,264		2,58,848	
TOTAL each Office	33,412	36,157	22,852	25,315	3,920	4,028	21,526	11,860	14,181	9,732	42,217	31,267	42,788	11,265	3,264		3,13,784	
		Rs. 1,21,656 - Public Works.				Rs. 4,028 Harbour Works.		Rs. 99,516 Canal Department.			Rs. 88,584 Canal Clearances.							

T T

	COLLECTORATES IN SIND.			TOTAL.
	Kurrachee.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpore.	
New Works	Rs. 1,29,790	Rs. 1,62,128	Rs. 1,57,784	Rs. 4,49,697
Repairs (including Canal Clearances)	1,44,266	2,74,728	2,44,356	6,63,350
Establishments	1,14,795	1,07,865	91,124	3,13,784
TOTAL	Rs. 3,88,851	Rs. 5,44,716	Rs. 4,93,264	Rs. 14,26,831

Chief Engineer's Office,
Camp Kurrachee, 1 May 1860.

H. Blois Turner, Colonel,
Chief Engineer in Sind.

Police Charges.

Amount recovered from the Government General Paymaster, being one-half of Rs. 13,301. 11. 2. overcharged by Bombay Police charges in 1857-58	6,650 13 7
Less credited to separate account in 1857-58	3,078 6 3

Tax on Tobacco, Snuff and Ganja.

Surplus of separate Fund consisting of tax on these articles in 1858-59 made over to the Municipal Fund	5,519 7 1
Received from the Commissioner of Customs on account of savings effected from the salaries of the Establishment for April	17 8 -
Ditto ditto ditto	13 7 6
	30 15 6

Special Duty on Tobacco, &c.

Sum paid to Bhisties employed in extinguishing a Fire which took place at Boree Bunder Terminus, recovered from the Railway Company	5,550 6 7
	69 - -

Public Urinary.

Amount received from the General Paymaster on account of a Urinary	- - -
--	-------

Receipts through the Clerk.

From the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for ground taken at Mazagon	- - -
---	-------

*Receipts through the Surveyor.**Proceeds of Sale of*

Trees and Wood	24 3 -
Lotus Leaves	2 7 9
Sengtas Beans	- 6 -
Ground	223 5 10
Dead Stocks	160 - -
Quarry Cheeps	17 8 -
Town Sweepings	302 12 4
Moorun	2 - -
Stable Refuse	73 12 -
Rent of a House	72 - -
Rent of washing Stones, &c.	115 15 11
Rent of Ground	8 - -
Conveying Nightsoil Carts	115 13 6
Hush Money	14 - -
Dust-ory	1 1 -
Cart Drivers' Pay overcharged	26 9 5

3,572 7 4

5,619 6 7

91 - -

1 15 8

Office Dead Stock.

Clerk	84 8 6
Surveyor	168 13 -
Collector	29 8 -
Assessor	65 - -

Dead Stock Surveyor	- - -
Lighting Lamps	- - -

Cleaning.

Roads and Streets (Scavenging)	90,338 4 1
Tanks and Wells	837 8 3
Urinarics	572 3 6
Gullies	127 15 2
Main Town Drain	522 - 1

Watering Roads	- - -
Surveying Roads	- - -
Widening Roads	- - -

Repairs.

Road and Streets	41,879 14 6
Iron and Stone Rollers	2,999 12 3
Night Soil Carts	340 7 7
Sluices, annual	13,131 7 8
" special	757 14 5
Bridges, Byculla and Mazagon	235 5 2
Public Works	1,429 1 4
Office Dead Stock Surveyor	4 11 6
Dead Stock Surveyor	22 8 -
Stores	228 3 10
Main Town Drain	326 2 3
Sonapoor Drain	28 7 6
Parapet Wall, special	1 12 10
Shell Landing Fort, Bridges	53 11 8
Spreading broken and Sand Stones	19,309 10 4

Compensation for Ground	- - -
Remission Account	- - -

Conveying Water

From Framjee Cowasjee's Tank	2,725 8 -
From Esplanade Wells	665 8 7

Constructing

Pier at Chinch Bunder	6,224 - 1
Drain	261 10 4

347 13 6

524 13 -

2,950 6 7

92,397 15 1

53,655 7 10

744 3 2

1,200 13 -

80,740 2 10

7,583 5 7

13,597 - -

3,391 - 7

6,485 10 5

R E C E I P T S.			D I S B U R S E M E N T S.		
<i>Receipts through the Surveyor.—Proceeds of Sale of—continued.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Constructing—continued.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Compensation to Clerks for Court Witnesses -	1 8 -		Levelling Foras Roads -		678 9 9
Damage sustained to Pipes at Boree Bunder -	20 - -		Looking after Grass at Foras Roads -		334 8 7
Half-pay of Surveyor Naranjee for one month and 12 days -	42 - -	1,223 9 9	Enclosing Wells -		80 5 11
<i>Dead Stock.</i>			Building Walls -		1,386 - 7
Value of a Stock and Die, &c., refunded by the Military Paymaster to the Surveyor, who has accounted for the same in his account current -	- - - -	211 8 1	Building Parapet Wall at Grand Road -		19 10 10
<i>Sluices.</i>			Arching over the Well at Girgaum Road -		41 13 -
Refunded by Pandoorung Sewjee, Maistry, on account of repairs to Love Grove Sluices -	- - - -	26 6 6	Pulling down Parapet Wall -		- 10 -
<i>Dead Stock.</i>			Rebuilding Gutters -		126 10 4
Refunded by ditto, ditto, on account of Night Soil Carts -	- - - -	40 - -	Removing Building in Shaik Memon-street -		292 10 6
<i>Special Tax on Tobacco, &c.</i>			Law Charges { Damages and Cost in the case of Dr. Reynolds -	413 2 9	
Amount credited on the adjustment of the annual compensation of 8,000 rupees out of the Collections for the years 1856-57 and 1857-58 -	- - - -	4,297 2 4	{ Miscellaneous Charges -	1,417 13 10	1,831 - 7
<i>Advances.</i>			Water Supply Committee -	- - - -	72 - -
Surveyor, to meet contingencies, as per contra -	9,966 6 6		<i>Drainage of Bombay.</i>		
Collector on account of remission, as per contra	9,383 6 -		Annual Contribution as per Section 80 of Act 25 of 1858, from 12th August to 31st December 1858, at 2,50,000 rupees per annum -	- - - -	1,02,054 12 8
Stephen Green & Co. for Glazed Pipes, as per contra	5,789 3 9		<i>Vehar Waterworks.</i>		
Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co. for Landing Pipes, as per contra -	1,000 - -	20,149 - 3	Annual Contribution from 12th August to 31st December 1858, at 1,75,000 rupees per annum -	- - - -	71,438 5 8
<i>Deposit Account.</i>			<i>Stores.</i>		
Transferred from Deposits by Contractors, two Government Promissory Notes lodged in the Bank of Bombay -	- - - -	5,000 - -	Supplied the Surveyor -	- - - -	15,644 6 4
<i>Rs.</i>		10,30,214 8 5	<i>Broken Stones.</i>		
			Supplied the Surveyor -	- - - -	46,259 - 1
			<i>Sand Stones.</i>		
			Supplied the Surveyor -	- - - -	80 4 -
			<i>Advances.</i>		
			Surveyor, to meet Contingencies -	9,966 6 6	
			Collector of Taxes on account of remission -	9,383 6 -	
			Stephen Green & Co. for Glazed Pipes -	5,789 3 9	
			Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co. for Landing Pipes -	1,000 - -	
					26,149 - 3
			Balance in favour of the Fund -	- - - -	7,80,720 11 1
					2,99,493 8 4
				<i>Rs.</i>	10,30,214 8 5

Appendix (V.)—continued.

CHAP. X.
Bombay.

MEMORANDUM explanatory of Balance on the 31st December 1859.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
In the General Treasury - - - - -	2,75,233	14	7			
Ditto, Bank of Bombay - - - - -	2,668	6	9			
Cash in hand of the Clerk Rs. 73 15 8						
Unpaid Cheques - - - - - 232 6 -						
	306	5	8			
				2,78,208	11	-
Two Four per Cent. Government Pro- missory Notes, lodged in the Bank of Bombay - - - - -				5,000	-	-
<i>Unadjusted Balances.</i>						
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioner -	5,893	7	6			
Collector of Municipal Taxes - " - -	1,392	12	-			
Stephen Green & Co. - - - - -	7,768	9	10			
Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co. - - - - -	1,000	-	-			
				16,054	13	4
Balance due by Mr. Conybeare from old accounts - - - - -				230	-	-
	Rs.			2,99,493	8	4

Appendix (W.)

On the 15th April 1859, a large number of coolies attacked the electric telegraph office at Nuggur Parkur, cut the line, and plundered the Government treasury of its contents. The police guard, after offering a brave resistance, which cost them four lives, were compelled to retire, leaving the town in the hands of the insurgents.

On the requisition of the magistrate of Hyderabad, 430 men of the 3d. Belooch Regiment, under Captain Johnstone, and 80th Hyderabad Mounted Police, left that station for Nuggur, on the night of the 19th, and two guns were held in readiness to follow. Lieutenant Tyrwhitt, deputy collector and magistrate of the district, was, at the time of the outbreak, in the neighbourhood of Balmeer, with about 600* followers, and made a forced march from that place to Ahmed-ka-Thurr (88 miles) on the night of the 17th April.

100 Khosa Polh.
300 New Levy.
200 Thakoors.

The Major General Commanding Northern Division wrote on the 25th April that, owing to Captain Tyrwhitt's report of the disturbance, he had despatched from Deesa, in the direction of Nuggur Parkur, a field detachment, consisting of 100 men of Her Majesty's 33d Regiment, 150 men of the 31st Native Infantry, one troop of the 2d Cavalry, and three guns.

At the same time Colonel Trevelyan made arrangements with his Highness the Rao of Kutch to despatch 100 sowars of the Kutch Legion and Durbar Troops to watch his northern frontier, and apprehend rebels.

On the morning of the 26th April, Captain Perie, of the Kurrachee Police, left the Shahbunder districts, under orders for Nuggur Parkur, with 30 of his police, and was joined a few days afterward by 100 Hyderabad Police, with Captain Lambert, who had already been deputed to proceed in the same direction to try all prisoners who might be brought in.

Agreeably to the Commissioner's requisition, a force, as per margin, left Kurrachee on the evening of the 26th April, for Mandavie, there to await the orders of the Resident in Kutch.

3 Guns Light Field Battery.
2 Eight-inch Mortars.
62 Europeans, Artillerymen.
1 Company 1st Fusiliers.
Wing 1st Grenadier N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Evans, commanding at Hyderabad, was appointed to command the whole field force employed in the Nuggur Parkur districts.

Chap. X.
Bombay.

Appendix (W.)—continued.

It will be observed that a force was thus advancing upon the rebels from all sides, Lieutenant Tyrwhitt from the north, Deesa troops from the east, Hyderabad troops and police from the west, and the Kurrachee detachment from Mandavie on the south.

Lieutenant Tyrwhitt was the nearest to his mark, but judging it prudent, on the approach to Veerawow, to avoid attacking that place with insufficient means to hold it when taken, he moved upon Islamkote, and was met at Terar by Captain Lambert and a few police on the 27th April. On the 30th they were joined at Islamkote by the Hyderabad troops and police, with Colonel Evans, Captains Perie and Johnstone.

From Islamkote the force marched upon Veerawow, which was occupied without opposition on the morning of the 2d May. On the 3d, Nuggur was retaken with a loss of eight men wounded (one died two days afterwards).

The Deesa force reached a tank four miles from Nuggur, on the 2d May, having been attacked by the coolies while *en route* on the previous night. During the night of the 2d, the officer commanding this force was directed to detach 150 men to watch the hills near a village called Buddeisir, proceeding with his main body to Kusba, south of Nuggur Parkur, in furtherance of a plan which Colonel Evans wished to carry out, to guard the four outlets from the Sadra range of hills overhanging Nuggur; but, by some misconception, the outlets were unoccupied, and the Rana, with some of his thakoors, found means thereby to escape after his town of Nuggur was taken on the 3d.

Colonel Evans occupied the Sandra Valley in force on the 4th, he himself advancing by the Kusba, and Captain Johnstone by the Nuggur Pass.

A foiled attempt on Veerawow, and other active signs of opposition on the part of the rebels, showed the necessity for vigilance; but there was no certain intelligence obtained of the movements of the Rana or the chief thakoors. The individuals named in the margin were considered ring-leaders, and notices were issued for their apprehension.

While the Rana showed unmistakable hostility to the local authorities, and was deaf to all their proclamations, he had, many days before the recapture of Nuggur Parkur, attempted to palliate and find excuses for his conduct in other quarters, and succeeded in enlisting the Rao of Kutch as mediator on his behalf.

On the 2d of May the Rao brought Colonel Trevelyan, political agent, a letter to himself from that Rana, another from Akkajee, and a third to the address of a confidential servant of the durbar, from several soda zemindars. His Highness manifesting "the greatest interest in the matter," explained the purport of the various letters to be a wish for pardon, and strongly urged the acceptance of his mediation. He offered to be security for the future good behaviour of the Rana and Akkajee; but as the former had agreed to come in unconditionally, the Rao would fully expect the offender's pardon, whether found guilty or not.

The Commissioner stated his reasons in detail to Colonel Trevelyan for declining to accept his Highness' offer on the terms proposed, and the Government of Bombay signified their approval. The Rao was made acquainted with Sir Bartle Frere's expressed sentiments; the following quotation from which will serve briefly to illustrate the decision formed:—

"No terms can be offered, but unconditional surrender to the officer commanding the troops, with the assurance that all prisoners will be fairly tried, and that any mitigating circumstances which may be established will be allowed their just weight in meting out punishment."

On the 9th May, Colonel Evans reported in detail the measures taken to clear the neighbourhood of rebels, the number of troops he had sent back to Deesa, and the orders given to the Kurrachee Detachment, advancing from Bhooj, to retrace their steps. The force retained consisted of the details noted in the margin, independently of Tyrwhitt's levies scattered here and there on outpost and other duties. On the 11th May Colonel Evans wrote that he had ordered back the Guzerat Horse to Ahmedabad, and the Regular Cavalry returned to head quarters very shortly afterwards.

Reg. 3d Beloochees - 430 men.
Detachment 31st N. I. - 138 "
Hyderabad Mounted Police 50 "
At Nuggur.
2 Troops Light Cavalry and 100 of
the 31st N. I. at Kusba.
60 Guzerat Horse at Mondra.
41 Ditto and Police at Veerawow.

On the 30th idem the same officer reported a series of subsequent movements. On the evening of the 18th he left Nuggur with some 200 men, mostly mounted on camels, marched all night to Bakasir, and arrived at 11 p. m. of the 19th May at Kijrearee (66 miles from Nuggur). The intention was to surprise the Rana and other rebels said to be on an island in the Sonee river, to keep them in check with a party sent out in advance, until the main body could come up. Owing to the heavy rain the plan did not meet with complete success. Still the rebels were attacked that night and driven out of the

Appendix (W.)—continued.

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Bombay

the island in the Sonee. The next morning it was found that some 200 or 300 rebels had been in the locality; of these five had been killed and nine made prisoners by the advanced party, one man only of Tyrwhitt's levies being wounded (died afterwards).

On the 20th, Ladajee, the rebel thakoor, surrendered.

On the 21st, Colonel Evans and Lieutenant Tyrwhitt proceeded to Tampee, on the track, it was believed, of the Rana. On the 27th they were at Sachore.

It was considered that the impression made by the appearance of a British force in the Nuggur District of Marwar would have a salutary effect, indeed, that it had already diverted a meditated attempt on the part of the Rana to recover Nuggur. But it was a task of no small difficulty to follow up the steps of the insurgents, whereas in this case there were everywhere friends or relatives to screen and provide them with necessaries.

To use Colonel Evans' own words, in his report of the 30th May, paras. 11 and 12:

"The Rana and the other rebel leaders have now left the Sachore district, and have gone to some hills about 50 miles distant on the borders of that of Bhimnall, where it joins the independent state of Sirhoe, north of Mount Aboo.

"I have, therefore, succeeded in putting down all bodies in arms against the British Government, and the Rana, &c., being now in the position of unattended fugitives in the territory of the Raja of Joudpoor, I have called upon the Durbar authorities to do what remains, and to seize the rebels."

On the 1st June, Colonel Evans proceeded to Mount Aboo, and after remaining two or three days to confer with the Governor General's agent and authorities of Rajpootana, he returned on the 5th to Nuggur Parkur, where, during his absence, Captain Johnstone had held command.

On the 14th June, Colonel Evans proposed to send back the wing of the 3d Beloochees, to which measure the Commissioner consented, so soon as they could be spared. On the 18th he telegraphed for instructions regarding Thakoor Ladajee, as, in the event of his immediate trial, Captain Lambert might be allowed to return to Hyderabad. Akkajee, who had surrendered to the Rao of Kutch, and several offenders of minor note, had been already disposed of, and Ladajee alone remained a political prisoner. The Commissioner replied that Captain Lambert might at once try Ladajee, and could leave when the case was completed. Captain Perie had already left Nuggur to return to Kurrachee on the 8th June.

Before daylight on the morning of the 20th June, and an hour after Captain Johnstone had marched with two companies of his regiment *en route* to Hyderabad, a smart and sudden attack was made upon the Nuggur Garrison by the Coolies and Rajpoots. Ladajee was released, Lieutenant Fraser wounded, and it became necessary to recall the Beloochees. A sharp struggle ensued, which terminated in the defeat of the insurgents, who were driven out of the town and dispersed. The Rana Oodey Singh and Bhoput Singh, with other leading men, were of the attacking party. On the side of the rebels, it was ascertained that 15 were killed and three bodies were identified, but it is supposed that they lost many more, as the killed and wounded were carried off to the hills. The casualties to the force, including all classes, were 7 killed and 10 wounded.

On the 28th June, a squadron of Sind Irregular Horse, under command of Lieutenant Dickinson, left Jacobabad to join the Nuggur Parkur Field Force. They arrived on the 30th July. But at this time the rebel bands had broken up, even the chiefs had dispersed, and Rajpoots and Coolies had evidently no heart for fresh opposition to the strength of Government.

From August 1859 to February of the current year, there is little to be recorded of this outbreak. Much correspondence is to be found with the political agents of neighbouring states on the subject of arresting fugitives, but no measures taken, in consequence, were productive of any result. At one time said to be in Pahlunpoor, at another in Joudhpoor, then in Kutch, then in Guzerat, the Rana and his companions wandered here and there, not uncared for by relatives and connexions, and therefore still capable of mischief. The Gazette of the 15th December contained a proclamation of outlawry against 11 persons, but with one exception, none of these surrendered or had been captured up to the 25th January 1860, the date on which the Commissioner entered the Thurr at Nowakote. At this time, the protective force of the district had been reduced to one wing of the 3d Belooch Regiment, the squadron of Sind Horse, Tyrwhitt's levies, and a few police.

On the 31st January the Commissioner reported the seizure of Thakoor Ladajee and Ranjee Veerun, two of the proclaimed outlaws. On the 4th February he pitched his camp at Nuggur Parkur. Nine days later, Thakoors Lukdeer and Oodey Sing, two of the most prominent heads of the disturbance, tendered an unconditional surrender; and

Appendix (W.)—*continued.*

the Rana, accompanied by the two Purdhans, Doojo and Khana, followed their example on the 8th of the succeeding month. Hubbojee, Thakoor of Adhigaum, one of the least implicated of the outlaws, having also surrendered during this period, there were but two names of which account had not been rendered. But these were of rebels of secondary importance. The trial of five ringleaders commenced on the 12th, and was brought to a conclusion on the 15th March. They were found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The force was immediately broken up, and the district resumed almost instantaneously its usual peaceful appearance.

The causes of this outbreak have been fully reported for the information of Government. Its origin has been shown to have been the loss of power suffered by two or three petty chiefs or zemindars on the introduction of a system of regular administration. The transition had been but nominally felt when the people of Parkur first came under British rule; old influences continued and public interests suffered, but with time a firmer administration supervened, and had the Rana been a man of stronger mind, or had his advisers been men of integrity, and not short-sighted selfish schemers, it is more than probable he would have accepted his position, and acknowledged contentment to be his true policy. As it is, punishment has speedily followed the folly of his offence, and the example has been severe. Set aside the trial and imprisonment, jagheers have been confiscated, and families reduced from comparative affluence to want, and worse than all to the proud Rajpoot, the attempt to maintain unauthorised power has been the means of crushing the prestige of legitimate influence.