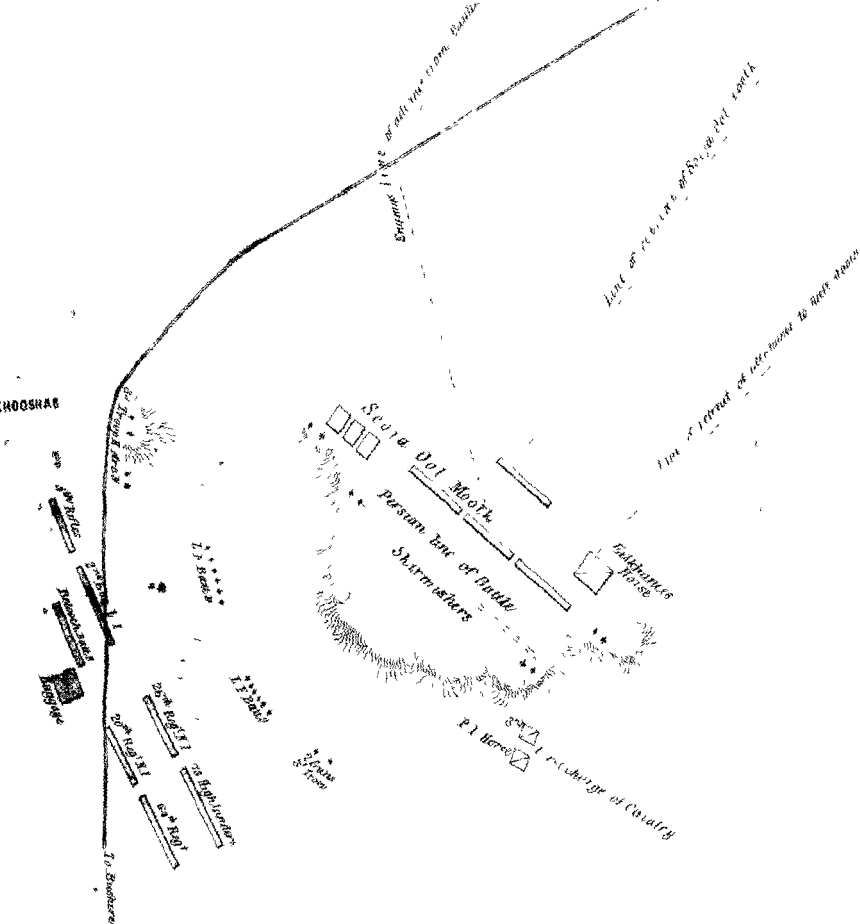




SKETCH
OF THE BATTLE OF
KHOOSHAB

Between the British and Persian Armies

B. 1857

Scale about 400 Yards to an Inch

(S. P. D.) J. May Captain
1857

(S. P. D.) J. May Captain
1857

(S. P. D.) J. May Captain
1857

GENERAL REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
SEVERAL
PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES
OF
BRITISH INDIA,
DURING THE YEAR

1856-57.

PART I.

CALCUTTA.

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

* 1858.

SKBT JM

of the Ground in the neighbourhood of

AHWAZ on the KARDON

Shewing also the position occupied by the

1. PERSIAN ARMY

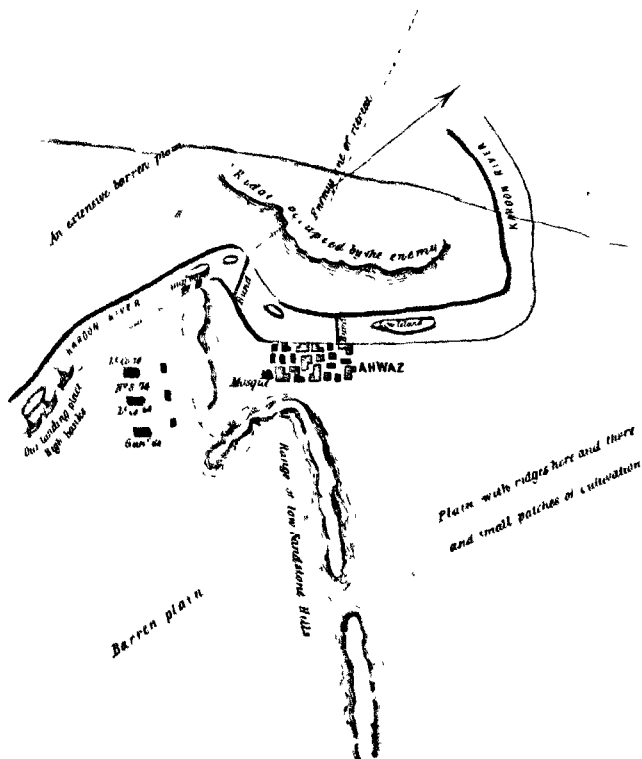
and the advance of the

BRITISH DETACHMENT

upon the Town

Scale 4 furlongs to an Inch.

furloings 4 3 2 1 0 4 8 Furloings or 1 Mile



21. 10. 1951

(24) De Plaque Lune. Est
d'une Mater cire?

REPORT
ON THE
TRANSACTIONS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT
IN ITS
SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS,
IN
1856-57

No. 4.

FROM

MAJOR A. P. PHAYRE,
Commer. of Pegu, and Agent to the Govr. Genl.,

TO

COLONEL R. J. H. BIRCH, C. B.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily Dept.,

FORT WILLIAM.

Dated Camp Yagoo, the 9th January 1857

MILITARY

SIR,

IN answer to your letter, No. 841, dated 30th October 1856, transmitting copy of Military letter, No 140 of 1856, dated 3rd September 1856, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and requesting my opinion as to the practicability of holding out advantages to Officers or Soldiers retired or discharged from Service, to settle in Pegu, I have the honor to state, for the information of Government, that though Pegu is a healthy Country, waste land plentiful, and to be had on advantageous terms, yet the Province cannot be expected to attract Europeans as *Colonists*, i. e., induce them to settle down with their families and employ themselves personally in agricultural pursuits

2 If they are men of capital they could take grants of land, especially in the Northern parts of the Province, but labor is so very high that they would certainly have to lay out very considerable sums in importing laborers.

3. On the whole, I am decidedly of opinion that, except for Capitalists, who can command the labor of others, there is no field for the occupation of waste land in Pegu by Europeans

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) A. P. PHAYRE,

Commer. of Pegu, and Agent to the Govr. Genl.

PEGU COMM'R'S OFFICE, }
Camp Yagoo, }
The 9th January 1857 }

No 1603 OF 1857

FROM

R. C. OLDFIELD, ESQUIRE,
Assistant Secretary to Government,
North-Western Provinces,

TO

COLONEL R. J. H. BIRCH, C. B.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily Dept.

Dated Agra, the 21st March 1857

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

SIR,

IN continuation of Mr Officiating Secretary Thornhill's letter, No 943, dated 2nd Instant, relative to grants of Lands to retired Officers or Soldiers, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, copies of two Reports on the

From Commissioner Meerut, No 1, dated 16th Jan.
From Commissioner Kumaon, No. 46, dated 8th Instant.

REPORT
ON THE
TRANSACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
IN THE
MILITARY DEPARTMENT IN 1856-57.

No. 2403.

FROM

CAPTAIN H. R. JAMES,

Offg Secy. to the Chief Commr. of the Punjaub,

TO

COLONEL R. J. H. BIRCH,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,

FORT WILLIAM.

Dated Lahore, the 15th November 1856

GENERAL.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 840, of the 30th Ultimo, together with copy of one in the Military Department from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No 140, of 3rd September last, regarding the practicability of holding out advantages to retired Officers and Soldiers desirous of settling in suitable localities in India.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires me to state, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that there is no arable land available in the mountainous Districts of the Punjaub within British Territory. Indeed, there is not sufficient for the Native population; and in the greater part of those tracts, the best land is in the Valleys where the climate is more or less insalubrious.

3. I am to add that, in the Chief Commissioner's judgment, little could be done even by good Agriculturists, without considerable capital.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) HUGH R. JAMES,

Officiating Secretary.

subject as noted in the margin, from the Commissioners of Meerut and Kumaon, and to state that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the tenor of the opinion which is expressed by both these Officers.

I have the honor to be, &c,

(Signed) R. C. OLDFIELD,

Asst. Secy. to Govt, North-Western Provinces.

(COPIES.)

No. 1 of 1857.

H. H. GREATHED, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner of the 1st or Meerut Division,

To

C. B. THORNHILL, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Secy. to Govt, North-Western Provinces, Agra.

Dated the 10th January 1857.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

IN offering the opinion called for in your letter No. 2387 A, of the 24th Ultimo, on the practicability of holding out advantages to Officers or Soldiers, retired or discharged, to settle on localities in these Provinces, I propose to confine my observations to the Districts of the Meerut Division

2nd Among the five Plain Districts in this jurisdiction, named in the margin, there

Saharunpore
Moosampur
Meerut.
Bochnulshahur.
Allypore

are three integral Villages, and portions of nine Villages in the Allypore Zillah, of which the proprietary title belongs to Government by right of purchase at sales for arrears of Revenue. These properties are at present under lease, and

on the expiry of their terms, are to be either sold by auction, or made over on certain conditions, in proprietary tenure, to the present Lessees. The remaining 8,452 Estates are private property, and there are no unappropriated lands in this portion of the Division, excepting the Southern slopes of the Semalick Range, which are unfit for cultivation.

3rd I apprehend that the idea of inducing British Soldiers or Officers to locate themselves in the Plains will not be entertained. The manual part of agricultural operations could not be carried on by Europeans in this climate, and the general character and social position of the Pensioners from the ranks who are to be found about our Military Cantonments, do not encourage a wish to see more of that class settled in India. In the transfer of landed property from the hands of the original Proprietors that is going on throughout the country, it would be desirable to find a larger proportion passing under the proprietorship of Englishmen; but the successful management of an Estate by an Englishman in India demands, besides capital, much strength of constitution and elasticity of spirit, and these qualifications are not likely to be found among Officers who have passed the better part of their lives in the Indian service. Moreover, failure in management, and consequent default, would be visited by the Revenue Laws by transfer or sale of the property, and the defaulter, if a Government settler, would find himself deprived, by the Act of Government, of the property he had been encouraged to acquire.

4th. In Dehra-Doon, there is still a large portion of unappropriated land at the disposal of Government, and the climate is, in part of the Valley, more suitable to the English constitution for out-door work. The Eastern Doon, however, is so insalubrious, that the idea of reclaiming it through the agency of Natives of the Country, except by gradual encroachments on its borders, has been abandoned. In the Western Doon, a Colony of Portuguese and Anglo-Indians, discharged from Scindiah's Military Service, was planted at Herbunswala, and received much encouragement, but it languished and failed.

5th. The Englishmen who took grants of lands have, with one exception, either been compelled, as public servants, to give up, under orders of Government, or have seceded from the speculation, and at present the only thriving property in the Doon, under English management, is the Tea Plantation of Colonel Elwall, a retired Officer, who has rented Zemundaree lands, and carried on his operations without any assistance from Government.

6th. The grant terms might be altered to admit of the bestowal of the pecuniary advantage afforded to Military settlers in Her Majesty's Colonies, or a fee simple title to plots of unappropriated land in the Doon, or rent free tenure, might be conferred on English settlers; but even under such conditions, I do not anticipate that any real benefit would be conferred on the settlers or on the country, and I would recommend that colonization be left to private enterprise, unaided by special immunities.

7th. In the mountains within our jurisdiction, private proprietary rights extend over every acre, and though culturable land has been positively brought into existence, with rare exceptions, by manual labor employed in constructing terraces, and in levelling the surface.

8th. There consequently appears no opening in this Division for the extension of the system of encouragement to Military settlers in force in the Crown Colonies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. H. GREATHED,
Commissioner.

No 45 OF 1857.

FROM

CAPTAIN H RAMSAY,
Commissioner of Kumaon,

TO

C. B. THORNHILL, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. Provinces, Agra.

Dated Kumaon, the 8th March 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2368 A, dated 24th December, with enclosures.

2nd. In the Province of Kumaon there is no available land that could be profitably cultivated by Europeans, as in the Australian Colonies. There are no extensive unappropriated tracts. Such lands as are at the disposal of Government, are covered

with heavy forest, and in a square mile of such forests, probably more than half of it, from the steepness of the hill, or the stony nature of the ground, would be quite unculturable. The portion that could be made use of, would require to be terraced, and after much labor, the average size of a field would not exceed 100 yards. All the good land of the Province has come under settlement, engagements, the waste land of the low Valleys is unhealthy and altogether unsuited for the residence of Europeans.

I have, &c,

(Signed) H RAMSAY,
Commissioner

(True Copies)

(Signed) R C OLDFIELD,
Asst Secy to Govt, N. W. P

No. 896

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Dated Darjeeling, the 25th March 1857

GENERAL

SIR,

THE Government of India, in the Military Department, having, in October* last, called for the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on the practicability of holding out advantages to Officers and Soldiers retired or discharged from the Army to settle in localities in Bengal, the Officers noted in the margin were requested to report what localities, if any, under their respective superintendence, were, in their opinion, adapted for the purpose referred to

* No 838, dated the 30th October 1856

Governor General's Agent,
North-East Frontier
Superintendent of Darjeeling
and Commissioner of Chota
Nagpore.

2 The Reports of the Officers, who were consulted on the subject, having been received, I am now directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the information of His Lordship in Council, the following observations.

3 It appears from the Report by Colonel Jenkins, that the only suitable localities, in the North-East Frontier Agency, for European settlers, are the higher ranges of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills. But even these high tracts do not seem to be well adapted for European settlers who have to work in the open air, for although the temperature in the shade is said to be at all times moderate and even positively cold during a long portion of the year, the altitude of the hills is not sufficient to render exposure to the sun free from danger. Colonel Jenkins is, however, of opinion that though not adapted for discharged Soldiers, these ranges would afford most eligible retreats, as far as climate alone is concerned, for retired Officers on moderate circumstances who would propose to employ themselves in farming the land.

4 Mr. Allen, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, states that there is not any locality in the Division under his Superintendency adapted for the settlement of Europeans. One of the Junior Assistants of the Division is, however, at present making

personal observations on the variations of climate on the high lands of Sirgoojah called the Mayneepat, with a view to ascertain the most suitable localities for the settlement of Europeans in that quarter. Upon the receipt of a Report on this subject, the result will be duly submitted to His Lordship in Council.

5. Captain James, the Officiating Superintendent of Darjeeling, speaks very highly of the capabilities of that locality as a place for European settlers. He states that there are many places in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, where European labor and energy might be most advantageously introduced. The climate of the Darjeeling Hills is represented as admirably suited for the European constitution. The temperature is very uniform throughout the year, varying only 8 degrees in the 24 hours, and this seems to be one of the chief causes of its great salubrity.

6. One of the most remarkable features of the Darjeeling Hills, and one which would hold out to European settlers strong inducements to reside there, is the total absence of those epidemics which in other parts of the world commit such fearful ravages. The fact that cholera is unknown at Darjeeling and in the neighbouring villages, is one which alone proclaims the climate superior to most hill localities, and the small-pox very rarely makes its appearance. Cases of measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever have never occurred among the European Children at Darjeeling, and inflammation of the lungs, so common in other Hill Stations, does not prevail there more than in the Plains.

7. Vegetable produce of all kinds, both European and tropical, can be cultivated at Darjeeling, with every chance of success. Copper and Coal are found in various parts of the Hills, and their working might probably repay the European artisan and mechanic.

8. The whole area of the hilly portion of the District is stated to be 2,81,673 acres, out of which about 70,000 have been given away in grants and are partially under cultivation. European Settlers may find occupations suited to all their tastes. Cows, Sheep, Goats and Pigs thrive admirably, and there would always remain a large portion of forest land unsuited to cultivation on which these animals might procure food in abundance.

9. Captain James concludes his Report in the following terms —

“ Looking then to the climate, the productions, the facility of access to a ready market from these Hills, there is little doubt as to the success of an attempt to introduce European settlers; their broken health will be speedily restored, they will see their Children with rosy cheeks rivaling those of the most favored parts of Europe; they will be able to cultivate in their gardens those plants which are associated with home in their childhood, and they will find in the abundant crops around their dwellings ample reward for the toil expended in their cultivation.”

10. With his Report Captain James has forwarded a very interesting paper drawn up by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, a retired Civilian, whose opinions on this subject carry with them the weight of the experience of thirty years' residence in the Eastern and Western Himalayas. A transcript of this document is annexed, and I am directed to add that, so far as the Lieutenant-Governor's enquiries and information extend, the Darjeeling Hills fully answer to the representations of Captain James and Mr. Hodgson, and offer great advantages for the settlement of Europeans.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

MY DEAR CAPTAIN JAMES,

MY head is too full of ethnological details just now to enable me to turn to the interesting subject of your Report to Government, on the fitness of the Himalaya for European colonization, except in a very hurried way. But I must not detain your Report, and there is the less reason why I should do so, inasmuch as you have given, I think, a very just general opinion on the subject, and have fortified it perhaps by a sufficiency of facts and details. It may be worth while, however, to state distinctly my own conviction on the fitness of the Himalaya generally, for colonization, because I have resided some thirty years in the Central and Eastern parts of the range, and have also served a long while in the Western, and all that time my attention has been directed to studies calculated to make my observation and experience more effective.

I say, then, unhesitatingly, that the Himalaya generally is very well calculated for the settlement of Europeans, and I feel more and more convinced that the encouragement of colonization therein is one of the highest and most important duties of the Government.

In the long gradation of heights from the plains to the snows, every variety of climate is found with correspondent capabilities for the successful culture of various products suited to the wants of Europeans for their own consumption or for profitable sale; and in this extraordinary gradation of heights, the high and low are juxtaposed, in a manner alike favorable to the labors of the healthful, and to the relief of the ailing

A healthy cultivator of our race could have his dwelling at 4—6—000, and his farms both there and at various higher and lower elevations, yet still close to his abode, so that *quasi*-tropical and *quasi*-European products might be raised by him with the greatest facility, and in defect of health and strength, the colonist, like the visitor, would enjoy the vast advantage of entirely changing his climate without cost and fatigue of journeying, besides having the additional resource of easy access to medicinal waters of universal diffusion and of proved efficacy in many kinds of ailments. The greatest variety of climate has, of course, relation to the transverse section of the Himalaya, or that from plains to snows. But the longitudinal section, or the S. E. and N. W. one, likewise presents as much as the same variety of climate as is proper to the plains in Bengal, Benares and the North-Western Provinces, and it is quite a mistake to allege of the South-East Himalaya or of Bengal, that their climate differs *only* for the *worse* from the drier climate of the hills or plains farther West and North.

Undoubtedly the South-East Himalaya has much less sun and much more moisture than the N. W. Himalaya. But those Europeans who have experienced the effects of the climate of both, frequently prefer that of the former, and it is quite certain that in the past twenty years the S. E. Himalaya has suffered much less from epidemics, and has also enjoyed a complete exemption from those severe dysenteries and fevers which have afflicted the denizens of the N. W. Himalaya. It is as certain that the obscured sun of the South-East Himalaya is the cause of the difference, and that though our clouds and mists may hurt our popular reputation with strangers, they are welcome to ourselves from their experience and admitted beneficialness.

That the Himalaya, generally speaking, is a region eminently healthful, can be doubted by no competent judge, and is demonstrable at once and readily, by pointing to the finely developed muscles, pure skins, cheerful countenances, and universally well-formed strong-boned bodies of the Native inhabitants, whose health and strength and

capacity of enduring toil and carrying heavy burdens are as notorious as are their exemption from bodily malformations, and from most of the direst diseases to which flesh is heir, as well in the tropics as in the high latitudes of Europe, results owing to the pre-eminent equability and temperateness of the climate added to simple active habits.

The fearful epidemics of the Plains seldom penetrate the Himalayas, which, moreover, seem to have a positive exemption from endemic diseases, or those proper to any given country. For forty years cholera has ravaged the Plains continually almost. But in

* Mr. Stuart and Lieutenant Young

all that period Nepal has been visited only twice, and Darjeeling scarcely at all. In the same some forty years at Kathmandu, only two deaths* have occurred among Europeans, and both these were occasioned by diseases wholly apart from local influences, and in the escort of the Resident the salubrity in my time was so great that promotion came hardly to be calculated on at all, and a Sipahsee would be a Sipahsee still after fifteen to twenty years' service. The Civil Medical statistics of Nepal as of Darjeeling have always told the same story, and if the Military statistics of the latter place have been till lately less favorable, the reasons for this had nothing to do with the hill climate, but resulted wholly from the senseless selection of cases sent up, the absurd neglect of seasons in the

† I have more than once myself seen the road from Sdguri to Titalwah stream with drunken Soldiers.

sending up and taking down of the invalids, and lastly, the shameful abandonment of all care and supervision of the men on the way up and down†. The appearance of the European Children at Darjeeling might alone suffice to prove the suitability of the climate of the Himalaya at 68000 feet for European colonization, confirmed as such evidence is by that of the aspect and health of such adult Europeans, as come here with uninjured constitutions, and have led an active life since their arrival. Finer specimens of manly vigour the world could not show, and though none of the individuals I allude to have lately toiled all day in the open air at agricultural labours, yet I am credibly informed that some of them did so for several years after their arrival here, and with perfect impunity, their agricultural pursuits having been abandoned for reasons quite apart from either injured health or inability to support themselves and families comfortably by such labour.

That Europeans would sustain injury from exposure during agricultural labours at any period‡ of the year seems, therefore, refuted by fact, and

‡ Agriculture does not require much exposure at the hottest season when the crops are growing

when it is remembered that such persons would be working here as at home amid an indigenous arboreal vegetation of oaks, chestnuts, hornbeams, birches, alders, willows and more westerly pines, such a fact derives from such an analogy double strength, and the attempted inference from both is further justified by the healthful growth in the Himalaya of such of our own cereals and vegetables and fruits as we have thus far tried to introduce, with the sole exception of delicate and soft pulped fruits not of an early or spring maturing kind, such as peaches, grapes and the like. These rot, instead of ripening in the central region of the Himalaya owing to the tropical rains. But such soft fruits as become mature before the rains set in, as strawberries, come to perfection as do all hard fruits, such as apples. There is in fact no end of the mineral and vegetable wealth of the Himalaya, and if the absence of flat ground with the severity of the tropical monsoon rainy season, present considerable drawbacks to agricultural success, on the other hand the endless inequalities of surface offer a variety of temperature and of exposure, together with signal modifications even of the element of moisture and rain,

all highly conducive to the advantageous cultivation of numerous and diverse products proper to the soil or imported from elsewhere

Temperature changes regularly in the ratio of 3° diminution of heat for every 1,000 feet of height gained, and every large ridge crossing the course of the monsoon, modifies almost as remarkably the amount of rain in the several tracts covered by such ridges

The fertility of the soil is demonstrated by the luxuriance of the arboreal and shrub vegetation, a luxuriance as great in degree as universal in prevalence. True this luxuriance has its evils, and in its present unpruned state may be one great cause why the feeding of flocks and herds is scantily pursued by the people and without much success, speaking generally, for there are exceptions even now, and European energy would soon multiply these exceptions, besides grappling successfully with the presumed source of the evil, or too much and too rank vegetation, not to aid, that in the Districts next the Snows and Tibet, that by perluxuriance ceases, and herds and flocks abound, and the latter yield fleeces admirable for either fineness or length of fibre *

* The samples I sent to Europe of the wool of the sheep and goats of the Northern region of Himalaya and of Tibet, were valued at 7 to 9 pence per pound.

The soil consists of a deep bed of very rich vegetable mould from 2 to 5 feet deep, to preserve which from being carried away by the tropical rains after the removal of its natural cover of forest and undergrowth by terracing and other known expedients, must be the Colonel's first care, for the underlying earth is almost always a hungry red clay, but happily one whose tenacity and poverty are much qualified by better ingredients derived from the debris of the gneisses and schists that constitute the almost sole rock. The argillaceous constituents of the soil are perhaps in good proportion, the silicious perhaps rather too abundant, the calcareous deficient. Heretofore the superficial mould has been the sole stay of the agriculturist and floriculturist. How far that would continue to be the case under abler culture I know not; but so long as it did continue, the caution above given would demand the most vigilant and incessant attention.

The common European cereals, or wheat, barley, rye and oats, are little heeded in the Himalaya, where I never saw crops equal to those grown in various parts of the Plains. But I have no doubt this is owing to the preference for rice, maize, sorghums and panicums or millets, on the part of the people, whose cultivation of even wheat is most careless without manure even in double cropped and old lands, and the plant allowed to be over-run, whilst growing, by wild hemp or artemisia, or other social weed of most frequent occurrence in Himalaya. As already said the infinite variety of elevation and of exposure (both as to heat and moisture,) together with the indefinite richness of the soil as proved by the indigenous tree and shrub and other vegetation are premises one can hardly fail to rest soundly upon in prognosticating the high success of European culture of the Himalayan slopes, notwithstanding the drawbacks I have enumerated. There need hardly be any end to the variety of the products, and good success must attend the cultivation of many of them, after a little experience shall have taught the specialities of the soil and climate, so that the subject should be incessantly agitated till the Government and the public are made fully aware of its merits. How much iteration is needed may be illustrated by the simple mention of the fact that the fitness of the Himalayas for Tea growing was fully ascertained twenty-five years ago in the valley of

† It is equi distant from snows and glaciers, and has a mean elevation of 4,000 feet.

Nipal, a normal characteristic region as well in regard to position† as to elevation. Tea seeds and plants were procured from China through the Cashmere Merchants then located at Kathmandu. They were sown and planted in the Residency Garden, where they

flourished greatly, flowering and seeding as usual, and, moreover, grafts *ad libitum* were multiplied by means of the nearly allied *Camellia Kisi*, which in the valley of Nipal, as elsewhere throughout the Himalaya, is an indigenous and most abundant species. These favorable results were duly announced at the time to Dr. Abel, Physician to the Governor General, an accomplished person with special qualifications, for their just appreciation, and yet in spite of all this, twenty years were suffered to elapse before any effective notice of so important an experiment could be obtained

I trust, therefore, that the general subject of the high capabilities of the climate and soil of the Himalayas and their eminent fitness for European colonization, having once been taken up, will never be dropped till colonization is a *fact accompli*, and that the accomplishment of this greatest, surest, soundest, and simplest of all political measures for the stabilisation of the British power in India may adorn the annals of Lord Canning's administration

But observe, I do not mean wholesale and instantaneous colonization, for any such I regard as simply impossible, nor were it possible would I advocate it. The distance and unpopularity of India, however, would preclude all rational anticipation of any such colonization, whatever might be the wish to effect it. What I mean is, looking to these very obstacles and drawbacks, seeming and real, that some systematic means should be used to reduce their apparent and real dimensions, to make familiarly and generally known the cheapest methods and actual cost of reaching India, to afford discriminating aid in some cases towards reaching it, and to show that in regard to the Himalaya the vulgar dread of Indian diseases is wholly baseless to show also that its infinite variety of juxtaposed elevations with correspondent differences of climate, both as to heat and moisture, and the embowered richness of its soil at all elevations, offer peculiar and almost unique advantages (not a fiftieth part of the surface being now occupied) to the Colonist, as well on the score of health, as on that of opportunity to cultivate a wonderful variety of products ranging from the tropical nearly to the European.

Located himself at any elevation he might find most conducive to his health, the

* Countless herds of Cattle are driven for pasturage annually during the hot months from the open Plains into the Tarai and Bhaver, and of the thousands that die there, the hides and horns are left to rot for want of systematic purchase, and this whilst the demand is so urgent that Cattle killing has become a trade in order to meet it

Colonist might, on the very verge of the lower region, (see Essay on Physical Geography of Himalaya J. A. S. B. for 1847,) effectually command the greatest resources for traffic in timber, drugs, dyes, hides,* horns, ghee and textile materials, not excluding silk, which that region affords, whilst, if he chose to locate himself further from the Plains, and devote himself to agriculture and sheep-breeding, he might make his election, among endless sites in the central and higher regions (see paper above referred to) of Himalaya of a place where these or those sorts of cereal flourished best, and where cattle and sheep could be reared under circumstances of surface, vegetation, and temperature as various as the imagination can depict, but all more or less propitious, the steep slopes and abundant vegetation, rank but nutritious, of the central region giving place in the higher region to a drier air, a more level surface, and a scantier and highly aromatic vegetation peculiarly suited to sheep and goats, whose fleeces in that region would well repay the cost of transport to the most distant markets.

Not that I would in general hold out to the Colonist the prospect of growing

Notes.—In 1832 I furnished to Government a statement of the amount of this Commerce as then conducted through the channel of Nepal Proper. The exports and

rich by the utmost use of the above indicated resources for the accumulation of

imports reached thirty lakhs, and this under circumstances as little encouraging to commercial enterprise as can well be imagined, for monopolies were the order of the day, and men in power were often the holders of these monopolies, as I believe is still the case in Nepal and also in Cashmere. In the paper adverted to I also pointed out by Comparative Statements how successfully Britain could compete with Russia in regard to this Commerce. The subject is one well deserving of the attention of Government at all times, and more especially at the present juncture "

other words, of food, clothes, and shelter for himself, his wife and children, unflinching with the most ordinary prudence and toil, and such as to quantity and quality as would be a perfect godsend to the starving peasantry of Ireland and of the Scotch Highlands. These are the Settlers, I would

* We are, it should never be forgotten, *varianates in gurgite vasto*, occupying a position quite analogous to that of the Romans, when one of their ablest Statesmen exclaimed *quantum nobis pars ulum in serui et sine numeris nos ceperunt*. We cannot, for financial reasons of an enduring kind, create an adequate guard against the perils of such a position, nor materially alter it for the better guard physical security, save by having such a body of our countrymen as above contemplated *with us* only.

(Signed) B. H. HODGSON

and assured that, with the actual backing, upon occasions of political stress and difficulty, of some fifty to one hundred thousand loyal hearts and stalwart bodies of Saxon mould, our Empire in India might safely defy the world in arms against it.

I am, sincerely yours,

(Signed) B. H. HODGSON.

DARJEELING, }
The 20th December 1856 }

(True Copy)

(Signed) A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

No. 2512.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1857

SIR,

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge your letter of the 30th October 1856, No 837

A Military letter, of the same purport as that to which your despatch under acknowledgment gave cover, was received by this Government in October last.

The opinion of this Government, I am to state, is that no advantage is to be expected from European Colonies in the Presidency of Bombay; but European Capitalists, if scattered through the Presidency, might tend to ameliorate the condition of the country by becoming purchasers of agricultural produce, and giving the cultivators the advantage of a more equitable system of dealing than they can now command from native capitalists.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

No 455.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT,

Military Department, Fort St George

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

SIR,

I AM instructed to advert to an unanswered communication from this Department, No. 836, dated 30th October 1856, calling for the opinion of the Government of Madras on the practicability of holding out advantages to Officers and Soldiers retired or discharged from the Army to settle in localities of that Presidency

I have the honor to be, &c.,

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
Fort William,
The 13th May 1857. }

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Mily Dept

No. 456.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

SIR,

With reference to the concluding passage in the 4th paragraph of your letter, No 896, of the 25th March last, I am directed to state that Government await the promised report regarding the climate on the high lands of Sirgoojah for the formation of a settlement for retired and discharged Officers and Soldiers

I have the honor to be, &c.,

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
Fort William,
The 13th May 1857. }

(Signed) F D. ATKINSON, *Major,*
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Mily Dept

No 2715.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Dated Darjeeling, the 28th May 1857.

GENERAL.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Atkinson's letter No. 456, dated the 13th Instant, and to state in reply, that no further Report has been received from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore regarding the high lands of Sirgoojah, as a settlement for retired and discharged Officers and Soldiers. It was proposed by the Officiating Commissioner that the Junior Assistant at

Korada should remain at Myneput, which is the name of the locality referred to, till the commencement of the approaching rainy season, and it is probable that a further Report, which has this day been called for, will now soon be received. In the meanwhile

Extract Para. 25 of a Report, No 69, dated 18th November 1840

Extract Para. 14 of a Report, No. 25, dated 15th May 1847

Extract Para. 2, from a Report by Mr W. J. Allen, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, dated 22nd January 1857.

I am directed to lay before the Governor General in Council the Extracts of letters noted in the margin, which contain all the information possessed by this Government on the subject, and it is possible that this

information may be sufficient for the purpose in view.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Extract from Para. 25 of a Report, No 69, dated the 18th of November 1840, from the Governor General's Agent, South-West Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

"The Myneput lying on the line, I took advantage of it to have some shooting, and got some 'Gour,' 'Elks,' and Deer, &c. The scenery is beautiful beyond description on the table land, which must be 5,000 feet above the Sea, so cold that in March and April, the sun is rather pleasant than disagreeable, even at mid-day. The land is undulating, covered at all seasons with green grass, flowering shrubs, and plants innumerable, small streams flowing in every direction. The extent of the table land is conjectured to be 25 or 30 miles wide, North and South, and 40 or 50 West and East. Within four or five miles of the foot of the Western Ghaut I ascended, is the Rehar River, running to the North, all other rivers had taken a Western and Southern course; in the Rehar is Coal. I brought away some very good specimens of it."

Extract from Para. 14 of a Report, No. 25, dated the 15th of May 1847, from the Governor General's Agent, South West Frontier, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

"The highest part of the Myneput is not above 3,700 feet above the Sea by measurement; but the air and scenery totally different from the Plains below. There are seventeen inhabited villages on the Myneput, but traces of extensive cultivation remain. I have been unable to find remains of brick or stone buildings of any kind. In December and January, I saw ice of considerable thickness, that, exposed to the action of the sun, did not dissolve before mid-day."

Extract Para. 2, from a Report by Mr W. J. Allen, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, dated 22nd January 1857

"The high lands of Surgoojah will be found, I think, well adapted to the cultivation of Coffee, and perhaps of Tea, but there is a great deal of jungle, and that part of the Country is not reputed to be salubrious. When the jungle is cleared, the climate, no

doubt, will improve, but the hot winds prevail there, I believe, during the months of April, May and June, and the locality is not suitable to field labour by Europeans"

(True Extracts)

(Signed) A. R. YOUNG,

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

No. 776

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Dated Fort William, the 7th July 1857

GENERAL.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 2715, dated the 28th May last, I am directed to submit the following further observations of the Lieutenant-Governor on the suitability of the high lands of Sirgoojah, for the settlement of retired European Officers and Soldiers.

2 From a Report furnished by the Junior Assistant Commissioner, Captain Birch, who was residing for some time on the Myneput, it appears that there are two tracts of table land, one called the Myneput, about twenty-eight miles* in length, and having an advantage breadth of 8 to 10 miles, and another called the Jameeraput, of the same breadth, and comprising about 45 square miles. The height of these table lands is about 3500 feet above the level of the sea.

3 Captain Birch found the ascent to Myneput very steep, and he considers that the nature of the soil presents many difficulties against making a tolerable road between the table land and the plains. Provisions are not easily obtained on the Myneput, and there are no means of communication with the nearest marts below; water appeared to be abundant on the Myneput, though not so on the Jameeraput, and the general soil of the former, Captain Birch thinks to be well adapted to supplying good pasturage and for the growth of cereals, but too stiff for the cultivation of the various kinds of pulses grown all over India.

4 With regard to climate and temperature, showers are frequent throughout the year, and the average range of thermometer during the hot months is from about 61° to 94°, but the variations are very sudden, and frequently occasion attacks of fever. The slight elevation of these hills above the surrounding country is not sufficient in the power of the sun, and Captain Birch notices that even during the cold season the solar rays seem to strike with an increased intensity on these hills, and the natives complain of this apparent increase in their power very much. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs with the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, who, in forwarding Captain Birch's letter, remarks that neither the Myneput or the Jameeraput appear to be superior in salubrity to Hazareebaugh, or other more

accessible localities in that part of India, and that the shattered constitutions of retired Europeans require a more bracing climate than is to be found in that latitude, at an elevation of only 3,500 feet.

I have the honor to be, &c,
(Signed) A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal

MILITARY DEPARTMENT
No. 1789.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Sir,

IN reply to your letters, dated 30th October 1856, No 836, and 13th May 1857, No. 455, on the practicability of holding out advantages to Officers and Soldiers retired or discharged from the Army, to settle in localities at Madras, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a communication from the

* 5th Jan'y 1857, No. 44, recorded in Mins of Cons.
15th Jan'y 1857, No. 179.
† 20th May 1857, No. 519.

Board of Revenue,* and of one from the Adjutant General of the Army,† with abstracts of reports from Officers Commanding

Divisions and Forces, &c, containing observations on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
The 30th May 1857. }

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, *Lieut.-Col.*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, in the Revenue Department, under date the 13th January 1857, No. 53.

READ the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th January 1857, No. 44

READ Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 2nd December 1856, Revenue Department.

(Here enter No 1271)

In the above Extract Minutes Consultation, the Board are requested to offer any observations they may wish to make on the suggestion of the Home Authorities that encouragement should be held out to the European Officers and Soldiers of the Honorable Company's Army to settle on the Hill Tracts of this Presidency

2. The Board are fully sensible of the advantages which would result from the permanent location of such parties in this Country. They fear, however, that in regard to Officers at least there is some misapprehension both as to the extent of land available

for their occupation, and the other considerations which induce such persons to emigrate to the Colonies of England. The localities suited for this purpose are the Neilgherries, the Pulneys, the Shervaroys and portions of the Hill Ranges in Canara, Malabar and Tinnevely. A great portion of these, however, except the *first*, are within Fover range, and this consideration alone would, the Board fear, prevent their being generally selected for permanent residence by this class of persons. Of the area available on the Neilgherries, the Board have no exact knowledge, but they apprehend it is not sufficient for settlement on any large scale, particularly as many portions are unfit for culture, and the native inhabitants have rights of occupancy and pasturage over others.

3. In the other inducements which have so great weight with settlers of this class, such as the facility of educating and providing for a family, this Presidency is greatly wanting at present, and these are the considerations which, next to that of climate, most influence such persons in the selection of a permanent place of settlement on withdrawing from a career of active service in this Country.

4. At present the rule in granting land for other than building purposes on the Hill Tracts is to sell it at (usually) not less than eight years' assessment, subject, moreover, to its annual assessment, and a number of minor reservations and restrictions. The whole or a portion of the former may be remitted, and the annual assessment might be reduced. This latter measure, however, is attended with this difficulty, that it would probably be necessary to attach conditions as to occupancy and cultivation, and to restrict the proprietor's power of alienation to parties possessing similar claims on Government. Such terms, however, would tend to discourage permanent improvements, and greatly lessen the value of such grants. Besides a remission of the purchase money, the Board consider that it would also be necessary either to give the fee simple of the land, or at least to grant long leases, at present, leases cannot be granted for more than thirty years ordinarily, at the end of that period the

See C O B, Vol. I, Page 586.

land is liable to re-assessment, and waste portions of lands leased cannot be alienated by the lessees.

5. As regards European Soldiers the case is somewhat different, and they are a class who possess strong claims on the Government. Such parties would not require large holdings, and a sufficiently extensive area could perhaps be secured to give the experiment a fair trial. It would be desirable generally to locate such settlers in the neighbourhood of places like Ootacamund, Coonoor, &c., where they would find a ready market for their agricultural produce, medical aid, and an opportunity of engaging in any trade or professions to which they may have been accustomed in early life, or for which they may possess aptitude. In such situations, moreover, they would enjoy facilities for educating and providing for their families, and the society of others would exercise a beneficial influence on their habits and conduct.

6. In proposing that a sufficient area should be secured for such settlers, the Board do not intend that they should be debarred from selecting their place of residence or be located in townships by themselves; any attempt to isolate them in this manner would, the Board think, lead to failure. All the Board propose is to secure what appear eligible sites at once, for such land, on the Neilgherries in particular, is now much sought after.

7. The encouragement held out, would necessarily be of the same nature as suggested in the case of Officers in Paragraph 4.

8. There are other places, such as Palmanaur, Ramanully, &c, &c, where a limited number of such settlers could be located, and in these as well as, if necessary, on the Neilgherries, Shervarvays, Pulneys, &c, Government could extend additional encouragement by affording medical aid and contributing towards religious and educational objects

9. It will, of course, rest with the Military Authorities to determine the class of persons and the other conditions on which grants such as those contemplated shall be made.

10. The Board resolve to circulate these Proceedings and the Extract Minutes Consultation under acknowledgment to the several Collectors, with a view of ascertaining what localities in their Districts are suitable for such purposes, and what extent of land is known or believed to be available. They will also be glad to receive any suggestion the Collectors may wish to offer on the subject

11. The Collectors of Combatore and Salem will be requested to furnish a Return of the lands occupied by settlers (other than Natives) for agricultural purposes, and the terms in regard to payment, length of lease, &c.

Cuddapah. Bellary. North Arcot. Salem.	Madura Tinnevely. Maler. Canara.	Ordered also, that a copy be submitted for the information of Government, and to the Collectors noted in the margin, for their information and any observations they may wish to offer

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Acting Secretary.*

Ordered to be communicated to the Military Department, with reference to an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in that Department, dated 28th October 1856, No. 2770.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 519.

FROM

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, MILITARY DEPARTMENT

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of Extract from Minutes of Consultation

Communicating a letter from the Secy to the Govt. of India, dated the 30th October 1856, No. 3028, annexing copy of a despatch from the Govt. of Directors and requesting the opinion of the Madras Govt on the practicability of holding out advantages to Officers and Soldiers retired or discharged from the Army to settle in localities at Madras which may after due enquiry be deemed best adapted to Europeans.

dated 18th November last, No. 3028, I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Abstract of Reports from Officers Commanding Divisions and Forces,

&c, respecting the localities that are best suited in the Madras Presidency for the settlement of Officers and Soldiers retired or discharged from the Army.

2. I am directed by Lieutenant-General Sir P. Grant to state that His Excellency feels persuaded, from former experience, that it will be found quite impossible to induce

European Pensioners to abandon their present localities in the Plains to become settlers in the Hills or other places where the climate may be considered better adapted to the European constitution.

3. His Excellency is aware that every effort was made, and strong inducements were held out some years ago to the Pensioners at Chunar (the very hottest and most uncongenial station in the Bengal Presidency,) to remove to the Hills, and in every instance without success.

I have &c,

ADJT GENL'S OFFICE, }
Fort St. George, }
The 20th May 1857. }

(Signed) W. G. WOODS, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Adjutant General of the Army

Abstract of Reports from Officers Commanding Divisions and Forces, &c, reporting what localities are best suited in the Madras Presidency for the settlement of Officers and Soldiers retired or discharged from the Army

Major General D. Macleod, Commanding Ceded Districts.—States that he is acquainted with no place within the Ceded Districts suited to the purposes of Colonization. The tops of the ranges known and found to possess climates suited to the European constitution present so restricted an area, that one good sized Farm would be more than sufficient to occupy the whole space. In most cases, if not all, water has to be brought from a distance, there being no springs on the tops, added to which, the depth of the soil is generally most superficial.

Conceives if none of these objections existed, Europeans can never succeed as Colonists in India, it being impossible for them to compete with the Natives—the expense of whose domestic establishment is as the shadow to the substance when compared with that of Europeans. The former would also have a very decided advantage over the latter in the labour market.

Major General J. W. Cleveland, Commanding Southern Division—Is of opinion that the advantages held out would be considered a boon to Officers and Soldiers, and that various localities in the Southern Division are most desirable for Agricultural purposes, and where Europeans would enjoy a congenial climate such as the Neilgherries, the Pullaney, the Sillimally and Shevroy Hills.

Speaks more particularly of his own knowledge regarding the Neilgherries. Coffee plantations there (some the property of retired and Invalid Officers in the Honourable Company's Service) where not too high, thrive well, and are on the increase. Many steady old European Soldiers might find employment on them as Overseers and labourers, as well as on other ranges of Hills where Coffee is cultivated, and it is evident that the more industrious, well behaved Europeans there are in all the mountainous regions of India, the more is agriculture and other work generally likely to thrive and increase. The advantages of obtaining remission of the purchase money of land would be great and specially to those Officers who are now settlers, and already encouraged in agricultural pursuits. States that many old Officers with large families cannot afford to live in Europe, and would be glad to spend the remainder of their lives on the Hills, and any advantages offered would certainly tend to increase the number.

Major General M Beresford, Commanding Mysore Division.—Observes that the entire of the Mysore Division, saving the areas of the Cantonment occupied by Troops, is nominally the territory of the Rajah of Mysore. Any project of encouraging Military settlers therein, while the land they would have to occupy, is admitted to belong to this Native Prince, would be seriously complicated by such sovereignty, however nominal it may be considered. Feels that Lieutenant General Sir M. Cubbon, the enlightened and experienced Commissioner of Mysore, can give far more useful information than he can. Solicits His Excellency's permission to defer replying to this subject for a short time longer, at the same time if an immediate reply is desired he will be prepared, on being so informed, to give one.

States that the climate of Mysore is far cooler than most other Divisions in this Presidency; but that there are very few Europeans who can with impunity expose themselves constantly to the sun, and that the strongest and healthiest suffer from even a frequency of such exposure, and believes that none can do so constantly without danger in the lands upon the general level. Even if this most serious obstacle did not exist, no European could compete with the Native Agriculturalist, who with his whole family brings his own manual labour and endurance of climate, in aid of his farming, working hard and living frugally upon the produce of his own labour, and without any other wants. Does not therefore think that either Officer or his inferior in rank the Non-Commissioned Officer or Private Soldier of European race could gain a livelihood or keep their health upon the plains of Mysore as working Military settlers.

States that he was informed, while ascending the Baba Boodun Hills, by intelligent persons, that the Cultivator of Coffee had not succeeded there, the plant thrives fairly, but coolie labour was next to impossible to procure. There are no Natives of these Hills, and all reasonable sacrifice to induce the low country labourer to settle there seems to fail, many agree, obtain all they can from the employer, and abscond suddenly, by which far more loss than the profit will cover is incurred. This difficulty of procuring labour appears far less in the approaches to, and actual gorge of the Mungeabad Ghaut. The outlay in Coffee cultivation is not large—either at first or yearly, though the return produce does not commence for 4 or 5 years. Coffee plantations there becomes very remunerative.

To an Officer with even small yearly income a grant of land about this Ghaut would be an advantage which men of energy retiring from the Service, ought to avail themselves of. The carriage down this Ghaut to the Western Coast is easy and quick, and shipment thence obtainable. The same may be said of all Coorg, with a superior climate, and the further and very important advantage of being under the Government of India, without the unfortunate intervention of the rule of a Native Prince as is Mysore.

States inability to suggest any locality or occupation which with any encouragement would be available for a Military settler of an inferior grade. Does not think the abilities and conduct of these men are sufficiently availed of in the Public Works. Observes that if small patches of ground were granted to several Pensioners, now existing in poverty and apathy in the small Cottages they generally inhabit in Bangalore, they would soon make them profitable as gardens.

The Secretary to the Medical Board.—Observes that the lands in this Presidency most suitable for the purposes of colonization would appear to be the Neilgherries, the

Puloney and Shevroy Hills, all in the Southern Division. The extent of ground available in each of these localities the Board have no means of ascertaining, but it is very considerable. The climate of the Neilgherries has long been known to be highly salubrious and peculiarly adapted to the European. The Puloney Hills are not so well known, but it is believed that the summit level nearly 6000 feet, has offered a most healthy place of retreat for the American Missionaries located for a long series of years, during which time these Hills have been found equally salubrious. The Shevroy Hills have been much frequented by Europeans and by people of mixed blood from the Presidency, for a long series of years, for a period of thirty years up to 1854. These Hills continued remarkably healthy, but at that time epidemic disease in the form of fever of a severe type broke out, and prevailed more or less extensively on them as well as over the greater part of the Salem District. At the same time a peculiar and fatal form of fever broke out in certain parts of the Neilgherry Hills—in fact epidemic disease was unusually prevalent in that year over the greater part of Mysore and Malabar and Canara.

Mentions Coorg and several parts of the Western Ghats as localities healthy and eligible for the purpose.

Major General J. Bell, Commanding Pegu Division.—Encloses letter from Major Phayre, Commissioner of Pegu, and states that the opinion which he had previously formed of the utter unsuitableness of Burmah in its present state, for the settlement of Europeans, has been fully confirmed by the opinion which the Commissioner has expressed, and which, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of its localities, may be looked upon as conclusive.

Major Phayre, Commissioner of Pegu, &c.—Is certainly of opinion that there is no place within the limits of the Province where Europeans could settle as working agriculturalists. At some future time, healthy spots may be found on the range of Hills to the Eastward of Tonghoo where Europeans might live; but in the present state of information with regard to that Company it is not known whether any produce could be raised for their support, and it is not probable that they would be able there to labor for their own livelihood.

Brigadier P. Thomson, Commanding Malabar and Canara.—Is of opinion that there is no place within the limits of his Command where it would be desirable for Europeans to settle, excepting Manantoddy and its neighbourhood, and at a few Stations North of Caananore on the line of the Western Ghats, and even there the offspring of Europeans would sadly degenerate.

Is of opinion that the climate of the Malabar Coast is not suited for Europeans. It might agree with some old hardy weather-beaten Soldiers, of sober habits, but doubts if they even could labor out of doors during the greater part of the day, certainly their children, if Europeans, never be expected to do so.

The only tracts of land which such settlers could get, would be pieces of jungle land, and the clearing it away would require more money, skill and patience than old European Soldiers are in the habit of possessing before they could even commence operations. The simple fact of all those Europeans who began their labors with the view of settling in the country betwixt the Ghats and the Sea, having left the localities they at first fixed upon, and located themselves at Mannantoddy and its neighbourhood, where they find the climate agree with them and realize a good return for their labour, points out very clearly

and unmistakably, that no place within the limits of his command, excepting Manantoddy and the top of the range of the Western Ghauts, would be suitable for European Officers or Soldiers as settlers.

Major General A. Tulloch, Commanding Northern Division—States, that it is the concurrent opinion of the Collectors of the several Districts in the Division whom he has consulted, that there are insuperable objections to retired Officers and Soldiers holding land or settling in it, because in the first place the heat of the Plains is very great and the climate of the Hills most insalubrious. The want of Medical aid too, and Schools for the education and religious instruction of their children, are obstacles which could not be well overcome.

In the Vizagapatam District, the land belongs generally to the Native Villagers and cannot be bought. The Collector of Ganjam is of opinion that an Officer with some capital might make a profitable investment in the cultivation of Sugar Cane and Arrow-root, and there is a good opening for one or two steady men at or near the different Ports along the Coast, which are now being most frequented for the cultivation of vegetables and the supply of live stock, &c.; but these are exceptional and doubtful cases.

The Collector of Rajahmundry is of opinion that in many parts of the Delta of the Godavery, with a little capital to start with, the cultivation of Sugar Cane and perhaps Indigo might be embarked in with every prospect of advantage; but the tracts in this Division above the level of the Plains are so detrimental to the European constitution, that they could not with safety be located in any of the more elevated sites among the Hills, where the climate, though agreeable, is most noxious to health.

The only places within the limits of this Presidency most suited for the location of retired Officers or Soldiers, are the Neilgherries and Shevroy Hills, the Pulney Hills near Madura, Coortallum in the Tinnevely District, and the Hills adjacent, where Coffee and Indigo, &c, might be extensively cultivated with every prospect of success.

The land in the Madras Presidency is the property of the Ryot, and it would be difficult to purchase or acquire it on a free hold tenure, and this of itself would operate as a discouragement to capital being applied by European Settlers for the improvement of land in India to any great extent. In the case of the Soldiery, supposes Government would allot land to them on the principle of Enams, grants, or on long low leases renewable at will; but old worn-out Soldiers would, from their habits, turn out but in different settlers as cultivators of the soil, and the scheme of colonizing them to any extent in this country would prove but a hopeless experiment and end in disappointment.

Major General P. E. Craigs, Commanding Centre Division.—Is of opinion that the only locality in his Division decidedly favourable for the settlement of Europeans is the high land about Palmanair—the temperature and climate of which is suited to the European constitution and is generally very healthy, and the soil well adapted for cultivation.

The Yailagherry Hills, situated about 40 miles to the South of Vellore, were reported on by Captain Best, of the Engineers, (*vide Gazette*, pages 682 and 692 of 1857) favourably, but that Officer died a few years after from a fever contracted thereon. The Table Land to the South-West of Vellore, distant about 10 miles, is from the soil very favorable to the cultivation of vegetables, and a garden was established there by the Officers of the 52nd Regiment N. I, but it was found feverish. The same with the Naggerry Hills, but doubtless on being cleared to some extent they would prove more salubrious.

Near Guntvor there is some Table land, but of very limited extent. At Condavee, where the Thermometer ranges a few degrees lower than in the Plains—and near it ground well adapted for the cultivation of Tobacco and other products is obtainable—also along the Coast, which has the advantage of the sea breeze, and so cooler than further inland, ground for the cultivation of Indigo can be found in abundance, as also for the Palmyra from which Sugar is manufactured. There is also a good cloth trade along there, but the advantages of climate are not of a decided character. He has, however, considered it advisable to bring them, such as they are, to notice, but he is of opinion that excepting Palmanair there is no locality in the Centie Division sufficiently salubrious to hold out inducement to Europeans generally to settle on

ADJT GENL'S OFFICE; }
 Fort St George, }
 The 20th May 1857 }

(Signed) W. G. WOODS, *Lieut-Colonel,*

Adj't Genl of the Army.

(True Copies)

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, *Lieut-Colonel,*

Deputy Secretary to Government

(True Copies)

H K. BURNE, *Capt.,*

Offg Depy Secy to the Govt. of India,

in the Military Department.

SUMMARY
OF
REPORTS
ON EUROPEAN COLONIZATION IN INDIA,

Dated 31st May 1858.

Bengal Presidency—The Lieutenant-Governor called for the opinions of the Governor General's Agent North-Eastern Frontier, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, and Superintendent of Darjeeling. In the North-East Frontier, the only place in any degree suitable, is stated to be the higher ranges of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, but even these do not seem well adapted for European Settlers, for though the temperature in the shade is at all times moderate, and, for a considerable season cold, the altitude is not sufficient to render exposure to the sun free from danger.

In Chota Nagpore there is no locality adapted for European Settlers. On the high lands of Sirgoojah there are two tracts of Table land called the "Mayneepat" and the "Jameerapat." The nature of the soil presents many difficulties to making a road from the Plains. Provisions are not easily obtained on the "Mayneepat," but water is abundant, though it is not so on the "Jameerapat." The height of this Table land is about 3,500 feet only, which is not a sufficient altitude to render the power of the sun innocuous. These high lands would seem well adapted for the cultivation of Coffee, and perhaps of Tea, but there is much jungle, which renders the country insalubrious, though this might improve with its clearance. The hot winds, however, prevail during April, May and June, and neither of the above localities appear suitable for out-door field labor by Europeans.

In Darjeeling there is less sun and more moisture than in the other parts of the Himalayas; but the climate has been found preferable, and the temperature is very uniform throughout the year, varying only about 8° in the twenty-four hours, which seems to be one of the chief causes of its salubrity. One of the most remarkable features of the Darjeeling Hills, and one which would hold out strong inducements to European Settlers to reside there, is the total absence of those Epidemics which, in other parts of the world, commit such fearful ravages. Vegetable produce, both European and tropical, thrive in the locality. The fertility of the soil is demonstrated by the luxuriance of the vegetation, it consists of a deep bed of rich vegetable mould, to preserve which from being carried away by the tropical rains, after the removal of its natural cover of forest and under-growth, by terracing and other expedients, must be the Colonist's first care, the underlying earth being almost always a hungry red clay. Heretofore the superficial mould has been the sole stay of the Agriculturist. How far that would continue to be so under able culture cannot yet be determined; but so long as it did, the caution above given would demand vigilant and incessant attention.

Copper and Coal are found in various parts of these Hills, which might re-pay their working by the European Artisan and Mechanic.

Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Pigs, thrive admirably, and would always find food in abundance on forest land, of which a large portion would always remain unsuited for cultivation, and in the higher region the air and vegetation is peculiarly suited to Sheep and Goats, whose fleeces could well re-pay the cost of transit to the most distant market.

Again on the verge of the lower region an ample traffic might be found in timber, drugs, dyes, hides, horns, &c., while at an elevation of about 4,000 feet equi-distant from the snows and plains, the soil is peculiarly adapted for the growth of Tea.

A resident, therefore, might locate himself at any elevation conducive to his own health and comfort with his farms, either above or below him, or both affording him change of climate without cost or difficulty

North-Western Provinces.—In these Provinces there appear to be no openings for European Settlers. In Dehra Dhoon, in a portion only of the valley, is the climate at all suitable for Europeans, and there the only thriving property under English management is the Tea plantation of a retired Officer, who has rented zemindaree lands, and carried on his operations without any assistance from Government. The Commissioner of that Division observes that the grant terms might be altered to admit of the bestowal of the pecuniary advantages afforded to Settlers in Her Majesty's Colonies, or a fee simple title to plots of unappropriated land in the Dhoon, or rent-free tenure might be conferred on English Settlers; but he does not anticipate that any real benefit would be conferred on the Settlers or on the country, and he recommends therefore that colonization be left to private enterprise unaided by special immunities.

In the fine plain Districts of the Meerut Division, there is no unappropriated land, except in the slopes south of the Sewalluk range which are unfit for cultivation, and in the mountainous Districts, private proprietary rights extend over every acre

In the Kumaon Division such lands as are at the disposal of Government, are covered by heavy forests, one-half of the land covered by which is stony and unculturable, while the remainder would require to be terraced at much expense and labor. All the good land is under engagement, and the waste land in the low valleys is unhealthy and quite unsuited for Europeans.

Punjab—There is no arable land available in the mountainous Districts within British Territory, nor is there even sufficient for the Native population, while in the greater part of these tracts the best land is in the valleys where the climate is more or less insalubrious, moreover in the opinion of Sir J. Lawrence little could be done even by good Agriculturists without considerable capital

Letter from Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Punjab, No 2408, dated 16th November 1857

Pegu.—The authorities consider the Province in its present state quite unsuitable for the settlement of Europeans as working Agriculturists. The country is healthy, waste land plentiful, and to be had on

Letter from Commissioner of Pegu and Agent Governor General, No. 4, dated 9th January 1857.

advantageous terms, but labourers must be imported, and the Commissioner is decidedly of opinion that except for capitalists who can command the labor of others, there is no held for the occupation of waste land by Europeans.

It is probable that hereafter healthy spots may be found on the range of Hills East of Tonghoo where Europeans might live ; but at present it is not known whether produce could be raised for their support, and the Commissioner thinks it not probable that they would be able there to labor for their own livelihood.

Madras.—The Madras Government forward reports from the Board of Revenue,

Letter from Secretary to Government of Fort Saint George No. 1789, dated 30th May 1857. and from the Adjutant General of the Army, on the subject under notice.

The Board of Revenue name the Neilgherries, the Pulneys, the Shervaroys, and a portion of the Hill ranges in Canara, Malabar and Tinevelly, as locations to a certain extent suited for the purpose, but a great portion of these, except the first, are within fever range, a consideration which alone would, it is feared, prevent their being generally selected for permanent residence, and the area on the Neilgherries, it is believed, is not sufficient for settlement in any large scale, many portions being unfit for culture, and the Native inhabitants having rights of occupancy and pasturage over others, other inducements too are greatly wanting, such as the facility of educating and providing for a family, which next to climate, most influence such persons in the selection of a permanent residence. In regard to Officers, the extent of land available would appear very limited, but as Soldiers would not require such large holdings, the Board of Revenue suggest that a sufficiently extensive area might be secured to give the experiment a fair trial, the most desirable localities for which would be in the neighbourhood of Ootacamund, Coonoor, &c., where they would find a ready market for their agricultural produce, medical aid, an opportunity of engaging in any trade or profession to which they may have been accustomed in early life, and facilities for educating and providing for their families.

The encouragement held out, the Board suggest, should be remission of the purchase money, and either to give fee simple of the land, or to grant long leases.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Patrick Grant) in reviewing the subject, observes that he feels persuaded, from former experience, that it will be "found quite impossible to induce European Pensioners to abandon their present localities in the Plains, to become Settlers in the Hills or other places, where the climate may be considered better adapted to the European constitution", and he is "aware that every effort was made, and strong inducements were held out some years ago to the Pensioners at Chunar (the very hottest and most uncongenial Station in the Bengal Presidency) to remove to the Hills, and in every instance without success."

Bombay.—The reply from the Government of Bombay is that no advantage is to

be expected from European Colonies in that Presidency; but European Capitalists, if scattered throughout the Presidency, might tend to ameliorate the condition of the country by becoming purchasers of Agricultural produce, and giving the Cultivators the advantage of a more equitable system of dealing than they can now command from Native Capitalists.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India,
Military Department.

REPORT

OF

PROCEEDINGS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

DURING THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1856-57.

THIS Report comprises an account of the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, during the second year of its reorganization, and is prefaced by a brief allusion to some of the more general measures which have been introduced, with a view to the more efficient working of the Department.

The Code Committee having submitted certain recommendations for completing the reorganization of the Public Works Department for the Presidency of Bengal, which were also suitable for adoption by those of Madras and Bombay, a General Order* was issued, embodying the Regulations regarding the qualification, appointment, promotion, and remuneration of all branches of the Department of Public Works in the Lieutenant-Governorships and local Administrations subordinate to the Government of India, with effect from the 1st November 1856; one of its principal provisions being that appointments in this Department shall be made in disregard of mere seniority, and solely with reference to the professional ability of the Officers.

Similar arrangements for the Public Works Department of Madras and Bombay are in course of organization, and every endeavour will be made towards establishing, as far as practicable, uniformity of system and nomenclature in the Public Works Department of the three Presidencies.

Under the above scheme, all the Officers and Subordinates of the Public Works Department in the Presidency of Bengal, and in the Territories administered by the Government of India, are ranged in regular gradation, according to a fixed scale, ascending by connected steps, from the Sub-Overseers and Sub-Surveyors at the bottom of the list to the Chief Engineer at the top. The previous classification has been simplified, many superfluous designations have been abolished, the mutual relations and separate duties, and the remuneration of the members of the several classes, have been defined, and travelling and other contingent allowances have been determined, according to an easily intelligible principle.

The appointments have, without reservation, been declared open to all qualified persons, with no further distinction than may be necessary to ensure the employment of all qualified Officers of the Engineer Corps; but as the Military Officers employed (with

* No. 117, dated 17th June 1856.

the single exception of Chief Engineers of the 1st Class who will have pay proper only are to draw "full regimental pay and allowances," in addition to departmental pay, it has been necessary to make a separate scale of salaries for Civil employes.

Chief Engineers are distributed in three classes, according to the extent and importance of their territorial jurisdiction, the monthly departmental pay assigned to members of each class being respectively Rupees 2,250, Rupees 1,200,* and Rupees 1,000 * With Chief Engineers of the 3rd Class are ranked Superintending Engineers, who will also receive Rupees 1,000* a month

The Superintendent of Canals (now called Superintendent General of Irrigation in the North-Western Provinces) will receive Rupees 1,200* per mensem.

Executive Engineers are divided into four classes, with monthly departmental salaries (for Military Officers) of Rupees 600, 500, 400, and 300 per mensem respectively.

Specified qualifications will be required from candidates for employment or promotion, and possession of the prescribed attainments, unless avouched by a Certificate from a School or College of Engineering, is to be tested by personal examination. If possible, this examination will be conducted by the Principal of a Government Educational Establishment, otherwise by one or more Engineers of the Department or Officers of Engineers on Examination Papers prepared by the Principal of one or other of the Civil Engineering Colleges.

A general Classification List of Officers and Subordinates in the Department of Public Works, in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, (including the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories,) the Punjab, Pegu, Nagpore, and Oude, has likewise been prepared and embodied in a General Order,† in conformity with the scheme detailed in the Notification of the 17th June 1856.

With a view to keeping the Government of India informed of the relative claims to promotion of all the Officers of the Department of Public Works, the local Administrations have been required to report half-yearly the names of a limited number of Officers of each grade of the Public Works Establishments who may be considered most deserving of promotion

After a careful investigation into the actual working of the principal Central Offices of Public Works Account in the Bengal Presidency, measures have been adopted for remedying the serious defects which were found to exist in the Chief Engineers' Offices, and it is hoped that ere long a decided improvement may be effected.

Central Offices of Public Works Accounts
Cons. 6th March 1857,
Nos. 49—49

* Under more recent Orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, modifications to the following extent were ordered in the scale of allowances, to be drawn by Chief Engineers of the 2nd and 3rd Classes respectively, by Superintending Engineers and by the Superintendent General of Irrigation in the North-Western Provinces, with effect from 1st September 1857. Chief Engineers of the 2nd Class and the Superintendent General of Irrigation North-Western Provinces will receive staff salary Rupees 1,000 per month, instead of Rupees 1,200, in addition to full Military pay and allowances. Chief Engineers of the 3rd Class and Superintending Engineers will similarly receive Rupees 800 per month, instead of Rupees 1,000, in addition to Military pay and allowances.

† Notification No. 6, dated 20th January 1857.

The subject of the appointment of a separate Auditor of Public Works Accounts in each Presidency, which was submitted with a favorable recommendation to the Hon'ble Court, is at present in abeyance, and the audit of expenditure in this branch continues for the present under the direction of the several Chief Engineers.

Certain rules have been laid down by the Supreme Government, clearly defining the practice to be observed in respect to allowances on the transfer of Officers of the Department of Public Works from one charge to another. These rules are equally applicable to all grades or appointments in the Department.

A general rule has likewise been laid down by the Supreme Government on the subject of opening separate accounts in the public books with Officers of the Department of Public Works not in charge of Executive Divisions.

As a measure of expediency, the entire control of all the Public Works, Military as well as Civil, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, has been vested in the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The cost of the Military works will be borne by the Province, for the protection of which the Troops are detached. The Superintending Engineer of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories will correspond with the heads of Military Departments at Madras, but will not incur any expense under their instructions, without sanction from the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The Neemuch and Nusseerabad Division of Public Works has likewise been added to the charge of the Chief Engineer of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and placed under the general control of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. This measure was resolved upon, consequent on the location of Bengal Troops in those Stations; but subsequent events, and the return of Bombay Troops to Rajpootana, have rendered it necessary to defer carrying out the arrangement.

On the other hand, the charge of the Military buildings, roads, and other works in the Province of Nagpore, hitherto under the Superintending Engineer of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, has been transferred to the control of the Chief Engineer in Nagpore. The buildings and accommodation for the Madras Troops will be provided under the Madras Regulations, and the Chief Engineer will correspond regarding them with the Military Authorities at Madras, but will not incur any expenditure on that account without the sanction of the Commissioner of Nagpore.

Under orders* of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the expenditure of the current official year on Public Works was restricted to one crore of Rupees for all the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, and the following apportionment thereof was made between the several Presidencies and local Administrations —

Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Lakhs.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	"

* Public Courts Despatch, No. 48 of 1856, dated 17th June.

Bombay	14	Lakhs.
N. W. Provinces	15	"
Punjab	21	"
Oude	5	"
Pegu .. .	4½	"
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces	0½	"
Hyderabad	3	"
Nagpore	2½	"
Straits' Settlements	0½	"

It must be explained, however, that the term "Public Works," as used above, is applicable solely to works of public improvement, such as works of Irrigation, Canals, Roads, Bridges, and Harbours, and that the sum of one crore of Rupees is intended to be devoted entirely to the prosecution of new works of the above description, no portion of it being expended on the repairs or maintenance of existing works.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The attention of the Supreme Government has been given to the construction of imperial lines of road in all parts of the Provinces under its administration. The intention is to have at least one such main line in each District, passing through its principal Station or Town, and thereby affording the means of easy communication between the chief centres of population, and ensuring to every part of the country a proper outlet for its produce and a ready access to the great channels or thoroughfares of commerce. The cost of the formation and maintenance of these roads will be borne by the general revenues, whilst the cost of the subordinate lines of interior communication or the district roads will be defrayed from local funds. If practicable, the imperial lines of road shall be continuous, and no admixture will be allowed of portions of road under local management with others under Government management. The existing Grand Trunk lines will fall into the general plan as imperial lines, and no additional road accommodation will be provided at the expense of the State in those Districts, which are now traversed by these great arteries.

In immediate connection with the above, the attention of the Government has been given to the introduction of a general system of tolls on roads, as a means of providing for their maintenance and repair. With the present constant expenditure of large sums of money in the construction of roads in all parts of India, both from the general revenues and from local funds, it was feared that the difficulty of providing for the opening of new lines, and for the repair of those already made, must continue to increase year by year; and that sooner or later an entire stop would be put to all progress on such works, unless some means were found of making those who use the roads contribute towards their maintenance. It was presumed, moreover, that the advantages of a made road were so great, that when they were once properly appreciated, the payment of a moderate toll would certainly not be looked upon as a grievance by any one.

In pursuance of the above, the local Governments and Administrations were called upon to report on the best means of making the roads of the country more or less self-

supporting by a systematic levy of tolls, and to devise well-considered schemes for the construction of imperial lines of road.

In modification of a practice which existed in the Punjab, of carrying to the credit of the local funds the entire income of ferries and boat bridges, provided at a large expense from the public revenues, it was determined that, on all imperial lines of road on which ferries or bridges of boats had been provided at the expense of the State, or were maintained by grants from the State, the whole of the tolls should be carried to the credit of the State : at the same time, to avoid unnecessary interference with established usage, it was resolved that the income from boats and bridges that had been supplied and kept in efficient repair by local funds, without any assistance from the general revenues, should continue to be credited to the local funds, even though such ferries were on imperial lines of road.

The maintenance of bridges or ferries of a mixed character, *i. e.* partly provided by the State, and partly by the local funds, was at the same time prohibited, and on imperial lines of road, where the latter funds were not rich enough to undertake the entire duty, it was resolved that the charge should devolve upon the Government alone, and that the whole of the tolls should be credited to the Government revenue.

In furtherance of these views, and at the same time to meet the circumstances of those lines of road on which the collection of tolls had been begun, the formation of a special fund was directed for each principal line of imperial road, or for the several sections of such roads, to which should be credited all tolls collected on the road, whether from ferries, bridges, or at toll-houses, while the repairs and charges of collection, &c., would be debited to it.

These funds will be designated "Toll Funds," to distinguish them clearly from other Road or Ferry Funds, and in view of placing the receipts and expenditure for the Toll Funds under proper check, the gross income of the Toll Funds will be added to the general revenue, and the gross expenditure charged against the general revenue : the surplus assets, however, will not be looked upon as available at the unrestricted disposal of the local Administrations, as has hitherto been the case with the local funds, but the outlay will be subject to the same restrictions as are imposed on all other Public Works expenditure. The practice of making the income from the tolls directly available for alterations or additions to toll-houses, or for increase to establishments, has likewise been prohibited.

The accounts of the several "Toll Funds" established under each local Administration will be submitted annually, with a suitable Report, in connection with the Progress Reports of the Public Works Department, and they will thus form a part of the return of remunerative works ordered to be submitted annually.

The question of a systematic levy of tolls on the Hindostan and Thibet road, and generally on all hill roads in connection therewith, by way of making these roads self-supporting, has been under the consideration of Government, and toll bars may shortly be expected to be established in suitable localities.

In view to the formation of a good metalled road between Darjeeling and Calcutta, provisional sanction* has been accorded by the Home Authorities to preliminary works on the line.

Ganges and Darjeeling
Road
Calcutta and Jessore
Road
Calcutta and Dacca
Road
Water communication
between Calcutta and
Dacca

The line to which preference is given, as far as present information extends, will be taken from Caragola Ghaut, opposite the intended Railway Station at Peerpointy, and will run through Purneah and Kissengunge to Titilya, where it will fall into the existing road to Darjeeling. The cost is assumed at Rupees 21,00,000; detailed estimates of the entire work are under preparation, and further enquiries regarding the best place for crossing the Ganges are also in progress.

A preliminary examination of the road from Calcutta to Jessore has been completed, and estimates for its construction will be transmitted for sanction to the Hon'ble Court, by whom the project has been generally approved.*

Consequent on the impracticability of forming a convenient road communication between Calcutta and Dacca, the Hon'ble Court have entertained the question of a project by a private Company for a Railroad between these places, and have authorized preliminary surveys.

For further proceedings on this subject, see under head "Railways"—Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Attention has likewise been given to the survey of a projected water communication between Calcutta and Dacca, and to the examination of the existing channels through the Soonderbunds, with a view either to the discovery of a better route for Steamers, or the improvement of the existing route.

With a view to the improvement of this road, an examination has been ordered of the localities where deviations of the road are most needed, and estimates have been called for of the section of the line between Bohkyong and Tharowa.

Aeng Pass Road.
Cons. 29th August
1856, Nos 14—18

The survey of this line of road was directed so far back as 1854, and towards the close of the same year, the construction of a section of 21½ miles, running immediately North of Rangoon, was authorized at an estimated expense of Rupees 57,576, exclusive of the cost of metal-ling, which it was thought expedient to defer.

Rangoon and Proma
Road.
Cons. 19th October
1855, Nos 70—78
Cons. 21st January
1856, Nos 133—145.

Subsequently, near the end of 1855, plans and estimates were received for completing the road through the entire distance between Rangoon and Proma. The line was divided into three sections, viz, from Rangoon to Lapedain, from Lapedain to Pongday, and from Pongday to Proma. It was proposed to have two separate roads between Pongday and Proma, the one by Engma Nameean and the river bank, the other inland. Between Lapedain and Pongday, alternative lines were proposed—one more direct, through low, well-inhabited, and partially inundated land—the other

* Hon'ble Court's Despatch No. 7 of 1856, dated 30th April.

more circuitous, through a hilly, jungly, and wild tract. The cost of the whole road, from Rangoon to Prome (with one line only between Pongday and Prome,) was estimated at sixteen lakhs of Rupees, and an additional two lakhs was calculated upon for the double line between Pongday and Prome

The project having been recommended to the Home Authorities, received their unqualified approval and sanction,* as being a work calculated to assist in restoring tranquility to some of the most disturbed, and in developing the resources of the most fertile portions of Pegu. The sanction has, for the present, however, been limited to only one road from Pongday to Prome. Further enquiry was called for, regarding the alternative lines between Lapedain and Pongday, and have resulted in establishing the superiority of the more direct line.

The construction of this road was sanctioned so far back as May 1853; its completion, however, was retarded owing to deficiency of estimate; a revised estimate, amounting to Rupees 75,064, has since been sanctioned.

Bridge-Bridge Road
Cons. 9th January
1857, Nos. 17-19

A project for remodelling and metalling the road from Rajghat, on the boundary of Midnapore, to Cuttack, has received the sanction† of the Home Authorities. The work is estimated to cost Rupees 6,41,655.

Roads in the Cuttack
District.

The Home Authorities have likewise sanctioned‡ the construction of a road from Jeagunge and Nulhaitee Road. Jeagunge, in the neighbourhood of Moorsshedabad, to Nulhaitee, the nearest Station on the line of the East Indian Railway. This line of road, besides being a feeder to the Railway, will connect Moorsshedabad with Calcutta much more effectually than an ordinary highway in a direct line between the two cities.

This road was originally estimated to cost Rupees 10,00,000, but owing to a revision of the project, consequent on the experience of the extraordinary floods of last year, the estimate has been raised by Rupees 7,14,564, making the total expenditure on the road Rupees 17,14,564. This project, however, is not even yet complete, and more information has been called for regarding the volume, force, and direction of the floods that cross the line.

Patna and Gya Road.
Cons. 7th November
1850, Nos. 1-2

The boring operations in the bed of the Hooghly, which were undertaken in reference to the preparation of a design for a permanent bridge over that river, were brought to a close by the death of the Civil Engineer, Mr. Walter King, who had the general direction, and of the two borers, who were specially deputed from England for the conduct of the operations.

Cons. 22nd Aug 1856.
Nos. 23-25

Samples of the strata collected, together with the books and papers of Mr. King, have been sent to the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

* Hon'ble Court's Despatch No. 19 of 1856, dated 23rd July.

† Hon'ble Court's Despatch No. 8 of 1857, dated 17th April.

Of four several designs submitted for the construction of a permanent bridge over the East crossing of the Burrakur River, which forms one of the most serious obstructions to the traffic of the Grand Trunk Road, preference was given to the plan of bridge having iron girders for the centre and 75-foot arches for the sides, and this has accordingly been recommended for the sanction of the Home Authorities.

Bridges over the Booreea, Morhur, and Bootana Rivers are in progress.

The metalling and bridging of the portion of the Agra and Bombay Road between Agra and the River Chumbul, at an estimated cost of Rupees 1,39,322, has received the sanction* of the Home Authorities.

Various other portions of this road have either received the sanction, or are under the consideration of the Home Authorities.

In the Punjab, both in the hilly and plain districts, the attention of the Supreme Government has been given to various roads of commercial or political importance, such as the Abbottabad and Gurree Hubea-boolla Road, and the Abbottabad and Kala Serai Road, in the Huzara District; the road from Peshawur to Kohat in the Khuttuck Country; the Kussowlee and Buddee Hill Road; a branch line of road (a mule truck) to connect Dugshai with the Hindostan and Thibet Road, and roads between the plains and the sanataria of Dugshai, Subathoo, and Kussowlee.

Bullock Train, Hindostan and Thibet Road.

Cons 11th April 1856, Nos 99-101.

Cons. 25th April 1856, No 74.

The institution of a Government Bullock Train on the Hindostan and Thibet Road, between Sumla and the Plains, has been authorized, having for its object the transport of the traffic along the road. Private carts will also ply on the road.

As a measure calculated to ensure efficiency in their management and control, the supervision of the whole of the Government roads on the hills around Sumla, Kussowlee, and Dugshai, comprising in all a length of 87 miles, was placed under the charge of the Superintendent of Hill Roads in May 1855. More recently, the whole of the roads in the Districts under the Superintendent of Hill States have been placed under the same Officer, who will for the future render his accounts to the Chief Engineer in the Punjab, like any other Executive Engineer in the Punjab, to be dealt with according to the established system. In respect to the management of the works and establishments under his charge, the Superintendent of Hill Roads will receive his orders from the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and not, as heretofore, direct from the Supreme Government.

Charge of Hill Roads, &c.

For Cons 19th January 1856, Nos. 512-516.

P W Cons 2nd January 1857, Nos. 40-43.

An outlay of Rupees 7,41,172 was authorized for bridges, earth-work, and metalling on the 7th Division Grand Trunk Road, between Kurnaul and Lahore, which may be considered to embrace all that was necessary to complete this Division of the Grand Trunk Road.

Cons. 19th December 1856, Nos. 61-65.

* Hon'ble Court's Despatch No 8 of 1857, dated 17th April.

An outlay of four lakhs of Rupees was authorized for expenditure on the Lahore and Peshawur Road during 1856-57, and the work was restricted to certain difficult portions, which, from the nature of the operations, could not be proceeded with rapidly, and to the maintenance of the road in passable condition.

A project for bridging the canal water-courses, which intersect the main line of road in the Lower Derajat District, has received the favorable consideration of Government.

Cons. 27th June 1856,
Nos. 49—59

An outlay of Rupees 28,603 was sanctioned for the construction of a Floating Bridge over the River Jhelum, at Raeeepoor, opposite Pind Dadun Khan. The bridge is of great consequence to the line of road which runs through the centre of the Punjab, connecting the region of the Salt Range with the Indus Territories on the one hand and the Central Doabs on the other, and affording an outlet for the valuable produce of the Salt mines, which yields one of the most flourishing items of revenue in the Punjab. This road is moreover one of the most important commercial roads in the Province.

Floating Bridge over
the Jhelum
Cons. 2nd January
1857, Nos. 22—26.

This line of road will run from the Town of Bellary through the Collectorate of the same name to Osoor, thence through a corner of the Raichore Doab to Hullikerry in Dharwar, the whole of which Collectorate it will traverse, throwing off a branch to the town of Dharwar, and from Sungutkope, where it will enter Canara, it will proceed to Zellapore, whence diverging roads will lead to the Ports of Sudasheoghur, Tuddry and Compta. Its main use will be to connect the Cotton Districts of Dharwar with the nearest sea-ports. The aggregate outlay will be very considerable, but there is every reason to believe that its results will be amply compensatory, as the proposed new sections of road, independently of their intrinsic advantages, will add greatly to the value of the existing roads which they will connect, and will, together with them, constitute an uninterrupted communication for more than 200 miles from the heart of the Madras Presidency to the Coast. The project has received the sanction* of the Hon'ble Court of Directors to the extent of the estimates already furnished, viz. Rupees 2,58,240.

Roads in Oude.

Projects for the construction of several lines of roads in Oude are now under the consideration of Government.

Roads in the Madras
and Bombay Presiden-
cies.

The Madras and Bombay Governments have prosecuted with vigour their several systems of trunk and district roads.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

Cons. 2nd January
1857 Nos 51—53.

Measures have been taken for improving the internal navigation from Dunnoo to the Sittang River.

* Hon'ble Court's Despatch No. 2 of 1857, dated 14th January.

The following Statement shows the revenue realized from the Ganges Canal during the Kurreef of 1856-57, as compared with that for the same season in 1855-56. It is a satisfactory indication of the speedy growth of the revenue from all important sources—

Divisions.	From Sale of Water	From Mill Rent.	From Transit Dues.	From Sale of Canal Produce.	From Sundry Collee duties, filling Tanks, &c	From Fines.	Total	Takkaul Collections
Northern	39,374 0 0	5,491 11 0	1,972 0 8	628 9 0	691 15 6	197 8 4	30,215 12 1	0 0 0
Upper Central	14,765 0 0	174 14 7	78 0 0	746 9 6	0 0 0	88 8 7	15,943 0 7	1,169 8 5
Lower Central	3,619 6 8	547 6 7	0 0 0	595 14 8	49 18 6	431 13 0	5,114 0 2	2,35 9 0
Cawnpore Terminal	98 7 11	0 0 0	71 12 0	914 0 0	0 0 0	291 5 0	1,285 8 11	0 0 0
Etawah Terminal	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	162 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	168 4 0	0 0 0
Total Kurreef of 1856-57	41,766 14 7	4,214 9 1	2,116 12 8	3,047 5 1	640 13 0	874 8 9	58,650 9 9	1,568 1 6
Total Kurreef of 1855-56	8,288 8 0	1,961 11 5	1,224 8 0	2,166 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,710 9 9	0 0 0
Increase in favor of 1856-57	38,498 6 7	2,152 18 5	892 4 8	881 7 1	640 13 0	874 8 9	44,940 0 0	0 0 0

The following remissions of water rate have been permitted as a special case—

Northern Division	Co.'s Rs. 19,728 10 0
Upper Central Division	10,187 8 0
Total, Co.'s Rs.	29,911 8 0

Gross Revenue of Tussil Remissions	Co.'s Rs. 52,650 9 0
	20,911 8 0
Net Revenue of 1856-57	Co.'s Rs. 22,739 7 9
1855-56	4,590 15 11
Net Increase of 1856-57	Co.'s Rs. 18,182 7 10

The establishment of work-shops and saw-mills at Madhopoor, the head of the Work-shops, Baree Doab Canal, at a cost of Rupees 2,60,748, was authorized by the Home Authorities.* These work-shops, it was expected, would supply the works necessary to the completion of the Baree Doab Canal and any others that might be undertaken in the Punjab, and would meet the wants of the country within reach of it. Revised estimates for the Baree Doab Canal, at a considerably enhanced cost, have been received, and are still under consideration. On financial grounds, however, the construction of the work-shops is for the present held in abeyance.

The construction of this embankment, at an estimated cost of Rupees 65,607, was sanctioned in 1855, its object being the protection of the low land lying between the Town and Cantonments of Dehra Ghazee Khan and the neighbouring mountains from the effects of the inundations of the Indus. While yet scarcely finished, however, an extraordinary rise of the Indus took place, which, combined with the action of the very heavy land floods from the mountains, seriously breached the bund at many places, while the great rise of the water led to its being topped for a considerable portion of its length. A second old bund, which protected the Cantonment and Town, likewise gave way, and great damage was done in every direction. It is universally admitted, that the floods on this occasion rose higher than they have been known to do for the last thirty years, an expenditure of a sum of Rupees 30,925 has been authorized for the restoration of the embankments, and the question of the removal of the Military Station will be considered after the results of the next rainy season are known.

* Hon'ble Court's Despatch No. 24 of 1856, dated 20th August.

A scheme for the improvement of Canal irrigation in Sindh has received the attention of Government. It contemplates the supersession of the present precarious system of irrigation from Inundation Canals by one of permanent supply, the project, however, is still very far from having arrived at a state of maturity.

Improvement of Canal
Irrigation in Sindh
Cons 1st May 1856,
Nos. 126—132.

Several items of expenditure, aggregating a large amount, have been authorized for irrigation purposes in Sindh.

A project for bringing under cultivation a considerable part of the present desert between Sindh and Cutchee, by the excavation of a Canal from the Indus near Kusmore, has been before the Government, and a Survey Establishment, at an estimated cost of Rupees 9,966, has been authorized on this account

Cons 18th June 1856,
Nos 212—215.

Major Jacob, at that time the Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Sindh, expresses himself to the following effect in reference to the contemplated Canal —“The experience now acquired of the value of the soil of this Desert, since the enlargement of the Begaree and Noorwah Canals, shows that a supply of the Indus water alone is required to convert the virgin soil of the vast plain, now lying perfectly bare, waste and unproductive of even a blade of grass, into most rich and fertile corn fields. Cotton also grows on it with considerable luxuriance, and there were last year, in what had been hitherto the very centre of the Desert 10 miles North of Jacobabad, large fields of this plant in the finest condition and of great beauty. The results of the Survey, which was sanctioned, have not yet been reported.”

These projects are estimated to cost Rupees 8,64,383. For the anicut over the	
Tamrapoorney, it is proposed to have two sets of channels designed both for irrigation and navigation. These	
<i>Madras Budget 1856-57.</i>	
Anicut over the Tambrapoorney River in Tinnevely Rs.	2,85,000
Construction of Southern high level channel from the Kistnah Anicut Rs.	3,28,100
Pooney Anicut channel Rs.	1,58,283
channels will have the effect of opening to the richest parts of Tinnevely ample means of disposing of their surplus produce. The Tambrapoorney is a very valuable irrigating river, being already crossed by seven	
anacuts and maintaining a revenue of about seven lakhs of Rupees.	

The Southern high level channel from the Kistnah anicut is designed for the formation of a new line of Canal for purposes of irrigation and navigation in a Southerly direction. The contemplated advantages are the sure maintenance of a steady supply of water to a large extent of land, at present yielding but little revenue, and the prevention of those periodical famines which have unhappily affected this part of the country.

The Pooney anicut channels are to be cut on both banks of the river leading from the anicut over the Pooney River in North Arcot, the object contemplated being chiefly that of filling tanks, with which the surface of the country is studded. These projects were sanctioned.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARBOURS, BUILDINGS, &c

CIVIL

The Court of Directors having decided, that a new design for the General Post Office and Electric Telegraph Office in Calcutta should be prepared by an English professional Architect, a plan showing the form, dimensions and frontage of the site assigned for the building was transmitted to England. The Hon'ble Court appointed Mr Digby Wyatt, their Civil Architect, to prepare the necessary plans and designs for the proposed combined Offices, in communication with Mr. Riddell, the Director General of Post Offices in India, then in England, and Sir William O'Shaughnessy, the Superintendent of Electric Telegraph in India, also in England at the time. Plans and elevations of the edifice have received the general approval of the Hon'ble Court, and the working drawings, and detailed estimate and specification, are in course of preparation.

Cons. 20th March
1857, Nos. 3—10.

Measures have been taken for the protection of the Station at Rampore Beaulah from the encroachments of the River Ganges.

The attention of the Supreme Government has been given to the prosecution with vigour of operations connected with the formation of the new Settlement of Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Bassein River.

Cons. 20th January
1857, No 116

Cons. 17th October
1856, Nos 107—111
Cons. 9th May 1857,
Nos. 50—52.

Measures have been taken for the formation of an Ornamental Park and Public Garden at Rangoon, and will be followed up by the establishment of a Nursery and Botanic Garden.

The construction of a new masonry Jail at Akyab, at an expense of Rupees 1,56,948, has received the sanction* of the Home Authorities, subject, however, to such modifications as may be necessary from the contemplated discontinuance of transportation for terms short of life.

Jail at Akyab

A very carefully considered project for supplying the Roorkee Foundry with pig iron from smelting furnaces to be established at Kunkhul, and fed with the iron ores of Kotdwara, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government as an experimental measure. The ultimate object contemplated is to turn the rich iron resources of the Sub-Himalayan tracts of Gurhwal to immediate useful account. Kotdwara has been selected for the commencement of operations as possessing an open communication for carts in a direct line with the head of the Ganges Canal, from which it is not more than 30 miles distant. The ore, too, at this locality, is very abundant, and it exists along the whole face of the hills from this to the break formed by the passage of the Ganges River. It is also met with in most of the ravines draining into the Ganges as one travels up that river.

Kunkhul, where the blast furnace and machinery are to be established, possesses also the advantage of being a healthy locality, central to the producing mines, and convenient to the cheapest possible mode of transport, viz that by the Ganges Canal.

* Hon'ble Court's Despatch No. 8 of 1857, dated 17th April.

The furnace and machinery will be of capacity sufficient to turn out 50 maunds of pig iron daily, or about 18,000 maunds per annum. The total of all expenditure for working the project (capital excluded) is calculated at Rupees 42,375 per annum, which will give Rupees 2-5-8 per maund of pig iron. The English pig iron delivered at Roorkee costs Rupees 3-8-0 per maund, the saving will thus be 36 per cent, or for one year's operations, Rupees 20,625.

MILITARY.

The expenditure on Military buildings for the year under review is large, but as the

Fort William.
Ball's gungah.
Jacca.
Morrit.
Cawnpore.
Agru.
Morrapore.

Dessa.
Murree.
Kusowlia.
Subathoo.
Peshawur.
Nowshera.

Reports of the Local Governments will contain an account of the various works in detail, it may suffice to enumerate in the margin some of the Stations at which the more costly Barracks and other buildings have been either constructed, or

are in course of construction, or where their construction is about to be undertaken.

Cons. 17th October 1856, Nos. 171—175.

Cons. 2nd January 1857, Nos. 164—187.

Cons. 9th January 1857, Nos. 329—331.

Cons. 13th March 1857, Nos. 249—250.

Measures are in progress for effecting extensive improvements to the Barracks at Chinsurah and Berhampore, so as to render them capable of accommodating a full Regiment of European Infantry each.

Cupboards and Washing-basins for European Troops.
Bakeries and Slaughter-houses for ditto.

Work shops for ditto.
Regimental School-rooms for ditto.

The supply of cupboards for the messing utensils of European Soldiers serving in India, after a standard design, has been authorized. They will in future form a part of the Barrack furniture for European Troops.

To obviate the inconvenience and discomfort experienced by the European Troops in the Bengal Presidency, from the want of proper washing-basins for Barrack purposes, it has been resolved to supply the Troops with metal basins in the proportion of twenty per Company. An arrangement has been proposed with a Hard-ware firm in Calcutta for the supply of patent enamelled metal basins, with and without plugs, to be tried at several Military Stations, with a view to determine the description best adapted for the use of Soldiers. The completion of the arrangement will depend on the success of this first experiment.

The question of a standard plan of work-shops for European Troops in India is under the consideration of Government, the object contemplated in the establishment of these work-shops is the useful employment of the men in some handicraft trade as a means of checking the many evils which arise from idleness amongst the European Troops in this country.

A standard plan of Regimental School-rooms for European Troops in India has been fixed upon, and these buildings may shortly be expected to be erected at every Station where European Soldiers are located.

Standard plans for Bakeries and Slaughter-houses have likewise been fixed upon, and a model Bakery and Slaughter-house is under trial at Umballa. If successful, they will be extended to other Stations.

The construction of Fives Courts and Skittle Alleys for European Soldiers has likewise been authorized.

Cons. 9th January 1857, Nos.
206—210.

A question respecting the establishment of Cantonment Conservancy Funds has been under the consideration of Government.

Cons. 4th July 1856, Nos.
215—219

As a measure of convenience and comfort, and as tending to the health of the Troops, it has been resolved to metal all paths from European Barracks to Hospitals in all Cantonments.

Cons. 20th March 1857, Nos.
161—162.

The question of the general improvement of the Station of Dinapore has been under the consideration of Government, plans and estimates for carrying out the several measures in connection therewith have been called for from the Engineer Department.

An expenditure of Rupees 3,77,164 was authorized for the completion of the several works, defences, accommodation for the garrison, store-rooms, &c., for the Ordnance Department of the Fort of Kohat in the Punjab. The objects contemplated are to secure its safety as a Dépôt for arms, ammunition, military stores of all kinds, and grain, to ensure a secure asylum for persons and property on any occasion of the Troops having to leave the Cantonment unoccupied, and to be able by its fire to defend the Town against any descent of the Hill tribes *en masse*.

Fort of Kohat, Punjab
Cons. 20th March 1857,
Nos. 158—160

The question of the improvement of the fortifications of the Fort of Attock has received the attentive consideration of Government. The expenditure thereon is computed at about four lakhs of Rupees. The Fort, from its position, commanding the passage of the Indus, and as a large Dépôt for stores for the Frontier, is very important.

Fort of Attock on the
Indus
Cons. 11th July 1856,
Nos. 226—238

MARINE

The question of the construction of a Dock on this side of India, capable of receiving the largest class of Her Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Steamers that can come up the Hooghly, is under the consideration of the Home Authorities. The probable cost is estimated at five lakhs of Rupees. The site to be selected for its construction lies between the present large Graving Dock and the Steam Dock, but sufficiently removed from either.

Cons. 22nd August
1856, Nos. 159—162

The construction of a Light House on the Alguada Reef, off the entrance to the Bassem River, having been determined upon, an examination of the Reef and the neighbouring Coasts has been completed, and a Report on the subject by Lieutenant Fraser, the Officer selected for the duty, is now before the Home Authorities. Lieutenant Fraser has proceeded to England, stopping by the way at Galle, with the view of availing himself of such experience as has been gained in the course of the operations now in progress for the erection of a Light House on the Basses. He will further visit the most remarkable Light Houses in positions similar to

Cons. 31st October
1856, Nos. 61—69

RAILWAY.

The following is a brief account of Railways in India during the year 1856-57 :—

An expansion of the business of the Railway having called for an extension of the
 Railway Terminus at Howrah terminal premises at Howrah, a considerable additional area of land has been taken up by Government for the use of the Railway Company. The total of payments made for houses and lands taken on account of the Howrah Terminus, from the commencement of work up to 10th February 1857, amounted to Rupees 5,00,422; of this sum Rupees 3,32,264 was for land made over to the Railway Company at the expense of the Government, as being applicable to the legitimate purposes of the Railway, and the balance, Rupees 1,68,158, was on account of land occupied by the private dwelling-houses of the Railway Company's servants. On this amount, rent will be paid by the Company at 5 per cent. per annum. Should any future demand for an expansion of the Buildings, &c., at Howrah render more space eventually necessary, a simple remission of the rent will be all that will be required to enable the land now occupied by residences to be turned to the uses of the Railway.

Two Steam Ferry Boats, the *Howrah* and *Calcutta*, have been established in connection with the Railway, which, besides plying for the Trains, are employed as tugging vessels in the Harbour.

Landing Stages for passengers by the Steam Ferries have been constructed at the Howrah Ghaut and at the Armenian Ghaut, at a cost of Rupees 18,909-14-9 for the former and Rupees 28,362-5-9 for the latter. Coverings have also been provided for the Jetties.

The construction of an Arrival Platform at the Howrah Terminus, and of a roof over the extended Departure Platform, has likewise been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rupees 65,966.

Doubling of the line from Howrah to the Junction.

Cons. 8th January 1856, Nos. 214-218.

Consequent on the greatly increased demands of the traffic, measures were adopted for doubling the line of the Railway from Howrah to the Junction near Burdwan, a length of 75 miles. The cost of this second line was estimated at £2,21,175.

Lines from Balli to Serampore and from Serampore to Chandernagore.

Cons. 3rd April 1857, Nos. 24-26.

The second line of Rails from Balli to Serampore was brought into operation as a "Down Line" in March 1857. The next length of 8 miles from Serampore to Chandernagore was expected to be ready for traffic in July.

Opening of the Railway from Burdwan to the Hadjia River.

Cons. 23rd January 1857, Nos. 160-163.

The line from the Burdwan Junction to the Hadjia River, a length of 21 miles, will probably be opened by the 1st of December 1857.

The progress of the Railway works in the Raymahal District was greatly interfered with by the Sonthal disturbances; as from the feeling of insecurity which prevailed, the works were for a time brought to an actual suspension, but they have since been resumed.

Cons. 28th February 1856, Nos. 295-298.

The question of constructing a branch line of Railway from the main line at Patna to the banks of the Ganges has been under the consideration of Government. The produce of Goruckpore, Sarun and Tirhoot, now carried down the Gunduck and the Gogra Rivers, will, by this line, find a direct and ready means of access to the Calcutta markets. This question is still under investigation by Mr. Turnbull, the Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway

The Coal Traffic having, from various causes, not increased so rapidly as might fairly have been expected, a reduced scale of rates for the conveyance of coal was authorized, which, for the whole distance, from Rancee-gunge to Howrah, reduced the charge from 3 annas 6 pie to 2 annas 10 pie per maund, the latter being about fifteen-sixteenths of a penny per ton per mile. It is hoped that ere long a still further reduction will be possible, which, while benefiting the public, will still leave a margin of profit for the Railway Company

The general arrangements for working the Railway between the Kurrumnassa and Agra, including the positions of passenger and watering stations, engine changing places, and work-shops, have received the approval of Government, and the submission of designs, estimates, and indents for the necessary works has been enjoined

The line of Railway between Allahabad and Cawnpore was, at the end of the year 1856, in such a state of progress, as to warrant the supposition, that it would shortly be ready to be opened for traffic.

Construction of the line between Shekoabad, Agra, and Delhi
Cons. 4th April 1856, Nos. 154—159
Cons. 25th July 1856, Nos. 107—110.
Cons. 12th Sept. 1856, Nos. 133—135.

Measures have been taken for the construction of the line of Railway between Shekoabad, Agra and Delhi, by the Engineers of the Railway Company, without the intervention of contractors

As a measure preliminary to the eventual extension of the East Indian Railway, from Delhi to Lahore *via* Ferozepore, arrangements are in progress for determining the best position for a viaduct across the Sutlej River.

The following abstract of the Revenue Account of the East Indian Railway, for the half-year ending 30th June 1856, as compared with that of the previous half-year ending 31st December 1855, may be looked upon as very satisfactory.—

		<i>Half-year</i> <i>ending Dec 1855</i>	<i>Half-year</i> <i>ending June 1856.</i>
Gross Revenue	Rupees	3,86,367	Rupees 3,10,128
Working Expenses . . .	„	1,61,405	„ 2,06,952
Surplus Revenue . . .	Rupees	2,24,962	Rupees 3,03,176
Per-centage of Surplus on gross Revenue }		58½	59½

And this difference would have been much greater, but for the item "Maintenance of Permanent Way," which, during the past half-year, was borne entirely by the Railway Company and charged against the receipts, whereas in the preceding term it had fallen chiefly on the contractors.

The net revenue for the half-year ending 30th June amounts to a little more than 4 per cent. per annum on a capital of one crore and a half, which is the revised estimated cost of the experimental line, including terminal buildings and rolling stock. On the old assumption, that the experimental line would cost £10,000 per mile, the net revenue would have been exactly at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The locomotive expenses have been considerably reduced since the last return, viz per Engine mile, from 13 annas 9 pie to 10 annas 1 pie, per Train mile, from 15 annas 7 pie to 12 annas 5 pie. The following is a comparative analysis of the expenditure under this head for the two half-years :—

Per Train Mile.	Half-year ending Dec. 1855.			Half-year ending June 1856.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries and Establishments ...	0	8	0	0	7	8
Fuel	0	5	1	0	2	7
Stores... ..	0	1	0	0	0	9
Repairs of Engines	0	1	6	0	1	5
Total	0	15	7	0	12	5

In the Traffic Charges, also, there is a satisfactory reduction, and under this head there is not only a relative, but an actual saving, thus :—

	Traffic Charges	Gross Revenue.	Per Cent
First half of 1855	68,184	2,49,843	27
Second ditto... ..	56,262	2,86,367	14
First half of 1856	52,777	5,10,128	10

These charges, it must be understood, include the cost of the Electric Telegraph, which is an increasing expense.

Certain differences between the East Indian Railway Company and the Contractors for the construction of Railway works in the Mirzapore District, which interfered greatly with the progress of the works in that District, and threatened still further future embarrassment, have been settled by an award of arbitration, and arrangements were made for prosecuting the works with vigour. The Railway Bridge across the Jumna at Allahabad, though falling within the Mirzapore Contract, will be constructed by the Railway Company's Engineers, it being considered that the other works of the contract were quite sufficient to find the Contractors full employment, and that delay and retardation of work would result from obliging them to undertake this large addition to them.

It was also probable, that the bridge could not be built for any thing like the Schedule rates, and being a very large and expensive work, it would probably involve the Contractors in losses which it would be beyond their means to meet.

Some differences, which had formerly arisen between the East Indian Railway Company and the Contractors, for making the portion of the Railway line between Howrah and Pundooah, remained for several years unadjusted. The Contractors at last took the case into Court, but failed in the object of their plaint, as the verdict was almost entirely in favour of the Railway Company

The contract entered into for the transport of Railway materials from Howrah to Allahabad having worked unsatisfactorily, a Committee consisting of one Government Officer and one Railway Officer was appointed to make full enquiry into the past working of the transport arrangements, and to propose a better system for the future. After making all allowances for the difficulties which doubtless beset the undertaking, the Committee were of opinion that the Contractors had failed to fulfil their engagements to an extent which would justify the Railway Company in terminating the contract; but as an alternative measure, the Committee recommended that it should be allowed to run on for the present, with an intimation to the Contractors, that their retention of the contract must mainly depend on the exertions which they now make to forward to their destination all materials which have been entrusted to them.

Meanwhile, the Committee recommended the establishment of a department in the Railway, for the special management of the transport of materials, which might at any time take up this branch of the business, in case it should be found necessary to terminate the existing contract.

The suggestions of the Committee have been acted upon, and it is hoped that valuable results will follow their adoption.

From various causes, which it is not necessary to enter into here, several large contracts for the construction of portions of the East Indian Railway between Beerbhoom and Patna have broken down, and the Railway Company have been obliged to take up the works for construction by their own Engineers.

A decision has been come to, by the Consulting Engineers of all the Indian Railway Companies in England, who met together for the purpose, by which uniformity in the dimensions of certain parts of the Rolling Stock and Roadway in all Indian Railways will be established, whereby the fullest advantages of a uniform gauge of Rails will be secured.

The object of this Company is to construct a Railroad, in the first instance, from Calcutta to the Mullah River, and ultimately from thence to Chuttagong and Arracan, and in furtherance thereof, the country between Calcutta and the Port of Mutlah has been surveyed, and a Report by the Chief Engineer of the Company on the general direction of the proposed

Transport of Railway materials to the North-Western Provinces

Cons. 21st November 1856, Nos. 203—205

Cons. 26th December 1856, Nos. 156—159

Cons. 20th February 1857, Nos. 144—155

Comr's Financial Railway Despatch, No. 8 of 1856, dated 5th March.
Cons. 15th August 1856, No. 68

Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company

Railway to the Mutlah is now before the Home Authorities, but in submitting this matter to the Hon'ble Court, the Government of India recorded an opinion, that there was no immediate or definite prospect of a Railroad being needed in the direction of the Mutlah, and that under any circumstances its extension to Arracan and Chittagong could not be recommended.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of establishing Railway communication through the Delta of the Ganges, and for constructing, in the first instance, a line from Calcutta to Dacca. An expenditure of £5,000 was authorized by the Court of Directors for the purpose of undertaking the necessary preliminary surveys, and enquiries; such outlay to be considered as preliminary expenses in event of the scheme being sanctioned, while on the other hand the Hon'ble Court did not pledge themselves to give either a guarantee of interest or other support and countenance, even although the Report should be considered favorable.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company
Hon'ble Court's Financial (Railway) Despatch
No. 85 of 1860, dated
29th October

The preliminary Surveys and Reports of the Chief Engineer of the Company have been transmitted to the Home Authorities, with the strong recommendation of the Government of India in favour of the project.

The original object was to connect Dacca with the Metropolis by a direct line *via* Jessore. A very careful examination of the country, however, led the Chief Engineer to abandon this direct route, and to take up a more circuitous line, which will have its crossing of the Great Ganges near Pubna, and thence is to be prolonged Eastward to the Burrampootee, and so on to Dacca.

The engineering advantages of the latter line over the former are clearly made out by the Engineer of the Company, while the greater intrinsic importance of the circuitous line in a commercial point of view is equally well established.

The promoters of this scheme proposed the construction of a line of Railway from Calcutta to Rangamutty, with a branch to Dinagepore, and requested permission of the Home Authorities to make the necessary surveys, &c. The question having been referred to the Government of India, the Hon'ble Court were informed, that the line which this Company proposed to take up was, as far as the Ganges, parallel or coincident with that already selected by the Calcutta and Eastern Railway Company for their main trunk line, while beyond the Ganges the schemes of the two Companies competed for the same traffic.

Great Northern and Eastern Railway of Bengal
Hon'ble Court's Financial (Railway) Despatch
No. 40 of 1860, dated
10th December
Cons. 13th March 1867,
No. 111

Railways in Oude.

A project for the construction of Railways in Oude is now before the Government of India.

The Sindh Railway Company were authorized to make surveys from Hyderabad towards Lahore, in view to establishing improved means of transit along the valley of the Indus between Kurrachee and Lahore. The junction of these two places is contemplated by a combined system of steam transit by land with steam transit by water; the communication between Hyderabad and Mooltan being carried on by Steamers on the Indus, and the remainder of the distance at either extremity by Railway.

The preliminary surveys of the line between Umritsur and Mooltan have been completed, and may be expected to be shortly reported upon by an Officer of Government selected for the purpose.

*Cons 3rd April 1857,
Nos. 88—86.*

The first section of the Madras Railway (65½ miles) was opened for traffic on the 1st July 1856. The line has recently been extended to a length of 81 miles. The traffic on this length now amounts to about Rupees 6,000 per week.

The direct route to Bellary and Cuddapah has been selected for the trunk line of the Madras Railway between Madras and Bombay. This line will be continued to a point which may be fixed upon for its junction with the line from Bombay. The necessary surveys and examination have been authorized.

The extension towards the North-east of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from Julgaon to Jubbulpore, has been authorized, in view to its continuation to, or near to Mirzapore, by the East Indian Railway Company. The proposal to construct a branch line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by Comrawuttee to Nagpore has also been approved* by the Home Authorities.

The line of Railway, as far as Wasindree, on the Thull Ghaut Road, has been completed and opened to traffic.

An expenditure of Rupees 3,70,827 was sanctioned for expenditure on works on the line of Railway from Surat to Broach.

The two following Returns exhibit, in a concise form, the particulars of all the accidents that have occurred on Indian Railways, from the opening of the first line on the 18th April 1853 to the 31st December 1856.

Return No 1 shows the number of persons "killed" and "injured" from all causes, and Return No 2 relates to the "number," "nature" and "causes" of all accidents.

Happily, accidents to passengers are almost unknown as yet in the History of Indian Railways—nine persons have been killed on the East Indian Railway, five on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and one on the Madras Railway, but these have been for the most part servants of the Companies, or workmen in their employ.

On the East Indian Railway, all Magistrates along the line have been directed, through the Government of Bengal, to institute careful enquiries in all cases of fatal and serious accidents, and to report the results for the information of Government.

There have been no collisions of Trains, though the traffic has been an increasing one, and on the East Indian Railway, there are now four Trains per day each way, besides Occasional, Special, or Extra Goods Trains for goods that the ordinary Trains cannot carry; and in addition to all these, there will shortly be a fast Mail Train both ways every day. Such a Traffic as this can only be worked safely on a single track by a rigid observance of the General Regulations, Section I, Clause 2, that "no Engine, with or

* Com's Financial (Railway) Despatch No. 9 of 1856, dated 8th March.

'without a Train, shall be permitted to leave one Station for another, until it shall have been ascertained, by means of the Electric Telegraph, that the line between these two Stations is clear "

The number of accidents from Engines or Trains leaving the Rails has been much greater in Bengal than at Bombay Here almost all the accidents have happened at the points and crossings, and have been caused chiefly by the treenails snapping off.

RETURN No 1.

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.

Not a single passenger has been killed on any of the three Railways.

There have been only two cases of "injury"—one, on the East Indian Railway caused by the snapping of the Telegraph wire, which struck the arm of a passenger in a Train passing at the time; the other occurred on the Bombay Great Indian Peninsula Railway—a man was leaning on the door of a carriage, which was not properly fastened, and the door opening, he fell out.

ACCIDENTS TO SERVANTS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES, OR PERSONS EMPLOYED AT RAILWAYS.

There have been six of these cases on the East Indian Railway, all of which proved fatal —

1st—A coolie while shunting ballast was killed by a Train running over him The man was deaf.

2nd.—A gate-keeper was killed by a Train, and no one was to blame but the sufferer himself

3rd.—A coolie was killed by a Coal Waggon passing over his legs, and his death was attributed to his own carelessness.

4th.—Another coolie whilst unloading was crushed between the buffers of two waggons, and here it was pointed out to the Railway Company that there should be some responsible and intelligent person to supervise the proceedings of coolies and the like when engaged on such work.

5th.—Another laborer having unfortunately slipped, a Coal Waggon passed over one of his legs, and the man shortly after died

6th.—A porter who was on one occasion pushing a Van up the line was killed, owing to mismanagement on the part of the Engine Driver and the Guard

Two such accidents also fatal are reported to have occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—

1st.—A gate-man seems to have fallen against a passing Train and death resulted therefrom, and

zna —a porter was crushed between the buffers of two waggons, owing to his want of caution.

A similar accident to that last-mentioned occurred on the Madras Railway to a coolie who was shunting two waggons. In this instance, however, the man fell and received a fracture of the skull in falling.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS NEITHER PASSENGERS NOR SERVANTS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

On the East Indian Railway there are three cases, all fatal. —

One trespasser who appears to have been deaf was killed by a Train.

A coolie unloading boilers for the East Indian Coal Company had his head accidentally crushed by one of them, and in one case a man is supposed to have committed suicide.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, two trespassers were killed.

One was deaf and not of sane mind, and the other suffered through his own misconduct.

A Contractor's coolie, who was unloading permanent way materials, had his head jammed between the buffers of two waggons, while some waggons were being shunted.

RETURN No 2.

In this Return the accidents are primarily classified under four heads, viz —

1st.—Accidents from Engine or Carriages leaving the Rails.

2nd.—Accidents from Trains running through facing points.

3rd.—Accidents from persons in Trains being struck against works adjacent to line.

4th.—Miscellaneous.

It will be observed that no accidents are entered under the second and third heads, but it is considered advisable to retain these heads for the sake of uniformity, and as they are likely to be required hereafter.

ACCIDENTS FROM ENGINE OR CARRIAGES LEAVING THE RAILS.

Of eleven accidents on the East Indian Railway, seven are attributable to the negligence of servants, three to the defective condition of the road, and one to an inadequately enforced system.

1 to 3 Three of the seven accidents were caused by the negligence or carelessness of Pointsmen. In one of these cases, where the Pointsmen relaxed his hold of the lever attached to the points during the passage of Negligence of Servants.

the Train, the adoption of the contrivance by which the handle of the lever may be fixed for either position of the points was suggested

4 One accident was caused by carelessness in the use of lights and inattention on the part of the Engine Driver in running at too great speed.

5 One accident was owing to the handle which directs the points shaking out of the socket and allowing the points to move during the passage of a heavy Coal Train. The socket was clogged with oil, which would not have been the case had proper attention been paid to it.

6. In one case, where one of the wooden buffer ends of a waggon fell off and got under the wheels, it was remarked that the accident would not have occurred, had the servant appointed to do the duty examined the waggons before the starting of the Train.

7. In another case the wheels were loose on the axles of the waggons, which they should not have been, and they thus got out of gauge

The three accidents coming, under the head of Defective Construction of the Road
Defective condition of road. were caused by the failure of wooden treenails. After the occurrence of the first of these three accidents, it was ordered that iron spikes should be applied at all points, where, from change of direction, the Rail is exposed to a lateral thrust, and had this order been attended to in time, the other two accidents would probably not have occurred

The accident attributed to an inadequately enforced system was caused by furious driving, and it appeared that the Regulations of the Company, in regard to the rate of speed to be observed by Engine Drivers, had not been duly enforced or attended to.

The number of accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from Engines or Carriages leaving the Rails, which have been reported, are six.

Four of these accidents were caused by the negligence of servants in holding points, one was owing to the coupling not being screwed up close and to its being jerked out of the stock, and one was caused by the carcass of a buffalo. The buffalo had been allowed to trespass and had been killed by the Engine of a previous Train.

In the last case, the attention of the Railway Company was drawn to a practice which obtains in the United States. A kind of tender is attached to the Engine, which lifts or pushes out of the way any cattle which may have strayed on to the Railway

MISCELLANEOUS.

The miscellaneous accidents on the East Indian Railway were six in number
East Indian Railway Four were owing to the negligence of servants and two were purely accidental.

In one of the latter cases, a Telegraph wire snapped and injured the arm of a passenger in a Train passing at the time. Orders were issued for the removal of the Telegraph line to a distance, which would prevent the occurrence of such an accident.

In the other case a Train was delayed owing to the piston rod of the Engine having broken

In the first case of accidents attributable to negligence, a projecting piece of scaffolding carelessly put up by a Contractor struck one of the Carriages, causing damage to it. Blame was imputed to the Inspecting Officer of the Railway Company.

In the second case, a collision took place between an Engine and a Waggon which was blown out from the siding, where it had been improperly scotched. The Railway Company stated its intention to provide safety blocks or scotches along the line.

In the third case, an Engine of a Special Goods Train came in contact with a level crossing gate, and injured it slightly. The gate-man was to blame.

In the fourth case, a Train came into collision with two Trucks, which had been blown by the wind from a Station siding. Orders were issued for securing the outside Truck on every siding by a chain locked by a padlock, in addition to the ordinary scotch.

Under this head are placed nine accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. One was the accidental destruction by fire of a waggon-load of cotton while in course of transport from Wasmind to Bombay. Wood was burnt on the occasion as fuel, and a spark of fire ignited a tarpaulin which was placed over the Truck containing the cotton.

A similar accident occurred in the case of thirty-two half-chests of opium, which were in a waggon with a roof. A cotton sheet was put over the opium and a spark from the Engine set it on fire.

With reference to the two foregoing cases, the Bombay Government stated that closed waggons, with metal roofs and properly secured from liability to take fire from sparks, should be used for such goods, and they questioned the policy of burning coal and wood, instead of coke.

In one case a Train was delayed owing to the lead plug in the top of the fire box of an Engine having blown out. It was remarked that the plug should have been properly tested.

In another case, the end waggon of a Train was injured owing to carelessness of servants, who had to make arrangements to detach two waggons from the Train at the Calian Station.

In the last case, the doors of a waggon were knocked off by coming in contact with the post of a level crossing gate. It appears that the Guard failed to fasten the doors in the usual manner before starting, and that he placed a piece of wood as a wedge to keep them closed. This piece of wood was shaken out and the doors opened.

In four cases of ordinary detention, the causes of the accidents are not specified.

One accident is reported to have occurred on the Madras Railway, which was opened in July of last year. A Train came in contact with the first of three open Goods Waggons, which had been blown by the wind from their proper place. The waggons had not been securely scotched.

No. 1.

Number of Persons killed and injured from all causes on the Railways in India, during the half-years commencing from June 1853 and ending on the 31st December 1856.

	East Indian Railway Line opened on the 15th August 1854						Bombay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line opened on the 18th April 1853						Madras Railway Line opened on the 1st July 1851	
	Period ending December 31, 1854	Half-year ending June 30, 1855	Half-year ending December 31, 1855	Half-year ending June 30, 1856	Half-year ending December 31, 1856	Period ending June 30, 1855	Half-year ending December 31, 1855	Half-year ending June 30, 1856	Half-year ending December 31, 1856	Half-year ending June 30, 1856	Half-year ending December 31, 1856	Half-year ending June 30, 1856	Half-year ending December 31, 1856	From July 1 to December 31, 1856
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control			2	-			-					1		-
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution .			-		-							-		-
Total Passengers killed or injured . .			1									1		-
Servants of Companies or of Contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control			-		1	4						1	1	1
Do so owing to their own misconduct or want of caution					2	-						1		-
Trespassers or other persons, neither Passengers nor Servants of Companies or Contractors, killed or injured while crossing or walking on the Railway			1									1	1	-
Suicide					1									-
Total killed and injured . .			1	1	8	5						1	8	2
Length of Railway open at the termination of each half year—Miles	97½	121	121	121	121	22	22	38	34½	34	51	38½	38½	65½
Number of Passengers conveyed during each half year	1,41,101	3,01,868	3,46,598	4,81,897	4,68,436	Returns not at hand	2,04,629	3,10,764½	2,30,361	2,47,606	2,35,085	2,69,916	2,27,261*	75,868

* December's Return not at hand.

No 2

STATEMENT of Accidents upon Railways in India from the time the Lines opened till the end of 1856, showing the nature of the accidents and the number of persons killed and injured thereby

NATURE OF ACCIDENTS	Number of Accidents	Persons killed or Persons injured with Lanes.		CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS										Improper interference by Persons not under control of Company	Mishous Attempt of Persons not under control of Company		
				Purely Accidental.	Causes arising from the Rolling Stock or the Road		Causes attributable to the Management										
					Neglect of		Defective condition of		Defective Discipline								
					Machinery of Train.	Road	Machinery of Train	Road	Unpunctuality	Defective or insufficiently enforced system	Inadequacy or irregularly enforced Regulations.	Defective system for passing trains between Trains.	Negligence of Drivers				
		Killed.	Injured.						Accidental.								
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY *																	
Accidents from Engine or Carriages leaving the Rails	11	.	.	.				3			1		7				
Accidents from Trains running through facing points																	
Accidents from persons in Trains being struck against works adjacent to Line	6	.	1	2	.	.	.	.					4				
Miscellaneous																	
Total	17		1	2				3			1		11				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY †																	
Accidents from Engine or Carriages leaving the Rails	6	.			.						1		6				
Accidents from Trains running through facing points																	
Accidents from persons in Trains being struck against works adjacent to Line	9	.		2	1	.	.						2				
Miscellaneous																	
Total	15†			2	1						1		8				
MADRAS RAILWAY ‡																	
Accidents from Engine or Carriages leaving the Rails																	
Accidents from Trains running through facing points																	
Accidents from persons in Trains being struck against works adjacent to Line	1												1				
Miscellaneous																	
Total	1												1				
Grand Total	33		1	4	1			3			2		20				

* Line opened on 16th August 1854—Three Accidents in 1854
Six do do in 1855.
Seven do do in 1856.

† Line opened on 15th April 1853—One reported in 1853 and ten in 1856.

‡ In four cases, the nature of the accidents is stated but the causes are not specified.
§ Line opened on 1st July 1856.

COAL AND IRON DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.

Mr. D. Smith, Coal and Iron Viewer, who was specially sent out by the Hon'ble Court of Directors for the purpose of testing the value, for Railway purposes, of the coal found in India, and with the object of enquiring fully into the practicability and expediency of reducing the iron ore of Bengal to a state fit for the purposes of manufacture, submitted two Reports on the subject of his investigations during the cold seasons of 1855-56 and 1856-57. These have been published by the Government, and it will therefore suffice to notice here briefly the heads of the Reports.

The coal to be obtained from the Damoodah Valley is represented as almost inexhaustible, and may be looked upon as a safe fuel for reduction of ores in blast furnaces with the aid of hot blast.

The coal worked in the several Collieries of Raneeunge is of a very peculiar kind, the seam being composed of bituminous, free-burning or steam coal, and anthracite, in repeatedly alternating thin layers; it ignites readily, burns freely, and although not so durable as the best of the Welsh and English coals, gives out a great amount of heat, and would be found very manageable in the blast furnace; and with a properly-constructed furnace, efficient blast power and heating apparatus, would yield, from the iron ores to be found in the neighbourhood, a weekly produce of from 65 to 70 tons, of a quality well suited for Railway and Merchant bars, and for all ordinary purposes. For the several processes at the Forge Mill likewise, the coal is admirably adapted, inasmuch as for each the great essentials are a fuel that burns freely, and with a clear flame, characteristics in which this coal is not deficient.

With respect to the iron ore fields, it is remarked generally that a somewhat peculiar kind of iron ore is distributed pretty well all over the surface covering the coal, and is to be obtained in considerable quantity. It is a valuable ore, and would be advantageously used with the other clay ores of the Districts in the manufacture of iron.

The iron ore field of Barrool is situated about 8 miles to the North of Raneeunge, and comprises the tract of country bounded by Chooroola on the North, approaching the Adje River, Jamsol East, Sottoor West and South, to within half a mile or thereabouts of the village of Rajpore; the extent from North to South being 4 miles, and from East to West nearly 5 miles. A trial shaft sunk on the bank of a small stream about half a mile to the West of the Barrool village, intersected at a depth of 32 feet, four seams of iron ore, of the aggregate thickness of 18 inches, which, with the seams observed in other localities within the limits set down above, made a total of 38 inches of clay iron ore of very superior quality. In addition to these, a vein of carboniferous iron ore, known in Great Britain as "black band," was passed through 3 feet 6 inches thick, which, when calcined, a process which this ore, as well as the clay ores found here, must go through before introduction to the blast furnace, may be expected to yield over 40 per cent. of iron.

When the shaft above-mentioned reached a depth of 51 feet 11 inches, another seam of ore 2 feet 4 inches, and by analysis containing 42 per cent. of iron, was discovered, so that in a shallow section of 52 feet, there is found to exist 38 inches in

separate beds of excellent clay iron ore and 52 inches of carboniferous or "black band" iron ore, not taking into account the upper and inferior portion of the first seam of black band met with.

No doubt can exist that strata of iron similar to the above will be found elsewhere throughout the entire coal-field, and that these will afford a supply of ore practically inexhaustible.

Another important field of iron ore is met with lying East of the Barrakur River. The Taldanga Iron Ore Field. In extent, to the North of the Grand Trunk Road, it reaches about 2 miles, when it is interrupted by very disturbed ground. In width from East to West it is rather more than a mile.

Within these limits the strata lie with the utmost regularity, preserving a uniform "dip." Four beds of clay ore only are to be seen here, in quality very good. A trial pit was commenced, but from the difficulty of obtaining workmen and other causes, no additional information was afforded as to whether the field is a valuable one or not.

On the Western side of the Barrakur, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the river, is another small field of iron-stone, but so limited in extent, and surrounded by disturbed and broken strata, as to be unworthy of notice.

The coal found in the immediate neighbourhood is of inferior quality.

The Palamow Coal Field is being worked by the Bengal Coal Company. It is rather limited in extent, nor is the quality of the coal very promising.

The coal now worked at Rajarah is different in quality to that of the Damoodah; it leaves a very red ash, and does not burn so freely, but is similar to it in one characteristic, viz. it will not coke.

The coal in the neighbourhood of the Coyle River is not good, having a very large amount of earthy matter. The country, too, is difficult of access, and the population is scant, and altogether inadequate to supply labour, such as would be demanded if Collieries were established, but even supposing labour existed in the neighbourhood, or could be imported into it, the indifferent quality of the coal, with the heavy charge on the transport to a market, would deprive this locality of all chance of successful competition with others more favorably circumstanced.

Near the village of Adur is a very partial deposit of magnetic ore of the very richest quality, but so limited in quantity as to be of no importance.

With the examination of the Palamow Coal Fields terminated the survey for the season 1855-56.

Mr. Smith concludes his Report with some general observations on the manufacture of iron, and the chances of success that may be calculated on as attending its introduction to this country.

The following is a Report by the Chemical Examiner to Government of the result of his analysis of two specimens of iron ore obtained from a trial pit sunk at Ranee-gunge —

"The specimens are impure carbonates of iron, and resemble the black-band iron-stone of Great Britain. No. 5 contains 38.8 per cent of metallic iron, of which about 31 per cent is present in the form of carbonate of the protoxide, the remainder of the iron exists in the ore as peroxide. No. 8 contains 40.5 per cent of metallic iron, of which about 33 per cent is in the form of carbonate of the protoxide, the remainder in the state of peroxide. No. 5 contains 10.13 per cent. of lime. No. 8 very nearly the same proportion."

The following is a brief notice of Mr D Smith's Report on the two separate Coal Fields of Sigrowlee and Kurhurbaree —

Sigrowlee and Kur-
hurbaree Coal Fields
Cons 15th May 1857,
Nos. 111-112

"Of the Sigrowlee field, there is only one good locality in the British Territories, that of Kotah; the coal is said to be of good quality, burning freely with a clear flame, and leaving a white ash. Like the Ranee-gunge coal, however, it will not coke by the ordinary processes. In quantity it is by no means insignificant, but the value of the field is almost neutralized by its inaccessibility, there being no means of conveyance save that afforded by pack-bullocks, each carrying three maunds to Mirzapore, a journey occupying about twenty days.

"Within the territories of the neighbouring Native Rajahs, coal strata occur in great abundance.

"The iron ore is smelted in various localities in this District by the native processes, but does not appear to occur any where in quantity, or under circumstances to warrant the establishment of iron works on a large scale.

"The foregoing remark applies also to the iron ores of the Kurhurbaree Field. The coal of that District, however, is said to be of decidedly superior quality, it is a bituminous coal and cokes without difficulty, in quantity it is abundant, and may be very easily worked, the only drawback is the inaccessibility of the place, and, at present, the want of roads. The transport of the coal formerly quarried at this place to Sooryghurra on the Ganges cost 8 annas a maund, so that it could not compete with the river-borne coal of the Damoodah Valley.

"Although this field cannot be, by a great deal, so extensive as that of the Damoodah, the superior quality of the coal, the highly favorable condition in which it lies, with the important circumstance that the labour of 400 or 500 miners, now resident in the neighbourhood, may be commanded, constitute it one well-deserving the attention of mining speculators. All that is required is to remove the only disadvantage under which it labours, by providing proper communication to bring the barren and poverty-stricken locality into a condition of prosperity."

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

R E P O R T

ON THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

IN THE

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT IN 1856-57.

THE following measures, connected with the Department of Accounts, adverted to in the Report of 1855-56, have been carried out.—

Separation of the Bengal Accounts from those of India.

1st.—The separation of the Accounts of the Government of Bengal from those of the Government of India.

Accounts of the Stud Department.

2nd.—The reorganization of the Accounts of the Stud Department.

Account of the Pay Department of the Army. *

3rd.—A final Report has also been submitted to Government on the proposed alterations in the Pay Department of the Army.

Uniform system of Accounts at all the Presidencies.

4th.—And it has been finally determined that the Bengal system of Account shall be introduced at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay from the 1st May 1858-59.

5th.—Treasuries Oude Accounts.

were, under the orders of the Accountant General, fully organized throughout the Province of Oude, and the Accounts brought generally into a satisfactory condition.

Adjustment of old Accounts.

6th.—Old balances on the General Books of the Accountant General's Office, amounting to Rupees 1,76,32,302, have been adjusted during the year, and the unadjusted balances of the Public Works Department, Civil and Military, under the old system, which are in course of adjustment in the same Office, have been reduced from Rupees 1,65,05,319 to Rupees 39,88,005.

7th—Arrangements have been completed for accelerating remittances of Steam Post-
age due to Her Majesty's Government. The Rules relating to the
Remittance. issue and payment of Bills of Exchange have undergone a careful
revision, and an improved and uniform description of Bill forms has been obtained, at a
considerable saving to Government, by the establishment of a Printing Press in connection
with the Accountant General's Office

8th.—The proposal for a revision of the Forms of Account stated in the last Report to
have been recommended to the Hon'ble Court has not been carried
into effect, the Hon'ble Court being of opinion, that it was only
necessary to adopt means for securing a succession to the higher
posts in the Department of persons previously trained in, and conversant with, the business of Accounts.

Referring to this suggestion, and in order to ensure a general uniformity in the
Accounts, it has been recommended to the Hon'ble Court, that an arrangement similar to
that proposed in 1843 by the then Governor General, Lord Ellenborough, be sanctioned,
whereby all the Offices of Account (including the Offices of Sub Treasurer and Civil
Auditor) at all the Presidencies may be formed into a separate Department under the
Government of India, to which all nominations shall be made by the Governor General
in Council, and in which an interchange of the Officers of the several Governments shall
be permitted whenever occasion may require

DELIVERY OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
Sketch Estimate. Despatched
1855-56 22nd October 1855
1856-57 3rd October 1856
Regular Estimate
1855-56 18th March 1856.
1856-57 18th March 1857
Statement of Actuals
1854-55 19th February 1856
1855-56 17th February 1857

2. It will be seen from the annexed Table, that the
improvement noticed in the Report of 1855-56, with
regard to the despatch of the Sketch and Regular
Estimates and the Statement of Actual Receipts and
Disbursements to the Hon'ble Court, has been maintained during 1856-57.

The Financial Review for 1856-57 was submitted to the Hon'ble Court on the 1st
of May 1857.

With reference, however, to the importance of further accelerating the
transmission of the Accounts to the Hon'ble Court, the Governments of the
different Presidencies have been requested to instruct their Accountants to use
every exertion, in order to ensure the delivery, at the Office of the Financial
Secretary to the Government of India, of the under-mentioned Returns by the
periods specified opposite to them —

Sketch Estimate	 1st September in each year.
Regular Estimate	 15th January in each year.
Statements of Actuals	 15th December following the year to which they appertain.
Comparative Statement for the pre- paration of the Financial Review	15th February in each year

3. With reference to a suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, that a half-yearly Budget of expected Revenue and Charge and Monthly Statements of the Cash Balances should be published by the Government for general information, it has been determined, with the Hon'ble Court's sanction, to publish Quarterly and Annual Statements of the Receipts and Disbursements of the several Presidencies in India, including a Statement of the total Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries at the close of the period comprised in each Return.

4. In consequence of representations that the Audit, as well as the Correspondence Departments, in the Establishment of the Superintendent of the Bengal Marine, required augmentation, and that great delay existed, in the submission, by the Naval Store-keeper, of his Books and Statements of Receipts and Disbursements, the Government of Bengal was requested to appoint a Committee to inquire into the principles on which the Accounts in the Naval Store-keeper's Office were kept, and to examine into the working of the Marine Department in all its branches, including the Pegu Flotilla and the Offices at Rangoon connected with it.

The Committee consisted of the three Officers noted in the margin, and the results of their inquiries are, that the contract system under which Country Stores were obtained by the Naval Store-keeper has been placed on a sound footing; that the cause of delay in the submission of his Books and Statements has been removed, and that the Audit and Correspondence branches of the Marine Superintendent's Office have been strengthened.

Measures are still under consideration for reforming the system which prevails in Pegu with respect to the check and control of expenditure, as well as the constitution of the different Offices.

5. Great delay having taken place in rendering the Public Works Accounts under the new system prescribed in 1855, and the Accounts rendered not exhibiting the *actual*, but an *approximation* to the actual income and expenditure, the attention of the Public Works Department was drawn to the subject, in order that further measures might be taken for ensuring the more speedy and correct preparation of the Accounts in future. A special Officer has accordingly been deputed from that Department to visit, and report upon, the principal Central Offices of Account in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and to carry out the advantages of the new system.

6. After the annexation of the Punjab and the Trans-Indus Territory, the late Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab proposed having a distinct Office for the Accounts of the new Province, but it was determined in 1852, that the Offices of Audit and Account for the Punjab should be incorporated with those of the North-Western Provinces.

Financial position of Government.

Accounts of the Marine Department, Bengal.

Mr. G. O. MACKINTOSH,
Asst. to the Govt. of Bengal

Mr. H. HOWE,
Secy. to the Supdt. of Marine.

Mr. S. G. WYATT,
Asst. Asst. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

Public Works Accounts.

Separation of the Accounts connected with the Punjab from those of the North-Western Provinces.

After three years' experience, however, the Accountant in the North-Western Provinces represented that the amalgamated Office was unwieldy, and that the union impaired control, while the great distance of Agra from the Punjab caused delay, inconvenience and expense. He therefore recommended that the Audit and Accounts for the Punjab should be separately arranged for, observing that numerous and important advantages would result from the separation, if a competent and efficient Office were formed in a central position within the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioner in the Punjab fully concurred in the above, being of opinion, that the finances of that Territory could be far more accurately and promptly ascertained, if the Branch Offices were removed to Lahore, and that the financial position of the Punjab could never be known with *technical* and *actual* accuracy, until this step was taken.

Under these circumstances, the subject was reported to the Hon'ble Court, who approved of the separation and transfer of the Offices in question, and the Chief Commissioner was accordingly authorized to depute two Uncovenanted Officers of his own selection to Agra, there to take charge of the respective Offices, and after organizing their establishments and completing all other necessary arrangements, to remove with them to Lahore.

In pursuance of the above orders, Mr. J. Christie and Mr. W. Raynor have been respectively appointed Accountant and Civil Auditor for the Punjab, and have received charge of their Offices at Agra. The separation of the Accounts has been ordered to be carried out from the 1st of May 1857.

7. By a Government Notification, dated the 30th of August 1856, the Three-and-a-half per Cent Loan, opened on the 28th October 1853, was closed, Rupees 10,79,400 being the total amount subscribed to it, and a Four-and-a-half per Cent. Loan, guaranteed for ten years, was opened.

The above Loan was closed on the 16th January 1857, after realizing Rupees 39,26,800, inclusive of twenty-nine lakhs subscribed by *transfer* from the balance of open Accounts of the Civil and Military Funds at Madras; and a new Five per Cent Loan was opened, to the extent of three crores of Rupees, no part of this Loan being payable before the 16th of January 1872.

8. The system of adjusting transactions in the General Treasury has undergone a revision and been adapted to the recent separation of the Accounts of the Government of Bengal from those of the Government of India.

With a view to secure the Government against loss from fraud and forgery, it has been determined, that the Sub Treasurer shall invariably be furnished by the Civil Auditor and the Superintendent of Marine with "Advice Lists" of all Bills passed by them and payable from the General Treasury.

9 The duties of the Civil Auditor at Calcutta having considerably increased, owing to the acquisition of new Territories and other causes, it was found necessary to strengthen his hands by the creation of the appointment of an Uncovenanted Assistant Civil Auditor, on a salary of Rupees 700 per mensem as at Bombay.

And it was further resolved that as the Civil Auditor performs the work both of the Government of India and of the Government of Bengal, his Office should be *Departmentally* under the Governor General in Council, and not under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and that nominations to the appointments of Civil Auditor and Assistant Civil Auditor would, in future, be made by the Government of India

10. The operations of the Government Agency having ceased on the 26th January 1857, the remaining balance of Government Securities and Cash was made over to the Accountant General to the Government of India on the 18th February, since which the accounts have been finally closed.

The amount of Deposits in the Agency at the commencement of the year was		Rupees 6,88,04,220, of which Rupees 6,21,82,232 have been
* Govt. Securities Rs. 68,75,945		withdrawn, leaving in deposit at the close of the year
Cash 2,16,043		
Total Rs. 66,21,988		Rupees* 66,21,988.

The Funds belonging to the Sutors of the Supreme Court of this Presidency, were made over to the Accountant General and the Sub Treasurer, and amounted to

In Government Securities	...	...	...	Rs. 95,51,500	0	0
In Cash	...	...	...	„ 6,28,592	0	0
				<u>Total Rs. 1,01,80,092</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

11. The Office of Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank, formerly held by the Government Agent, was transferred, on abolition of the Agency, to the Sub Treasurer, who has been appointed *ex-officio* Secretary of that Institution; and the Rules regarding the purchase and custody of Government Promissory Notes on account of Savings' Bank Depositors, and the custody of Soldiers' Treasury Notes, formerly in force in the Government Agency, have been carefully revised, and ordered to be carried out in the Government Savings' Banks at the several Presidencies.

12. The general working of the Calcutta Mint, extensive as it was in 1855-56, was far more extensive during the year under review

* Gold Rs. 11,80,666	worth during 1856-57.	The receipt of Merchants' Bullion, which
Silver 6,47,82,513	" "	in 1855-56, had reached the unusually
Total Rs. 59,69,239		high average of 37,80,209 Rupees worth
Average 46,63,603½	per mensem.	per mensem, amounted to no less than
46,63,603½ Rupees* worth per Month during 1856 57.		

1856													1857.				Total
May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April						
9,683	..	6,129	9,018	7,750	..	12,789	..	44,10,449	83,07,943	17,761	26,130	..	84,990				
1,03,57,827	57,89,778	30,64,421	20,55,864	20,29,781	30,56,021	55,67,898	83,86,646	..	82,98,592	42,98,592	72,30,59,645	87,678					
..	..	3,54,307	3,13,978	..	..	31,612	9,48,194	1,47,787	..	..	4,94,882	13,19,700					
4,46,419	..	1,49,540	9,57,897	9,01,516	..	8,13,669	18,680	2,94,431	7,65,549	..	81,15,929	..					
28,150	6,81,131	1,84,000	3,71,200	1,50,933	6,41,105	4,29,436	7,55,671	5,12,931	18,680	..	8,09,819	41,15,779					
..	11,27,628	51,00,007	44,71,979	63,26,975	17,71,005	10,76,857	..	4,99,479	13,40,767	..	6,57,614	23,83,928					
..	..	..	..	..	..	15,468	..	..	2,68,168	..	7	2,48,083					
..	..	..	6,93,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,53,748					
1,08,57,136	73,98,432	58,00,145	88,33,354	1,31,14,423	64,68,131	69,45,007	79,08,419	55,94,276	82,07,983	51,00,149	87,23,21,070	19,000					
Total																	

To meet this large amount of work, the Assay Master's Office was open nearly twelve hours daily, and the laboratory apparatus of all kinds were increased nearly threefold. These arrangements, with the advantages of an augmentation of the establishment and the grant of extra remuneration to the workmen for working extra hours, considerably facilitated the issue of Mint Certificates.

From the Statement entered in the margin, it will be seen that the out-turn of the Coining Department, which in 1855-56 aggregated 5,82,22,803 pieces of all descriptions of Coin, amounted to 9,70,19,035 pieces during 1856-57, a result which needs no comment except with respect to the Copper Coinage, which, owing to the very heavy deliveries of Silver bullion, having taxed the full capabilities of the Mint to the utmost, has met with serious interruption.

It is hoped, however, that a somewhat larger supply may now be furnished, as the Hon'ble Court have been pleased, with reference to the application mentioned in the Report of 1855-56, to supply 350 tons of Copper ready cut into blanks so as to require only stamping on its arrival at the Mint. The first Coinage from these blanks took place in April, as shown in the foregoing Statement.

With reference to the further application, noticed in the last report, for permission to erect separate machinery for the coining of Copper, estimates of the probable cost of the buildings, &c., are in course of transmission to the Hon'ble Court, in accordance with their request to be furnished with the same.

13 In consequence of representations from the Mercantile Community in the Straits Settlements and in England, to the effect that the measures adopted by the Government since 1854, for the maintenance in those Settlements of the Company's Rupee and its fractional parts, as the only legal tender in all Government transactions,

Withdrawal of the Company's Currency from the Straits Settlements.

had occasioned serious embarrassment in the operations of the Community at large, measures have been taken wholly to withdraw the Rupee and its fractional parts from circulation in the Straits, and a proposal has been laid before the Hon'ble Court to issue Dollars (equal in fineness and similar in their proportions to the current Dollars) and Silver and Copper fractional parts of Dollars from a Mint under Government management, accessible to the Holders of Bullion at the place where such Dollars are to be current and simultaneously to pass a Law for establishing Dollars as a legal currency.

14 A pressure in the Money Market at the beginning of February, led to the rates of the Bank of Bengal being raised to the unprecedentedly high standard noted in the margin. But they were soon gradually reduced and stood as follows at the close of the year —

BANK OF BENGAL

Discount			Interest		Margin		
Private Bills	Government Bills		Fixed Loans and Cash Credits on Co's Papers	Fixed Loans and Cash Credits on Goods	Sioco 4 per cent.	Co's 4 per cent.	5 per cent
14	12	Under 15 days 10	13	14	20	25	5

DISCOUNT				INTEREST.		MARGIN		
Private Bills	Government Bills.			Fixed Loans and Cash Credits on Co's Papers.	Fixed Loans and Cash Credits on Goods.	Sioco 4 per cent.	Co's 4 per cent	5 per cent
8	6	Under 15 days. 5	Mint Certificates 5	7	8	15	20	5

A Dividend of 6½ per cent. was declared for the six months, from 1st July to 31st December 1856, and of 11 per cent. for the last six months, from 1st January to 30th June 1857.

NARRATIVE

OF THE

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

During the Official Year 1856-57.

NARRATIVE

OF THE

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

During the Official Year 1856-57.

THE Acts which fall within the scope of this Narrative are from Act XII of 1856 to Act VII of 1857. They are noticed in numerical order

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

A list of Bills referred to Select Committees is appended.

ACTS PASSED.

ACT XII of 1856 (An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Ameens by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William).

This Act provides a better agency for the performance of the duties before entrusted to Ameens.

The Zillah Judges are strictly enjoined by law not to allow a report on any matter of fact in a pending cause to be made by any Court Officer or other person except in the cases authorized by law. By Section XVII Regulation IV 1793, a Zillah Judge was authorized, in cases of dispute regarding land, to appoint an Ameen to make a local investigation and to report on the matter referred to him. By Section L Regulation XXIII 1814, the Zillah Judge is empowered, in suits relating to land or local usages, or to accounts, to appoint any Moonsiff within his jurisdiction to make a local investigation, and either merely to take evidence for the Court or also to report on the matter, referred to him. By Sections LI to LIII, Moonsiffs might be employed in giving possession of land under decrees, in the sale of moveable property by order of Court and in other matters.

The duty of the Ameen was by law confined to the making of local investigations under Regulation IV 1793. He was sworn to make a true report, but he had no authority to take evidence. Practically, however, Ameens were employed to report upon all matters of the kind indicated in Regulation XXIII 1814, Sections L to LIII.

The duties which thus devolved upon Ameens were of the most important nature, and such as should be entrusted only to persons of character and respectability, but the legitimate advantages of the situation were altogether insufficient to secure the services of such persons. The Ameens received no fixed salary, and had no prospect of official advancement. They were allowed a daily pittance for the time they were actually employed in any investigation, and a small commission on property sold by them.

The change made in the constitution of the office of Moonsiff, and the largely extended judicial powers now exercised by Moonsiffs, rendered it desirable that legal provision should be made for the performance by other agency of the duties assigned to them in Sections L to LIII Regulation XXIII. 1814. It was therefore the more necessary that measures should be taken for raising the character of Ameens.

A Bill (applicable to both Divisions of the Bengal Presidency) was accordingly introduced into the Council at the instance of the Bengal Government, and was passed into law as Act XII of 1856.

It provides for the appointment in each District of a sufficient number of Officers to be designated Civil Court Ameen, who are empowered to perform all the duties enumerated in Sections L to LIII Regulation XXIII. 1814, to take evidence, and to conduct and report their proceedings in the manner prescribed for Moonsiffs. This appointment of a better class of Officers with extended powers will render unnecessary the employment of Moonsiffs on local duties except in very rare and special cases.

The Act further provides that (with the concurrence of the Government of India) Ameen shall be remunerated by a fixed monthly allowance; and that the fees to be charged for the services of Ameen shall be credited to Government, and be so regulated as to secure Government from any additional charge on account of the newly-appointed Officers. It is contemplated that Ameen should be selected from among persons who have passed the prescribed Examination, and hold diplomas of qualification for the office of Moonsiff, and should have the prospect of advancement to judicial office as a reward for honest and faithful service.

The Act lastly permits the Civil Courts in the North Western Provinces, under general directions from the Sudder Court, to employ Revenue Officers in investigations and adjustments of accounts connected with land paying Revenue to Government, in the same manner and with the same powers as Ameen.

ACT XIII of 1856 (An Act for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca).

The object of this Act is to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Police, and the administration of justice in the Police Courts of the places named in the Title.

An outline of the constitution and powers of the Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates of the Presidency Towns, is given in Appendix B. No 2, to the First Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to consider the reform of the Judicial Establishments &c. of India.

The Schedule to the present Act contains the Police laws previously in force in the Presidency Towns and the Straits' Settlement, which it repeals.

The Act provides for the constitution of a Police Force at each Town and Station, which Force is placed under the exclusive control of a Commissioner of Police.

A Superannuation Fund is directed to be formed to provide pensions for the Members of the Police Force, as the most effectual security for their integrity against the temptations to which they are constantly exposed.

The Commissioner of Police takes the place of the Officer hitherto called the Chief Magistrate in the Presidency Towns. The Act provides that he shall be a Justice of the Peace, and shall act in that capacity so far as may be necessary to keep the peace, to prevent crime, and to arrest offenders, but ordinarily and without the express sanction of Government, he shall not be appointed a Magistrate of Police.

The constitution of Police Districts in each of the Towns and Stations, the establishment of a Police Court in each District, and the appointment of Magistrates to sit in the Police Courts, are provided for. The Police Magistrate must be a Justice of the Peace. He is empowered to exercise all powers given by law to two Justices, and has also a summary jurisdiction to punish, to the extent of six months' imprisonment with hard labor, the offences of theft, embezzlement, fraudulent breach of trust, and other frauds, when the value of the property does not exceed fifty Rupees. At Bombay, where a Court of Petty Sessions exists, the Police Magistrate may commit offenders for trial before that Court, which may award a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment. At Calcutta and Madras, two Magistrates of Police are empowered to pass a like sentence, whatever be the value of the property, in cases where the theft &c. is committed on board a ship about to sail, or where the stolen property belongs to a sailor or passenger.

The remaining portion of the Act, which relates to the administration of justice in the Police Courts, does not require particular notice. It contains such regulations of Police as are usual in large Towns. Similar provisions will be found in the repealed Police laws of Calcutta and Bombay, and in the drafts of Acts on this subject which had been submitted by the Government of Madras and the Governor of the Straits.

In addition to the general Police administration and the control and direction of the Police Force, the Commissioner has the following duties —the licensing of taverns and places of public entertainment, and also of places for the sale or deposit of Gunpowder, the registration (in Calcutta and in the Straits' Settlement) of passenger-boats plying within the Ports, the regulation of public processions, and the licensing of native music, &c.

The administration of the moveable property (under two hundred Rupees) of poor persons dying intestate is, in the absence of any person entitled thereto, placed under the control of the Commissioner.

ACT XIV of 1856 (An Act for the Conservancy and improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca).

The Statute 33 Geo. III c. 52 s. 158 empowered the Justices of the Peace of the Presidency Towns to take measures for cleansing, watching, and repairing the streets; and by the Statutes 13 Geo. III c. 63 and 47 Geo. III c. 68, the Governor General in Council and the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay were respectively empowered to make Ordinances for the good order and government of the Presidency Towns.

An Act of the Legislative Council (XII of 1852) repealed the Ordinances then in force relating to the Conservancy of Calcutta.

At Bombay several Ordinances and Acts of the Legislative Council, from time to time passed on this subject, were in force until they were repealed by this Act.

At Madras also "A Regulation for the cleanliness of the Town" was in force at the time of the passing of this Act, but no adequate provision had been made by law for the

Conservancy of the Town A Draft Act for this purpose had been submitted by the Government of Madras, and (with the connected papers) was one of the projects of law depending before the Government of India at the institution of the present Legislative Council

In the Straits, the Courts of Quarter Sessions had exercised a power (supposed to be conferred by the Charter of 27th November 1826) to make Regulations for the good order and cleanliness of the several Stations of the Settlement, but these rules were not enforced by penalties, and their legal effect was doubtful. The Draft of a Conservancy Act had been submitted by the Governor of the Straits, shortly after the passing of Act XII of 1852 for Calcutta.

The Calcutta Municipal Commissioners having suggested certain alterations in that Act, and the Bombay Conservancy laws requiring revision, the opportunity was taken of including in one Act the several Towns and Stations, the requirements of all being in the main alike.

The present Act may be described generally as a revision of the Calcutta Conservancy Act XII of 1852, with additions which have been taken from the following English Statutes—the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 10 and 11 Vic. c. 34, the Public Health Act, 11 and 12 Vic. c. 63, and the Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 13 and 14 Vic. c. 33.

The Act contains provisions calculated to promote good order and cleanliness in streets and houses in crowded Towns. These provisions will be enforced within certain defined limits only.

The making and repair of roads, sewers, and works for the supply of water, the regulation of markets, slaughter-houses, offensive trades, burial places, &c., are entrusted to the Commissioners. They are also empowered to make new streets, to execute works of improvement, and to control the erection of new buildings.

In the contemplation of extensive systems of sewerage and works for water-supply being undertaken by the Commissioners, they are authorized to exercise certain powers beyond the limits of the Presidency Towns for the furtherance of such undertakings

They are also enabled, with the sanction of Government, to acquire land for the purposes of this Act in the manner provided by law for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

ACT XV of 1856 (An Act to remove all legal obstacles to the marriage of Hindoo Widows).

Prior to the passing of this Act, Hindoo Widows were, by long established custom, incapacitated from contracting second marriages, and it was understood that the Civil law as administered in British India would pronounce such marriages to be invalid and make the issue illegitimate. There was no judicial decision affording a precedent which positively established the point, but, judging from the law as affirmed by writers on

Hindoo Law, it was believed that the Courts would decide against the validity of the marriage of a Hindoo Widow. Many Hindoos represented that this custom was not in accordance with a true interpretation of the precepts of their religion, and desired that the law should no longer prevent them from adopting a different custom in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences. They showed that this custom was not only cruel and unnatural in itself, but also highly injurious to the interests of morals, and otherwise most mischievous to society.

The Bill was introduced on the urgent representations of these persons. It was published from the 23rd January to the 31st May 1856. Many petitions in support of it, as well as many against it, were received from different parts of India. As might be expected, those against the Bill were more numerous than those in favor of it. But the number of petitions in favor of the Bill was 25; the number of the Petitioners 5,415, and comprised persons living in all the three Presidencies, and in other remote parts of India, and many Brahmuns and other persons of high caste.*

The Act removes the legal restriction complained of. It legalizes the marriage of Hindoo Widows, and legitimizes the issue of such marriages. It provides, however, that the rights which a Widow has in her deceased husband's property by way of maintenance, or by inheritance to her husband or his lineal successors, or by virtue of any will conferring upon her (without express permission to re-marry) only a limited interest, with no power of alienation in such property, shall cease on her re-marriage. It also provides that, in the case of a Widow re-marrying, unless she has been by the will of her deceased husband appointed guardian of his children, any male relative of the deceased husband may move the highest local Court of Civil jurisdiction to appoint a guardian, and the Court, after due enquiry, may, at its discretion, appoint a guardian to all or any of the children during their minority, and that no Widow re-marrying, and so becoming capable of having issue, shall be capable of inheriting the whole or any share of her deceased husband's property, if before the passing of this Act she would have been incapable of inheriting the same by reason of her being a childless Widow. But, except as above provided, a Widow re-marrying will not forfeit any property or any right to which she would otherwise be entitled, and is allowed the same rights of inheritance as she would have had if such marriage had been her first marriage.

ACT XVI of 1856 (An Act to authorize the levy of Port-dues and fees at the present rates for a further period of twelve months)

It is provided by Section XLI Act XXII of 1855 (for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues) that the dues and fees usually collected at the several Indian Ports before the passing of that Act might continue to be collected for one year, so as to give the local Governments time to prepare and submit Schedules, with a view to the framing of a supplemental Act for fixing the dues to be collected in future. But as these Schedules had not been received, and as the time during which the Port-dues could be levied under that Act was about to expire, the present Act was passed to authorize their levy at the present rates for a further period of one year, within which time it was hoped that the requisite Schedules would be prepared and submitted.

* The number of petitions against the Bill was 42; the number of Petitioners 53,300.

ACT XVII of 1856 (An Act to provide for the execution of Criminal process in places out of the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the same).

By Act XXIII of 1840, any writ or other process issued by a Mofussil Court may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Supreme Court after endorsement by a Judge of the latter Court. The course prescribed (by a Circular of the Sudder Nizamut Court at Calcutta) for obtaining this endorsement was attended with some delay, and the Magistrates of the 24-Pergunnahs had from time to time represented the mischiefs thus caused, especially in cases of pursuit of Criminals, search for stolen property, &c, where despatch and secrecy are requisite.

By Act VII of 1854, a warrant of arrest against a person who is residing in or has fled to another jurisdiction may be executed on being endorsed by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which it is to be executed. But this applies only to warrants of arrest, and not to search-warrants in respect to which promptitude of action is equally necessary.

By the present Act, any Criminal process may be executed in any part of British India after having been endorsed by the Magistrate of the place where it is executed. To remove doubts which had been entertained on the subject, it is enacted (Section III) that the provisions of Act VII of 1854 (and of this Act) shall apply to the execution of warrants or other Criminal process within the local limits of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

ACT XVIII of 1856 (An Act relating to the administration of the Public Revenues in the Town of Calcutta).

This Act places the administration of the Land, Abkaree, and Stamp Revenues on the same footing in Calcutta as in other parts of the Bengal Presidency. The Collectors of Calcutta, as a separate appointment, had been abolished, and the Office had been united with that of Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs. It was convenient that the several branches of the Town Revenue should be administered by Deputy Collectors under the general control and responsibility of the Collector; but the wording of Act XI of 1849 (the Calcutta Abkaree Act) and Act XXIII of 1850 (the Calcutta Land Revenue Act) not admitting of such an arrangement, and Regulation XII. 1826 expressly requiring that the Calcutta Stamp-duties should be placed in charge of a Covenanted Officer, this Act was passed to remove those hindrances. It extends to Calcutta all the Rules, Regulations, and Acts relating to the Office of Deputy Collector in other parts of the Bengal Presidency.

ACT XIX of 1856 (An Act to enable the Governor General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers)

The several Acts which authorize (in partial repeal of Act XIV of 1839) the emigration of Indian laborers to certain British Colonies, contain Clauses declaring that

they shall take effect after notification by the Indian Government that due provision has been made in the Colonies for the protection of the Emigrants. No power is given to suspend the operation of the Acts when they have once been brought into force.

The immediate object of this Act was to enable the Executive Government of India to suspend the operation of Act XV of 1842, which authorizes the emigration of laborers from India to the Mauritius. A large number of Coolies, who had lately emigrated to that Colony, had been cruelly treated or neglected under the apprehension that Cholera had broken out on board of the ship in which they had emigrated.

The Act is general, and empowers the Governor General of India in Council to suspend the operation of any Act which authorizes the emigration of Native laborers to any British Colony or other place at which the Governor General in Council shall have reason to believe that the Emigrants are not properly protected immediately upon their arrival and during the whole period of their residence therein. It also enables the Governor General in Council to suspend the right of emigration to any Colony or place, if return-passages are not provided for the Emigrants at or near the time they are entitled thereto, according to the conditions upon which they consent to emigrate and which are explained to them before their departure from India.

ACT XX of 1856 (An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs, and Bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).

Regulation XXII 1816 of the Bengal Code provided for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars in certain Cities and Stations.

In July 1853 the Bengal Government, having had under consideration a proposal to extend this Regulation to the Suburbs of Calcutta, in order to raise funds for the support of a more efficient Police Force there, determined to propose an amended law on this subject. In recommending the measure to the early consideration of the Legislature, the Bengal Government observed that it might be regarded as the complement of a portion of a Draft Act introduced in August 1851 (for the appointment and maintenance of Village Watchmen by the landholders), since it furnished the means of raising a Police Force for the protection of life and property in Towns and non-agricultural Villages.

The proposed law consolidated the existing Regulations and also altered their provisions in the following material particulars. It substituted a uniform rate on property in lieu of an assessment regulated with reference to the condition and circumstances of the persons assessed and the value of property to be protected, and it imposed that rate on owners and not on occupiers of rateable property. It made lands, as well as houses and other buildings, rateable property, and it was applicable to all Towns and Stations, and to such Bazaars, Hamlets, and Villages as Government might determine, whereas the Regulation applied to a few specified Cities and to those Stations only where Magistrates ordinarily resided.

The Legislative Member of Council was of opinion that the imposition of a tax on the owners of lands would be a violation of the engagement entered into by Government

at the time of the permanent settlement. He therefore proposed that the Act should extend only to Cities, Towns, Stations, and Bazaars, and their suburbs; and that the tax should be a charge on occupiers and not on owners of property. He saw no objection to a tax (proportioned to the rental) being imposed on houses, shops, and buildings, and also on grounds enclosed or occupied therewith or used for the purpose of trade or business, but there appeared to him to be strong arguments against extending the tax to Villages, and rendering the occupiers of lands used for the purpose of agriculture liable to taxation. He therefore proposed, among other alterations, to exclude Villages altogether from the Act, and so to define the word "Town" as to exclude all ryots from taxation.

To this opinion the members of Government unanimously assented. An amended Bill was introduced into the Council on the 16th September 1854. Under the circumstances above stated, no provision was made by this Bill for the maintenance of the Village Police, which was reserved as a matter for a searching local investigation hereafter, and as a subject for future legislation.

The Bill underwent considerable alterations, both in Select Committee, and in Committees of the whole Council. The Act as passed provides, among other things, for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars, and prescribes their powers and duties. It also provides for the constitution of the Panchayets by whom the tax to be levied is assessed. The Act is applicable to the Cities and Stations where Regulation XXII. 1816 was previously in force, and to every other City, Station, Town, Suburb, and Bazaar to which the local Government may at any time extend it, also to Unions of Cities, Stations, Towns, Suburbs, and Bazaars, formed by the local Government. The proposed mode of taxation by a rate on the annual value of houses and grounds was found quite unsuitable to the condition of property in the Mofussil Towns and Bazaars. It is however retained in the law as applicable to some places to which the Act may be extended. The principle of assessment contained in the Regulation (that is, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the charge) was introduced into the Act upon the strongly urged recommendations of the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The local Government determines in each case whether the mode of taxation shall be by such an assessment or by a rate on the annual value of property. If the former, the aggregate sum to be raised is not to exceed the average rate of two annas per mensem for each house, and the assessment in respect to any one house is not to exceed the pay of a Chowkeydar of the lowest grade, if the latter, the rate is not to exceed five per cent of the annual value to be computed upon an estimate of the gross annual rent, and is leviable on houses and on grounds used for purposes of trade only and not for the purpose of cultivation or for depasturing cattle, discretion being allowed to Magistrates to exempt from the assessment or rate occupiers unable from poverty to pay the same. Any surplus which may remain after paying the wages of the Chowkeydars and contingencies, may be applied to Conservancy purposes.

ACT XXI of 1856 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)

This is an Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Bengal Presidency, which was in some particulars at variance with the practice,

and was generally vague and imperfect. The necessity for this measure is shown in the Administration Report of the Bengal Government for 1855-56 (pages 40-41), where some of the main provisions of the Bill, as first introduced and as amended by the Council, are noticed.

The Act provides for the administration of the law by the ordinary Revenue Officers, and authorizes the appointment of special Officers when necessary. It prohibits the construction or working without license of English distilleries, and directs the prescribing of rules for regulating such distilleries. It provides rules for the levy of duties, and for the free exportation of spirits, and for the sale of such spirits and of imported wines and spirits under license. The Act also regulates the manufacture and sale of Native spirits, fermented liquors, and intoxicating drugs; and prescribes some general rules for licensing, with penalties for breach of license and for illicit sale and possession. The power of adjudicating offences against the excise is transferred from the Collector to the Magistrate. Provision is made for allowing the duties to be let in farm

ACT XXII of 1856 (An Act for establishing a Toll on Boats and Timber passing through the Kurratiya River in the District of Bogra).

The object of this Act is to establish a Toll on the Kurratiya River in the District of Bogra. The Kurratiya was formerly a considerable stream; but, about thirty years ago, the waters began to leave their original bed, and find their way to the Eastward through a channel called the Katakalee situated some twenty miles above the Station of Bogra. The change had been very gradual; but ten years ago it had reached to such an extent, that the Kurratiya below the Katakalee had become not navigable during the greater part of the year. Mr. Mills, in his Report on the Bogra District, on the occasion of a tour of inspection which he had made under the orders of the Bengal Government, strongly urged the benefit that would result to the District from the restoration of the stream to its original bed. The Chief Engineer recommended that the work should not be undertaken by the Government, but be left to a Zemindar of the District, who possessed several villages on the upper part of the Kurratiya River and had intimated his willingness to carry out the undertaking if he were authorized to establish a Toll on the restored Channel, so as to reimburse him for his outlay. This appeared to the Government to be a fair proposition, and accordingly a Bill was introduced into the Council, which was passed on the 29th November 1856, after sufficient measures had been taken for making its provisions known to the persons interested in their operation, without however eliciting any objection from them. The Act provides for the levy of Tolls on the Kurratiya River according to certain fixed rates. It authorizes the local Government itself to carry out the measures necessary for making the river navigable, or to entrust them to a private individual, and, in the latter case, to make a grant to him of the Tolls under such conditions and for such a term as it might think proper. It also provides that no Toll shall be levied until efficient measures have been taken to render the passage of the river navigable throughout the year, and that the levy of the Tolls shall be continued only so long as the passage is kept navigable.

ACT XXIII of 1856 (An Act for the better recovery of arrears of Revenue under Ryotwar Settlements in the Madras Presidency)

This Act legalizes a practice, which had long prevailed in the Madras Presidency, of recovering arrears of Government Revenue under Ryotwar Settlements by the same process as is laid down in Regulation XXVIII 1802, for the recovery of arrears due by Ryots to Zemindars and other Proprietors of permanently-settled lands, namely, *by the distraint and sale of personal property.*

By a construction of the Sudder Court at Madras in 1829, it had been ruled that Ryots holding lands under Ryotwar Settlements were to be considered as Proprietors within the meaning of Regulation XXVII 1802, and that arrears due by them could only be recovered by the process prescribed by that Regulation for the recovery of arrears due by Zemindars and other Proprietors of permanently-settled estates, namely, *by the attachment and eventual sale of their land.* But, owing to some ambiguity in its expression, the above rule had been followed differently in different Districts, until it had been recently settled by the Board of Revenue that arrears due by Ryots under Ryotwar Settlements could not, under the Court's ruling, be recovered by Collectors on account of Government by the process laid down in Regulation XXVIII 1802. The Board of Revenue at the same time pointed out the inapplicability of the means provided in Regulation XXVII 1802, to the collection of such arrears, by reason of its forms and tedious processes, which, though suitable enough in the case of extensive estates, were mere engines of delay in the case of petty holdings of a few fields.

The Act provides that the collection of the Government Revenue on account of lands held under Ryotwar Settlements shall be deemed a khas collection on the part of Government, within the meaning of Section XXXVIII Regulation XXVIII 1802, and thus placing the Government Officer in the position of a Zemindar, enables him to proceed by distraint and sale. It gives indemnity for past proceedings in accordance with that law for the recovery of arrears of Revenue due under such Settlements.

ACT XXIV of 1856 (An Act to provide for the dissolution of the Bengal Mariners and General Widows' Fund Society, and the distribution of the Funds belonging thereto).

The Society, which had been formed for the purpose of providing pensions for the widows, children, and nominees of subscribers, had failed in its object, and as the Deed of Association contained no provision for its dissolution, this Act was passed at the instance of certain of the Directors and Members and Pensioners.

ACT XXV of 1856 (An Act to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca)

This Act contains the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of the Municipal rates and taxes imposed by Acts XXVI, XXVII, and XXVIII of 1856, in

the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, and in the Stations of the Straits' Settlement. - It will also take effect in Bombay, upon the passing of the special Act for that place.

It provides that the rate imposed upon the annual value of houses and lands shall be assessed upon the estimated gross annual rent at which they might reasonably be expected to let from year to year. The assessment is revised after it has been published, and after complaints made have been enquired into. The Municipal Commissioners make and revise the rate, but subject to an appeal, in Calcutta and Madras, to two Police Magistrates, in Bombay to the Petty Sessions, and in the Straits' Settlement to the Recorders' Courts. There are also the requisite provisions for the assessment (subject to a like appeal) of taxes imposed upon vehicles and animals, and for the collection of the rates and taxes, arrears of which may be recovered by warrant of distress. The Commissioners are empowered, with the sanction of the local Government, to raise money for purposes connected with the permanent improvement of Towns and Stations by mortgage of the rates and taxes.

ACTS XXVI, XXVII, and XXVIII of 1856, (An Act for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes, in the Town of Madras), (An Act for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes, in the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca), and (An Act for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes, in the Town of Calcutta).

These are the special Acts with which Act XXV of 1856 is incorporated, for appointing Municipal Commissioners and for levying rates and taxes in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Madras and the Stations of the Straits' Settlement.

ACT XXVI OF 1856

The Statute 33 Geo. III c. 52, which authorized the Justices in Sessions of the Presidency Towns to raise money for Municipal purposes by assessment on the owners of houses and grounds, though modified by Acts XXVIII of 1836 and XXII of 1841, remained in force at Madras until the passing of the present Act. The Municipal powers and duties before exercised and performed by the Justices in Sessions, are by this Act transferred to three paid Commissioners appointed by the Government. A rate is imposed on houses and lands according to their annual value, the rate which is fixed by the Government must not exceed seven and a half per cent, which was the maximum rate allowed by the Statute 33 Geo. III c. 52. The Act also imposes a tax on horses and carriages.

ACT XXVII OF 1856.

The Act for the Straits' Settlement differs from the late Municipal Act for that Settlement (IX of 1848) in the following respects. The most important variation is in the constitution of the Municipal Commissioners. Under Act IX of 1848, the

Governor appointed five persons as a Municipal Committee for each Station, of whom two were generally official and three non-official. The residents in the Strats' Settlement (who appear to value representative Municipal Institutions more highly than the inhabitants of Calcutta) having urged strongly that they should have a voice in the election of their Commissioners, the present Act provides that the three non-official Commissioners shall be annually elected by the rate-payers of the Station. The Resident Councillor is one of the two Official Commissioners. Rate-payers paying twenty-five Rupees a year are qualified to vote, and those who pay forty Rupees a year are qualified for election. A maximum rate of ten per cent upon houses and buildings, and of five per cent upon lands (payable by half-yearly instalments), is authorized to be levied throughout each Station. The Act also imposes a tax upon horses and carriages not materially differing from the tax previously levied under Act IX of 1848.

ACT XXVIII OF 1856.

In Calcutta the Statute 33 Geo. III c. 52 had ceased to be in force, and an Act of the Legislative Council (X of 1852) had constituted a Municipal body and provided for the levy of a rate for municipal purposes.

There were by this Act four Municipal Commissioners, two appointed by Government, and two elected by owners and occupiers of houses and lands in the Town. The system of election provided by the Act, however, had failed; and the operation of that law, so far as it respected the annual elections, was suspended by Act XXVIII of 1854. The Bill as introduced into the Council provided that the Commissioners for Calcutta should not be less than six, or more than twelve, according as suitable persons might be found to undertake the Office (the whole number to be appointed by the local Government); that there should be a President of the Commissioners, who would ordinarily be the Commissioner of Police; that the Commissioners should hold office for three years, and should appoint, from among their own body, an Executive Committee to conduct the general business of the Conservancy under such rules as might be framed by a General Meeting of the Commissioners and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and that the Executive Committee should receive some remuneration for the time and labor bestowed by them on the business of the Conservancy. These provisions were negatived by the Council, and the Act as passed provides that three paid Commissioners shall be appointed by the local Government for managing the Conservancy of the Town.

The Act imposes a rate of seven and a half per cent of the annual value on houses and lands within the Town. It provides for the imposition of a tax upon horses and carriages, and of a Lighting-rate of two per cent of the annual value on the occupiers of houses and lands.

The Act further directs that an annual sum not exceeding a hundred and fifty thousand Rupees be set apart out of the proceeds of the House-rate until the execution of a complete system of sewerage and drainage which the Commissioners are required by the Act to organize and carry out without delay, and it provides for the levy of a Drainage-rate not exceeding two and a half per cent on the owners of houses and lands in those portions of the environs of the Town which may (by a Notification of the Lieutenant-Governor to be published in the Official Gazette) be included in the system of sewerage and drainage.

The Act also requires a further annual sum of thirty thousand Rupees to be set apart out of the proceeds of the House-rate, and to be devoted to the purpose of providing the Inhabitants with a proper supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes in convenient parts of the Town

ACT XXIX of 1856 (An Act concerning the taking of Oaths of Office by Registers of Deeds).

By the law in force prior to the passing of Act XXX of 1838, Offices for the Registry of Deeds were established at the Stations of the Zillah and City Courts, and were placed under the superintendence of the Registers of those Courts, who were required to take the Oaths of Office before the Judge. That Act authorizes the establishment of Registry Offices at any Civil Station under the superintendence of any Officer resident at such Station whom Government may nominate, but the old law, which required Registers of Deeds to be sworn before the Zillah or City Judges, was allowed to continue in force. An instance of the inconvenience which the continuance of this practice had occasioned, was brought to notice by the Government of the North Western Provinces, and this Act was passed to empower the Chief Civil Officer of any Station, at which an Office for the Registry of Deeds may be established under Act XXX of 1838, to administer the Oath of Office to the Register.

ACT I of 1857 (An Act to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal).

The object of this Act is to give legal effect to rules made by the Government of Madras, in the beginning of 1853, in consequence of casualties in the transport of Native Passengers from the Madras coast to the Eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, caused by the excessive crowding and defective ventilation of the vessels.

The Act is confined to the regulation of the passage of Natives between Ports in the Madras Presidency and places on the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal, or in the Straits of Malacca, or in Ceylon. Its provisions were deemed unnecessary in the other Presidencies.

Vessels carrying a greater number of Native passengers than one to every four tons of burden from the Coast of Madras to any of the places above referred to, must be licensed (after a survey), and are allowed to sail only from appointed Ports. On board of these licensed vessels, a certain space is allotted to each passenger; and provisions and water, according to a scale from time to time fixed by the Government, must be carried. No licensed vessel is allowed to carry more than one passenger for every ton, and for every passenger a space of six superficial feet on a lower deck or platform with five clear feet between it and the upper deck is required. Vessels sailing in ballast to some Ports of the Ceylon coast are allowed (under certain restrictions) to carry passengers in the proportion of two and a half to every ton of burden. Vessels arriving in a Madras Port from the Eastern Coast or the Straits of Malacca or Ceylon are subject to penalties if they carry a larger number of passengers than is above prescribed.

The duration of the Act is limited to three years.

ACT II of 1857 (An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta)

This Act was introduced in pursuance of a Resolution of the Government of India, relative to the establishment of Universities in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th December 1856. The Body Corporate consists of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and not less than thirty Fellows, some ex-Officio Fellows, others appointed by the Supreme Government. These also constitute the Senate of the University. The superintendence and management of its affairs is vested in them; and they are empowered to make bye-laws touching the granting of Degrees and marks of honor, the qualifications of and previous course of instruction to be followed by the Candidates, and generally touching all other matters regarding the University. The Degrees which the University is empowered after Examination to confer are those of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering.

ACT III of 1857 (An Act relating to Trespasses by Cattle)

The subject of the defective state of the law with respect to Cattle Trespass appears to have been frequently under the consideration of the Legislature, and various projects of law had at different times been proposed, but without any definite result.

In January 1855, the whole question was again agitated, in consequence of a Petition from the Indigo Planters' Association. The Governments and local authorities of Bengal, Agra, and Madras, generally concurred in opinion as to the necessity for special legislation.

This Act was accordingly passed. It legalizes the practice of seizure which had before prevailed generally, though without warrant of law. It authorizes cultivators and occupiers of land to seize Cattle found doing damage to land or to any crop or produce thereon, and to impound them until they are released by the owner on payment of a small fine. It provides for the establishment of pounds at Thannahs or District Police Stations, and at such other places as the Magistrate, under the orders of the local Government, may determine. The Darogah or District Police Officer directs the sales of impounded Cattle when necessary for the recovery of fines and expenses, or in consequence of the Cattle not being claimed. To prevent the abuse of the power to seize and detain Cattle as doing damage, a mode of redress is provided for unlawful seizure, by complaint made to a Magistrate or (where this is authorized by the Government) to a Moonsiff, who may award damages to the extent of a hundred Rupees for the seizure, and may direct the Cattle to be released. The Act further gives to persons in charge of public roads, embankments, and the like, the power of seizing Cattle doing damage thereon, and provides also for the impounding, by Village and other Police Officers, of Cattle found straying on the public roads. No specific penalty is provided for injury wilfully done by causing Cattle to trespass, which, it is understood, will be punishable as "mischief" under the provisions of the Penal Code; but the Act declares that in such case the complaint may be made, not only by the cultivator, but also by any person who may have made advances for the cultivation of the land and delivery of the produce, and that any fine adjudged may be appropriated to compensate the Plaintiff for damage proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate. The Act does not affect the

land-owner's right to sue for damages in the Civil Court, provided only that any sum which the Magistrate has awarded is deducted from the amount claimed. It also allows the Executive Government a discretion to exclude from its operation any ~~part~~ tract or tract of country to which its provisions may be judged unsuitable

ACT IV of 1857 (An Act to amend the law relating to the duties payable on Tobacco, and the retail sale and warehousing thereof in the Town of Bombay)

In addition to the Customs Duty prescribed by law, a special Duty has been long levied upon Tobacco imported into the Island of Bombay. The Duty was farmed until the year 1851, when, in consequence of complaints made by the retail dealers of a system of oppression practised by the farmer, the Collector of Customs was entrusted with the collection. The Collector found the existing laws defective, and a Draft Act in amendment of them was published in January 1852. In June 1853, the Bombay Government, at the instance of the then Collector of Customs, submitted a proposal to abolish the special Duty, and while the proposal was under the consideration of the Supreme Government, a further communication dated the 10th September 1855 was received, forwarding for favorable consideration a representation from the Municipality of Bombay, in which it was suggested that the special Duty on the importation of Tobacco was really a Municipal tax and ought to be applied to Municipal purposes. The Supreme Government was not prepared to agree to the repeal of an old established Duty which had not been objected to on practical grounds by those on whom it fell. Admitting the Duty to be in the nature rather of a Municipal tax than of general Revenue, the Government was willing to give up for local purposes the Revenue derived from it, provided the Municipality consented to pay half the cost of the local Police Force. An arrangement to this effect was concluded.

The present Act imposes a Duty (which is called a Municipal Duty) of seven and a half Rupees per maund in addition to the Customs Duty on all Tobacco imported into Bombay and intended for consumption therein. Such restrictions are placed upon the importation and retail sale of Tobacco as seemed necessary for the collection of the Duty within the Island; and the requisite powers for enforcing payment are given

ACT V of 1857 (An Act to confer certain powers on the Oriental Gas Company, Limited).

A Joint-Stock Company was formed in London for the purpose of introducing Gas-works into India, and was incorporated under "The Joint-Stock Companies Act 1856" by the name of "The Oriental Gas Company, Limited". The Company, having erected Gas-works on land near Calcutta given to them by Government, applied for and obtained this Act, which confers the necessary powers and facilities to enable the Company to carry out their undertaking with the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta of lighting the Town with Gas.

Provision is made in the Act for its extension to other Towns and places.

ACT VI of 1857 (An Act for the acquisition of land for public purposes)

It was necessary to empower the Government of Bombay to acquire lands wanted for public works throughout that Presidency, the laws in force there (Acts XXVIII of 1839 and XVII of 1850) providing for such acquisition only within the Island of Bombay

In Bengal, Regulation I 1824 gave to the Government powers to take land required for roads, canals, or other public purposes, and by Act I of 1850 the powers of this Regulation were made applicable to lands within the town of Calcutta. Act XLII of 1850 gave additional facilities for public works in Bengal, including railways.

In the Madras Presidency, Act XX of 1852 (made applicable to lands within the Town of Madras by Act I of 1854) conferred on the Government the requisite powers in this respect

In the Straits' Settlement there was no law in force.

The mode of determining the amount of compensation provided by these laws was by a reference to arbitrators, except at Bombay, where a Jury, returned by the Sheriff of the Town, fixed the value of the land, and at Calcutta, where the Act (XXII of 1847) which enabled the Commissioners for the improvement of the Town to purchase land &c, and conferred on them the compulsory powers for its acquisition, required that the compensation should be settled by a Jury

To remedy defects in these various enactments, and to provide a uniform law on this subject, the present Act was passed, of which the following are the main provisions —

After a Government Notification has declared that the land is needed for a public purpose, the Collector of the District or some authorized Officer agrees with the owner upon the amount of compensation payable; on payment of that sum the Collector is empowered to take possession of the land, which thereupon is absolutely vested in the Government. If they are unable to agree, the question of compensation is referred to arbitration, the Collector, after this reference, takes immediate possession, and the sum ultimately awarded is payable with interest from this time.

Whether there is a reference to arbitration or not, the only question with which the Collector has any concern is the amount of compensation payable. If two or more persons advance conflicting claims to the same land, he may deal (for the sole purpose of settling this amount) with the person apparently in possession as owner. If several persons are entitled to share in the compensation money, they may by consent empower the arbitrators to apportion their several shares; but the Collector has no authority, unless by consent, to refer such a matter to the arbitrators.

When there is a reference to arbitration, the Collector and the land-owner each appoint an arbitrator. If several persons, having distinct and separate interests in the land, cannot agree in an appointment, the Collector selects one of them, having a sufficient interest, to represent all, and thus one appoints an arbitrator. In case of refusal or neglect to appoint, or where several persons jointly interested cannot agree in an appointment, a single arbitrator, chosen by the Collector from persons who are not Government servants, conducts the arbitration

The arbitrators are empowered to examine witnesses upon oath, and the Collector is bound to assist them by furnishing information from records, enforcing the attendance of witnesses, &c. The Collector also exercises in the arbitration a controlling power for securing the attendance of the arbitrators and the completion of the award

The award is conclusive, except where there has been corruption or misconduct on the part of the arbitrators. Ordinarily, the amount awarded will be forthwith paid by the Collector to the person named in the award, but he is authorized for any just cause to direct the money to be held in deposit until an order of Court is obtained for its payment. The persons to whom compensation money is paid are liable to refund it to others who show that they are lawfully entitled thereto

ACT VII of 1857 (An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort St George)

The District Officers in the Madras Presidency charged with the collection of the Revenue, the adjudication of disputes between landlord and tenant, the administration of Criminal justice in certain cases, and with many other duties, are very inadequately assisted. The local Government proposed to employ sixty Uncovenanted Officers, and having subsequently pressed forward, upon very strong grounds, the question of Uncovenanted assistance to the extent of the immediate appointment of eighteen Uncovenanted Officers as Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates, the Supreme Government resolved to sanction the limited amount of agency thus asked for.

This Act is intended to give legal effect to the measure thus sanctioned. Its provisions correspond substantially with those of Regulation IX. 1833 and Act XV of 1843, whereby respectively the offices of Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate were created in Bengal.

BILLS THROWN OUT OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF

The following Bills were thrown out or otherwise disposed of —

On the 21st March 1857, a Bill "to amend Act XII of 1851" (for securing the Land Revenue of the Town of Madras) was thrown out on the motion for a Committee of the whole Council by a majority of five to four. The Bill was intended to remedy a defect in Act XII of 1851, which, while in the Preamble it declares it expedient that the Land Revenue of Madras should be collected in as summary a manner as in other parts of the Company's Territories, makes no provision for the sale of the land (which is the ordinary process in other parts) for the recovery of arrears of that Revenue. The majority of the Council thought that a power of sale for the recovery of the ground rent or revenue payable to the East India Company for land in Madras ought not to be given, and that it would be a breach of existing contracts between the Government and the holders of the tenures if such a power were conferred

Introduced 6th October 1855.
Thrown out 21st March 1857.

A Bill "to provide for the taking of Evidence by the Legislative Council of India" was read a first time On the motion for the second reading, its details underwent considerable discussion, and objections were taken to several of them. The Bill was consequently withdrawn, and the question of enabling the Legislative Council to call for Evidence was referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report

Introduced 30th August 1856
Withdrawn 20th September 1856
General question referred to Select Committee 20th September 1856

A Bill "for taking account of the population of the Town of Bombay" was introduced and afterwards withdrawn ; the Select Committee to whom it was referred having reported against proceeding with the Bill, as it was understood that the Government of India, under orders from the Court of Directors, were about to issue instructions for a general Census of British India to be taken in 1861.

Introduced 30th August 1856
Withdrawn 14th February 1857

A Bill "to make better provision for the order and good government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah," being an adaptation with certain necessary modifications of the Police and Conservancy Acts (XIII and XIV of 1856) for the Presidency Towns and Straits' Settlement, was passed by the Council. A Clause forbidding the beating of drums and the blowing of horns between certain hours was introduced on the re-committal of the Bill immediately before the third reading, and the Bill was not re-published for general information. The Governor General withheld his assent to the Bill, it appearing to him that the course which had been followed was not in strict accordance with the spirit in which the Standing Orders of the Council had been framed.

Introduced 30th August 1856
Passed 21st February 1857
Assent withheld 6th March 1857

A Bill "relating to the imprisonment of Criminals in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca" was read a first and second time and referred to a Select Committee. The Bill was introduced at the instance of the Recorder of Singapore, who entertained doubts whether, under the Letters Patent which constituted the Court of Judicature there, the Court had power to sentence any Criminal to imprisonment in a Gaol which was not under the control of the Sheriff Upon a further consideration of the Charter, these doubts did not appear to be well founded, and that learned Judge having suggested that the proposed measure was unnecessary, the Bill was withdrawn and the Select Committee discharged.

Introduced 6th September 1856
Withdrawn 10th January 1857

A Bill "for repealing Act I of 1844 conferring certain immunities and privileges on the Nabob of the Carnatic, his family, and retinue" was read a first and second time and referred to a Select Committee Subsequently to the publication of the Bill, however, the Supreme Court of Madras decided that Act I of 1844 ceased to have legal effect after the death of the late Nabob, and after this decision the Select Committee reported that it was unnecessary to repeal the Act formally This report of the Select Committee was adopted by the Council.

Introduced 15th November 1856. Select Committee's Report adopted 18th April 1857

BILLS REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEES

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

Bill "for enforcing the attendance of Petty Offenders and Witnesses"	10th May 1856
Bill "for the Conservancy of Military Cantonments in the Presidency of Bengal" (with an instruction to the Select Committee to report thereon before publication)	7th June 1856.
Bill "to amend the Law relating to Affidavits and Affirmations"	21st June 1856
Bill "to amend Act XII of 1844" (for better securing the observance of an exact discipline in the Indian Navy)	19th July 1856
Bill "to extend the provisions of Regulation VI 1810 of the Bengal Code" (for defining the penalties to which Zemindars and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of Robberies and for harboring Robbers)...	26th July 1856
Bill "to extend the provisions of the 101st Article of War for the Native Army provided by Act XIX of 1847"	28th July 1856
Bill "to amend Act XIV of 1856" (for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca)	26th July 1856.
Bill "to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the cultivation of the Poppy and the manufacture of Opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" (passed as Act XIII of 1857)	16th August 1856
Bill "for conferring Criminal Jurisdiction on Moonsiffs and Tuhseeldars in the North Western Provinces"	23rd August 1856
Bill "to make better provision for the collection of Land Customs on certain Foreign Frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay" (passed as Act XXIX of 1857)	30th August 1856.
Bill "for the Regulation of Native Passenger Ships"	13th September 1856
Bill "to authorize the arrest and detention, within the Ports of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, of Junks and Native Vessels suspected to be piratical" (passed as Act XII of 1857)	20th September 1856
Bill "for regulating Public Ferries in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca" (passed as Act XXVI of 1857)	8th November 1856
Bill "for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations with or without limited liability of the members thereof" (passed as Act XIX of 1857)	8th November 1856.
Bill "to amend Act XXXVII of 1855" (to remove from the operation of the general Laws and Regulations certain Districts inhabited by Sonthals and others, and to place the same under the superintendence of an Officer to be specially appointed for that purpose) (passed as Act X of 1857)	3rd January 1857
The Indian Penal Code	10th January 1857
Bill "for raising Funds for making and repairing Roads in the Suburbs of Calcutta and the Station of Howrah"	7th February 1857
Bill "for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature of the East India Company in Bengal"	7th February 1857
Bill "for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature of the East India Company in the North Western Provinces"	7th February 1857
Bill "for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature of the East India Company in Madras"	7th February 1857
Bill "for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature of the East India Company in Bombay"	7th February 1857
Bill "to amend the Law regarding the provision of Carriage and Supplies for Troops and Travellers, and to punish unlawful impressment"	21st February 1857
Bill "for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Criminal Judicature of the East India Company in Bengal, for simplifying the procedure thereof, and for investing other Courts with Criminal jurisdiction"	7th March 1857
Bill "for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Criminal Judicature of the East India Company in the North Western Provinces, for simplifying the procedure thereof, and for investing other Courts with Criminal jurisdiction"	7th March 1857

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Bill "for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Criminal Judicature of the East India Company in Bombay, for simplifying the procedure thereof, and for investing other Courts with Criminal jurisdiction"	7th March 1857
Bill "to amend Act IX of 1850" (for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) (passed as Act XX of 1857)	7th March 1857.
Bill "for the levy of Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Calcutta" (passed as Act XXX of 1857)	21st March 1857
Bill "to make better provision for the order and good government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah" (passed as Act XXI of 1857)	28th March 1857
Bill "to establish and incorporate an University at Bombay" (passed as Act XXII of 1857)	4th April 1857

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

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REPORT
ON THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

JUDICIAL.

1. In a branch of the Administration so little subject to material change or fluctuation, it will not be expected that the events of a single year will furnish ground for much comment, especially when it is remembered that the composition of the several judicial tribunals, the nature and extent of their jurisdiction, the causes which in general affect the prevalence of crime and litigation, and all other subjects of public interest in this department, have from time to time been fully discussed in official correspondence, which has been published for general information.

2. The Report, therefore, on the present occasion, is confined to a succinct summary of the operations of the year in the respective departments of Civil and Criminal Justice and the Police, leaving to a future period, when the proposed improvements in judicial procedure and criminal jurisprudence shall have been introduced, the consideration of general questions connected with the administration of justice in this Presidency

3 CIVIL JUSTICE.—The several officers vested with judicial powers had before them upwards of 1,90,000 actions for civil injuries, the value of the claims in which amounted to Rupees 9,75,00,000, or nearly 10,000,000 Sterling. The number of *causes decided on their merits* slightly exceeded 53,000, of which, in upwards of 44,000, judgment was given for the plaintiff. Two-fifths of the entire number of suits instituted were brought by persons belonging to the mercantile classes. Of the suits decided on their merits, the decrees passed in 41,000 were carried into execution. A material improvement has been effected of late years in the mode of enforcing decrees of Court, chiefly by issuing process against the persons, instead of against the property, of the defendants. Under the former system, many judgments were rendered nugatory, and no substantial redress given, in consequence of the insuperable obstacles that were raised to the sale of property attached in execution. Under the present rules, the majority of the judgments are carried into effect within a month after application is made for execution, as the personal restraint placed upon the defendant takes away every inducement to evade or delay the enforcement of the final process of Court. The result of this measure will be better exemplified by a comparison of the value of claims realized before, and subsequent to, the date on which the rules in question were introduced; and with this view it is contemplated to call for a comparative return, which will be included in next year's Report. In addition to the Civil business above-mentioned, upwards of 1,54,000 miscellaneous petitions were disposed of in connection with suits pending before the Courts.

4 A scrutiny of the *claims* litigated shows that the greater portion, amounting to two-thirds of the whole, were for the recovery of sums due on written instruments. Next to these come actions of ejectment against mortgagees and tenants, and other claims connected with real property. The next fruitful cause of litigation was the settlement of accounts, either among merchants or between the commercial and agricultural classes. The only other class of actions that need be noticed, related to arrears of rent, maintenance, and division of family property. The rest were insignificant in amount, though all tending to swell the aggregate number of suits filed.

5 CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The number of Criminal charges which came under investigation exceeded 97,000, and the number of persons apprehended upon them was rather more than 2,23,000. Of these, only 25 per cent. were convicted and punished, and it is worthy of remark, that the number of individuals sentenced by the Session Judges and Government Agents, who try all the graver offences, fell short of eleven hundred, the greater proportion of cases, indeed 95 per cent. of the whole, consisting of summary convictions before the Magistracy and Police. The ratio of persons convicted to the population was 1 in every 380. About 10,000 cases were reported, in which the offenders were either not known or escaped apprehension.

6 As respects the *description of offences* committed, one-half were offences against the person, including every act of bodily violence, from homicide to a simple assault; one-eighth were offences against property, one-tenth were cases involving a breach of the public peace, and the remainder consisted of various offences not falling under the above descriptions. Among the native subordinates in the Criminal department, 830 were charged with torture, extortion, and other acts of abuse of authority. In 201 cases, the defendants were convicted, and in 136 they were dismissed from employment on suspicion of guilt. Four individuals, of the grade of Head of District Police, were convicted of extortion, and two of other abuses, but none of torture. Those found guilty of the last-named offence were chiefly heads of villages, of whom forty-three were punished for it.

7. The Returns of *punishments* give the following results. Thirty-two males and two females were hanged for capital offences, eighteen males were transported for life, one male and two females imprisoned for life, and one-thousand-four-hundred-and-thirty-three males and fifty-one females were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, from six months to fourteen years. These punishments include all the more heinous offences. For petty offences and misdemeanors, the persons punished by fine, confinement in the stocks or village choultries, imprisonment up to six months, or flogging (in the case of males), amounted in number to 50,718 males and 5,379 females. The total number punished of both sexes was 59,836, of whom nearly nine-tenths were Hindoos, 4,000 and upwards were Mahomedans, and 1,351 were Christians.

8. Three Acts, bearing upon the Administration of Criminal Justice, were passed by the Legislature during the year under review, viz No. XVII of 1856, making provision for the execution of criminal processes out of the jurisdiction of the authority

issuing the same; No I of 1837, rendering it a penal offence to over-crowd vessels carrying native passengers in the Bay of Bengal, and No III. of 1837, relating to trespasses by cattle. The first of these cannot fail to remove many of the impediments to the due course of justice which have hitherto existed. Offences committed under the second Act mentioned, can only come under the cognizance of magisterial officers in Maritime Districts, and are not likely to occasion any material increase to their labours. The case, however, will probably be widely different with respect to the operation of the Act relating to trespasses by cattle, by which much additional work will doubtlessly be thrown on the Magistracy. The Judges of the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut see reason to anticipate some difficulty in giving effect to this enactment, on account of the cumbrous nature of some of its provisions. Legislation on this subject, however, was greatly needed, and the officers entrusted with carrying the Act into force will endeavour to give it the practical utility intended by the Legislature.

9 POLICE.—The Judges of the Foujdaree Adawlut are of opinion that, though the Police may be in a better state of efficiency in some zillahs than in others, according to the degree of supervision exercised over them by the controlling magistrate, no real improvement can take place until some attempt is made to organize and train them for the proper discharge of their important duties. This is not a work which any magisterial officer can perform in addition to his regular functions, it cannot be expected that any individual should have the mental energy and physical strength to accomplish satisfactorily the arduous duties of a Superintendent of Police, superadded to those devolving upon him as a sitting magistrate and the political representative of the Government in the Province under his charge. The organization and control of the Police of a District, so as to render them an intelligent body of detectives, and a well-ordered force, calculated to give confidence and security to the people, would fully occupy the time of one person. The capabilities of the Police have been put to the test in some zillahs by the prevalence of highway robberies and other crimes attended with force, and the impunity which has long attended those offences clearly demonstrates that, in their present state, the Police are powerless to suppress crime. Another consideration which bears directly upon this subject, is that the purity of the administration of Criminal Justice materially depends upon the measures taken by the Police to bring offenders to trial. If the means first used to fix the guilt of any crime upon the persons charged with the commission of it, or supposed to have committed it, be illegal or oppressive, the course of justice will, in many instances, be so perverted as to baffle every effort on the part of the Bench to arrive at the real merits of the case. It becomes, therefore, an imperative necessity, that early measures should be taken to improve the efficiency of this important branch of Judicial Administration.

10 The Officiating Agent of Kurnool having intimated that the forms of Returns issued by the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut never reached him, that Province has been excluded from consideration in the present Report.

PRISONS.

11 In the Prisons' Department, the Inspector visited all the principal Jails, and has been endeavouring to improve the discipline of the prisons and their guards. At his recommendation, the salaries of all efficient European Jailors have been raised from Rupees 20 to 50. There are still many so employed, who can neither read nor write, and will

eventually be removed. The guards are still very worthless in many of the jails ; while in others, which have been better attended to, they are efficient. The Inspector has been directed to change the system under which they are at present organized, in accordance with the views expressed in his Report, and to make them available for service in any part of the Presidency. In regard to prison discipline but little has yet been done, except that details have been more attended to. The messing system has been extended, but till more suitable buildings and better supervision be obtained, no considerable permanent improvement can be expected.

12. To meet the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that arrangements should be made for increasing the accommodation of the jails, to allow every man at least 500 cubic feet of air, the Inspector has recommended the erection of Central Prisons for long-sentenced convicts, the adaptation of such of the old prisons as are healthy to the accommodation and classification of other prisoners, and the erection of new prisons where the old buildings are very unhealthy. The Government have called on the Chief Engineer for plans and estimates for the proposed Central Prison near Madras, and have further called for estimates for prisons at Madura and Calicut, as the unhealthiness of the old prisons at those places require their removal. An estimate for the Salem Jail was included in the last Budget, and the Government, in consideration of the great mortality there, directed the preparation of materials, and the purchase of the necessary site, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India.

13. The past year has not afforded any circumstances worth special notice in this Department. New Registers and Returns have been introduced, which will greatly reduce the office work in the jails, and afford clear and intelligible information of the statistics of each jail. The Inspector has caused small repairs and alterations to be executed in several of the jails, but has generally avoided expense on the buildings which he has pronounced unfit for permanent use as prisons.

14. Twenty-four prisoners escaped during the year, nine of whom were confined in a temporary prison, mud-built, at Ootacamund, eight others escaped from jails, and the rest from working parties. This is exclusive of attempts at escape, where the prisoners were followed up and taken in the pursuit. There has been greater strictness in dealing with guards convicted of culpable negligence on these occasions.

15. During the year 1856, the jails were comparatively free from Epidemic Cholera. There were cases of Small-pox in Calicut, Tellicherry, and Nellore, and an Epidemic Fever which ravaged Madura extended to the jail. Otherwise, the year, to the close of 1856, was healthy. In the early part of the year 1857, Cholera appeared again in some of the Southern Jails, particularly in Salem, where, of a party of 185 prisoners, 60 were attacked, and 25 died. This is an unusual mortality even for this unhealthy jail. The Madura Jail, too, has maintained its character for unhealthiness, fifteen deaths, out of thirty-one Cholera cases, having occurred during the first quarter of the present year. For the year 1856, the average number of prisoners in the jails was 6,803, the average daily sick 299; the admissions into hospital 8,408, the deaths 332, of which those from Cholera amounted to 18 per cent.

16. The prisoners are still generally employed outside the jails, none of which afford suitable accommodation within walls for manufactures. At Chingleput, weaving

has been carried on for many years with success ; but owing to the total absence of walls, the full extra guard is required even for prisoners so employed. Experiments have been made in gunny-weaving and coir-mat and rope-making. The articles produced are of very superior quality, but the gunny is produced in too small quantities to create a demand for it, and an equivalent price can only be occasionally obtained for the superior article. The Inspector has, in the course of his tours, made it a point to ascertain what demand is likely to be found for articles on which the prisoners generally can be employed, the extent to which raw material for the manufacture is procurable, and the kind of machinery which is best suited for employment within the prison walls. The gunny manufacture had been stopped at Itchapore, Rajahmundry, and Cuddapah, partly from want of proper enclosures and of appliances for economising space and labour, and partly from the difficulty of obtaining a sale at a fair price for the article manufactured. Rope is made at Masulipatam, coir-mats at Coimbatore ; paper is made at Cuddapah and Nellore ; cloths for prisoners, as well as table linen, towelling, drills, &c., at Chingleput and Cuddalore. The weaving of prison cloths, in small quantities, is carried on in several of the jails ; but until suitable enclosures and work-sheds are provided, the cost of extra guards will show a loss against all manufactures. The most profitable labour has been the stone-cutting at Nellore, where each prisoner so engaged cuts daily six stones, worth Rupees 4 the hundred.

17. The accounts of the jails not having been received, the expenses cannot be now stated.

R E V E N U E.

18. The Report for 1855-56 contained a description of the various land tenures of this Presidency, an account of the means of irrigation, and an outline of the different improvements in progress. The present Report will be confined to a concise and simple recital of the revenue results of the past official year

19. The season was not on the whole favorable. The Districts which suffered most were Malabar and Canara on the Western Coast ; Coimbatore, where only 11 inches of rain fell in twelve months, portions of Madura and of Tinnevely, and Chingleput. In Tanjore the season opened favorably, but the N. E. monsoon only commenced in the middle of November, when it burst with unusual violence. The interval between the N. E. and S. W. monsoons was also unpropitious. In Nellore, again, a violent storm occurred in November, and caused much injury in the Northern portion of the District. The effects of this storm were also felt in other localities. In the five Districts comprised in the Northern Circars, the season was generally favorable, and decidedly so in Bellary and Cuddapah

Prices.

20. Prices were high and remunerative.

21. The following abstract shows the extent of land under cultivation in the past year, in comparison with the area cultivated in the preceding one.

Extent of cultivation	This Statement does not include Zemindary lands, no accounts being procurable from the proprietors. The Districts of Canara, Malabar, and Madras are also omitted, as, from local peculiarities of tenure in the two first, no Cultivation

Returns are kept in them, and in the third, the extent of culturable land is very trifling ; the Collectorate of Madras comprising merely the Presidency town and its suburbs .—

	Wet or Land irrigated from Government sources.	Dry or Land not irrigated from Govern- ment sources.	Garden.	TOTAL
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1855-56	2,293,964	8,271,751	402,197	10,967,912
1856-57	2,505,104	9,138,274	411,951	12,055,329
Increase in 1856-57 ...	211,140	866,523	9,754	1,087,417

22. It will be seen from the above, that there was an increase of cultivation in the past official year to the extent of 1,087,000 acres.

23 The breadth of land brought under the plough must necessarily depend greatly on the character of the season. The past year, however, has certainly not been more than ordinarily favorable, and the augmented cultivation was no doubt induced by the remission of excessive assessments, the improvement in the works of irrigation and roads, remunerative prices, and various minor alterations in the Revenue Administration of the Presidency.

24. The increase in land watered from Government sources of irrigation occurred chiefly in the eight Districts noted in the margin. The first three are under the influence of the Godavary and Kistnah anicuts ; in the two last, liberal reductions of assessment have been allowed , in the other three, the more favorable character of the season led to extended cultivation.

	<i>Acres</i>
Rajahmundry	25,844
Masulipatam	42,700
Guntur	13,770
Cuddapah	13,548
Bellary	27,677
Chingleput	22,111
North Arcot	20,841
South Arcot	22,922

25. The increase in the next class of lands, *viz* "unirrigated," is very satisfactory. These, it must be understood, are merely not irrigated from works belonging to Government. They are not necessarily dependent only on the rains, and in fact, under the new rule, which exempts improvements effected by the outlay of private capital from all extra taxation, an increasing extent of this class of land is being yearly irrigated from private tanks and wells. The tax on lands irrigated from Government works is of a compound character, comprising an assessment on the land and a charge for Government water. If, therefore, a ryot constructs a tank, or digs a well in such lands, the Government assessment is not reduced, and, on the other hand, it is not enhanced, in consequence of the superior fertility caused by the private outlay. In the "dry" or "unirrigated" lands, the assessment is simply the tax on the land itself, and when the land is improved by the owner at his own expense, it is liable to no additional assessment, but continues subject to its normal tax. These lands consequently afford openings for the profitable investment of private capital, and it is gratifying to find so large an extent taken up in the past year.

26. The increase in the past official year was chiefly in the Districts entered marginally.

				<i>Acres</i>
Guntoor ..	..	..	..	75,811
Nellore ..	..	..	..	24,736
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	109,976
Bellary ..	..	..	..	270,690
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	34,557
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	87,344
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	62,865
Madura ..	..	..	..	39,986
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	79,918
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	43,018
Salem ..	..	..	..	81,048

27 The class of "Garden Lands" calls for little remark. Part of it has been transferred to the other two heads, according as the irrigation is provided by Government or the owners, and ultimately this class will disappear from the public accounts.

28. The collections of revenue, during the Collections. past year, show a net increase of Rupees 19,66,126, or £196,612, the aggregate receipts amounting to Rupees 4,88,00,934, or £4,880,093 *

29. Under the head of Land Revenue, the Land increase is Rupees 16,18,000, or £161,800, and occurred chiefly in the Districts of Rajahmundry, Guntoor, Nellore, Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Tinnevely. This favorable result is owing partly to increased cultivation and partly to the realization of outstanding arrears.

30. In the Abkarry or tax
Abkarry. on spirituous liquors,
there is an increase
of Rupees 2,34,500, or £23,450.
The Abkarry in this Presidency
is rented out (except in Madras),

and the leases now run for a term of years, generally five.

31 In the Sea Customs, the increase is Rupees 67,916, or £6,791, and occurred chiefly in Vizagapatam and Malabar. The Port of Cochin, in the Sea Customs. latter District, has recently been declared a ware-housing port,

* Value of Imports	Rs.	26,17,185
" " Exports	"	19,45,770
	Rs.	<u>45,62,955</u>

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
1852-53	1,06,47,198	33,07,068
1853-54	1,00,82,454	1,05,68,829
1854-55	75,40,804	74,17,510
1855-56	1,43,88,591	52,77,904
1856-57	1,70,32,399	33,38,315

in the past year amounted to £1,703,259, the exports being only £333,331, so that the net influx of money has been about 1½ million sterling

32. The export of several valuable articles has largely increased In Malabar the export of coffee has risen from 814 cwt in 1846-47 to 32,656 cwt in 1856-57. The following abstract exhibits the exports of seven staple articles, during the last six years, from the Port of Madras alone. The increase in hides, indigo, sugar, and oil-seeds is very satisfactory —

	VALUE OF EXPORTS IN RUPEES.					
	1851-52	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56	1856-57
1. Indigo	16,09,650	36,47,149	29,66,467	19,72,780	40,18,552	43,57,109
2. Sugar	27,45,060	9,94,880	16,62,338	6,32,475	16,24,495	25,20,769
3. Hides and Skins ...	3,15,233	3,21,205	5,42,063	6,61,035	6,75,595	12,97,819
4. Rice	2,32,925	2,63,547	9,35,763	2,76,671	2,09,819	4,29,141
5. Oil-seeds	21,177	66,929	13,669	6,957	28,553	2,37,558
6. Coffee	90,537	1,14,493	97,118	85,854	1,07,911	1,19,587
7. Oil	36,241	37,227	61,898	18,673	78,331	1,11,859

33 In Canara, the export of oil-seeds has risen from 32,798 cwt, to 53,339 cwt, and that of cotton has more than doubled itself, having been 226,740 cwt in 1856-57 against 106,450 cwt in the previous year

34 The Import and Export Tariffs, between the British Territories and the French and other Foreign Possessions in this Presidency, are being revised, in consequence of trade being diverted from British ports, by the remission of duty accorded by the French Government on goods exported from their ports. Several articles, which some years since were imported from the neighbouring British Districts into the French Settlements in small quantities, were exempted from frontier duty in consideration of their trifling value. Recently, however, the demand for these, for export to France, has greatly increased, and it has been reported that a portion of the heavy duties levied on them in France is there remitted, on production of a certificate of their having been shipped from a French port in India, and this certificate is said to be granted indifferently for articles produced in the British and French Territories. To secure these advantages, the trade is diverted from our own ports and the Customs Revenue suffers proportionately

35. In the Mohturpha, or tax on professions and trades, there is a decrease of Rupees 14,363, or £1,436. The Hon'ble Court have lately Mohturpha. accorded their sanction, as soon as the finances of the Empire permit, to the abolition of this impost, which, though in many respects correct in principle, as falling on classes who are not directly taxed in other ways, is still found open to serious objection in practice from its inquisitorial and vexatious character, its inequality, and the impossibility of preventing oppression.

Stamps.

36. Under the head of Stamps, the increase—owing chiefly to a greater amount of litigation—is Rupees 39,871, or £3,987.

37 Frontier duties are now levied only on the frontiers of the French Settlements, Travancore, and Goa. The total amount is Rupees 1,95,319 (£19,531), and an increase occurred in the year under report of Rupees 4,077 (£407).

38 The receipts from the Salt Monopoly amounted to Rupees 54,04,795 (£540,479), being Rupees 9,359 (£935) less than those of the previous year.

39 Among other causes, this diminution is owing to smaller exports to Calcutta, the exports of the two previous years having nearly met the call of the Supreme Government, to be supplied for a time with Salt from this Presidency. On the Western Coast, Salt imported by private merchants is liable to a duty of 14 annas, or 1s. 9d., per Indian maund of 82½ lbs., and this revenue is credited, in the accounts, under the head of "Sea Customs."

40 In Canara, the import of Salt by Government will shortly cease. In Malabar, it will continue until the commencement of next year. This extension of the period, during which Salt will continue to be imported into Malabar by Government, has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in re-establishing the manufacture after a cessation of thirty years, and by a falling off in the imports, owing partly to the enhanced rates of freight consequent on the Persian War.

41 The minor head of Sevoy Jumma, or Extra Revenue, consists of sums realized after the accounts are closed, &c., and varies little from year to year.

42 Thus, it will be seen, that there has been an increase of revenue from every source, except Salt and Mohturpha, the decrease in which is very trifling, being only Rupees 23,722, or £2,372, for both. The net increase in the aggregate revenue is Rupees 19,66,126.

43 The revenue of the year may be classed as follows —

1	Land	Rupees 3,75,78,180 = £3,757,818
2	Salt	" 54,04,795 = £540,479
3	Abkarry	" 23,12,853 = £231,285
4	Sea Customs	" 13,09,646 = £130,964
5	Mohturpha	" 10,82,974 = £108,297
6	Stamps	" 7,07,716 = £70,771
7	Frontier Customs	" 1,95,319 = £19,531
8	Sevoy Jumma	" 32,535 = £3,253

Rupees 4,88,00,934 = £4,880,093

44 Taking the population of the Presidency at 22½ millions, the average taxation would be about Rupees 2-2-8, or 4s. 3d., per head. Probably, 4 shillings per head would be nearer the actual rate, as the population has doubtless increased since the last Census, and as part of the revenue is

realized from consumers of Salt, &c. beyond the limits of the Presidency, and who are not included in the Census.

Average assessment. 45 The average assessment on the land under cultivation is a trifle over Rupees 3, or 6 shillings, per acre, including water rates

46. A Statement is appended, showing the relief from taxation afforded in Districts during the last fifteen years. From several Collectorates, returns have not yet been received; but the Statement, incomplete as it necessarily is, will serve to show that many petty and vexatious imposts have been abolished, and that much has been done to lighten the burdens of the people. A more complete Statement will be submitted with the next Report. It will only be necessary here to notice the highly satisfactory results which have resulted in Guntoor and South Arcot from reductions of the assessment on land.

47 In the Guntoor District, an average reduction of $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was made on the assessment of the Mungalagberry Talook, which was more highly taxed than the rest of the zillah, and had also suffered in several successive years from calamitous inundations from the Kistaah. Joint village rents were introduced as a palliative measure in Fusly 1262—A. D. 1852-53, but the ryots were dissatisfied with this mode of administration, and preferred a reduction of the rates on each class of land and individual responsibility. The reduction effected in consequence was Rupees 14,500, of which, however, Rupees 8,245 was actually under the joint rents. The entire reduction has been made good by increased cultivation. Advantage was taken of this occasion to lessen the number of "tarrams," or classes of land, which were 793, but are now 55.

48 A tract of sandy soil, extending along the coast of this District, and about 30 miles in length, by 4 or 5 miles broad, was found to be too highly assessed. Chay-root, tobacco, and other valuable crops were raised on these lands; but the poor quality, and absorbent character of the soil, necessitated expensive manuring, as well as watering from pits dug by the ryots from 3 to 6 feet deep. Wherever, however, water was used, the lands were subject to "garden" rates of assessment, varying from Rupees 4 to 40 per acre—the "dry" rates being $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees. The former have now been wholly given up, and the consequence has been an increase both of cultivation and revenue, 25,784 acres being now occupied in lieu of 12,079, and the receipts being Rupees 56,080, instead of 48,506.

49 Relief has also been afforded in this and other Districts, by abolishing, to a certain extent, the Poollary or Grazing Tax, and the Mohturpha on sheep and goats. The former was levied, either at so much per head of cattle, or the ordinary grazing lands of villages were rented out, and the renters left to make their own terms with the ryots and owners of cattle. In either case, there was much opportunity afforded for vexatious interference, and the additional tax was felt as a hardship where the land itself was highly assessed.

50. In Bellary, a liberal reduction of assessment has just been sanctioned, the results of which will appear in the next Report. In the past year, relief was afforded to sugar-cane cultivation, to the extent of Rupees 25,000, by a reduced charge for Government water

51 The assessment of South Arcot came under revision in Fusly 1264—A D 1854-55, and the reductions amount to Rupees 9,63,723, or £96,372, per annum. Notwithstanding this large remission, the revenue of the current year slightly exceeds that of the highest year on record. Moreover, a further sum of Rupees 34,000 has been collected from the land, on account of the Road Fund. The Collector reports, that the demand for fresh land, since the reduction of assessment, and especially where that reduction was most liberal, has been very great; that “the relief has given a decided impetus to industry,” that “the condition of the people has been indisputably improved, as may be seen by the substantial houses they are building in every direction, and by the independent manner in which they deport themselves,” that labour is in demand, and emigration to Bourbon has ceased.

Land Revenue		
Average of seven years before the revision, excluding one of famine		
		Rupees
Fusly 1264—A D 1854 55	..	28,59,858
1265—1855 56	..	19,51,278
1266—1856 57 (approximate)	..	24,04,464
		25,45,000

52. In the course of the past year, an important alteration has taken place in the law for recovering arrears of revenue from ryotwara proprietors. In accordance with a ruling of the Sudder Adawlut, it was held that Regulation XXVII. of 1802 was alone applicable in such cases, and that when coercive process was deemed necessary to realize the dues of Government, the landed property of the defaulter could alone be sold, unless he preferred the sale of his personal property. Inconvenience and difficulty were experienced in some Districts in consequence, and it was proposed to vest the Revenue Officer of Government with the power of distraining *either* land or the personal property, whichever might afford the readiest means of realizing the arrears due. The Draft Act, prepared to meet these views, was however modified by the Legislative Council, and the new Statute (Act XXIII of 1856) renders personal property alone saleable; a difficulty, therefore, still exists, which it is most important should be speedily remedied.

53. The introduction of Printing Presses into nearly all the Districts has proved a measure of great utility. In two zillahs, District Gazettes have been published, with a view to giving the people information regarding the decisions of higher authority on matters affecting their interests, the various alterations effected in the laws, the state of the markets, &c. &c. The publication has been found useful and acceptable to the people, and similar Gazettes are to issue from the other Collectorate Presses.

54. The public bungalows, for the use of travellers in this Presidency, are being supplied with furniture, &c., and fees are hereafter to be levied from those using them, to cover, in some measure, the additional expense entailed on Government. The chief bungalows on the Southern Trunk Road, between Madras and Trichinopoly, have been, and those on other lines will be furnished, it is hoped, in the course of the current year.

55. The Provincial Exhibitions have generally been attended with satisfactory results. Much misconception still prevailed among the people, as to the object of Government in carrying out this measure, the general impression being that the discovery of the resources of the country, with a view to an immediate increase of taxation, was the real end in view.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

The Exhibitions already held have, it is believed, removed these apprehensions, and the co-operation of the people may hereafter be confidently expected. The results of the Exhibitions will be printed for general information, and it is therefore unnecessary to enter into any details on the present occasion. So far as the experiment has been tried, it has been followed with reasonable success.

56 The experimental Revenue Survey of a portion of the South Arcot District, conducted by Captain Priestley, of Her Majesty's 74th Regiment, has been completed, and a portion of the Trichinopoly District has also been surveyed by that officer. The detailed survey of Madras and its suburbs by Mr Walker is also progressing favorably

Survey

57. The Hon'ble Court have recently given their sanction to the survey of the entire Presidency, on a more enlarged and perfect scale, to be the basis of a revised land assessment, and the preliminary arrangements are under consideration. The re-assessment of South Arcot has been attended with encouraging results

58 Nothing has been done in the way of municipal improvements in the Provinces. The inhabitants of Salem have exhibited a willingness to raise funds voluntarily for such purposes, and it is hoped that some permanent arrangement with this view will shortly be effected.

Conservancy

59 The importance of adopting early measures to ensure the villages and towns springing up around new Railway Stations, being built on regular plans conducing to health and lessening the risk of fire, has been recognized, and rules have been drawn up to attain this object, where the land belongs to Government. In localities where the land belongs to private proprietors, a successful result must depend on the co-operation of the owner. A large pottah is now being laid out around the Vellore Station. The land is to be divided into suitable lots, which will be sold by auction. A light annual quit rent will also be levied on each lot, according to the eligibility of its situation, and the receipts from this source, as well as the purchase-money, will be devoted exclusively to local municipal and police purposes

Railway towns

60 There are Lunkerhanahs or Alma-houses in five Districts, viz Kurnool, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tanjore, and North Arcot. These are old endowments for the relief of paupers, and were formerly greatly mismanaged. Improvements have been made in their administration, and the funds are now applied to the support of persons who are really objects of charity. The expenditure in 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 19,400, exclusive of about Rupees 5,700 devoted to the support of two Dispensaries at Vellore and Arcot, in the North Arcot District.

Alms-houses

61 Local Funds, for the repair and maintenance of minor roads and bridges in each District, have been fairly established only in South Arcot, Salem, and Malabar, where the advantages of such a Fund have been satisfactorily manifested. Every District will hereafter have a similar Fund.

Road Funds

PUBLIC WORKS.

62. Before narrating the operations of the Department of Public Works for this Presidency, during the year 1856-57, it is necessary to notice a few points having reference to the organization of the Department. It was stated, in the Report for the year 1855-56, that the transfer of the Executive, from the Revenue Officers to the Engineer Department, had been partially carried into effect; in the year under report, this transfer has become general. Not only have the whole of the engineering divisions been separated into distinct professional Districts, corresponding with the Revenue Collectorates, but, with the single exception of Tanjore, each District Engineer has been placed in sole charge of the public works, and the Executive, throughout the Presidency, has been transferred to the professional department.

63. The disadvantage of defective office establishments, in the Mofussil, has also been finally removed, by a suitable allotment of draughtsmen, clerks, and accountants, to the several offices of the Department, and the punctual rendering of accounts, so essential to the efficiency of the new system, may now be said to be secured. The order, for the final organization of the entire Department of Public Works, in respect to grades, numbers, and salaries, was moreover published in the Official Gazette of the 27th January last, and this measure, with those previously noticed, has tended much to the improvement and efficiency of the machinery of the Department.

64. The following sums were proposed for expenditure in the Budget for 1856-57.—

	List No 1.	List No 2.	Repairs	TOTAL
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Irrigation Works	4,84,820	10,74,173	11,25,630	26,84,623
Communications... ..	14,73,185	20,30,400	5,33,845	40,37,430
Buildings... ..	7,35,572	6,02,641	1,94,995	15,33,208
Total	26,93,577	37,07,214	18,54,470	82,55,261

65. The financial exigencies of India did not, however, permit of any considerable advantage being taken of the liberal provision made in this Budget. So early as the 3rd May 1856, the Government of India were obliged to order the stoppage of all works that had not been commenced before the 1st of that month, and although this restriction was afterwards partially modified and relaxed, in favor of works, the estimated cost of which was below Rupees 10,000, this Government did not feel itself at liberty to permit these works to be proceeded with until September 1856, or until the financial position of the Presidency had been accurately ascertained. The orders of the Government of India, dated 17th October 1856, finally removed all detailed restrictions, but at the same time limited the general expenditure of the year, on new works of irrigation and communication, to twenty-two lakhs of Rupees. These orders necessitated the stoppage of many works that had been already commenced, and also reduced the expenditure upon such as it was determined to proceed with.

66. It must also be mentioned, that owing to the date at which the Administration Report is required, it is not practicable to furnish literally correct returns of the actual expenditure of the year, as by the rules of the Department, District Engineers are required to withhold their Accounts Current and Progress Reports for the month of

April, until all the Bills for the year are ready. The total expenditure on new works and repairs, for the year 1856-57, now about to be reported upon, must therefore be given on estimate, and in round numbers, it amounted to Rupees 52,42,440, and subdivided approximately, was as follows:—

I. Expenditure on New Works during the year 1856-57.

	Irrigation Works.	COMMUNICATIONS.					BUILDINGS.						TOTAL
		Navigable Canals.	Roads and Bridges.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Barrenness.	Judicial.	General.	Residential.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	20,539	.	90,646	..	.	1,757	12,046	.	102	.	.	.	1,55,078
Vizagapatam	..	..	21,891	..	..	1,174	1,296	9,885	..	.	.	.	48,929
Godavary Division	1,56,504	1,08,038	12,088	65,637	54	8,784	81	8,233	12	1,003	11,359	8,648	8,70,941
Kustnah Division	1,48,679	.	1,10,854	..	4,100	18	.	4,771	.	400	800	1,688	2,65,769
Nellore	21,010	..	77,988	.	107	2,850	4,013	156	828	.	..	..	1,06,351
Cuddapah	..	588	56,343	..	..	2,405	242	2,268	.	.	.	.	64,848
Bellary	13,506	..	96,501	.	.	82,651	1,250	684	3,445	90	..	.	1,45,121
Kurnool	6,237	.	49,922	..	..	..	930	.	1,777	.	..	..	66,866
Chingiaput	43,259	..	58,024	..	..	645	884	71	.	.	.	..	97,988
North Arcot	2,53,359	..	98,837	.	..	1,082	1,127	1,288	3,129	700	.	.	3,90,020
South Arcot	28,765	8,799	80,981	7,267	.	..	400	800	..	..	862	..	1,27,876
Tanjore	41,534	26,040	51,110	404	5,169	..	0,074	.	.	.	.	.	1,84,844
Trichinopoly	61,324	..	37,283	..	..	450	.	..	..	85	.	.	79,142
Madura	..	5,615	12,222	.	.	.	8,876	..	..	..	..	..	21,673
Tinnevely	2,855	..	25,881	.	..	..	221	1,212	..	1,068	..	..	40,637
Coimbatore	26,268	.	65,736	..	..	2,14,459	2,660	9,374	18,384	..	..	..	4,05,001
Salem	1,768	.	18,590	..	..	5,609	126	1,482	624	..	.	.	23,106
Canara	..	217	44,830	2,166	..	66	1,123	9,404	1,060	.	20	..	60,153
Malabar	7,494	61	16,225	..	.	5,283	806	1,087	947	58	414	..	28,965
Madras	550	.	34,301	20,142	.	62,351	42,388	36,844	90,611	650	5,541	.	2,72,679
East Coast Canal	..	94,979	1,114	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96,090
Hyderabad	..	.	775	.	.	8,38,730	.	..	..	255	.	.	8,39,760
Jaulnah	..	..	..	.	..	916	..	..	..	..	..	.	916
Total, Rs.	8,90,642	2,42,636	10,37,286	1,04,456	9,458	7,79,215	83,296	81,804	86,126	4,302	18,005	5,176	22,84,808

II. Expenditure on Repairs during the year 1856-57.

		COMMUNICATIONS.					BUILDINGS.							TOTAL
		Irrigation Works.	Navigable Canals.	Roads and Bridges.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Judicial.	General.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	15,288		16,106		80	721	1,508	138	129			5		32,914
Vinagapolam	5,189	..	8,251	12	34	1,300		154	418	176				16,047
Godavery Division	8,25,900	11,897	1,971	354	1,046	54	1,281	680	1,879	215	746	..		2,43,247
Kistnah Division	1,48,788	8,790	6,771	189	140	951	728	1,285	746	348	628	104		1,59,339
Nellore	1,11,661		88,272		41		894	747	266	17	158			1,46,575
Cuddapah	30,830	..	34,848		..	238	1,858	100	271	..		..		87,584
Bellary	55,340		85,800			4,084	150	394	122	1,821		..		95,920
Kurnool	3,890	..	18,375	..	..	..	338	..	480			..		18,078
Chingleput	26,735	..	84,772	..	165	10,464	8	..	828	41	..	..		1,34,086
North Arcot	40,410		74,884	..		8,135	..	308	139	..		..		1,18,854
South Arcot	1,07,162	407	67,664	864	1		981	750	2,974		..	..		1,70,748
Tanjore	1,57,781	890	16,488	820	973	420	2,634	2,060	1,441		438	2,418		1,86,687
Trichinopoly	1,05,130	..	22,176	..	23	3,032	1,873	..	271	..	..	..		1,31,301
Madura	34,042	..	3,445			19	281	317	448	..				39,440
Tinnevely	64,063	..	1,900		..		334	328	667		108			83,962
Columbatore	21,130		64,060			1,606	459	162	3,018	208				1,01,475
Salem	43,322	..	37,370	..	..		910	98	551	..	..	..		71,116
Canara	8,380		82,670	23	..	868	1,817	1,748	945	100	..	..		62,924
Malabar	511	820	19,906	64		11,483	962	250	1,850	800	22			25,698
Madras	1,178	209	10,800	80	..	51,264	2,466	14,394	22,221	2,676	216	1,219		1,09,901
West Coast Canal	..	2,219	..	..			..	..		..	..	..		2,219
Hyderabad	..		..	..		4,064	..	..	..	11	..	..		4,065
Jaulnah	..	..		..	..	1,219	..	..	..	..				1,219
Total Rs.	11,67,102	20,823	5,74,678	2,357	2,731	94,534	20,801	25,548	40,665	6,466	2,325	3,741		19,58,123

67. The expenditure on new works, under the three great heads of Irrigation, Communication, and Buildings, was as follows.—

Irrigation Works	Rupees	8,30,642
Communications	„	13,95,831
	Rupees	22,26,473
Buildings... .. .	„	10,57,835
Total...	Rupees	32,84,308

68. The progress of the principal public works executed in each District will now be briefly reviewed.

GANJAM.

69. A head sluice across the Doozey channel, in the Wuddada Talook, for which an estimate of Rupees 4,320 was sanctioned, was completed on the 20th July 1856, and will prove of great service in controlling the supply of water to the cultivation under the channel. Two other constructions of the same useful character, across the Byree and Wuddada channels, were completed about the same period, at a cost of nearly Rupees 5,800. The embankments of the little Mahanuddes were prosecuted at a cost of Rupees 20,000, the portion above its confluence with the Rooshkoolea having been completed to the extent of 6 miles, and the Rooshkoolea itself having been embanked for a distance of 2 miles. These measures have proved effectual in protecting the town and factory of Aska and the neighbouring country, from the floods to which they were periodically exposed; but, in the opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cotton, and of the late District Engineer, Major Birdwood, the full advantage of the project cannot be realized, until the entire work contemplated by this Government, and estimated at Rupees 64,840, in the Budget of 1857-58, shall have been carried into effect.

70. Trunk Road No 6, which is the main line of communication between Madras and Calcutta, through this District, and which forms a connection between the branch roads from the hill countries to the Coast, has been improved in several places. To remedy the bad part across the paddy flats lying between the Rivers Nagoolea and the Vunshadura, Rupees 4,000 were laid out on special sanction. A bridge of three arches was lately completed over the Dendagedda, at a cost of Rupees 9,226, and Rupees 740 were expended in making an approach across the paddy land irrigated from the river on the South side. A bridge over the river at Itchapora, at a short distance to the North of Dendagedda, was also finished on the same trunk line, at a cost of Rupees 12,816.

71. From Hoommah to the Bengal Frontier, the road is still represented to be in a very bad state. A bridge, however, which was built across the Nungalaishwarungedda, will enable the mails to travel without the interruption heretofore experienced in times of high flood.

72. A branch road from Palcondah, in the Vizagapatam District, has been under construction, and it serves to carry the traffic from the Jeypore country by Parvatepore to the port at Calingapatam. Two other similar communications, from Furla Kimeddy to

Nursipetta and Poondy, were also in progress during the year. On the highly important branch road from Berhampore to Russelcondah, passing near the extensive Aska sugar manufactory, two bridges were completed, at a total cost of Rupees 13,050 and Rupees 36,636 respectively, viz. one at Inpully of seven arches, and one at Aska of nineteen arches. Rupees 13,000 were spent in repairs, clearing jungle, and the formation of certain portions of the above line on its Northern section, on the new alignment, over higher ground than that originally selected between Aska and Russelcondah.

VIZAGAPATAM.

73 No works of any importance were executed in this District, under the head of Irrigation, during the past year.

74. On Trunk Road No. 6, some, and not altogether inconsiderable work, was done. The estimate of Rupees 11,570, for the portion from Toomee, to Subborum, has been worked out, and a supplementary estimate submitted for completing the metalling, which is very much required on account of the heavy traffic upon the line. The earth-work of the portion, from Subborum to Chittawalsa, was completed, together with several tunnels, but the large masonry works still remain to be provided, on which account the utility of the road is as yet but very scantily developed. A bridge over the Toomee River was built at a cost of Rupees 10,568; another, estimated at Rupees 5,165, was commenced at Chittawalsa, and Rupees 1,623 were expended on it, but owing to the financial restrictions already noticed, the further progress of the work was unavoidably arrested.

75. From the same cause, much progress was not made in the branch roads of this District during the year, although several estimates had been actually sanctioned for execution. Of the three bridges allowed for the line, from Vizagapatam to Vamoolavalen, one has been completed, and the other two were far advanced. The branch roads from Palcondah to Cheepurpully, and to Parvatopore, were in progress, the expenditure in the former during the year having been Rupees 4,554, and on the latter Rupees 13,734. The earth-work on both was completed with the tunnels, and a considerable portion of the metalling. The road from Gangoonaka, to join the line from Ankapilly to Anganumpoody, has been formed to the whole extent, with the exception of half a mile, and several bridges and tunnels were constructed, the entire expenditure on the work having been Rupees 4,613. Other important branch lines, for which estimates had been sanctioned, were only partially executed, or altogether stopped for the causes already assigned.

76. The only buildings undertaken during the year which deserve notice are the following —The Sea Custom-house at Bimlipatam, which is now being roofed; fourteen Police Cutcheries, at a total estimated cost of Rupees 16,970, of which all but three have been finished, and are already occupied, and the Barracks, Hospital, and Powder Magazine, for the Sibbendy Corps, at Nursipatam, which are also approaching completion, at an expenditure of Rupees 4,940.

GODAVERY DIVISION.

77. The works carried on in this important Division, which comprises Rajahmundry and the Northern part of Masulipatam, were, for the most part, the extension and improvement of those works previously commenced, intended for the development of

the extensive general system of irrigation and navigation dependent on the Godavery anicut. Very few new works of magnitude were undertaken during the year, but large sums were spent on the works of the Delta, chiefly with the view of increasing the capacity of the channels, and of constructing such auxiliary works as were necessary for the proper distribution of water to the subjacent cultivable lands. In the central Delta, Rupees 87,270 were laid out in improving its irrigation and navigation, and Rupees 26,889 were expended, on the works of the Eastern main channels, for similar objects. The widening of the old Toola-bagah channel, on the left bank of the Goustanady River, cost Rupees 4,738, and that of the Palcole channel, including its extension, Rupees 40,622. The Cocanada and Samulcottah junction canal works were advanced at an expenditure of Rupees 32,123; and on the high level canal, from Weyaroo to Ellore, Rupees 69,903 were laid out. Besides these items of expenditure, numerous smaller works were executed, which it is not necessary to particularize. The entire expenditure on irrigation works, in the Godavery Division, amounted to Rupees 1,58,504.

78. Owing to the restrictions on expenditure, very few works of consequence were carried out in this Division, under the head of Roads and Bridges. The entire expenditure on works of this class amounted only to Rupees 12,083, and included Rupees 5,000 on account of a road and clearing jungle from Judunghy to Yailaswaram, and Rupees 6,000 for a towing path to the Nagaram aqueduct. On improvements to ports and harbours, the expenditure has been about Rupees 65,687, the greater part of which, *viz.* Rupees 56,000, was laid out in deepening and improving the Coringa and Cocanada harbours, on the survey of the Coringa harbour, Rupees 3,303 have been expended. The examination of the suitaler barrier of Upper Godavery was partially resumed towards the end of the year, and a Report on the feasibility of opening up that important line of internal navigation has been recently submitted by Colonel Arthur Cotton, supporting the views already propounded by Lieutenant Haig, and suggesting certain works designed immediately to extend the navigation to the Westward.

79. The principal buildings erected in Rajahmundry, in the past season, were the Library and Reading-room at Dowlishwaram, on which Rupees 2,153 were laid out, and to which 3,000 volumes were supplied for the use of the members of the Public Works Department. The District Moonsiff's Court-houses at Rajahmundry and Cocanada cost about Rupees 1,054 and Rupees 1,240 respectively, while Rupees 1,996 and 1,054 were laid out in improvements to the Seamen's Hospital at Cocanada and to the Civil Court-house at Rajahmundry.

80. The total expenditure on repairs in this District amounted to Rupees 2,43,247, by far the greater portion of which was laid out on the renovation of the decayed parts of irrigation works, and on minor works for distributing and regulating the supply of water to various parts of the Delta.

KISTNAH DIVISION.

81. This Division comprises the District of Guntoor and the Southern portion of Masulipatam, under the influence of the irrigation system of the Kistnah anicut at Bezowrah. The total expenditure during the year in Guntoor amounted to Rupees 2,56,923, *viz.* Rupees 1,93,410 on new works, Rupees 4,039 on improvements, and Rupees 59,474 on repairs. In the Southern portion of the Masulipatam District, the expenditure

on new works was Rupees 60,544, on improvements Rupees 1,244, and on repairs Rupees 1,03,398, making an aggregate of Rupees 1,65,186, and a total of Rupees 4,22,109 in the entire Kistnah Division.

82 The irrigation works carried on have been those connected with the development of the new anicut at Bezoarah, *viz.* the formation and improvement of the main channels, and the construction of masonry works to reduce their fall and to give passage to boats, or to conduct and distribute their water to the several tracts dependent upon them.

83 Of the large channels, three only, *viz.* the Northern channel, as far as Casarapilly, the Mopedavy (or Eastern bank) channel, and the Nizampatam channel, were in progress before the beginning of the year, while the Ellore high level channel, the main line in continuation from Woyoor to Masulipatam, the Western bank channel, and the Southern high level channel, were sanctioned and commenced, during the last half of the year

84. The Casarapilly channel was completed at a cost of Rupees 9,360, but on its continuation, *viz.* the Ellore channel, in the Masulipatam District, only Rupees 14,563, out of a grant of Rupees 50,000, have been expended, owing partly to the difficulty of obtaining labour from the adjoining Zemindary villages, which are in a depressed condition and thinly inhabited, and partly to numerically defective superintendence.

85. The Mopedavy channel, which had only just been commenced before the end of the previous official year, was, in the past season, proceeded with. The excavation was completed for about 14 miles to the site of a drainage tunnel now about to be built, and was well advanced throughout, at a total expenditure, during the year, of Rupees 21,100. The lock and calingulah, at Cankypaud, on the main channel from the anicut, before the Mopedavy and Masulipatam channels are taken off, were completed at an outlay, during the year, of Rupees 15,194. The Nizampatam channel, which traverses the heart of the Guntoor portion of the Delta, and conveys water to about 150,000 acres of land on either side, and opens water communication with a sea-port of some importance, having been in progress at the end of April 1856, was proceeded with rapidly during the last year; and by the completion of its first lock and calingulah, near Doogerallah, has been rendered navigable for a distance of 23 miles, that is, to the site of the second lock at Koochapoodi. The excavation below that village has advanced very near to completion, and the lock at Koochapoodi has been begun. The expenditure on the channel, during the year, was Rupees 47,065, or, with the previous outlay, Rupees 1,62,604.

86. A few miles of the Masulipatam channel have been opened at an expenditure of Rupees 10,162, and, on the Western bank channel, (probably the most important line of the whole system,) Rupees 4,048 were expended. The Southern high level channel has been well advanced by an outlay of Rupees 19,139, out of Rupees 25,000 apportioned to it from the total sum assigned to the Madras Presidency. Besides these new works of magnitude, on which an aggregate sum of Rupees 1,43,679 has been spent, many of the old irrigating channels have been brought into connection with the anicut system, by being cleared out, deepened, and enlarged. With these, and the many miles of distributing channels opened from the main feeders, considerable portions of the Delta are now provided with the means of irrigation, and a vast extension of it may at once ensue, if the people take full advantage of the water so liberally provided for them.

87 The construction of the 60 miles of Trunk Road No 7, from Madras to Hyderabad, which lie in the Guntoor District, had been carried on, during the *first* half of the year, as actively as circumstances allowed ; but progress was retarded, during the latter half, by the restriction placed on expenditure The outlay, during the year, was Rupees 20,215, and the work done comprised the completion of 30 miles, from Copperapaud to Nacrikal, on the Nizam's Frontier, with the exception of large masonry tunnels and bridges, and of the unbanked approaches to the latter The restoration of the important line of road, from Masulipatam towards Hyderabad, as far as the Deccan Frontier, has been prosecuted, and 25 miles have been formed and metalled, making, with the 8 miles previously put in order, 33 miles completed altogether, with the requisite small bridges, tunnels, and drains. The road from Guntoor towards the Coast, as far as Munchallah, has been in progress during the last two years, and the earth-work and gravelling were continued, during 1856-57, at an expenditure of Rupees 1,557, and the tunnels completed for Rupees 5,048, considerably below the estimates, Rupees 2,500 * were expended in effecting the diversion of Trunk Road No. 6 round the Southern flank of the anicut, and along the West of the Todapilly hills, as sanctioned in the estimate of Rupees 24,990 for the repair of that road between Seetanagarum and Guntoor This has been a great improvement. The outlay on the proposed timber bridge over the anicut at Bezoarah was Rupees 53,935, making, with previous expenditure, a total of Rupees 1,47,461. Timber and iron, for the whole frame-work, have been procured, the former from Coringa, and the latter direct from England. The expenditure, during the last six months, having been restricted to a small sum, not more than thirty bays could be put up. These will, however, serve to test the stability of the proposed work during the next freshes, and as the experiment will be made under the disadvantage of the last bay being unconnected with the bank, thus losing the rigidity which the completed structure would possess, its behaviour may be considered finally conclusive as to the adequacy of the design for a bridge, exposed probably to a severer trial than any other similar work that we have accounts of Besides the above works, several ferry boats have been built for the accommodation of traffic, on lines of road crossing the channels, by which the Delta is intersected.

88. The principal buildings executed in the Kistnah Division were a Library and Reading-room for the use of the members of the Department of Public Works at Bezoarah, and two District Moonsiffs' Court-houses at Canza and Kurumpoody. Improvements were also made to several buildings, as the Light House at Devy, the Zillah Court-house at Guntoor, and the Church at Masulipatam.

89 On repairs, the expenditure in the Kistnah Division amounted to Rupees 1,59,339. The principal items included in it were the repair of the anicut, Rupees 4,650 ; the clearing of silt deposited round the head sluices and locks on the flanks of the anicut, and in the upper part of the three main lines of channel, Rupees 19,603-0-0, the repair of the embankments of the Kistnah in Guntoor, Rupees 12,221 ; and the same in Masulipatam, Rupees 29,032, which latter works were rendered necessary by the destructive effects of the great flood of 1853.

NELLORE

90. The expenditure on new irrigation works in this District, during the year, amounted to only Rupees 21,010, its principal items being the head sluices to Jaffer Sahib's and the Survapully channels, for which estimates to the amount of Rupees 1,600

were sanctioned by Government. These works have been well advanced at a cost of Rupees 5,400, all the masonry work having been finished, excepting the parapets, the completion of which is now at hand. The new cut, from Loodoom to the Nellore channel, was commenced on the 23rd May 1856, and carried forward with as much despatch as possible, the work being now nearly half done. A considerable proportion of the total expenditure was incurred on the Pennair embankments, and on the new cut from that river to the Gullucondacoor Loodoom.

91. The executive operations of the District have been marked, however, by greater activity in its communications. On the Nellore and Kistnapatam road, being the terminus of that from Cuddapah, Rupees 8,000 were expended out of an estimate of Rupees 16,650; and on the Trunk Road No. 6, between Rajapolliem and Moodegunda, Rupees 47,338 were laid out on earth and other works. On Trunk Road No. 7, the expenditure amounted to upwards of Rupees 12,000. The portion of this line under improvement extends from Moodegunda to Copperapaud, for the whole of which side-drains have been made, and the embankments thrown up; the roadway has been metalled from Yellumpilly to Copperapaud, leaving only about 7 miles to be completed. On the old Ramapatam road, and on the Dorenal road, between Sungum and Nellore, improvements were made, which it is not necessary to particularize. A bridge has also been in progress across the Mullary stream near Bochereddypolliem.

92. Under the head of Buildings, a new place of arms at Ongole, and additions to the Huzoor Cutcherry at Nellore, may be mentioned.

93. Repairs to a large extent have been made to the Pennair anicut, the apron and retaining wall of which were damaged during the last monsoon, as also to the Nellore and Kistnapatam road. The expenditure under the head of Repairs, during the year, amounted to Rupees 1,46,575.

CUDDAPAH.

94. No important work of irrigation was executed in this District during the past year.

95. The road and bridge expenditure on new works amounted to Rupees 59,342, comprising the following principal items:—The central line of road from Chewnoor to the Dorenal Pass, on the Nellore Frontier, for which an estimate of Rupees 29,000 was sanctioned by Government in January 1854. The work has been in progress since that year, and was completed only during the period under review, on an expenditure of Rupees 1,495. A further sum of Rupees 39,000 was sanctioned for this line in 1855, on which estimate, work to the extent of Rupees 14,025 has been performed. The road from Cumbum to the Vazmalapaud pass, on the Nellore Frontier, has also been nearly completed at an expenditure of Rupees 10,070 during the year. Two large bridges, one across the Rolla, between the town and cantonment of Cuddapah, and the other over the Nundaelum River, have been in progress, the outlay on the former amounting to Rupees 6,830, and on the latter to Rupees 3,583. Considerable work has also been done on Trunk Roads Nos. 11 and 13; the masonry works on the former were well advanced, the expenditure on the whole line having been Rupees 21,200, while that on the Trunk Road No. 13 was Rupees 2,120.

96. The Serjeant Major's quarters in the Cuddapah cantonment, and sundry improvements to the jail at Cuddapah, are the only works of any note under the class of Buildings executed during the year 1856-57

97. The condition of this District, with reference to its irrigation works and communications, is very far below that of the other Districts of this Presidency, but efforts are being made by the present Engineer to improve it in both respects.

BELLARY.

98 All the works not affected by the restrictive order of the 19th May 1856 have been carried on, and some of them completed, among the latter are the bridging of the first two stages of the Bellary and Dharwar road, and the Buchenhully anicut over the China Huggery. The greater part of the minor bridge and drain work, sanctioned in the under-mentioned lines of road, have been completed, *viz.* —

Bellary to Madaveram.

Aloor to Kadoomoor.

Adony to Gooty.

Gooty to the Kurnool Frontier.

Gooty to Palasamoodrum on the Mysore Frontier.

99. Some progress was made with Trunk Road No 12, as far as it had been surveyed and sanctioned; an estimate is now ready for completing this line in the Bellary District to Damputtah, on the Cuddapah Frontier. Very little progress was made with the bridge over the Pennair at Oodeppee Droog, in consequence of the prevalence of fever, from which cause also, the works on the whole of Trunk Road No. 12 were greatly impeded.

100. Various projects, suggested for the rivers of this District, have been also more or less investigated, and estimates are in course of preparation for the minor ones; levels have likewise been taken for a canal of navigation and irrigation from the Toombudra to the Pennair River, proposed by Colonel A Cotton; but the project is under further investigation.

101 The roads constructed in this District, with the view of giving employment to the laboring classes, during the famine in 1853-54, has been kept up, and a line of road, from Koolighee *via* Gordacotta Rya Droog to Koodaree, on Trunk Road No. 12, was opened up, and will be vigorously pushed on.

KURNOOL

102. In this District, no new irrigation works were executed during the year, but repairs of old works, to the extent of Rupees 3,890, were made.

103 The principal works of communication are the Bellary, Gooty, and Nundycunama lines, 20, 40 and 60 miles, respectively, in length, measured to the frontiers of the District. On the Bellary road, Rupees 17,909 were expended. The earth-work has been completed with several small drains, and four of the large bridges and the metalling are now in progress.

104 On the Gooty line, the earth-work and several minor drains have been finished, at a total expenditure of Rupees 23,433, and two of the large bridges were commenced.

105. On the Nundy-cunama line, the formation of the road has been carried on to the extent of 42 miles, and some of the smaller drains have been constructed

106 Preparations for the opening of a new ghaut, called the Munteral-cunama, have been commenced, under the superintendence of Captain Nelson ; but as yet only the tracing of the line and clearance of the jungle have been accomplished.

107 The following important bridges were in progress in this District during the year —A bridge across the Hindree at Kuraool, consisting of nineteen arches of 45 feet span, one over the Kondaur, near Nemdial, of seventeen arches of 32 feet span, and one across the Nullah at Yeldoorty, of two arches of 36 feet span. In the two latter cases, nearly three-fourths of the work estimated for has been completed, and the foundations for the Kurnool Bridge have, after great difficulties, been got in across the whole bed of the Hindree.

CHINGLEPUT

108. The only important works, under the heads of Roads and Bridges, that were under execution, during the year 1856-57, in Chingleput, were the road from Qoorattoor to Trivellore, on the line from Madras to Cuddapah, on which the total expenditure, up to the end of the past official year, was Rupees 12,722. Owing partly to the failure of the contractor's agreement, and partly to the restrictions imposed on expenditure, the distance between Trivellore and the Railway Station only has been completed, and even in that distance, one bridge still remains unbuilt. The bridge across the Adyar, noticed in the last Report, was carried away by the storm in August last, but endeavours have been made to restore it with the means at the District Engineer's disposal, and that officer believes that it will be finished and opened for traffic in October next. Two other road works of importance, ordered for commencement, were immediately afterwards stopped for want of funds.

109 The principal irrigation works carried on in this District were—1st, the ancient across the River Cortelhar, which has been completed, and has already proved useful to some extent in supplying the Chumbrumbacum tank, and 2nd, the Cumbum Canal, which feeds many tanks in the Conjeeveram Talook

NORTH ARCOT.

110. Of the irrigation works under construction in this District, the most important are the Palar, the Poiney, and the Cheyaur anicuts. Of the Palar anicut, the whole of the five head sluices have been completed, and the body of the anicut, to a height of 4 feet, has been carried completely across the river, with the stone coping one foot in thickness to about one third of the width. The progress of the work has been satisfactory, and is creditable to Mr J. H. Dopping, under whose superintendence it has been executed. The expenditure was, during the year, as follows:—

Ancient	1,32,794	Rupees
Southern Channels	16,242	"
Northern ditto	63,395	"
Mahendravrindy Tank	19,548	"
Total	2,25,979	Rupees

111. The Poiney anicut has been completed, with the exception of a few details, and is ready for service as soon as the freshes come down. The expenditure, during the year, was Rupees 14,737.

112. The Cheyaur anicut and its dependent channels were completed some time ago, but the further extension and development of the project were carried on during this year for 8½ miles, at an expense of Rupees 2,447.

113. Many minor improvements were executed, such as calingulaha, sluices, head sluices, &c., the beneficial effects of which will be speedily felt throughout the Province.

114. Under the head of Roads, the following were under construction during 1856-57:—

	Rupees.
Madras and Cuddapah Road expenditure	3,471
Kircumbaddy to Poothalpet	1,731
Vellore to Arnees	5,875
Palmanair to Gooriatum	4,190
Ditto to Vencatagherry Cottah	11,476
Wallajah Nuggur to Sholingur	570
Ditto to Ammoor (Railway Station)	6,924
Raneepet to ditto ditto	7,004
Chittoor to Danulchun	10,307
Wallajah Nuggur to Palar Anicut	1,616
	Rupees 53,164

115. The roads in general are represented to be in good order, but from the large sums required for the preservation of the made roads in this District, and the demands still likely to be made under the same head, it may be necessary to introduce a system of tolls, so as to make the chief lines of communication self-supporting.

116. Three large bridges have been in progress, which, when completed, will materially assist the traffic of the country, *viz.* one of forty arches of 43 feet span across the Palar at Vellore, another of fifty-two arches across the same river at the anicut near Arcot, and a third of twelve arches each of 30 feet span across the Agharum River, near Pulhcondah.

117. No buildings of any magnitude were executed in the District of North Arcot during the past year.

SOUTH ARCOT.

118. The expenditure on new works, under the head of Irrigation, in this District, amounted to Rupees 28,765, on navigable canals to Rupees 8,799, on roads and bridges to Rupees 80,981, and on the harbours to Rupees 7,967.

119. The principal works of irrigation under construction were the Vicaravandy anicut and channels, which, after some interruption, owing to the difficulty of procuring labour, have now been nearly brought to completion, at an expenditure, during the past year, of Rupees 2,430, and, on the whole, of Rupees 14,464. The channel for improving the irrigation of Areeagooty and other villages, which was commenced in May 1856, has been more than half done. A second calingulah has been added to the large reservoir called the Permall Tank, and considerable improvements have been made to the Govrapet channel. Numerous minor works of irrigation were executed, each too trifling to be particularized in a brief Report like the present, but all will exercise a more or less important influence on the welfare of a District, which, in consequence of the reduction of assessment, and of the revenue survey and other reforms recently introduced, is rapidly advancing in wealth and material prosperity.

120 Under the head of Communication, the following may be mentioned —The canal from the River Vellaur, near Porto Novo, to the Paravenaar or Cuddalore River, on which about Rupees 4,500 have been spent, the Cuddalore harbour improvements, which have cost Rupees 5,540, the Coast road, from Cuddalore to the Vellaur, improved at an outlay of Rupees 10,974, and that from Porto Novo to the Vellaur anicut, on which Rupees 6,700 have been spent. Several large bridges have also been under construction, *viz* that over the Ponyar on the Northern Coast road, immediately to the North of Cuddalore, of which five arches have been completed, and the rest are in progress, four bridges on the road from Tindivanam to Trinomalee, which have cost Rupees 7,300; two on the road from Oolundoorpet to Cullacorg, expenditure Rupees 1,000, and a lattice bridge at Mercanum, the approaches to which, and the strengthening of the lattice work, have been done at an outlay of Rupees 2,540.

TANJORE.

121. By far the most important work of irrigation carried on in this District, during the year, was the extension of the lower Coleroon anicut, and the construction of a bridge in front of it, on which Rupees 17,334 had been spent when the works were stopped in consequence of the accustomed filling of the river. In January last the Northern part of the bridge was commenced, and of the thirty-four arches of which it consists, five have been finished, three uncentered, and centerings for four more have been built. The Munnyar River improvements were carried forward at an expenditure of Rupees 23,453, and the drainage and irrigation works of the lands around the Taleneyer Cottagum were executed at a cost of Rupees 6,600. On repairs the expenditure amounted, during the season, to Rupees 1,85,857.

122. On roads and communications, the operations carried on in this District were characterized by their usual activity, the expenditure in this branch having been Rupees 51,110 on new works and Rupees 16,483 on repairs. The principal works executed were as follows:—The formation of a new line from Saumungalum to Paupanassum, which was completed with all its tunnels and bridges, with the exception of the parapet walls of the Vennar bridge, and the construction of tunnels and metalling the road from Tanjore to Poodeocottah, on which line the tunnels have been completed, and the metalling and earth-work are in progress. The fine bridge across the Coleroon, at Anikaran Chuttrum, on the road from Negapatam to Madras, was nearly brought to a completion in April last. The bridge consists of forty elliptical arches of 50 feet span,

of which seventeen arches and six-and-a-half floorings were constructed up to August last. The plastering and the ornamental work are all that remain to be done, to open this bridge for the use of the public. The improvements of the Coast canal, from Tranquebar to Trimulvassal, were carried forward at a cost of Rupees 13,470, and five ferry boats constructed at an outlay of Rupees 2,600.

123 The principal building undertaken during the year was the Talook Cutcherry at Trivady, which was completed, with the exception of the flooring and plastering. Repairs to the extent of upwards of Rupees 5,000 were performed to various buildings in the District.

TRICHINOPOLY.

124. In Trichinopoly, under the head of Irrigation, the results of the year's operations may be thus stated. The Poinry irrigation canal, 16 miles in length, with its subsidiary regulating sluices and minor channels for the distribution of water, were so advanced, that the works will be thrown open in the present irrigating season, and will supply water from the River Coleroon, for the cultivation of a large area of land, at present waste; and two other sets of works, for the purpose of utilizing water, at present running to waste, will be in full operation. The Weyacondaum channel, on which Rupees 19,144 were spent during the past year, will be completed, and will add still further to the irrigable capabilities of the District. By these works, the total outlay on which, up to 30th April 1857, was about Rupees 1,15,000, water sufficient for the irrigation of 8,000 cawnies of land will be placed under control, and distributed over rich land, more than half of which has been hitherto waste.

125. By an outlay of Rupees 45,000, river-fed irrigation canals, whose aggregate length is upwards of 250 miles, with an elaborate net-work of minor distributive channels, and their numerous regulating masonry works, were kept in fair working order. These channels turn upon the land about 1,200 millions cubic yards of water per annum, by drawing it off from the Cauvery, and conveying it to and irrigating upwards of 75,000 cawnies of rice land, on which depends a revenue of nearly six lakhs of Rupees. The repair and improvement of tanks were well attended to, the outlay on that account having been, in round numbers, Rupees 17,000.

126. Under the head of Communications, about 110 miles of metalled road were maintained in good order, half of that length being adapted for the rapid transit of spring conveyances, and further improved by the construction of a substantial bridge across a torrent 120 yards wide, and two small culverts, to provide for minor drainage. 130 miles of bad road were also maintained in passable order. Besides the above, 18 miles of road are being re-constructed, and will shortly be opened for traffic.

127. The irrigated Districts lying along both banks of the Agunda, Cauvery, and Coleroon, (the flood water of which rivers rises to a level much above that of the densely populated and richly cultivated country on either side,) have been protected from inundation, by watchful attention to the repair and maintenance of the river dykes, by the construction of groynes where necessary, and by plantations of the large tough river-grass and shrubs of the willow species. The expenditure on these river works, during the past year, was Rupees 32,000, or about Rupees 120 per mile. By such means, the

immense bodies of water passing down these rivers, during the floods of the S. W. monsoons, have been controlled and kept within their prescribed channels, so much only as is required for irrigation being allowed to enter the canals through the masonry regulators at their heads.

MADURA.

128 No new work of irrigation was executed in the Madura District during the year 1856-57.

129 The principal works of communication deserving notice are the high road between Tondy and Connygoody, which has been nearly completed after much delay, from the difficulty of procuring coolies, the cross road between the two towns of Tiroomungalum and Sholavandum, (all but 380 yards of graveling,) which has also been completed; that between Ullangarum and Cumbum; the road between Oosalempetty, Sattangoody, and Oosalempetty, and that on the Pulney hills, the masonry works of which have progressed very satisfactorily. The bridge over the Ambravutty, on the high road to Palghat, was considerably advanced, the piers and abutments having been built up to the springing line, and three of the arches finished.

TINNEVELLY.

130 During the year, the aggregate expenditure on the irrigation works of this District amounted to Rupees 6,416, and the principal works, in this small outlay, were the cutting of a new channel for the drainage of the Thavaray Lake, and the construction of a subsidiary reservoir in rear of the present Neumaney tank. Repairs to a considerable extent were made.

131. On the main road of the District, a large outlay has been incurred, the approaches to the Veypillayputty Bridge have been completed, as also the plastering of the Santoor Bridge, and three vents of the bridge over the Assoor Oday, at an expenditure of Rupees 2,785. On the same line, but to the South of Palamcottah, an expenditure of Rupees 6,449 was incurred, chiefly on repairs. The Numbyaur Bridge of five arches, of 40 feet span, made some little progress, at an outlay of Rupees 3,803; the plastering and approaches being still incomplete. The portion of road between Gangoonden and Shady Khan's Choultry was commenced in December 1856, and has proceeded very satisfactorily, the whole of the earth-work, four tunnels, and three pavements having been completed. On the trunk cotton roads very little work was done. The three last miles leading into the shipping port of Tuticorin (which forms the terminus of this important and expensive commercial line) are represented to be still impracticable for laden carts, owing to the depth of loose sand drifts.

COIMBATORE.

132. The total expenditure in this District, on new irrigation works, amounted to Rupees 26,263, the principal item being the extension of the Calingaroyen Channel, the operations on which, however, were very unsatisfactory, and much delayed by various circumstances during the latter part of the year. The Arkancottah and Tuddapilly channels, from the River Bowani, also, did not progress with the rapidity that was expected, owing in a great degree to the ill health of the Executive, and to the many changes

among them, caused by misconduct and intemperance. The former work, however, is now somewhat advanced, and the materials for most of the sluices in the second have been prepared.

133 The bridges on the Coonoor Ghaut have been nearly completed, the one at Barhar having since however, and whilst under construction, been much damaged by a heavy storm. The two arched drains on the road from Polachee to Colungode were satisfactorily constructed, as were the bridges on the Coonoor and the Jackattallah line. The road from Coimbatore to Ootacamund by Todacum was well repaired in its most difficult part, viz that from the Bowany to Ootacamund by the Soondaputty Ghaut, and thus many Burgher villages have an approach opened out to them to the low country. In addition, some very important works were executed on the Hills, such as the macadamizing of the Segoor and Ootacamund road, and the metalling of some of the principal thoroughfares of Ootacamund.

134 Many of the smaller buildings have been delayed, but the Civil Dispensary at Coonoor has been nearly completed, also the porch of the Church at Ootacamund, and the improvements to the Huzoor Cutcherry at Coimbatore. The Infantry Barracks on the Neilgherries also made good progress, and one block of building is already occupied, while the others are mostly up to the first floor, and the Superintending Engineer of the Circle speaks highly of the materials and workmanship in his Inspection Report. The total outlay at Jackattallah, for the year 1856-57, was Rupees 3,14,469.

SALEM.

135. The irrigation works in progress in this District appear to have been only two, viz. the Poothoor tank anicut and channel, which have been very nearly completed at an expenditure of Rupees 1,306, and the Poodopolliem tank, of which nearly the whole of the earth, with half of the stone work, have been finished.

136 Among the principal works of communication may be mentioned the cart road from Yearcand to Maullapoorum, on which the expenditure has been Rupees 3,000, on the new branch road, from Senkery Droog to Bazeepore, it has been Rupees 1,100, and work has been done to the road from Morapore (Railway Station) to Darampoory, and to several cross roads, which it is not necessary to particularize. Bridges have also been constructed, or are in progress, over the Eachyavary stream, in the Namcul Talook, at Moparaputty, and at Devaputty, near Wamaloor, on Trunk Road No 5.

137 A Moonsiff's Court-house at Namagherrypettah was completed at an expenditure of Rupees 900, and the following works have been in progress, viz —An Hospital for the detachment of Veterans at Salem, of which the walls were built, and Sick Stables for the Dépôt horses at Oosoor, of which the foundations only were completed. Salem has been solely under professional charge throughout the year, and the total expenditure amounted to Rupees 94,282.

CANARA.

138 The Dharwar and Coomptah line of road is being macadamized, with a view to complete a permanent communication between that port and the Bellary and Dharwar Cotton Districts, including the Raichore Doab. The Hygah and Senjewarah Ghauts are

also in process of construction to connect those Districts with Sedashegur. When completed, these lines will establish a direct communication between the port of Sedashegur and the above-named rich inland Districts.

139 The port of Sedashegur will admit ships of 30 feet draught of water at ebb tide, and afford secure shelter during the prevalence of the S W monsoon, which other ports along this Coast do not afford. From this harbour, direct shipments may be made to England from the cotton countries in the vicinity.

140. The Guirseppah Ghaut has been opened, connecting Mysore with the Coast, and the Coloor Ghaut, constructed with the same object, has been widened and improved, and the bridging is now being carried on. The new ghaut of Charamandy was, during the year, more fully opened between the Coast and the Mysore country, at a cost of about Rupees 1,500.

141. A reconnaissance has been made, with a view to determine the feasibility, or otherwise, of connecting the Toongabudra with the Western Coast, by a canal to be brought down the ghauts, a project which, if carried out, would connect by canal the Eastern and Western Coasts of India, and would thus form one of the most important works of the age.

142. The entire expenditure in the District on new works amounted to Rupees 60,155, and on repairs and maintenance to Rupees 62,824.

MALABAR.

143 The first work that deserves notice in this District is the Chetwye dam, a masonry calingulah, which is being thrown across the mouth of an estuary to reclaim lands now uncultivated from the spread of sea-water. The expenditure on this work, during the past year, was Rupees 7,304, but the Superintending Engineer, on visiting the intended dam, disapproved of the materials and workmanship, and of the entire project, as designed by the former Civil Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cotton, and he ordered the immediate suspension of all work on the 27th of April last. The delay in its progress had already attracted the notice, and called forth the animadversions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; and the departure of the Executive Engineer, together with the frequent changes, both of the Revenue and Department of Public Works officers, concurred to place the Chetwye dam in a most unsatisfactory position. The only other irrigation work of any importance is the Kooda Kadavoo dam, on which, however, but little was done; and for its entire renewal, a fresh estimate has been submitted.

144. The two trunk roads, Nos. 4 and 5, have been under extensive repair, and a substantial bridge was built on the latter, across the Nottapoliem River. The very important road, from Calcut to Mundoor and Palghaut, was under execution, but a very small portion of it has been done. The expenditure on this work is estimated at Rupees 12,000. Many cross roads were undertaken and completed during the past year.

145 The Coast canals were improved in many places, and have tended to increase the traffic, but much still remains to be accomplished in constructing locks and widening the section in various places. Three bridges were constructed across the canal near

Chowghaut, and nine were built in the Cootnaad and Betutnaad Talooks. The Ellattoor timber bridge was nearly completed, on an estimate of Rupees 8,480, and will be opened for traffic in a few weeks. Two other similar wooden structures were nearly completed across the Calicon and Cheroopaye Rivers on the Wundoor and Cholakul road, and materials for two very important works of the same kind are being prepared on the Palghaut and Trichoor road, which it is hoped will be completed in the current year.

146. The Cannanore Fort was partially repaired at an expenditure of Rupees 4,830. Some Military buildings were erected for the Malabar Police Corps, and the existing buildings throughout the District were efficiently repaired. The Cochin Light House, on which a large expenditure had been incurred, was destroyed during the year, by the crushing and giving way of the faulty laterite of which it had been constructed. The aggregate expenditure in Malabar, during the year 1856-57, amounted to Rupees 69,683.

MADRAS

147. At the Presidency, work to the extent of Rupees 4,426 was performed to the salt platform in the Collector's Department.

148. A new road was formed inside Clive's Battery to the Royapooram Railway terminus, the expenditure on which, during the year, amounted to Rupees 20,742. The new road outside the sea face of Fort St. George was improved at a cost of Rupees 3,829. During the year, Rupees 8,948 were laid out in strengthening three groynes, and five small new groynes were constructed for the protection of the Royapooram boatmen's village, at an expenditure of Rupees 15,500. The additions and alterations to the Sea Custom House, still incomplete, cost Rupees 38,712, besides repairs to the extent of Rupees 3,030 to the same building, and additions to the Master Attendant's Department, at a cost of Rupees 5,440.

149. The lines for the Perembore Regiment cost Rupees 18,300, the drains Rupees 6,438, and Guard-rooms, and Thannah Stations, in different parts of Madras, were built at an outlay of Rupees 2,950. Three work-sheds were constructed for the use of the Principal Commissary of Ordnance, on the berm within the ditch of the Fortress, in front of the St. Thome Curtain, at a cost of Rupees 9,274. On the improvements to the Penitentiary, Rupees 26,389 were expended, on those of the Government Office, for the accommodation of the Gazette Press, Rupees 14,102; and on those of the Lithographic Press, Rupees 3,420.

150. The effluvia arising from the Black Town drain being a source of constant annoyance to the inhabitants of the Fort and Black Town, it was proposed by Dr. Kellie to construct a shaft or chimney at the mouth of the drain, and to place charcoal on a grating inside. This he thought would carry off the noxious gases, which, by passing through the charcoal, would become deodorized. The Government sanctioned the work, and it has just been completed at an expense of Rupees 810. There is every reason to believe that it will prove successful. Besides these works, extensive additions and repairs were executed to various public buildings to a very large amount, the aggregate expenditure of the year having been Rupees 3,82,780.

EASTERN COAST CANAL.

151. The total expenditure on this canal amounted, during the year, to Rupees 99,909, inclusive of repairs to the extent of Rupees 3,819. The greater portion of the expenditure was incurred on the Soda's canal, which has been opened for traffic to the distance of 35 miles, at an outlay of Rupees 82,984. Two bridges, each of 60 feet span, were constructed across it—one, a timber lattice bridge, 3 miles South of the Adyar; and the other, of brick masonry, carrying the Guindy road over the canal. The gates of the Shedancoopum lock were swung during the past year, and the measure has been attended with great benefit to the canal, as large boats are now enabled to make their passage without interruption in the dry season. Besides these works, other minor, but effective, improvements were executed on various parts of the canal, which it is not necessary to notice in detail in the brief summary which is concluded by the present notice.

RAILWAY.

152. The duties of the Department were confined, during the year, to the supervision and control of the proceedings of the Madras Railway Company.

153. The line upon which the officers of that Company are working, extends from Madras to Beyypore, on the Western Coast, a distance of 420 miles. In addition to this, the examination and survey of the country, from Avady (13 miles from Madras on the Western line of Rail), *via* Cuddapah to Bellary, to ascertain the most feasible line for a Railway, has been undertaken, and the work has progressed very satisfactorily.

154. On the 1st May 1856, the principal officers actually employed in India by the Railway Company were the following:—

1 Agent and Manager	1 Locomotive Superintendent.
1 Chief Accountant.	1 Chief Engineer
2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers.	2 First Class Engineers.
1 Traffic Manager	4 Second Class ditto
1 Assistant to ditto.	13 Third Class ditto.
1 Station Master.	

155. During the year, the following additions have been made:—

7 Third Class Engineers } 1 General Store-keeper.

The Engineers were engaged in actual work on the whole line.

156. Up to the 1st May 1856, the amount of work executed had been

Earth-work	C yards	6,329,468
Masonry	"	114,771
Permanent way	L. yards	123,438
Ballasting... ..	C. yards	284,684
Fencing {	Temporary... ..	L. yards 47,370
	Permanent	" 304,376

157. The aggregate amount of work completed up to the 28th February 1857, the latest date up to which accounts have been received from the Railway Company, was —

Earth-work	C. yards	12,674,123
Masonry	"	175,269
Permanent way	L. yards	175,989
Ballasting	C. yards	707,235
Fencing {	Temporary	L. yards 65,058
	Permanent	" 642,395

158 The work actually performed, from the 1st May 1856 to the 28th February 1857, was therefore as follows. —

Earth-work... ..	C yards	6,344,655
Masonry	"	60,498
Permanent way	L yards	52,551
Ballasting	C yards	422,551
Fencing {	Temporary	L. yards 17,688
	Permanent... ..	" 338,019

159. The monies advanced to the Railway Company from the Public Treasury, during the official year in question, were. —

For expenses in construction	Rupees	32,44,000
For purchase of stores, payment of import duty, &c.	"	7,70,000
For purchase of sleepers	"	2,80,000.
For expenditure in construction of Stock	"	95,000

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment	Rupees	45,610 8 11
Locomotive	"	39,661 3 11
Engineers	"	2,97,106 13 8
For Contingencies	"	16,365 1 10

160 The expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works up to the end of December 1856, amounted to Rupees 66,95,059-10-0

161. The line for the first 65½ miles, from Madras to Amoor, near Arcot, was opened to the public on the 1st July 1856.

MARINE.

162 During the year, various measures have been introduced to facilitate trade and navigation, some are yet in progress; others have been completed, as hereafter described.

Those of a general character are—the introduction of the Harbour Conservancy Act (XXII of 1855) at all the ports of sufficient importance, to warrant the expense of supervision, the introduction of Act I of 1857, for controlling the conveyance of native emigrants from India to Ceylon, the Straits, the Tenasserim Coast, and Burmah; and restricting the emigration to such ports as have the necessary means of controlling it, the improvement of the beacon lights along the Coast, and the prosecution of the survey of the Malabar Coast, its harbours, ports and rivers

163. The Act XXII. of 1855 was passed on the 13th August of that year; but as much information was needed before it could be applied at the different ports, the Supreme Government suspended its introduction, first till the 13th August 1856, and subsequently till the 12th August 1857, to allow time for collecting the necessary data regarding the limits of the ports, their trade, the amount of collections, and the particular rules to be enforced at each. These data have since been submitted for all ports to which the Board propose, for the present, to apply the Act. They are fifteen in number, and their names are mentioned in the margin. Those marked with an asterisk are to be under the control of the local Superintendents of Sea Customs, the others will be presided over by the Masters Attendant, with the exception of Paumben, which will be under the charge of the officer conducting the works for deepening the channel

Bimlipatam.
Vizagapatam.
Coringa and Cocanada.
Masulipatam
Madras
*Cuddalore
*Tranquebar
*Negapatam
Paumben.
Tuticorin.
Cochin
Calicut.
*Tellicherry
*Cannanore.
*Mangalore.

Ganjam
Munsoorootah.
Sonapora.
Barwah.
Poondy
Calingapatam.
Conadah.
Poondemudka.
Pentacootah.
Nursapore
Epourpolliem
Nisampatam
Cottapolliem.
Mootopilly
Puisat.
Porto Novo.
Markanum
Nagore
Topootorny
Mootopettah
Trimulvassal
Keelakurry
Davapatam
Tonoly
Vysnar
Corlipatam.
Coolmagarapatam.
Calay
Barnagurry.
Quilandy.
Tanoor.
Ponauy
*bouglaunt.
Bekul
thirpy
Harveor
Chundapora.
Buckul.
Coombah.
Sedashogun.

164. Besides these ports, there are numerous others at which cargo is shipped and delivered, and at some of which dues are charged. A few of these exhibit a rapid tendency to increase their trading operations, but as yet there are no functionaries at them competent to undertake and exercise the powers vested by the Act in the Conservator of a Port. They are detailed in the margin, and it has been proposed that an Act shall be passed to legalize the continuation of the port-dues now levied, and to prevent the discharge of ballast in them, to the injury of the anchorages.

165. The Act for controlling emigrant vessels is already in force. It was found necessary to legislate on this matter, in consequence of the very frequent complaints that were made, by the authorities in Ceylon and the Tenasserim Provinces, of the excessive numbers embarked on board native vessels leaving Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevely. From time to time regulations had been issued, under which this emigration was in some degree controlled, and the irregularities once so prevalent were partially checked; but still, as no penalties could be legally enforced, evasions were practised, and a Legislative Act became

necessary In the margin are noted the ports at which only it is now legal to embark native passengers for voyages across seas, and the number is limited to one person to four tons of the vessel's burthen Vessels strictly confined to coasting voyages do not come under the operation of the Act

Calcuttapatam.
Vizagapatam.
Cocanada.
Masulipatam
Madras.
Cuddalore.
Tranquebar.
Negapatam.
Pambour.
Keelakurru
Tuticorin
Cochin.
Tellicherry.
Mangalore
Topootoray
Moottoopettah
Adrampettah.
Tondy
Davepatam.

166 The beacon lights and local improvements will be noticed successively in speaking of the ports and places to which they belong

167. The only survey in progress during the year is the one conducted by Lieutenant Taylor, of the Indian Navy, on the Malabar Coast.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy intimated in November last, through Captain Powell, that the whole of the Coast had been surveyed, with the exception of about 60 miles between Mount Dilly and Calcutt, and that it was expected that the remaining portion would be completed by the end of 1856 Lieutenant Taylor had been also instructed to examine and furnish plans of the harbours and ports in Canara, where there are some good anchoring places, as yet imperfectly known, and in 1855, he reported favorably on Beitkul Cove, as affording good shelter for ships in the S. W monsoon, and as capable of being formed into a harbour of refuge Colonel A. Cotton was subsequently directed to examine and report on the locality, and when his views are submitted, the Government will decide whether steps are to be taken for the formation of a harbour. A portion of the Coromandel Coast, between Point Calimere and Ennore, still requires survey, and the Supreme Government have directed the Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta to organize a new surveying party for the purpose, under a scientific officer, to be selected from the Indian Navy When also other pressing duties admit, the Coast, from Ennore to the Northern limits of the Presidency in the Bay of Bengal, is to be re-examined, as the last survey was not satisfactory in giving confidence to mariners.

168 The continued difficulties experienced in obtaining transports for the movement of troops have been materially diminished by the arrival of the *Coromandel*, an iron screw steamer of 1,140 tons and 240 horse power, which, although belonging to the Indian Navy, has been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government. She arrived at Madras on the 2nd December 1856, and on the 31st of that month left for Rangoon, with the Commander-in-Chief and General Staff of the Army, together with a detachment of the 37th Native Infantry, numbering 500 souls She put into Moulmein once for some slight repairs and to clean her bottom, but has otherwise been continually engaged in conveying troops, with the exception of a temporary interruption caused by an injury to her condenser in towing over to Rangoon a transport of 87½ tons with troops.

169. In the margin are shown the requisitions made on the Department for transport during the season, that is, from January

	<i>For Burmah</i>	
7th.	Moulmein to Masulipatam	.. 1,000
18th.	Rangoon to Madras	.. 1,000
36th.	Ditto ditto	.. 1,000

to April inclusive. The strength of the regiments is set down in round numbers,

<i>To Burma</i>		
4th	Antikurry to Rangoon	1,000
6th	Madras to Rangoon	1,000
12th	Ditto ditto, 6 Companies	1,000
	Chann, 4 ditto	1,000
13th	Antikurry to Moulmein	1,000
14th	Madras to Rangoon, changed after wards to Singapore	1,000
15th	Masulipatam to Rangoon	1,000
17th	Madras to Rangoon	1,000
87th	Ditto ditto	1,000
89th	Ditto ditto	1,000
44th	Masulipatam to ditto	1,000
Artillery	Ditto ditto, 2 Companies	254
Commissariat	Followers Madras to Rangoon	2,000
Ordnance Department	Ditto ditto	800
Bullocks		2,000
Shleep		1,000
<i>To Bombay</i>		
Her Majesty's 12th Lancers		500
One Company Sappers and Miners		130
<i>To Buxhure</i>		
1st Madras Fusiliers		1,500
Gun powder—Madras to Straits	..barrels	2,700

those proceeding from Madras being rather above, and those returning below, the assumed standard To effect these movements, the only Government vessels at the disposal of this Presidency were the *Coromandel* Steam Transport, already described, of 240-horse power and 1,140 tons, and *Zenobia* Steam Frigate, the first carrying about 700 persons besides crew, the latter only 300 to 350, and none under cover ; her European crew and heavy armament occupying space, which would otherwise be available for Troops. The boilers of the *Zenobia* are moreover so defective, that she is constrained to work under very low pressure, which incapacitates her from towing, and some ammunition shipped on her for the use of Troops was damaged by leakage.

170 No other Government vessels being available, sailing and steam transports were extensively engaged—the Steamer *Oriental* at Rupees 2,000 a day, the Steamer *Manilla* at Rupees 20,000 a month, both in still employ. Besides these, the following sailing transports were chartered—*Agincourt*, *Salamanca*, *Marchioness of Londonderry*, *Statesman*, *Tasmania*, *Cornwallis*, *Devonshire*, *Constantine*, *Nimrod*, *Empress Eugenie*, *Clarendon*, and *Mary Ann*, all vessels from 800 to 1,200 tons. The cost of this service, in freight alone, will be at least six lakhs of Rupees, and yet a portion of the movements, including the 17th Native Infantry and some cattle and sheep for Pegu, have unavoidably been postponed till later in the year, when the season is more suitable for transport operations.

171 The Madras Forces stationed across seas now amount (including followers for whom transport has to be furnished) to upwards of 26,000 souls, besides those belonging to the Ordnance, Commissariat, and Miscellaneous Departments. The average annual numbers to be moved outward will be 10,000, and homeward 8,000. The Government of India have addressed the Home Authorities on the necessity of establishing a bi-monthly communication between Madras and Pegu.

172 A short notice will now be furnished of each port in this Presidency

GANJAM.

173. Nothing has yet been done for this port, although the value of the trade is considerable and on the increase. It is proposed to appoint an officer to be charged with the duties of Conservator and Superintendent of Sea Customs.

Vide Appendix No 1, which includes the trade at all the ports.

MUNSOORCOTTAH

174. The utmost done here has been the establishment of a flag-staff, the provision of a flag to be hoisted on the approach of a vessel, and the appointment of a *Lasear*, on Rupees 7 a month, for its care. It is proposed to appoint an officer to be charged

with the duties of Conservator and Superintendent of Sea Customs. A new flag-staff is about to be raised, the old one being injured by white-ants, and a set of Marryatt's signals will be supplied.

SONAPORE AND BARWAI.

175 Two small ports, at which but a trifling trade exists, and which it is proposed to place under the supervision of the Conservator of Munsoorcottah. A flag-staff has been recommended for Sonapore.

POONDY.

176 Also a port with a very limited trade, which is to be placed under the supervision of the Master Attendant at Calingapatam. It is proposed to erect a flag-staff also here.

CALINGAPATAM.

177. This port is rapidly rising in importance, and as the trade is principally carried on by European ships taking grain, principally oil-seeds and rice, it has become necessary that some effective supervision should be established over shipping transactions. It is proposed to appoint a Master Attendant, who is to have likewise charge of the Sea Customs. An obelisk was erected in 1853 to point out this port, which is not easily distinguishable from the offing.

SANTAPILLAY LIGHT-HOUSE

178 This light is at present one of the third class. It appears to be well attended to, and points out the proximity of the dangerous Santapillay rocks, but as these are 5½ miles off shore, a first class light will soon be substituted.

COCANADA, POODEMUDKA, PENTACOTTAH.

179 Small ports for native crafts, having little trade

BIMLIPATAM

180 At this port there is considerable trade in grain, carried on by English and French vessels. Being but 16 miles from Vizagapatam, it is under the orders and control of the Master Attendant at that port. It will be brought under the operation of Act XXII of 1855. A flag-staff has been proposed, and a small office will be allotted for the Master Attendant on his periodical visits.

VIZAGAPATAM

181 A rising port, with considerable trade in grain, carried on by English and French ships. Vessels of 200 to 300 tons are built and repaired in the back water, on the banks of which are several mud docks. The only improvements to be effected here are the erection of a flag-staff near the Master Attendant's office, the one now in use being on the Dolphin's Nose, a promontory on the opposite of the river, and the introduction of the Harbour Conservancy Act.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

182. These two ports are considered as one, the anchorage in the roadstead being common to both. A thriving trade is carried on in grain and sugar, principally by English and French ships. The following improvements have been effected during the year.—An addition of 20 feet has been made to the height of the light-house on Hope Island, where the light is now exhibited at an elevation of 83 feet 6 inches above high water, stone groynes have been carried out to seaward for 500 yards, to confine the stream of the Cocanada River till it reaches deep water, and thus secure a channel for boats, and the bar before the Coringa River has been partially removed by means of the Faumben steam dredge. A buoy is about to be moored on the N. E. end of the mud flat, which is gradually extending, and a red port light of moderate power will be exhibited at Cocanada, which, with the cross bearing of the light on Hope Island, will enable ships to stand into the roads, during the night, without apprehension.

183. Facilities exist for building and repairing vessels in the Coringa River, and one of 700 tons burthen has just been constructed. The Government sanctioned in 1855 the sum of Rupees 62,838-12-0, for confining this river to its ordinary bed by high stone embankments, which guard the surrounding country from inundation, while at the same time they deepen the river by an increased scour. This work is still in progress, as well as that at the mouth of the Cocanada River.

184. A Seaman's Hospital has also been built at this port at an expenditure of Rupees 3,427, a portion of which was raised by public subscription.

NURSAPORE.

185. This port, situated on the Southern branch of the Godavery, is a place of considerable native trade, and many native vessels are built and repaired here, some as large as 250 and 300 tons. There is difficulty of access in consequence of the little water over the bar, as is the case with all the rivers of this Presidency; but when once the bar is passed, deep water and many conveniences for loading, unloading, and repairing vessels are found. To aid the navigator in making the port, an obelisk is about to be erected at the entrance of the river.

MASULIPATAM

186. There is not much English trade at this port, which is an inconvenient place for large ships to load at, owing to the shallowness of the water for some miles distance from the shore. It is, however, well situated as a port of embarkation and debarkation for Troops, being at the Eastern terminus of the military road leading to Hyderabad. Stores for the division of the Army serving in the Nizam's Territories are landed here. The aqueduct across the River Kistnah, at Bezoada, being completed, the Districts of Guntur and Masulipatam will be well irrigated, and this will probably cause a larger exportation of grain from this port in future. Measures have therefore been in progress to improve the port; a boat is being constructed for the Master Attendant; buoys are being prepared at the work-shop at Dowlishweran and will be laid down to indicate the anchorage; a red light is about to be exhibited from the flag-staff in the Fort as a guide to the port by night, that at Point Divi being too far off for the purpose,

besides failing from its situation due South of the anchorage, to indicate a vessel's position in latitude; measures are also in progress for introducing a better description of cargo boats, those now in use being unwieldy and unmanageable. A project is also on foot for embanking and improving the river. The Harbour Conservancy Act will be introduced here

POINT DIVI LIGHT-HOUSE.

187. This light was established in 1851, to warn mariners of their approach to the shoals off Point Divi. No alteration is at present necessary.

KISTNAPATAM.

188. The fitness of this port for vessels is yet imperfectly known, but its vicinity to Madras, from which it is only 100 miles distant, and the facilities it appears to afford for exporting the produce of the Districts of Cuddapah and Nellore, render it well deserving examination. Captain Collyer, the Superintending Engineer, Centre Division, has reported it to possess a fine estuary, with from 18 to 25 feet water, accessible from the sea by ordinary boats and small vessels over a bar on which 8 feet are to be found at neaps, and 11 feet at spring tides. It has water communication inland for some miles, and also North and South by means of the Eastern Coast canal, now rapidly extending from the Northern Circars to Negapatam on the South, and although in some parts, between Kistnapatam and Madras, the depths do not now admit of the passage of large boats without difficulty, a little improvement will ensure an easy and free communication between the two ports. The attention of the Public Works Department has been directed to the importance of obtaining an uniform depth of 3 feet in the canal, and the Port of Kistnapatam will be carefully examined with a view to its improvement. Salt is now shipped from it, and it may hereafter, when improved, afford an outlet for the manufactured and agricultural produce of extensive Districts

ARMEGHON LIGHT-HOUSE.

189. This light was first exhibited on the 1st January 1853, and serves as a guide to avoid the most dangerous part of the Armeghon Shoal, which, with only 9 feet over it, lies due East 6 miles from the light-house. No alteration is at present necessary

MADRAS

190. The principal alterations intended for Madras are the introduction of the Harbour Conservancy Act and the establishment of a Police Force to guard the shipment and landing of cargo, and stop the extensive depredation which is now complained of. It is proposed to form a small, but effective, police, who are to be constantly on the alert by land and sea, and to supply watching peons to proceed in laden boats, for whom the Chamber of Commerce have agreed that parties shipping or landing cargo shall be chargeable with a payment of 3 annas per trip on every boat-load. The commerce of the port is considerably on the increase, and much difficulty is occasionally experienced in meeting the demand for boats, their number and that of the boat-men not keeping pace with the augmented trade.

191 It has been lately questioned, whether the Madras light is a safe guide to warn navigators of their vicinity to the Pulicat Shoal. The Northern danger on this bank, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it, lies 19 miles from the light, which is exactly 128 feet above the level of high water. The Marine Board state, that it is visible within 30 to 35 miles, so long indeed as it is above the horizon, and that it is therefore manifest that, except on the occasion of extraordinary mists or fogs prevailing, which are rare, a careful look-out will always distinguish it in sufficient time to avoid the danger in question. The question having been referred to Lieutenant Taylor, of the Indian Navy, that officer has reported that the distance is not so great as is generally supposed, and assumes 22 nautical miles as the greatest distance at which the light can be seen. He has therefore suggested, that a small green or red light, on a column 33 feet above the sea, be placed on a projecting point, between Pulicat and Ennore. This proposition is receiving the attention of Government.

192. A short time since, it was reported, and generally believed, that this light was suffered to go out, the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer *Bengal* having, on the 29th March, made it, and afterwards lost sight of it, for an hour, when again it was observed showing out brilliantly. The Captain explained, that its apparent extinction was owing to the very heavy fog which was blown off the land, after which the light again became visible.

193 The increased facilities required for shipping operations have led the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to receive with favour the project of a pier to be erected on Mitchell's Screw Piles, which Messrs. Saunders and Mitchell have offered to construct for £95,000. The want of some better means for landing and shipping cargo is much felt, now that such transactions are yearly increasing, while the appliances in respect to boats, crews, and the mode of crossing the surf, remain nearly as before. It is, however, a question, whether in lieu of a screw pile pier, a ship break-water should not be constructed. There can be no doubt that such a break-water would be of the greatest utility. Once built, and the shore protected by it, half-a-dozen piers might soon be erected, at a trifling expense, in the sheltered space, but it is probable that the original outlay would be too heavy.

194. It has also been under consideration, whether some alteration should not be made in the mode of recovering anchors and other property lost in the roads. The sharks, always numerous, have apparently become more so of late years, and several fatal and distressing accidents have occurred to the divers engaged in making fast ropes to articles to be raised from the bottom. The establishment of an anchor boat, with a diving bell attached, has been proposed.

CUDDALORE

195. At this port improvements are in progress, a portion of the back-water is being deepened, and a pier or groyne will be extended from the mouth of the river, to carry the scour into deeper water, and thus clear the bar. In connection with this work, a canal is being cut to connect the back-water of Porto Novo with that of Cuddalore. The trade at this port is not great, the European portion of it being confined to the exportation of sugar manufactured by Messrs. Parry and Co.

PORTO NOVO.

196. This is a small port, the resort only of native vessels. At present no alteration to the existing state of things is proposed.

TRANQUEBAR, NAGORE.

197. The ports from which a considerable trade in rice and cloths is carried on. No proposals are, however, at present entertained for their improvement.

NEGAPATAM

198. At this port a very brisk trade is carried on in paddy and rice to the different ports in Ceylon, principally to Columbo. Brigs and schooners have superseded the old clumsy dhoney in this trade, passing through the Paumben channels and making the passage in all weathers and at all seasons. A pier or groyne is being constructed at the entrance of the river, to render the passage permanent in its present position, and a small light is shown from the flag-staff.

PAUMBEN.

199. There are a number of small ports between Negapatam and this port, but they are as yet too unimportant to require notice. The only one that needs mention is Autinkurry, about 13 miles West of Paumben, at which it has been customary to ship treasure from Tinnevely and Madura for the Presidency, and where, during the present year, two native regiments, the 13th and 4th, have been embarked for Moulemein and Rangoon.

200. The trade through Paumben, it will be seen, is steadily increasing, as might be expected from the continued improvements in the channels, which are now competent to admit of the passage of vessels drawing 11 feet water. Larger vessels are, therefore, coming into use, and it has lately been represented that the warping gear with which the Government supply vessels at moderate charges, when hauling through the channels, is not sufficiently strong for the increasing burthen of the craft now using them. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have sanctioned the construction at Bombay of an iron steam tug, to be employed in towing vessels through the channel. It will be fitted with a rake for loosening the sand in a channel, and may be found useful at other places, as well as at Paumben.

201. The levy of port-dues at Paumben was suspended first for a year, and subsequently for three years. The Hon'ble Court have acquiesced in the expediency of this measure, the period of which will expire on the 5th November 1858.

202. The pilotage levied during 1856 is Rupees 13,168-5-0, of which Rupees 3,292-1-3 were paid to the pilots. In the Appendix will be found a Table of the pilotage levied since 1849.

203. The light is seen from all points of the compass, and is well attended to.

KEELAKURRY.

204 This is a small port, from which a brisk native trade in cloths and grain is carried on with Ceylon. No marine establishment has ever been kept up at it. A good, although somewhat intricate, channel leads hence to Paumben, between the Coast and a chain of reefs and islands. Buoy is laid down to mark out the most difficult passages, and licensed pilots are entertained to take vessels between Keelakurry and Paumben.

TUTICORIN.

205 At this port little has been done of late ; the light is on an island $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles East of the flag-staff, and is a great convenience to ships navigating the Gulf of Manaar at night. The Master Attendant is about to be furnished with a new port boat of larger dimensions than the former one.

206 This port is the great outlet for the Tinnevely cotton, which is exported in English ships by merchants of Madras and Columbo. A brisk native trade is also carried on with Ceylon in grain and piece goods, and almost every vessel carries coolies to and from that island, the planters there being mainly dependent on the Southern Districts of India for labour.

COOLASAGARAPATAM.

207 A port with a brisk native trade with Ceylon, at which no marine establishment has ever been kept up.

COCHIN.

208. At this important place, some improvements have been effected during the past year. An anchor boat and a port boat for the Master Attendant have been built, and a boat-house for them is now being erected. An office for the Master Attendant's establishment has been sanctioned, at a cost of Rupees 880, and a barometer was furnished for the use of the port.

209 For some time it had been under discussion, whether the light should be removed to a more commanding site, and it was finally determined that a column for it should be erected at a distance of about a mile from its present position. In consequence, however, of its being built of soft stone, it fell in October last just before completion. No better stone being procurable, except at a heavy expense, it has now been determined to raise a hollow iron column on the old Dutch tower, where the light has hitherto been exhibited. This will be constructed in England, sent out in pieces, and may be expected in a year from this time ; meanwhile the light will continue to be attached to the flag-staff.

210. On the erection of the new column, a first class light will be exhibited in lieu of the third class one now in use.

CALICUT

211. The office of the Master Attendant at Tellicherry has been transferred to this port. A tripod was ordered to be erected on the reef off Calicut, on which the Ship

Julia was wrecked in August 1855; but owing to the difficulty and delay that would occur in raising this beacon, an iron buoy, supplied from Cochin, has been moored to indicate the reef. The substitution of a first class light at this port has been sanctioned in lieu of the third class one now exhibited, and the lantern will be dispatched as soon as the S W monsoon abates. It will also be exhibited in future throughout the year, instead of being extinguished during the monsoon, or from May to August. Consequent on these alterations, the Light Establishment has been proportionately increased.

TELLICHERRY.

212. This port no longer has a Master Attendant stationed at it, the office having, as above stated, been transferred to Calcutt, a double light continues to be exhibited from the flag-staff. A depôt for coals has been maintained here, but now that the Master Attendant has been removed to Calcutt, it will be transferred there.

CANNANORE.

213. No alterations have taken place, or are contemplated at this port.

MANGALORE.

214. With the exception of some slight improvements to the harbour, no alterations have taken place here

COOMPTA.

215. At this port, as stated in the last year's Report, preparations have been for some time going on for the exhibition of a third class light. A column has been erected for it on a hill skirting the little harbour, and the light will soon be shown. Delay has occurred from several accidents happening to the lanterns sent for the purpose. The first lantern sent was lost in the *Zaphnath Paneeah* in February 1854; another was constructed and sent in December 1855 in the *James Hall*, which was wrecked off Point Calmère. This lantern was recovered, repaired, and forwarded in the Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Assaye* in May 1856, but the vessel was unable to touch on the Coast, owing to the violence of the monsoon, and it was carried to Bombay, whence it arrived at last at Coompta in December last

TUDDRI.

216. This port is rising into importance, the value of the exports in oil-seeds and cotton last year being Rupees 4,02,531 against Rupees 1,34,995 in the previous trading season. At present nothing has been proposed towards improving the port, but some measures to that end must soon be considered advisable.

SEDASHEGUR.

217. This port and Bertkul Cove have been visited by Colonel A. Cotton, who, as mentioned in the last Report, had been ordered to report on their capabilities. When this Report is received, measures will be considered for rendering the Cove a safe anchorage in the S. W. monsoon.

FINANCIAL.

218 The Land Revenue of this Presidency was computed at Rupees 3,66,82,000.*

Revenue Department. This amount comprised Rupees 3,55,15,000 in current revenue, and Rupees 11,67,000 in arrears. The actual collection, in 1855-56, was

Rupees 3,63,50,000, and consisted of current Rupees 3,49,19,000, and arrears Rupees 14,31,000. We may, therefore, anticipate an improvement of nearly six lakhs of Rupees in the current revenue upon the collections in the preceding year, but this is modified by the probable diminution in the item of arrears, to the extent of about two-and-a-half lakhs; still the aspect may be regarded as satisfactory. It is attributable to the favorable nature of the season, as compared with that of the preceding year, and to the produce of the extra

Land Revenue, current and arrears	67½	per cent.
Salt Revenue	9½	"
Tribute	6½	"
Abkarry	4½	"
Land and Sea Customs	2½	"
Mohurpna	2	"
Miscellaneous	0½	"
General Department	2½	"
Military Abkarry	0½	"
Judicial Department	0½	"
Marine ditto	0½	"
Public Works	0½	"
Extraordinary Receipts	2½	"
Profit and Loss	1½	"
	100	per cent.

cess on the distribution of water from ancient channels. Again, the expected falling off in the collection of arrears has its fair view, derived, as it is, from a less amount of arrears having been left outstanding for collection at the commencement of the year under review than in the preceding one. The proportion which this, and the other branches of the revenue, bear to the total income, is noted in the margin.

219. The next item of importance is Salt Revenue. It has been estimated at Rupees 51,42,000. A decrease of two-and-three-quarters lakhs

Salt Revenue, of Rupees below the actual revenue of 1855-56 is likely to occur in it, ascribable to the season being unfavorable to its manufacture.

220. The receipt under the head Tribute does not vary from year to year. There is no doubt of its payment. A sum of Rupees 34,46,000 was estimated, and the actual collection of 1855-56 was the same.

Tribute.

221. The item next in importance is Abkarry. The revenue from this source was assumed at Rupees 24,18,000, contrasted with the actual of 1855-56, it will exhibit, if the estimate be accurate, an increase of nearly two lakhs of Rupees, owing to the favorable season and consequent competition among the renters.

Abkarry, or revenue derived from taxes on the production and sale of spirituous liquors.

222. The expected receipts from Land and Sea Customs were set down at Rupees 12,16,000. The Land Customs are of little value, only Rupees 1,89,000. The Sea Customs have been taken to yield Rupees

10,27,000. There will probably be a decrease in Land Customs of Rupees 3,000, and in Sea Customs of Rupees 1,52,000, altogether of about one-and-a-half lakh of Rupees, arising

Import Duties in 1855-56.

Spirits and Wines	Rs. 1,69,441
Cotton Twist and Yarn	" 50,118
Cotton Piece Goods	" 52,519
Malt Liquor	" 16,916
Coral	" 11,096
Iron	" 4,656
Total Import	Rs. 2,44,746

from a diminution being expected, as compared with the imports in 1855-56 of sundry Europe and China articles, and also wines and spirits. In the margin are inserted a few of the staple articles imported into Madras and

* It has been since ascertained, that about thirteen lakhs of Rupees have been realized in excess of the estimated amount.

<i>Export Duties in 1855-56</i>	
Indigo	Rs. 95,614
Piece Goods	" 21,707
Hides and Skins	" 12,702
Rice	" 4,619
Coffee	" 8,166
Saltpetre	" 1,761
Total Export ...	Rs. 1,89,469
Grand Total of Import and Export	
Duties	Rs 3,84,215

exports, for the year 1855-56, amount to Rupees 3,84,215, as shown in the margin.

223. The item of Mohtrurpha follows next in importance. The revenue from this source is derived from taxes on trades and professions. It was expected to yield Rupees 10,53,000, which estimate, compared with the previous year's collections, shows a slight falling off to the extent of Rupees 16,000.

224. The remaining items of revenue in the Department under notice, *viz.* "Extra Revenue," "Small Farms and Licences," &c, may be joined together as Miscellaneous. They aggregate Rupees 3,43,000. A comparison with the actual results of 1855-56 exhibits a decrease, merely nominal however, of nearly two-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees. It is the result of the transfer to land and other sources of revenue of the collections hitherto credited to the heads above-mentioned.

225. In this Department, the total estimated receipts amounted to Rupees 14,19,000. The sources of revenue represented by this Department are Stamps, Post Office, Seignorage on Bullion purchased, Interest, and other items of Miscellaneous receipts. It is expected that there will be a diminution of about two lakhs of Rupees in the year under review, compared with the preceding one, and this may be attributed to the fact, that there is no more interest to be recovered from the Mysore Government, on account of its late debt to the Hon'ble Company, the balance due, *viz.* Rupees 1,98,261, having been liquidated in 1855-56.

226. The other sources of ordinary revenue will be found in the Military and Judicial Departments. In the Military Department, they consist of bazar collections, derived by the sale of spirituous liquors in Military Stations. They were assumed at Rupees 2,93,000. There is an expected falling off in this revenue, compared with the collections of 1855-56, of nearly half a lakh of Rupees, owing to the transfer, under orders from the Government of India, dated 9th November 1855, of the revenue at Saugor to the North-Western Provinces, and to a portion of the Madras Troops, withdrawn from Jaulnah and Mhow, having been ordered to Burmah and other Stations, where the Military Abkarry system does not obtain. In the Judicial Department, the ordinary receipts are made up of judicial fines and fees, sale proceeds of prison labour, and of unclaimed property, all these were estimated to amount to Rupees 1,54,000, and, compared with the actual amount of 1855-56, exhibit a decrease of a quarter lakh of Rupees in 1856-57, owing to certain deposits having been brought to account in the previous year.

227. The receipts in this Department were estimated at Rupees 78,000, they correspond nearly with the actual of the preceding year.

228. In this Department are comprised the collections from local Funds, such as tolls levied for navigating Cochrane's Canal, and on carts and ferry boats. It also includes Devasthanund* and Chuttrum† surplus funds, now devoted to road repairs. These were estimated at Rupees 2,12,000, with reference to the actual receipts of the previous year. Out of these funds, certain charges for repairing and constructing ferry boats, minor roads, and maintaining establishments and other local agencies are defrayed

229. The ordinary receipts, in the several Departments above alluded to, aggregate Rupees 5,24,56,000.

230. Next follow the Extraordinary Receipts. These consist of sales of provisions, stores, horses, refunds of charges, &c., in the different Departments they were assumed at Rupees 15,25,000. On the other hand, the receipts from Profit and Loss, comprising the difference in the rates of Exchange on the transactions with London, the unclaimed‡ estates, the gain§ on the coinage of copper, and other miscellaneous receipts, were estimated at Rupees 6,11,000.

231. The above form a total of estimated Territorial Receipts, under the three general divisions above named, viz Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Profit and Loss, amounting to Rupees 5,45,92,000, nearly 5½ millions sterling. It is expected to fall short of the actual income of 1855-56 in the sum of three and three-quarters lakhs of Rupees.

232 The expected disbursements for the year under review were as follows.—In the General Department, they were Rupees 1,14,95,000, composed partly of political disbursements, chargeable on the revenues, and partly of salaries, establishments, &c. of officers employed in the General Department. The political disbursements were assumed at Rupees 54,96,000, and include payment of the one-fifth share of the Tanjore and Carnatic revenues, with arrears to the late Rajah of Tanjore and the late Nabob of the Carnatic (both of whom died¶ without male issue), compensation for lands resumed

CHARGES FOR 1855-57		
<i>General Department</i>		
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the revenues.	Rupees	54,96,000
Salaries and Establishments, &c. of Officers employed in the General Department.	Rupees	59,99,000
Total, Rs	1,14,95,000	

* Pagoda.

† Choultries or Native Travellers' Bungalows.

‡ Estates unclaimed for fifteen years come to Government under Section LI. Act VIII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India.

§ The difference between the stamp value of copper coins, fabricated in the Mint, and the value of copper sent out from England as metal.

¶ If we take these receipts of 5½ millions as "Interest" at 5 per cent. on a certain represented capital, that represented capital amount to no less a sum than 110 millions.

¶ Rajah of Tanjore died 29th October 1855 Nabob of the Carnatic died 7th October 1856.

by Government, pensions and charitable allowances, and pagoda and mosque allowances. The remaining sum, *viz* Rupees 59,99,000, was provided to meet the salaries of the Governor and Members of Council, of the Secretaries to Government and their offices, of the Department of Accounts and Finance, Sub-Treasurer, Civil Auditor, and their establishments, of the Mint, Assay, and Mint Committee offices, and also to meet Government contributions to the Service Funds, interest payable on the same account, expenses of the Civil Hospitals, super-

These charges, *viz* Rupees 1,14,95,000, bear a portion of 21 per cent. on the total territorial revenue or income

Carnatic stipends	Ra.	5½ lakhs.
Tanjore ditto	"	3½ "
Copper from Eng-	"	4 "
land	"	"
Public Instruc-	"	1½ "
tion	"	"
Annuities to retir-	"	"
ed Civil Ser-	"	"
vants, out of	"	"
the old An-	"	"
nuity Fund, up	"	"
to 30th April	"	"
1855	"	2½ "
Total, Ra.		17½ lakhs.

copper coinage. The increase in Public Instruction is attributable to the diffusion of education generally. The increase in the "annuities to retired Civil Servants," payable by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, is nominal. It is owing to no adjustment having been effected in 1855-56, in consequence of the late receipt of the required Statements from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the estimate provided for two years adjustment.

233 The charges of the Judicial Department are made up of the salaries of the Chief and Punshe Justices; the establishment of the Supreme Court, and the Hon'ble Company's Law Officers, of the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes, and establishment of the cost of the Insolvent Debtor's Court, the Sheriffs and Coroner's offices, the Police, also of the diet and passage money on account of convicts. These were assumed at Rupees 4,57,000. The expenses of the Court of Sudder and Foydaree Adawlut, the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Provinces, Police, &c, were assumed at Rupees 32,33,000, making a total of Rupees 36,90,000. The amount, compared with the actual results of 1855-56, exhibits an increase, in the year under report, of upwards of half a lakh of Rupees, arising chiefly from provision being made in the estimate for reforming and revising the Police at the Presidency and in the Provinces, and the establishments of the District Moon-siffs, also for converting Kurnool from an "Agency" to a Zillah. The proportion, which the charges for the administration of the Civil and Criminal Justice, &c for the protection of life and property, bears to the total Territorial Receipts, *viz* Rupees 5,45,92,000, noticed in para. 16, is 6½ per cent.

Judicial and Magisterial De-
partments

Presidency

Judicial and Magisterial
charges.

Provinces.

234 The principal items of charge, in the Revenue Department, consists of charges for collecting Land Revenue, which were estimated to amount to Rupees 38,16,000 The charges of the Board of Revenue are estimated to cost Rupees 2,54,000, and the other items, viz contingent charges, tent allowance, surgeon's allowance, establishments for collecting the revenue from Abkarry, small farms, &c. &c, are estimated to amount to Rupees 7,16,000 The charges for collecting Sea and Land Customs are taken at Rupees 1,98,000, and the salt charges at Rupees 8,41,000 The total expected expenditure adverted to is, therefore, Rupees 58,25,000, which, compared with the actual results of 1855-56, shows an expected increase of half a lakh of Rupees This variation is chiefly the result of a gross increase of Rupees 1,57,000, and of a gross decrease of Rupees 97,000 The increase is principally owing to the appointment of an additional Sub-Collector in North Arcot, and of Special Assistants in Tanjore and Malabar, to the contemplated appointment of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, and improvement of Tehsildars' salaries, &c. The decrease is chiefly owing to diminished manufacture of salt, which will reduce the charges. The total receipts in the Revenue Department were estimated at Rupees 4,68,54,000, while the charges of collection were assumed at Rupees 58,25,000 Thus, it will be seen, that charges of collection average nearly 12½ per cent. on the revenue, or 10½ per cent. on the total Territorial Receipts.

235. The anticipated expenditure in the Marine Department was Rupees 2,32,000. It embraces the offices of the Marine Board, Master Attendant, and Registrar of Merchant Seamen, and in it have been included the expenses of the steamer allowed for the use of this Presidency There is an increase expected in 1856-57 in the charges, in this Department, to the extent of Rupees 85,000, owing chiefly to the *Hugh Lindsay* having left this port, and ceased, for several months, to be employed under this Presidency, in the previous year, while the estimate provides for a longer period for the expenses of the new Screw Steamer *Coromandel*, which lately arrived from England to supply the place of the *Hugh Lindsay* The excess is also attributable to the expected purchase in this country and in England, by the Hon'ble Court, of a large quantity of coal, in consequence of the stock on hand having been less at the beginning of the year under notice than it was at the beginning of the previous year. The charges of this Department are insignificant, and, compared with the Territorial Receipts, bear a proportion of only about ¼ per cent.

236 The aggregate of the Military expenditure is estimated at Rupees 3,11,59,000.* Compared with the actual results of 1855-56, this exhibits an expected decrease, in the year under report, of the trifling sum of Rupees 36,000 If, however, the cost of Madras Troops employed in Territories, the revenues of which are not included in the Madras Receipts, be put aside, the

Military Department.	
* For H. M.'s Cavalry and Infantry	12,55,000
For the Hon'ble Company's Troops, Horse Artillery	4,22,000
Foot Artillery, Infantry, and Veteran Company	21,31,300
	25,53,300
For the European Force	35,08,300
Native Horse Artillery and Cavalry	19,04,000
Foot Artillery, Infantry, and Sappers and Miners	1,02,54,700

For the Native Force	1,21,38,700
Commissariat Charges	36,82,000
Batta to Troops in the Eastern Settlements, Contingencies, Stores, &c. &c.	1,14,80,000
Total, Rupees	8,11,58,000

diminution will then be very considerable, approaching a crore of Rupees. The particulars are given in the

margin. The Military expenditure of this Presidency, under this view, has to be

<i>As per Actual of 1855-56.</i>	
Nagpore	Rupees 11,30,899
Saugor Division	" 19,12,343
Cuttack	" 15,922
Rangoon	" 22,61,299
Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui	" 3,40,391
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	" 5,39,050
Belgaum	" 2,06,765
Commissariat Charges for the Eastern Settlements	" 64,05,680
	" 28,90,340
	Rupees 90,96,000

taken at about 16½ per cent. less, for it will be only Rupees 2,20,63,000. The proportion which the Military charges bear to the Total Territorial Revenue is 57 per cent.; but, deducting the expenses of the Madras Troops serving at the other Presidencies

and Governments shown in the margin, the proportion is only 40½ per cent., and the latter may be fairly viewed as the proportion of the revenues allotted to the Military protection of the Madras Presidency

237. The expenditure connected with repairs of public works is estimated at Rupees 36,42,000. In this sum are included Rupees 13,45,000 on account of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of Engineers and others. The residue, Rupees 22,97,000, attaches to repairs of trunk roads, of branch roads, of bridges, of embankments, of canals, of anicuts, of buildings, &c. The expected expenditure in 1856-57 was Rupees 31,000, below the expenditure in the preceding year. If to the amount estimated for repairs of public works be added the amount assumed for construction, which latter will be presently noticed, the total will be Rupees 76,17,000. Thus above one-seventh, or about 14 per cent. of the Territorial Income, will have been devoted to public works.

238. The total expected Ordinary expenditure, in the several Departments above alluded to, amounts to Rupees 5,60,43,000, or more than 5½ millions sterling.

239. The "Extraordinary Charges," including sums to be written off to "Profit and Loss," in the different Departments, have been assumed at Rupees 3,54,000. The nature of these two items has been explained in last year's Report. There is a decrease expected chiefly in the item of "Profit and Loss," of Rupees 1,18,000 in 1856-57, compared with the previous year, arising mainly from Company's Rupees being more generally issued to the Madras Troops stationed at Secundrabad, instead of the local currency of Hyderabad; and hence it is expected that less loss will have to be adjusted in the year under notice.

240. The next and last head of charge to be noticed is "Public Works, Extraordinary," under which is exhibited the outlay on the construction of the several works of utility, such as roads, bridges, canals, both

Public Works, Extraordinary.

for irrigation and navigation purposes, anicuts, embankments, buildings, including barracks, &c, for all of which a large sum, viz Rupees 39,75,000, was provided. There is an expected decrease under this head of Rupees 1,39,000. This is the result of a gross decrease of Rupees 4,82,000, and of a gross increase of Rupees 3,43,000. The decrease is chiefly owing to irrigation works not being expected to be carried on in the year under notice, to so large an extent as in the preceding year, in consequence of the late restrictive orders of the Government of India limiting the expenditure on certain public works at this Presidency to twenty-two lakhs of Rupees for the year under report. The increase is attributable principally to additional improvements having been made to the Sea Custom House at the Presidency in the year under notice, and to provision having been made for the construction of the European Infantry Barracks, both at Secundrabad and on the Neilgherry Hills, and the Dragoon Barracks at Bangalore. Thus the aggregate Territorial Charges amount to Rupees 6,03,72,000, upwards of six millions sterling. These charges of "Construction," however, alluded to in the preceding paragraph, are not rightly expenditure. They are "Investment of Capital" upon works which are either productive in themselves directly, or which diminish the expenses which Government would otherwise incur in various ways, and are thus indirectly valuable. It is necessary, therefore, to qualify the statement just made, that the Territorial Charges are expected to amount to Rupees 6,03,72,000. We ought to deduct, therefore, the items which form investment, viz Rupees 39,75,000. The result will give the charges at Rupees 5,63,97,000, or only eighteen lakhs (18,00,000), under this view, in excess of the receipts of the year.

241. The total estimated Territorial Receipts were noted to be Rupees 5,45,92,000. The total charges having been assumed at Rupees 6,03,72,000 as just stated, the result is an expected deficit or expenditure beyond the receipts of the year of Rupees 57,80,000. This deficiency will have been, however, more than met out of the actual balance of cash on hand at the beginning of the year, which amounted to two-crores-and-forty-six-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees. The result will however be different; there will be a surplus (in

Total Territorial Receipts	5,45,92,000
Charges	6,03,72,000
Deduct cost of Troops exclusively employed under other Territories and Governments	90,96,000
	<u>5,12,76,000</u>
Surplus, Rs	<u>33,16,000</u>

lieu of a deficit) in the receipts to the extent of Rupees 33,16,000, if the expenditure, on account of the large body of Madras Troops exclusively employed in the several Territories and Governments adverted to above be deducted from the Territorial Charges of Madras, and placed to the account of the

Territories and Governments under which they are actually serving

242. The following Statement shows, in one view, the revenue and charges of the different Departments. In it are also exhibited in what proportions the revenues are derived, how much from "land" and how much from other sources. The proportions are likewise given, which the charges of each Department bear to the total income, & c. how the income is disposed of.

STATEMENT.

INCOME.	Total Estimated Amount for 1856-57	Percentage, &c. the proportion yielded by each separate source of income	CHARGE.	Total Estimated Amount for 1856-57	Percentage, &c. the proportion of Income allotted to each branch of Charge
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.			POLITICAL.		
Land Revenue, current and arrears ...	3,66,82,000	67½	Territorial and Political Disbursements, including 5th shares of the Carnatic and Tanjore Revenues due to the late Nabob and the Rajah ...	54,96,000	10
Salt Revenue ...	51,42,000	9½			
Tribute ...	34,46,000	6¼	GENERAL DEPARTMENT.		
Abkarry ...	24,18,000	4¼	Salaries and Establishments of all Officers in the general branch of the Service, and charges for general purposes ...	59,90,000	11
Land and Sea Customs ..	12,16,000	2¼	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.		
Mohrturpha ...	10,53,000	2	Charges for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, &c. for the protection of life and property ...	36,90,000	6½
Miscellaneous ...	3,49,000	0½	REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.			Charges for Collection of Land and other sources of Revenue ...	59,25,000	10½
Stamps, Post Office, Seigniorage on Bullion purchased, Interest, &c., ..	14,19,000	2½	MARINE DEPARTMENT.		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			Salaries and Establishment of the Marine Board, Master Attendants, including the expenses of the Steam-er allowed for the use of this Presidency ...	2,32,000	0½
Abkarry ...	2,93,000 *	0½	MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.			Charges for the maintenance of Troops for the military protection of the Country. ...	3,11,59,000	57
Fines and Fees, Sale proceeds of Prison labour, and unclaimed property ...	1,54,000	0¼	PUBLIC WORKS.		
MARINE DEPARTMENT.			Repairs of Works of public utility and irrigation, including Salaries and Establishment ...	36,42,000	6½
Tonnage duty, &c. ..	78,000	0½	Construction of do do ...	39,78,000	7½
PUBLIC WORKS.			Extraordinary Charges, Charges of occasional, of temporary description ..	2,80,000	0½
Tolls levied for Navigating Canals, and on Carts, Ferry Boats, &c. ...	2,12,000	0½	PROFIT AND LOSS.		
Extraordinary Receipts, Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, &c., ..	15,25,000	2½	Loss sustained in rates of Exchange, &c. ...	74,000	0½
PROFIT AND LOSS.					
Difference in the rates of Exchange, Unclaimed Estates, &c. ...	6,11,000	1½			
Expected deficit of Income	5,45,92,000 57,80,000				
Rupees ..	6,03,72,000		Rupees ..	6,03,72,000	110½

243. The excess above the 100, viz 10½ per cent, has been met, as already observed, from the balance of cash on hand at the beginning of the year. But if the expenditure on account of the Troops not serving within the Territories of Madras be excluded from the above view, then the total per-centage of the charges of the several branches would be 93½ per cent on the total Territorial Receipts. A concise Financial Statement of receipts and disbursements accompanies this Report.

244. The Statement which follows, presents, in one view, the Territorial Receipts and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for the past ten years, from 1846-47 to 1855-56. The object of this is to afford an opportunity of verifying what has been the financial condition of this Territory during that period. The attention of the public has been drawn to it, in consequence of the extensive demands which have arisen on account of public works, &c.

245. During seven, out of the ten years under review, there has been a territorial surplus revenue, amounting to Rupees 2,00,27,904; but during the other three years, there was a deficiency amounting to Rupees 1,17,48,856. Deducting this sum from the former (the total surplus of the several years), a net surplus of our revenues, of Rupees 82,79,048, is the result, averaging Rupees 8,27,904 per annum, as shown in the following Statement:—

Territorial Receipts and Charges

YEARS.	Territorial Receipts.	Territorial Charges.	Territorial Surplus.	Territorial Deficiency
1846-47 ...	5,35,12,884	5,20,20,519	14,92,365	...
1847-48 ...	5,38,16,036	5,31,43,084	6,72,952	...
1848-49 ...	5,32,18,618	5,04,36,208	27,82,410	...
1849-50 ...	5,16,07,106	4,90,57,543	25,49,563	...
1850-51 ...	5,24,13,799	4,87,50,389	36,63,411	...
1851-52 ...	5,39,15,001	4,92,34,343	46,80,658	...
1852-53 ...	5,48,69,598	5,06,33,053	42,36,545	...
1853-54 ...	5,09,88,383	5,36,07,601	..	26,24,218
1854-55 ..	5,11,56,415	5,66,78,712	..	55,22,297
1855-56 ...	5,49,66,757	5,85,69,098	...	36,02,341
	53,04,59,597	52,21,80,549	2,00,27,904	1,17,48,856
Deduct Territorial Deficiency.....			1,17,48,856	
Territorial Surplus Receipts.....			82,79,048	
Average per annum.....			8,27,904	

246. Another view is presented in the under-mentioned Statement of the result of the finances of this Presidency for the same ten years, exclusive of the charges on account of the Madras Troops employed on the general service of India, and at other

Presidencies. From this, it will be seen, that in every one of the years under notice, there has been a surplus, the average of which per annum is Rupees 70,52,543 —

YEARS.	Territorial Receipts.	Territorial Charges, the payment of Troops employed elsewhere being deducted.	Surplus.
1846-47 ...	5,35,12,884	4,51,31,077	83,81,807
1847-48 ..	5,38,16,036	4,86,15,335	52,00,701
1848-49 ...	5,32,18,618	4,60,20,980	71,97,638
1849-50 ..	5,16,07,106	4,42,52,705	73,54,401
1850-51 ..	5,24,13,799	4,32,07,751	92,06,048
1851-52 ...	5,39,15,001	4,39,45,927	99,69,074
1852-53 ...	5,48,69,598	4,39,93,525	1,08,76,073
1853-54 ...	5,09,83,383	4,57,09,320	52,74,063
1854-55 ...	5,11,56,415	4,95,84,192	15,72,223
1855-56 ...	5,49,66,757	4,94,73,352	54,93,405
	53,04,59,597	45,99,34,164	7,05,25,433
Average per annum 70,52,543			

In 1846-47	Rs	68,89,442
" 1847-48	"	45,27,749
" 1848-49	"	44,15,228
" 1849-50	"	48,04,838
" 1850-51	"	55,42,637
" 1851-52	"	53,38,416
" 1852-53	"	69,39,528
" 1853-54	"	78,98,231
" 1854-55	"	70,94,520
" 1855-56	"	90,95,746
	Rs. *	6,22,46,385

247. On contrasting the total amount of charges exhibited in the above figured Statement immediately preceding it, it will be seen that Rupees 6,22,46,385* have been charged against the revenues of the Madras Presidency during the ten years specified in those Statements, as shown in the margin, the average of which, per annum, is Rupees 62,24,638.

Total amount of Territorial Charges for ten years, including the payment of Troops employed elsewhere	Rs	52,31,80,549
Ditto ditto including ditto ditto	Rs.	45,99,34,164

		6,22,46,385
Average per annum		62,24,638

* Actual outlay in 1854-55..	Rs	47,59,000
Ditto 1855-56..	"	41,14,000
		88,73,000
Estimated outlay in 1856-57...	Rs.	59,72,000
		1,28,45,000
Average per annum .	Rs. *	42,82,666

248. The expenditure, on the construction of public works, can be given for only two years, viz 1854-55 and 1855-56, and for the third year only an estimate can be furnished. The actual outlay in the two years just mentioned, viz Rupees 88,73,000, and the estimated outlay in 1856-57 being added, give a total of Rupees 1,28,45,000, or an average of Rupees 42,82,666,* as per margin. The outlay on the construction of public works must necessarily be regarded as so much investment on works of return and public utility. Under this consideration, a still greater surplus than that shown may be put down in the Territorial Receipts, because the outlay in question has been throughout regarded

as a charge, and has been accordingly included with the Territorial Charges.

249 The following Statement exhibits, in one view, the actual balance of cash which remained, in the different Public Treasuries under this Presidency, at the beginning and termination of each official year, for the past ten years, up to 1856-57 —

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
1847-48 ...	2,74,62,068	2,50,05,978	...	24,56,090
1848-49 ...	2,50,05,978	2,52,23,960	2,17,982	
1849-50 ...	2,52,23,960	2,67,85,071	15,61,111	.
1850-51 ...	2,67,85,071	2,95,46,572	27,61,501	...
1851-52 ..	2,95,46,572	3,14,82,547	19,35,975	..
1852-53 ...	3,14,82,547	3,39,32,205	24,49,658	...
1853-54 ...	3,39,32,205	2,33,60,357	...	1,05,71,848
1854-55 ..	2,33,60,357	1,73,58,871	...	60,01,486
1855-56 ...	1,73,58,871	2,46,54,587	72,95,716	.
1856 57 ...	2,46,54,587	2,76,84,237	30,29,650	...
Total ...	26,48,12,216	26,50,34,385	1,92,51,593	1,90,29,424
Deduct Decrease at the end of the year ...			1,90,29,424	
Net Increase ..			2,22,169	
Average } per annum }	2,64,81,222	2,65,03,438	22,216	

250 The "Cash Balance" may be regarded as the barometer of the Finances. The above Table indicates how satisfactorily it has worked. There have been three unfavorable variations during the last ten years, but the average increase, at the close of the year, has been Rupees 22,216. Our Territorial Charges, for the past ten years, have averaged about 5½ millions sterling a year. This Table shows that, at the close of the year, there was in hand, on the average, a balance sufficient to meet about six months'

expenditure. In the worst year, 1854-55, there was enough in the Treasuries to cover the charges of nearly four months.

In 1847-48	Rs.	85,66,067
" 1848-49	"	77,25,363
" 1849-50	"	1,02,33,682
" 1850-51	"	97,25,012
" 1851-52	"	84,07,133
" 1852-53	"	1,34,97,965
" 1853-54	"	1,34,81,084
" 1854-55	"	1,26,85,306
" 1855-56	"	1,10,56,656
" 1856-57	"	1,68,21,018
		<u>11,16,23,189</u>

Average per annum, Rs. 1,11,62,818

In 1847-48	Rs.	1,64,70,648
" 1848-49	"	1,01,26,099
" 1849-50	"	1,20,30,417
" 1850-51	"	1,38,93,136
" 1851-52	"	1,54,16,135
" 1852-53	"	1,36,53,754
" 1853-54	"	1,21,66,108
" 1854-55	"	78,15,288
" 1855-56	"	88,50,796
" 1856-57	"	1,16,97,662
		<u>12,15,79,923</u>

Average per annum, Rs. 1,21,57,992

In Specie	Rs.	1,54,74,326
By Bills	"	80,12,928

Total, Rs. 2,34,87,254

Average per annum, Rs. 23,48,726

Average per centage of Bills drawn by the Sub-Treasurer, Madras	23½
Average of remittance in Specie to Madras	25½
Average of remittance in Specie and by Bills drawn by the Bombay Government	5
Total	<u>54½</u>

251 The extent to which Bills have been granted to merchants, &c., on the Provincial Treasuries, for the ten past years, up to 1856-57, is shown in the margin, and the average of the Bill operations per annum may be stated at Rupees 1,11,62,000. The gross collections from land and other sources of revenue average* about four crores and seventy lakhs of Rupees per annum. Thus the amount which has been drawn away to the Presidency by means of Bills is 23½ per cent. The note in the margin shows also the amount which has been brought down to the Presidency, for the same ten years, in specie. It has been on the average Rupees 1,21,57,000 per annum, or 25½ per cent of the gross collections alluded to above.

252. It must not, however, be overlooked, that during the same period of ten years, remittances in Specie and by Bills have been made to the Bombay Presidency from the Western Coast, *i. e.* Malabar, Canara, Travancore, and also from Coimbatore, as shown in the margin, to the extent, on an average, of Rupees 23,48,000 per annum, or 5 per cent. of the gross collections. Thus, of the gross collections per annum alluded to, 54½ per cent. on the average has been drawn away by Bills and Specie from the Provincial Treasuries.

253. A convenient change of practice has been effected under Orders† from the Government of India, in the mode of paying interest, on Government Securities,

to holders residing in the Provinces. Proprietors formerly transmitted their Securities, often from a great distance, to the Accountant General's Office, and thus obtained orders for interest payable at the Provincial Treasuries. In supersession of this system, interest is now paid direct from the subordinate Treasuries of the District in which, or nearest to which, the proprietors of Government Securities may be residing, the Securities being endorsed to the effect that the interest is there payable. The Collectors or other authorities in the Mofussil have only to satisfy themselves as to the genuineness of the Securities presented to them for payment of interest, and that the necessary endorsement has been made on them. They then at once pass the necessary orders for payment. This change has worked beneficially, and has given satisfaction to proprietors, who have been thereby saved the delay, as well as the risk, which attended the old system.

* The average is calculated on ten years.

† Dated 22nd August 1854, No 2923.

FINANCE STATEMENT of the Madras Presidency

	ACTUAL OF 1855-56				REGULAR ESTIMATE OF 1856-57			
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Profit and Loss.	Total.	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Profit and Loss	Total.
RECEIPTS								
General Department	16,28,000	1,07,000	3,74,000	21,07,000	14,19,000	2,80,000	5,12,000	22,11,000
Judicial	1,78,000	23,000	2,000	2,03,000	1,54,000	38,000	2,000	1,89,000
Revenue	4,58,56,000	48,000	49,000	4,57,48,000	4,56,38,000	48,000	49,000	4,57,35,000
Customs	18,71,000	.	.....	18,71,000	12,16,000	.	.	12,16,000
Marine	88,000	9,000	....	95,000	78,000	8,000	.	86,000
Military	3,89,000	11,09,000	51,000	14,99,000	2,98,000	8,70,000	48,000	12,11,000
Tribute	84,46,000	.	.	84,46,000	34,46,000	.	.	34,46,000
Public Works	2,12,000	2,86,000	..	4,98,000	2,12,000	2,86,000	.	4,98,000
Totals....	5,29,14,000	15,77,000	4,76,000	5,49,67,000	5,24,50,000	15,25,000	6,11,000	5,45,86,000
CHARGES								
Political Disburse- ments chargeable on the Revenues	46,45,000	...	...	46,45,000	54,96,000	.	.	54,96,000
General Department	49,24,000	1,20,000	56,000	51,00,000	59,99,000	1,31,000	54,000	61,84,000
Judicial	86,29,000	8,000	.	86,37,000	86,90,000	21,000	...	87,11,000
Revenue	46,41,000	56,000	..	46,97,000	47,86,000	49,000	..	48,85,000
Customs	2,01,000	...	.	2,01,000	1,98,000	.	.	1,98,000
Salt	9,28,000	.	.	9,28,000	8,41,000	.	.	8,41,000
Marine	1,47,000	4,000	.	1,51,000	2,32,000	8,000	..	2,40,000
Military	8,11,95,000	1,13,000	1,15,000	8,14,23,000	8,11,59,000	71,000	20,000	8,11,50,000
Public Works	86,78,000	41,14,000	.	77,87,000	86,42,000	39,75,000	.	76,17,000
Totals	5,39,88,000	44,15,000	1,71,000	5,85,74,000	5,60,48,000	42,55,000	74,000	5,03,77,000
Net Result....	10,69,000	28,38,000	8,05,000	36,02,000	35,87,000	27,30,000	5,37,000	57,80,000

† If, from the Ordinary Military Charges, be excluded Rupees 90,06,000, being the expenses of the Troops serving under other Territories and Governments, the result will be Rupees 2,30,63,000,* and—instead of a deficiency in the Ordinary Receipts of 1856-57 of Rupees 35,87,000—§ there will, if the estimate be accurate, be a surplus of Rupees 35,09,000, and instead of a total excess of expenditure above the receipts of the year of Rupees 57,80,000, there will be a total surplus of receipts of Rupees 33,16,000. The same remark is applicable to the actual charges of 1855-56.

The sums marked thus † denote excess of expenditure over the actual receipts of the year. But this is not an actual excess of expenditure beyond income, because it has been, and will be, met by the balance in hand.

FOR ST. GEORGE;
Accountant General's Office
The 12th June 1857.

(Signed) G. L. PRENDERGAST.

Accountant General.

TREASURY

254 The amount received and paid in cash, and by transfer, at the Madras General Treasury, for the year 1856-57, and the transactions of the previous two years, 1854-55 and 1855-56, are shown in the subjoined Statement.—

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the amount received and paid in cash, and by transfer, in the General Treasury, from May 1854 to April 1857.

	1854-55	1855-56.	1856 57
RECEIPTS.	Amount	Amount	Amount
Bills on Provincial Treasuries	1,26,05,213 6 5	1,10,68,223 9 1	1,63,25,794 13 8
Mofussil Remittances	66,98,104 12 0	80,92,546 13 0	96,48,646 9 10
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military } persons deceased and Supreme Court of } Judicature	1,74,248 6 0	2,30,685 4 9	1,58,499 5 4
Supplies between India and London	20,72,364 12 8	21,95,376 0 6	21,77,256 13 4
Mint Master	35,47,150 5 6	57,32,130 14 3	86,42,125 5 10
Madras Railway Company . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	2,09,077 13 10
Expenses on account of the Railway of this } Presidency . . . . .	.. ..	5,670 9 7	.. ..
Subscriptions received in Bengal Loans	1,01,07,800 0 0	39,23,400 0 0	45,70,000 0 0
Ditto ditto in Treasury Notes	58,500 0 0	5,04,500 0 0	10,09,000 0 0
Electric Telegraph	1,492 0 0	8,866 7 0	14,175 10 0
Bills payable by the Hon'ble Court of Di- } rectors	2,37,870 9 4	4,20,963 6 4	1,84,792 10 0
Collector of Madras	7,46,173 4 1	9,24,733 1 8	9,59,500 0 0
Ditto Government Sea Customs at Madras	4,00,000 0 0	5,61,000 0 0	5,66,000 0 0
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	1,11,53,403 7 6	13,89,732 14 5	42,75,095 3 4
Government Agency Deposits	17,95,118 10 0	16,64,356 13 7	5,13,074 4 16
Civil, Military and Medical Funds	17,36,090 12 1	19,80,788 2 6	21,06,648 5 7
Total ..	5,13,33,524 5 7	3,86,92,864 0 8	5,13,48,686 9 7
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and } Pensions	26,61,636 11 2	20,57,116 5 9	34,77,825 1 11
Bills drawn by the Hon'ble Court of Directors } Bullion Certificates	60,42,967 4 7	21,18,683 13 0	46,61,952 11 7
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Pay- } masters	11,61,694 5 5	02,52,447 8 7	77,23,931 3 4
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c at Bengal, } Bombay and Agra Presidencies	24,00,809 10 1	27,11,306 7 4	25,30,650 0 9
Advances to the Pay-master Presidency, De- } puty Pay-master at Poonamallee, and Com- } missary General	9,61,928 2 0	12,48,305 11 11	7,08,356 13 7
Expenses on account of the Railway of this } Presidency	63,45,950 0 0	61,60,349 0 11	62,79,664 14 7
Madras Railway Company	15,29,827 5 1	24,20,007 13 1	.. ..
Electric Telegraph . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	47,31,867 13 9
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	53,518 14 4	54,096 7 11	20,734 2 0
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes	23,83,512 10 8	27,21,597 7 6	27,01,301 14 0
Remittances despatched	2 03,097 3 10	2,15,050 12 4	2,02,805 9 0
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries, } Sundry Payments on different accounts	48,72,980 3 9	5,69,144 7 2	26,73,267 14 2
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military } Persons deceased and Supreme Court of } Judicature	14,64,265 0 10	11,70,419 9 7	11,47,912 0 9
Government Agency Deposits	2,01,25,772 9 9	23,76,195 3 8	63,41,310 11 3
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Fund.	1,55,626 1 7	3,05,510 13 8	2,24,473 13 7
Total ..	18,58,095 1 6	16,64,941 12 10	5,29,552 8 5
	28,46,231 3 11	29,67,790 1 10	54,00,569 7 6
Total	5,49,77,742 8 6	3,68,02,863 9 3	4,93,74,986 15 3

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS					DISBURSEMENTS.				
Official Year	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras	Specie	Transfer	Total	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras	Specie	Transfer	Total	
1854-55 .	1,33,47,041 11 2	1,51,65,757 9 10	2,28,00,725 0 7	5,13,33,524 5 7	1,34,66,443 13 5	1,87,10,573 10 6	2,28,00,725 0 7	5,49,77,742 8 6	
1855-56 .	1,40,41,760 14 2	1,82,99,820 7 5	63,51,282 11 1	3,86,92,864 0 8	1,39,31,030 0 0	1,65,30,550 14 2	63,51,282 11 1	3,68,02,863 9 3	
1856-57 .	1,86,42,401 15 2	2,19,18,378 10 5	1,07,87,906 0 0	5,13,48,686 9 7	1,84,93,238 15 4	2,00,93,841 15 11	1,07,87,906 0 0	4,93,74,986 15 3	

E E

S D BIRCH,

Sub-Treasurer.

FORT ST GEORGE, }
 General Treasury, }
 The 12th June 1857

MINT.

255. In the Report for the year ending 30th April 1856, the great amount of bullion received that season from merchants was noticed as the principal fact worthy of remark; the receipts into the cellars, from private sources, having amounted in standard value to Rupees 68,01,490²/₁₆, which far exceeded those of any former year since the establishment of the Mint.

256. The receipts of silver, during the year under review, again considerably exceed those noticed in the previous Report. They amount in value to Rupees 79,89,933, and as the tenders have with little fluctuation increased month by month throughout the year, they mark most satisfactorily the steady growth of our export trade.

257 In consequence of the large amount of bullion accumulated in the Mint cellars at the beginning of the last season, and the great demand for small coins, both silver and copper, it was necessary that every effort should be made to increase to the utmost the out-turn of the Mint, and the following Statement shows the conversion of 205 tons of metal into 30 millions of coins, as the result of the year's work —

	Number of Pieces	Total Pieces.	Value. *
Silver Single Rupees	73,15,878		
Ditto Quarter ditto	30,81,121		
Ditto Double Annas	47,34,527		
		1,51,31,526	86,78,139 7 0
Copper Half Annas	38,54,562		
Ditto Quarter ditto	77,04,472		
Ditto Single Pie Pieces	35,70,850		
		1,51,29,884	2,59,435 9 10
Total ..		3,02,61,410	89,37,575 0 10

258 Though many circumstances have combined to add to the cost of the coinage during the year, the greater value issued has more than compensated for them, and the

profits of the Mint exceed those of any previous year, amounting, as will be seen by the following Statement, to Rupees 1,02,102-10-7 —

STATEMENT showing the net gain on the Silver and Copper Coinage, and of the actual expenses incurred in the Madras Mint, for the year 1856-57, including those of the Assay and Mint Committee Offices.

RECEIPTS	Co's Ra. As P	Co's Ra. As P
Seignorage and Refinage on Silver Bullion ...	1,59,887 3 9	
Gain on Copper Coins after deducting the value of the Copper	1,03,768 15 8	
Excess of Silver in the different Departments	9,579 2 7	
Amount of Acids, unserviceable Articles, &c, sold at the Mint	2,123 9 7	
		2,75,358 15 7
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Mint Master and Acting Mint Master's Salary	15,505 7 6	
Mint Establishment	30,785 6 2	
Contingent Servants	42,043 6 4	
Gram, Straw, purchased Articles, &c.	20,304 12 10	
Hired Bullocks	3,379 1 2	
Extra Pay to Establishment Servants	2,328 8 0	
Ditto to Contingent Servants... ..	3,455 13 2	
Value of Store Articles	15 818 1 9	
Total Assay Office Expenses	27,976 13 11	
Ditto Mint Committee Office ditto	3,658 14 2	
		1,65,256 5 0
		Co's Ra. As P.
Net Gain as exhibited by the Mint Books		1,10,102 10 7
Loss on Copper Scissel sold, but not brought to account before the termination of the year		8,000 0 0
		1,02,102 10 7

259 The disadvantages under which the result exhibited was obtained will now be briefly noticed —

First—The amount of small coin fabricated was unusually great, as will be perceived on a comparison of the out-turn of the Mint during the last ten years (see Statement A) It will be seen by this Statement, that the whole issue of silver pieces has been nearly double that of the previous year and more than four times the average of the other years.

Secondly.—More than one-third of the most important work was executed by an extension of the daily hours of labour, extra payment being made for the additional time

at the ordinary rate. This was rendered necessary by the limited apparatus of the Mint, which could not turn out the work required by any addition to the number of hands employed. Throughout the whole year, therefore, the labourers in several of the Departments have commenced their work at day-break, and with but one hour of rest, have continued it till dark. It might have been expected that, under the disadvantage of extraordinary fatigue, the work done would have been more expensive, but such has not been the case, and the greatest credit is due both to the Superintendents and the workmen under their management, that instead of a deficiency during the extra hours, there has been an excess of work above the standard expected from the apparatus, by Colonel Smith, who, when speaking of the capacity of the Mint, in January 1854, calculated upon an out-turn of only Rupees 30,000 each day, while 45,000 have been issued in only one-third more time

Thirdly—To meet the wants of the past year, it has been necessary to use a number of temporary expedients, which could hardly be expected to work so economically as more perfect apparatus

Fourthly.—Much work has been done in the preparation and repair of machinery by men entertained for the occasion with very little skill in their trades

Fifthly—The quantity of uncurrent coin re-coined has been double that of the last year, amounting to Rupees 6,59,994, for which no seignorage was received.

260 With regard to the economy of silver, the exact result of the year's operation cannot be stated, as the quantity of precious metal contained in the dross has not yet been reported upon by the Assay Office. The following Statement, however, is as close an approximation as can be made —

	TOLAS.	As.	P	TOLAS	As.	P
Balance on hand on the 1st May 1856 ...	21,44,241	4	0			
Merchants' Silver Bullion purchased ...	79,89,933	10	1			
Uncurrent Coins received during the year ..	6,59,994	5	0			
Silver received from the Assay Master } and specimen of dross ... }	128	10	4	1,07,94,297	13	5
Silver Coins remitted to the Treasury ..	86,78,139	7	0			
Balance remaining in the Mint	21,25,737	9	0	1,08,03,877	0	0
				9,579	2	7
Deficit as shown by Pyx Report ...				1,201	0	0
Excess ...				8,378	2	7

261. Judging the out-turn of silver by this Statement, it will be seen that the issue exceeds the receipts by Rupees 8,378.

262 The gain by the Mint would have been greater, to the extent of about Rupees 650, had not a successful effort been made to reduce the waste of the merchants' bullion in the process of pre-melting. Still further improvement will, it is hoped, be effected in this operation, now that a draft furnace has been built for the purpose, and at the same time the quantity of fuel used is much reduced. This will diminish the amount of silver lost, and facilitate the recovery of what is unavoidably secreted in the ashes, &c.

263. It would be out of place here to detail the many minor charges that have been made to meet the requirements of the year, but one improvement is worthy of notice, *viz.* the opening of an entirely new Department for the fabrication of copper coin. Hitherto the lamination of copper could only be carried on when a stop was put to the silver coinage; and although the copper is now received from England in a form that requires but little lamination, even the time required for that could not have been spared. By the aid of a small portable steam engine placed at the disposal of the Mint Master, and such apparatus as could be put together hastily, the Mint was able, in six months, to issue 1,13,68,820 copper pieces, and that at a cost far below the rate calculated by Colonel Smith, as the cost of fabrication by the means in use formerly.

264. The following Statement exhibits the actual cost of the copper coin issued from November 1856 to April 1857 :—

	Number	Stamp Value	Copper.		Cost of laminating cutting the dies, &c., and the wear of machinery	Loss on the Sale of Seals	Gain.	Cost, including half charges of Mint Commissions and Mint Office, together with Mint Master's Salary	Gain.	
			Weight	Value.						
			Rs							
Half Annas	27,10,709	84,712 7	6	79,710	35,400 5 3	2,914 1 8	8,105 1 6	96,292 15 1	6,533 0 4	22,074 0 5
Quarter An nas	68,92,301	91,190 11	1	80,687	63,042 9 1	4,257 9 8	8,143 9	8,300 636 0 8	8,568 1 0	26,365 14 6
Pis Picees	26,32,720	14,717 4	8	13,426	8,936 1 8	1,525 14 2	532 15 6	8,842 5 9	2,509 10 7	2,768 9 0

*STATEMENT showing the Cost per lakh of Copper Coins fabricated in the Mint
since November 1856*

	Stamp Value.	Copper.		Cost of laminating, cutting, value of dies, and wear of machinery.	Loss on the Sale of School.	Gain.	Cost, including half charge of Mint Commissions and Mint Office together with Mint Master's Salary.	Gain.
		Weight.	Value.					
Half Annas	3,125 0 0	2,857 1	1,573 3 6	107 6 0	111 4 7	1,62 13 8	241 0 0	89 7 8
Quarter Annas	1,562 5 0	1,428 15	938 1 10	73 6 0	55 10 4	69 11 10	147 4 0	45 7 10
Single Pie Pieces	830 13 6	475 5	313 0 2	54 0 0	19 8 10	135 3 11	92 0 0	9 3 11

265. The reduced cost of the copper coinage is, in some measure, the result of the use of steam, instead of cattle power, in the lamination of the metal. In this operation, the small engine, working at 10-horse power, has done the work of eight pairs of the large bullocks selected for the Mint, and employed through the day. It has completed as much as three-and-a-half relays, or twenty-eight pairs, at less than one-third of the expense of that number of cattle. This result is most conclusive as to the advisability of extending the use of steam in the Madras Mint, where, from the very limited space, it is of the first importance, that the number of men and cattle should be reduced to the utmost.

266 The Copper Department above alluded to is still only on a temporary footing; but looking to the present dearth of that coin in the country generally, and the increasing urgency of the demand for a constant supply, this branch of the Madras Mint should be permanently established on a scale to turn out at least one lakh of pieces daily. To arrange this satisfactorily, a new building will be required, and also a new rolling mill and annealing furnaces, but the whole outlay will not equal 20 per cent. of the profits of a single year.

267 The 20-horse power steam engine, which has been several years under construction in the Mint, has advanced so far, that there is a hope of its being brought into use shortly. But the effort made to increase the out-turn of coin, and the great amount of skilled labour required to make good the unusual wear of the apparatus employed, has retarded the manufacture of any new machinery which could not be brought into immediate use. Taking advantage of the cessation of the silver coinage for the settlement of accounts, the framing for the steam mills has been laid below the floor of the laminating room, and there is now nothing to be done to bring the mills into work which need interfere with the out-turn of silver coin.

268. The Assay Office has not yet begun its assay by the chloride process, in consequence of there being no suitable rooms for the several operations in the present building. Estimates for the additional space required have been sent in to Government, and the necessary apparatus for that mode of assay has arrived from England. It is highly advisable that this system should be commenced, and as the increasing work of the Mint will shortly render some extension of the Assay Premises necessary by whatever process the work is done, there need be no delay in the commencement of the new rooms.

MILITARY AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

269. During the year there have been few changes in Military salaries, establishments, or contingencies, or other occurrences connected with them, of much importance or interest.

270 The arrangements for the abolition of the Madras Military Board having been completed, the Board ceased to exist at the close of the official year. The new system, of which the details have not yet been completely arranged, will, as respects the Military Audit Department, form a subject for the Report of Progress in the ensuing year.

271. There has been no very important addition to, or reduction of, the Military expenses of the Madras Presidency during the year.

CIVIL AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

272. During the past official year, as stated in the last Report, an important change in the system of auditing Bills for Civil salaries was introduced. The inconveniences of a post-audit of bills were noticed in that Report, and a hope expressed that the change would effectually remedy those inconveniences. The results of the past year have fully borne out the expectations that were formed of the effects that would attend the working of the new or pre-audit system. In lieu of the charges being audited two and three years after they were incurred, the audit of the entire Civil expenditure of the past official year has been completed within that year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

273 The Civil Dispensaries have progressed most favorably; for although the Presidency was unusually healthy during the year, and free from epidemic disease, except towards the close of the twelve months, when cholera broke out in some localities, the number of applicants for relief have exceeded those of the previous year by no fewer than 30,774. The confidence of the native community in European medicine is increasing very rapidly, and their appreciation of it may now be estimated by the fact, that, during the year, three new Dispensaries have been established, at the sole expense of some native ladies and gentlemen of each and others of the native community, while considerable sums have been subscribed for establishing a Branch Dispensary at Bellary and enlarging those at Cochin and Cuddalore.

274. The cost attendant upon the working of the various Dispensaries during the year has been Rupees 70,153, an increase of Rupees 7,167 above that of last year. The statistics are as follows.—Average cost for each patient, 5 annas and 2 pie. Total number of Dispensaries 37 Total sick treated 217,627, (in-patients 10,974, out-patients 206,653) Average daily sick 4,705 (805 in-patients and 3,900 out-patients). Of in-patients 752 died, or 68 per cent. on the number treated, out-patients 384, or 01 per cent. on the treated.

The following Table exhibits the admissions and deaths of in and out-patients, in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.—

DIVISIONS.	IN PATIENTS.				OUT-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of Deaths Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Inpats. Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Inpats. Treated.
Presidency ..	2,119	149	1913	7.04	40,662	97	828	0.24	42,781	176	1,012	0.24
Central ..	1,731	98	143	5.3	44,129	141	513	0.3	45,860	239	555	0.5
Southern ..	3,032	374	1043	9.03	49,378	158	748	0.32	51,410	432	942	0.8
Madras ..	68	5	31	7.4	3,326	12	364	0.36	3,394	17	371	0.5
Malabar and Canara ..	703	58	50	7.0	10,223	16	363	0.16	10,926	74	333	0.4
Central Districts ..	873	33	304	3.7	30,107	6	1,102	0.02	30,980	39	1,135	0.1
Northern ..	1,119	56	107	5.004	15,031	5	254	0.03	16,150	61	361	0.3
Hyderabad ..	1,233	63	72	5.1	6,700	2	658	0.03	7,933	65	723	0.5
Subsidiary Forces ..	493	41	21	9.07	1,379	27	35	2.1	1,772	68	46	3.9
Nagpore Force ..												
Total	10,974	752	3,654	6.8	206,653	384	4,900	0.1	217,627	1,136	4,705	0.5
Total of 1856-57 ..										136,653		
Increase in 1856-57 ..										30,774		

275. The health of the prisoners in jails, with the exception of the comparatively small body of men at Mercara, in Mysore, must be considered to have been good, the ratio of sickness and mortality corresponds very closely with that of the preceding year, sick to strength 128, deaths to strength 5·5 per cent. In the preceding year, the proportions were 126·9 and 5·4 respectively. With the exception of an outbreak of cholera in the jails at Salem and Madura, and of small-pox to no great extent at Calicut, very little epidemic disease has occurred. Compared with former years, the jails at Bellary and Cuddapah have been very healthy—the mortality has been reduced from nearly 5 per cent, the average of fifteen years ending December 1853, to 2·2. Improvements in the ventilation of the various jails are going on, and it is understood that their accommodation is being extended as far as practicable.

276. A concise view of the sickness and mortality in the jails, according to Divisions, is here given, contrasted with the experience of the former year. Of the fifteen casualties in the Mercara jail (Mysore), eleven died from dysentery and diarrhoea of an inflammatory nature, apparently connected with the vicissitudes of the weather.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sickness and Mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails for the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57.

DIVISIONS.	Average amount of strength	Average daily sick	Treated	Died	DEATHS FROM		PER CENTAGE OF		
					Small-pox	Cholera	Treated to Strength	Deaths to Strength	Deaths to Treated
1855-56	Presidency	311	15	352	13	..	113 1	5 7	5 1
	Centre	1,625	59	1,484	55	10	91 3	3 3	3 7
	Southern	1,806	104	3,272	115	..	181 1	6 3	8 5
	Mysore	47	6	154	7	..	327 6	14 8	4 5
	Malabar and Canara.	1,043	57	1,427	95	46	136 8	9 1	6 6
	Ceded Districts	1,278	45	1,235	48	13	97 01	3 7	3 8
	Northern	790	30	829	39	1	104 9	4 9	4 7
Total		6,895	316	8,753	377	50	126 9	5 4	4 3
1856-57	Presidency	299	10	246	15	..	82 2	5 01	6 09
	Centre	1,627	47	1,332	50	..	81 8	3 07	3 7
	Southern	1,983½	103	3,275	156	41	169 4	8 07	4 7
	Mysore	64	5½	200	15	1	312 5	23 4	7 5
	Malabar and Canara	965½	46	1,618	74	12	167 6	7 6	4 5
	Ceded Districts	1,278½	56½	1,818	29	..	103 1	2 2	2 2
	Northern	771½	35½	938	46	..	121 01	5 9	4 9
Total		6,938½	303½	8,922	385	12	128 5	5 5	4 3

277. Compared with the results of the preceding official year, there has been a falling off of 24,788 vaccinations, in almost every Collectorate or Zillah, a decrease has taken place to a greater or less extent; but as this has been proved satisfactorily to have been occasioned by a more strict and rigid supervision over the native vaccinators than has obtained for some years past, it is presumed that more real good has been accomplished, though less work has apparently been done. The

See No. 118 of 9th June 1857.

Circuit Superintendents, alluded to in last Report, have performed their duty very zealously, and have clearly proved that great laxity and gross inattention to duty, on the part of native vaccinators, had again become prevalent, and that the native officials are frequently hostile to vaccination. Professional supervision over the native vaccinators is urgently required throughout the entire Presidency. The lymph in use is pure, genuine, and effective; but in very hot, and in very damp weather, it has been found to degenerate and become inert.

The following Statement shows the working of the Vaccine Department in 1856-57, contrasted with the operations of the previous year :—

DIVISIONS	1855-56.				1856-57					
	Number vaccinated	Successful	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures	Number vaccinated	Successful	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures	Increase.	Decrease
Presidency ...	12,719	11,739	980	77.04	10,964	9,924	1,040	94.8		1,755
Centre .	60,391	56,688	3,503	58.005	59,243	54,279	4,964	83.7	..	1,148
Northern ..	41,955	36,709	5,246	125.08	31,347	26,905	4,442	141.7	..	10,608
Southern .	1,39,448	1,30,644	8,599	61.6	1,37,046	1,27,065	9,381	68.4	...	2,397
Malabar and Canara .	69,441	33,182	6,809	159.9	32,981	26,693	6,288	196.06	..	6,460
Mysore ..	68,432	65,594	2,838	41.6	69,269	66,105	3,104	44.8	837	..
Ceded Districts ...	84,336	29,909	4,427	128.9	30,392	26,330	4,062	133.6	...	3,944
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ...	2,512	2,090	422	167.9	3,185	2,681	504	158.2	673	..
Nagpore Force .	482	407	75	155.5	496	412	84	169.8	14	..
Total .	3,99,711	3,67,302	32,409	81.08	3,74,923	3,41,064	33,869	90.8	..	24,788

278 It is worthy of record, that 18,513 vaccinations were performed by the Medical Subordinates (chiefly by the native grade) during the year; of this number, 3,763 were unsuccessful, or about 20 per cent.

279. The expenses incurred by the whole Vaccination Department, during the year, amounted to Rupees 30,765, or 2,457 above the expenditure of the previous year. The average expense for every hundred vaccinations is Rupees 9-10-6.

Army
European and Native
Troops.

280 But for a severe outbreak of cholera in the wing of H. M.'s 43rd Regiment, en route to the Presidency from Bangalore, towards the close of the year, and in several Native regiments

about the same period, the returns would have exhibited a lower ratio of mortality than those of the preceding year, which were remarked on as exceedingly favorable. The wing of the 43rd Regiment was attacked with cholera at Chittoor, the disease was prevalent on the road at the time, the first case occurred on the 20th of March, and in little more than a week forty-two men were buried. Several Native regiments also suffered chiefly on the same line of road, but not to the same extent. Excluding this outbreak of cholera amongst the European portion of the Military, the ratio of deaths to strength would have been only 2 per cent. Amongst the Native Troops, even inclusive of cholera, the proportion of deaths to strength has been only 1 2, exceeding that of the previous year, viz 1 1 only by the tenth part of a unit.

RETURN of Sickness and Mortality amongst the European and Native Troops, Queen's and Company's, under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

DIVISIONS	EUROPEANS.										NATIVES.									
	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick	Per-centage of					Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick	Per centage of						
					Treated to Strength	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Total.	Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.					Deaths to Total.						
For 1855 56.	Presidency	860	1,768	91	844	205 5	2 4	1 2	1,714	1,902	43	721	114 4	2 5	2 1					
	Centre	212	265	12	14	125 0	6 0	4 0	2,326	1,908	38	88	81 8	1 0	1 0					
	Southern	594	746	18	81	107 4	2 2	2 4	4,247	5,401	35	334	80 0	0 9	1 0					
	Mysore	1,424	1,929	30	104	185 4	1 8	1 9	4,548	5,280	49	1202	72 3	1 0	1 4					
	Malabar and Canara	470	756	9	80	156 0	3 2	1 1	5,053	1,772	37	394	60 1	1 4	2 0					
	Ceded Districts	91	146	0	6	159 3	0	0	3,001	1,679	21	56	6 6	0 6	1 2					
	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	1,142	2,646	25	105 1	231 4	2 2	0 9	6,584	6,335	63	865 1	96 2	0 9	0 9					
	Nagpore Force	235	738	4	30 1	284 1	1 3	0 5	2,076	2,443	28	82	31 0	0 9	1 1					
	Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,492	2,655	63	2033	81 0	1 4	1 7					
	Saugor	170	485	2	17 1	270 9	1 1	0 4	5,619	5,147	54	3007	61 6	0 9	1 0					
	Southern Mahratta Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	862	261	1	159	99 7	0 2	0 2					
	Total	5,337	9,478	117	413 1	177 4	2 1	1 2	38,403	51,947	439	1,260 1	89 1	1 1	1 2					
For 1856 57	Presidency	755	1,698	65	291	224 2	8 8	8 8	1,452	1,583	29	554	106 8	1 9	1 8					
	Centre	264	463	7	201	175 3	2 6	1 3	1,861	1,763	71	824	93 7	2 8	4 0					
	Southern	594	810	15	34	187 3	2 5	1 8	4,581	6,328	46	1043	94 4	1 0	1 1					
	Mysore	1,853	1,632	24	83 1	218 0	1 7	1 4	9,061	2,785	46	934	70 3	1 2	1 7					
	Malabar and Canara	640	737	10	32 1	138 6	1 8	1 8	2,619	1,688	19	622	62 2	0 7	1 1					
	Ceded Districts	90	103	1	44	114 4	1 1	0 8	2,806	1,978	11	72	70 4	0 3	0 5					
	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	1,088	1,873	16	60 1	172 6	1 3	0 7	6,456	8,453	68	285 1	130 7	0 9	0 7					
	Nagpore Force	234	606	0	16	271 8	2 0	0 8	6,155	1,157	63	102 1	101 3	1 7	1 7					
	Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,122	6,648	80	816 1	108 6	1 3	1 2					
	Saugor	128	445	5	11 1	302 6	4 0	1 1	4,163	4,525	45	171 1	116 3	1 0	0 9					
	Southern Mahratta Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	270	2	194	76 5	0 5	0 7					
	Total	5,068	8,301	148	352 1	165 7	2 9	1 7	37,561	57,190	473	1,481 1	90 0	1 2	1 2					

A B.—The Returns from Burmah not having been received up to this date, they cannot be included in the preceding Table

281 The mortuary returns for Madras (Capital), for 1855, are now in the press, and it may be of interest to give here one of the views in which the mortality is exhibited in these series of Tables, viz. that by months amongst the various classes, Europeans, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, distinguishing the deaths from epidemic diseases, cholera, and small-pox. It will be observed, that the mortality is highest in September and October, (the change from one monsoon to the other,) and also during the prevalence of the N. E. monsoon. Cholera is most prevalent in September and October. The total deaths registered during the year were 10,627, average monthly 855; from cholera 1,956, monthly 163, from small-pox 852, monthly 71

GENERAL MORTALITY TABLE, showing the number of Deaths monthly, and ratio per thousand to estimated population, inclusive and exclusive of Epidemics

Months	Europeans, &c		Hindoo, &c		Mahomedan, &c.		Total	Ratio per 1,000 of Deaths to estimated Population.	From Epidemic Diseases.		Ratio per 1,000 of Deaths from Epidemic to estimated Population	Deaths exclusive of Epidemic	Ratio per 1,000 of Deaths exclusive of Epidemic
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Cholera.	Small pox.			
January	22	11	451	421	70	87	1,002	1.4	806	27	0.4	780	1.0
February	16	7	454	371	75	68	985	1.3	361	80	0.5	604	0.8
March	20	18	351	344	72	62	892	1.2	126	53	0.3	663	0.9
April	16	12	314	263	34	23	603	0.9	30	108	0.1	529	0.7
May	21	11	206	309	40	39	724	1.0	14	89	0.1	621	0.8
June	9	12	201	205	48	52	674	0.9	3	61	0.087	614	0.8
July	13	11	305	281	40	34	664	0.9	6	68	0.096	616	0.8
August	17	22	340	345	49	38	821	1.1	45	64	0.1	712	0.9
September	21	22	465	488	90	37	1,108	1.5	390	55	0.5	663	0.9
October	21	10	436	475	59	54	1,084	1.5	358	51	0.5	675	0.9
November	18	10	430	399	48	51	965	1.3	307	66	0.3	692	0.9
December	19	10	460	361	46	32	903	1.3	112	150	0.2	701	0.9
General Total.	212	170	4,680	4,337	640	682	10,027	14.7	1,056	852	3.9	7,819	10.6
Average deaths monthly	17 1/2	14 1/2	390 1/2	361 1/2	53 1/2	49 1/2	885 1/2	1.2	108	71	0.8	651 1/2	0.9

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

282 The several measures sanctioned by the Government of India, for the extension of education in this Presidency, have been slowly, but steadily, advancing during the year. It will be seen from the following account of the various branches of the Department, that the difficulties in the way of any thing like rapid progress are considerable, but it is hoped that a commencement has been made on sound principles, and that as the results of the present measures begin to tell, the numbers under instruction, and the value of the instruction imparted, will multiply in an increasing ratio from year to year. The Normal School, which has been very efficiently conducted, will supply, at no distant date, a body of well-trained Teachers, whose services, either in the capacity of Junior Masters in the higher schools, or as trainers of Teachers for elementary schools, will contribute largely to the extension of general education in all its branches. Pending the creation of such an Agency, our progress must necessarily be slow.

283. The arrangements made for the reorganization of the Presidency College English Education. were stated in last year's Report. During the year an addition has been made to the Professional Staff in the appointment of a Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy. The Law Professorship was vacant for several months in consequence of the resignation of the late Professor, whose place had to be supplied from England. In the General Branch of the College, the annual examination of the Senior Department was conducted entirely by Examiners unconnected with the Institution, and a detailed Report on it has recently been submitted by the Director of Public Instruction. The opinions of some of the Examiners are not favorable, but many of the papers were unduly long with reference to the time allowed, and some of them extremely difficult. On the whole, the result is considered to have been creditable to the College, and to show that the instruction has been generally efficient. The Mathematical

Examiner pronounces the instruction in that branch to have been, on the whole, sound, thorough, and as practical as it can be, without endangering its soundness, and he states that, in those subjects to which attention has been chiefly paid, *viz* Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Plane Astronomy, he would not fear to subject the alumni of this College to competition with those of any other institutions of a similar grade in India or in Europe. The papers in English Literature and History show a considerable familiarity with the structure of the English language, a very tolerable stock of information, and in some cases much facility and correctness of composition. Of the Junior Department also, the Report is on the whole favorable. The principal defects noticed proceed from the insufficient previous training of the junior Teachers, and with the view of effecting some improvement in this respect, the Director has ordered all the Masters in the Junior Department to attend the lectures on the Art of Teaching given in the Normal School. Arrangements have also been made for the more efficient supervision of this Department of the College. The number of students in the General Branch, at the close of the year, was 262, with an average daily attendance of 241, of whom 48 belong to the Senior Department. In the Legal Branch, there were 49 students.

284. Of the four Government Provincial Schools, which, as stated in the last Provincial Schools. Report, are to be raised eventually into Provincial Colleges, and to educate up to the standard laid down for the University Degree of B. A., the institution at Combaconum stills maintains the highest place. The Bellary School has made satisfactory progress. At Calicut, the Head Master has had serious difficulties to contend with, from the want of efficient junior Teachers. The attendance in this school, which had fallen off considerably, has improved during the year under review. It now contains 176 pupils. At Rajahmundry also there has been some improvement in the attendance. The returns of the four schools exhibit an aggregate attendance of 755, and an increase of 182 pupils over the returns of last year.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NO. ON THE ROLLS.	
	On the 30th April 1866.	On the 30th April 1867.
Combaconum	249	262
Bellary	173	210
Calicut	79	176
Rajahmundry	72	107
Total	573	755

285. Of the eight Zillah Schools sanctioned by the Government of India, only five have been as yet established, three of which had been opened before the commencement of the year under review. It has been deemed expedient to defer the establishment of any additional Government Schools of this grade, until the Normal School shall have supplied an adequate staff of competent junior Teachers. The usefulness of some of those already in operation has been materially obstructed by the difficulty experienced in providing the Head Masters with competent Assistants. At Chittoor, the system of pupil teachers has been tried and promises well. The attendance at these Schools is entered in the margin.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NO. ON THE ROLLS.	
	On the 30th April 1866	On the 30th April 1867
Cuddalore	158	152
Chittoor	198	185
Salem	133	195
Madura	Not established	163
Berhampore	Ditto	168
Total	489	563

286. Twenty-one private schools, in which the standard of secular instruction reaches, or nearly so, to that which it is the object of the Government Zillah Schools to impart, have been brought under Government inspection. A full account is given of each of these schools in the Reports of the Director of Public Instruction on the applications made to him for Grants-in-Aid, and these Reports, with the orders passed by Government upon them, have been published among the *Selections from the Government Records*. It will be seen from these papers that Grants amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 30,000 have been sanctioned by this Government, and that an application has been made to the Government of India, to increase the sum allotted for Grants-in-Aid to Rupees 65,000 per annum, as the expenditure on education by societies and private individuals, from whom applications for Grants have been, or are likely to be received, amounts in this Presidency to not less than Rupees 1,30,000 per annum. In each case in which a Grant has been sanctioned, the important principle of making the Grants conducive to the improvement of the schools, either by enabling the Managers to employ more competent Teachers, or to retain those in their service who would otherwise have left them for more lucrative employments, or by providing better accommodation, books, or other school apparatus, has been steadily kept in view. The Director of Public Instruction, in his last Report on applications for Grants-in-Aid, has urged the necessity of laying down some definite rule for fixing the proportion which the Grant is to bear to the amount raised from local sources, when the information collected satisfies Government, that a Grant can be advantageously made. He points out that, under the present rules, Grants may be given to any amount not exceeding the amount raised from local sources, but that in practice this is impossible, the sum at the disposal of the Madras Government being less than one-fifth of the amount at present expended by those Societies or Committees from whom applications have been already received. He represents that there is no broad principle for his guidance in recommending the amount of Grants-in-Aid, while the sum at the disposal of Government falls so far below that which, under the published rules, might otherwise be given, and that managers of schools have now no incentive to increase the funds of their schools from private sources. To lessen these evils and prevent any suspicion of partiality in the distribution of the Grants, the Director represents it to be essential, that each School Committee applying for Government aid shall have a reasonable expectation of receiving sooner or later some fixed sum, bearing a definite proportion to the amount obtained from private sources. The Government have expressed their full concurrence in the Director's views.

287. The Table (Appendix A.) appended to this Report shows to what extent the means of obtaining a sound Anglo-Vernacular education have been provided in the several Districts of this Presidency, either in Government Schools or in schools brought under Government inspection during the year. It includes thirty-three schools of various grades, with an aggregate attendance of 5,741 pupils. The standard of instruction of course varies considerably, but in those least advanced, the design is to impart a sound education, principally through the medium of English, comprising the grammatical study of English and of the Vernacular languages of the District, Arithmetic, the elements of Algebra and Geometry, Geography, and the elements of History. Only three Districts are altogether without schools of this grade, for at Vizagapatam there is a good school supported by the London Missionary Society, superior to many of those entered in the Table, but which has not been placed under inspection, and is not therefore included in

the list. At Cuddapah, a Government Zillah School will be organized as soon as the necessary agency is available, and at Kurnool the Director has been informed, that the establishment of a private school, with the aid of Government, is contemplated at an early date. From Guntoor an application has been received on behalf of an elementary school, supported by an American Missionary Society, which it is proposed to raise to the level of a Government Zillah School. It is probable, therefore, that, in the course of the present year, each District of this Presidency will have been provided with one or more schools, in which the means of educating up to the standard of the University Entrance Examination will be supplied.

288 Of the 100 Talook Schools, sanctioned by the Government of India, twenty-eight have been established in the course of the year. The establishment of these schools has been unavoidably retarded by the want of competent Masters, and the progress of those which have been organized has been much obstructed by the apathy which prevails among the natives of this Presidency on the subject of Vernacular education. Owing to the prevalence of this feeling, the attendance in some of these schools is at present low, and in one case it led to the closing of the school, the Master not being able to obtain a single Teacher. In others, difficulties have been raised on the question of caste, but on the whole the prospects of these schools are encouraging, rather than otherwise. The latest returns exhibit an aggregate attendance of 1,048 pupils, giving an average of thirty-eight* for each school.

289. The Village Schools, established in the Sub-Division of the Rajahmundry District, and supported by a local rate, are favorably reported on by the Inspector of the Division. Their number has increased to eighty-six, with an attendance of about 2,000 pupils. It has not been deemed feasible to extend this scheme to Districts in which the Ryotwar settlement obtains.

290. Shortly after the commencement of the year under review, sanction was granted for carrying out a measure proposed by the Inspector of Schools in the South Tamil Division, for the improvement of the Village Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevely, which, to the number of 300, have been placed under the Government inspection. Mr Richards proposed that a certain standard of attainments should be laid down, and that each Village School-master who might pass this standard should receive from Government a monthly grant of two Rupees and each Mistress of one Rupee. Seventy-nine Masters and eight Mistresses have been lately examined, and seventy-four, viz. sixty-six Masters and eight Mistresses having been found qualified, have obtained the Government Grant.

291. A plan somewhat similar, which has been proposed for the improvement of the Village Schools generally, is now under the consideration of Government.

292. The measures undertaken for the civilization of the barbarous tribes inhabiting the Hill Tracts of Ganjam have been extended by the establishment of four additional schools; and arrangements have

* N B.—From one of the twenty-eight schools, the returns for the last quarter had not been received.

recently been made for giving the Masters of those schools some training in the Art of Teaching in a Talook School, which have been established at Russelcondah.

293. According to the latest returns furnished to the Director of Public Instruction, the aggregate number of elementary schools, either supported by Government or placed under Government inspection, was, on the 30th April last, 459, with an attendance of 13,373 pupils distributed as follows :—

			<i>Pupils.</i>	
Schools supported by Government	...	61	...	2,148
Ditto supported by the Church Missionary Society and under Government inspection	...	267	...	6,253
Ditto supported by the Gospel Society and under Government inspection.	...	19	...	969
Ditto supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission and under Government inspection	...	9	...	818
Rajahmundry Village Schools under Government inspection	...	86	...	1,926
Other Schools under Inspection	...	17	...	1,259
Total Schools			459 Pupils	13,373

294. In all these schools, with the exception of ten Yeomiah Schools, containing ninety pupils, the Masters of which are supported by Grants made by the Mahomedan, and continued by the British Government, the instruction may be said to be more or less of a useful character. In the Talook Schools, it comprises Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, the elements of History, and in some of them, the elements of Geometry. In all these subjects, the instruction is given entirely through the medium of the vernacular language, instruction in the rudiments of the English language being in some cases superadded in the highest, or higher classes. In the great majority of the Mission Schools entered in the list, as well as in the Rajahmundry village Schools, the instruction is entirely Vernacular.

295. Considerable attention has been given, during the past year, to the preparation of Vernacular school-books. In the Tamil language, the series of school-books required for efficient instruction in the subjects, which enter into the course of the Talook Schools, is now nearly complete. A series of Tamil reading books has been prepared, the first of which was issued some months ago, and the remainder will shortly follow. A very useful little work, intended as an introduction to the study of History, and entitled "Brief and Familiar Sketches of the different Countries of the World" has been translated into Tamil, and a Telugu version of it has been partially completed. Careful translations of Colenso's Arithmetic, adapted to the Indian currency, weights and measures, &c., of his Elementary Algebra, and of Lund's two works on Geometry, have been prepared. An excellent selection from the Tamil Poets has also been compiled. For this, and the translations of Colenso's and Lund's works, the Government are indebted to the Reverend G. U. Pope, of Tanjore, an accomplished Tamil Scholar, who throughout the year has been actively engaged in the preparation of Vernacular school-books, aided by T. Vencata Chetty, one

of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, whose services have been placed at his disposal by the Director of Public Instruction. The Professor of Vernacular Literature, aided by the Pundits of the Presidency College, has also done good service in this Department. The series of Tamil Readers (with the exception of one prepared by the Reverend H. Bower) and the translations of the "Brief and Familiar Sketches" above referred to, have been prepared under his superintendence, and considerable progress has been made in the preparation of an Anglo-Vernacular School Lexicon, which will shortly go to Press. The historical portion of the Vernacular Course has recently been augmented by a Tamil version of Marshman's "Brief Survey of History," published under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and by a Telugu one of the "Outlines of English History," prepared and published by Captain A. Macneil, of the Madras Army.

296. In connexion with the subject of Vernacular Education, it should be mentioned, that one of the principal objects of the Government Normal School at Madras, in connexion with Vernacular Education, is to provide Native Masters, competent to take charge of Vernacular Training Schools. It was not thought advisable to attempt the establishment of schools of this description with untrained agency, and although some delay has necessarily resulted from the course which has been taken, this delay will no doubt be compensated for, by the superior efficiency of the schools, when they are actually set on foot. Twenty students are now under training in the Normal School, some of whom have made considerable progress in the art of teaching, and will in a few months be available for employment.

297. As this, it is believed, is the only establishment for training Teachers, which has yet been established in India on a complete scale, it may not be out of place here to give a short sketch of its organization and of the difficulties which have had to be overcome in connexion with it. Its object, as stated in the Report of last year, is two-fold :—

First.—To provide competent Teachers, for employment in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Secondly.—To provide Teachers competent to take charge of elementary Vernacular Training Schools. It was opened on the 3rd March 1856, the primary School, formerly attached to the Madras High School, having been constituted its practising School. The Principal had completed his education in one of the Training Schools in London, and had been afterwards employed for some years as a Master of method in a Provincial Training School. He was of course ignorant of the Vernacular languages of India, but to supply this deficiency, an East Indian Master of considerable attainments in Tamil, who had held the situation of Superintendent of Vernacular studies in the High School, was appointed Assistant Training Master, and was entrusted with the instruction of the normal students in the Vernacular languages, a branch in which the native students of our Anglo-Vernacular Schools have usually been extremely deficient. The Director of Public Instruction also entertained the hope that by for a time attending the lessons given by the Principal, the Assistant Training Master would sufficiently improve himself as a Teacher to relieve the Principal of some portion of the English subjects in which the normal students were to receive instruction, as well as in the Vernacular. The Primary School had been transferred to it with its own staff of Teachers, none of whom had received any special preparation for their profession, and the principle therefore was the only trained Teacher connected with the institution.

298. In September last the Principal laid before the Director a detailed Report of the state and progress of the Institution during the six months which had elapsed since its formation, and re-commended a complete re-organization of the staff of Teachers. The leading features of the Principal's scheme were the appointment of an additional Assistant Training Master to aid him in the instruction of the normal students, the division of the Primary School into two Schools—a Practising School and a Model School, and the substitution of two well-trained Masters—one in the capacity of Master of the Practising School, and the other in the capacity of Master of the Model School, (the latter aided by Pupil Teachers,) in place of the agency then employed in the Primary School. It appeared from the Principal's Report, which was submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, with a strong recommendation that the suggestions contained in it should be carried out, that the Assistant Training Master had only been able to relieve the Principal of a very small portion of the English instruction, that his performance of the little he had been able to undertake had not been particularly effective; that the Principal had, in consequence, been compelled to instruct the students in those subjects in which they required their education to be completed, instead of employing his time in superintending them when teaching in the Practising School, that owing to the inefficiency of the agency employed in the Primary School, the Principal had been under the necessity of dividing it into two parts—one of which had been left under the charge of the Head Master of the Primary School and his Assistants, while the other was constituted the real Practising School, and the instruction of the boys comprising it was conducted entirely by the normal students, under the supervision of the Principal, as far as practicable, but which supervision, for the reason already stated, was very imperfect, and that consequently for several hours each day classes were under the instruction of the normal students without any supervision at all. To remedy these defects, the Principal proposed the permanent division of the Primary School into two schools—one of which was to be called the Practising School and was to be taught by the normal students under the direction and constant supervision of a trained Master, who would have no other duty, and the other the Model School, to be taught also by a trained Master, with the aid of Pupil Teachers, or, in other words, with the aid of Teachers selected from among the pupils, and was to serve as a model of the manner in which a school should be conducted by a single Master, with no other assistance than that which the school itself affords. The above arrangements, which, it is to be observed, do not entail any addition to the cost of the permanent establishment authorized for the Normal School, have been sanctioned by Government, and the new organization will take effect after the close of the summer vacation. The cost of the Institution is about Rupees 2,000 per mensem, or, deducting the school fees paid by the pupils in the Practising and Model Schools, and adding contingent charges, about Rupees 1,800 per mensem. This includes a charge of Rupees 500 per mensem sanctioned on the establishment of the school for the provision of thirty Normal Scholarships, at rates varying from Rupees 15 to Rupees 30 per mensem. Notwithstanding this very liberal provision for Scholarship, great difficulty has been experienced in inducing students of fair attainments to enter the school, and out of fifty-seven candidates, only twenty have as yet been found qualified to undergo the course of training and instruction which the school is designed to impart; but notwithstanding the difficulties which have had to be overcome, the Director considers the progress attained to have been exceedingly encouraging and highly creditable to the Principal, Mr. Fowler, whose zeal and ability in the discharge of his important duties have been most praiseworthy.

299. The publication of the weekly Vernacular Newspaper, edited by the Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College, of which mention was made in the last year's Report, has been continued with considerable success. It is now published both in Tamil and Telugu, and the circulation amounts to about 1,000 copies. The Editor states, that "the extent to which the paper is read, and its contents made known, is but inadequately represented by the number of subscribers. In some instances, one paper circulates through a whole village, in others, it is also read in the public school; and by some of the Missionary subscribers, it is read weekly in the open bazar. Its contents are strictly secular, its design being, as before stated, to furnish what may be regarded the news of the day, and such general information on useful subjects as may interest the reader, whatever may be his religious views." One page a week has, for some time past, been set apart to publication of matter of an exclusively educational character, such as rules for the management of Vernacular Schools, notes of the lessons given by the Principal of the Normal School, &c. Arrangements have been made by the Editor for increasing the size of the Paper, so as to admit of more space being given to articles containing useful information on Natural History, the Physical Sciences, &c. It is also proposed to publish a Canarese, and eventually, it is hoped, a Malayalam version.

300 Since the close of the official year, a Notification has been issued, which cannot fail to have a most important bearing on the prospects of Education, and to which, as the system to which it refers formed the subject of correspondence during the year under review, it may not be out of place to allude briefly in this Report. This Notification declares that, "from and after the 1st January 1858, no person shall be appointed to any situation above the grade of peon, nor will any person already employed be promoted to a situation of a higher grade, without having undergone such an examination as may be considered an adequate test, both of his general educational attainments and of his fitness for the particular duties of the office he seeks."

In the Appendix will be found copies of this document, and of a correspondence between the Director of Public Instruction and the Government, in which that Officer urges the necessity, with a view to the encouragement of Vernacular education, of providing for the examination of candidates for the appointments included in the lowest of the three divisions, into which the Uncovenanted Service has been divided for the purposes of these examinations, being conducted entirely in the Vernacular languages. In consequence of the representation made on this point, English has been made a non-essential for the third or lowest division of the Judicial and Revenue Departments of the Service, and it has been declared that the examination in the essential subjects, and also as respects the Geography, History, Arithmetic, entered in the list of non-essentials, will be conducted in the Vernacular language of the District.

301 No addition has been made, during the year, to the number of Institutions noticed in connexion with special or professional education in the last Report.

302 In the Medical College a separate Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence has been established. The annual examination of the entire College was conducted this year by a Committee of Medical Officers

unconnected, who have suggested some important alterations in the course of instruction given to the Military Medical Students, and also in the re-organization of the governing body. Their Report, which was accompanied by a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, recommending a system of management similar to that which has been lately introduced into the Medical College at Calcutta, is now under the consideration of Government.

303. The arrangements for the establishment of the projected Civil Engineering College not having been completed, the Survey School, and that established by Major Maitland at the Gun Carriage Manufactory, have been respectively continued on their previous footing. The project, however, of incorporating the latter Institution with the Engineering College, which was at one time entertained, has been finally abandoned. The Survey School will merge in the Civil Engineering College, which will be opened at an early date.

304. In the School of Industrial Arts, the Artistic Department has been entirely remodelled, and the system of class-teaching has been introduced. The proficiency of some of the students in wood engraving is very creditable.

305. In the Industrial Department of this school, attention has been given principally to the manufacture of Pottery, in which the Superintendent reports that some improvement has taken place, and the result of the late exhibition has created a demand for several of the articles manufactured in the school, such as telegraphic insulators, jars, water-pipes, &c.

306. The Report on the Industrial School at Negapatam is more favorable than that of last year. The progress of the pupils in their studies was more satisfactory, and greater attention had been paid to the Industrial Department.

307. In March last, the establishment of the University of Madras, and the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows constituting the Senate, was formally notified in the *Official Gazette*. The Bill for its incorporation has been read once in the Legislative Council, and will be passed shortly. The Senate have been actively engaged in preparing schemes for the Entrance Examination, and for the Examinations for Degrees and Honors in the several Faculties, which will shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

308. The objects contemplated by this Establishment are:—

First.—To obtain, in a systematic manner, photographic representations of antiquities, scenes of historic interest, natural phenomena of the varied population of Southern India, their manners, customs, arms, dress, and implements.

Secondly.—To train, in the course of this work, lads whose services may become ultimately available for other Departments of the Public Service.

Thirdly.—To render Photography an aid to the progress of the School of the Industrial Arts at Madras.

309. In furtherance of these objects, the Government have directed that information regarding the subjects above detailed shall be obtained from Public Officers within this Presidency, the information thus obtained is to be recorded and used as a guide by the Photographer in arranging his tours, so as to embrace every object of interest or importance in his journey through a District, and obviate the necessity of traversing the same ground a second time. On account of its favorable climate and other local advantages, Bangalore has been fixed upon for the Head Quarters of the Photographic Establishment, and an allowance not exceeding Rupees 200 monthly for his Establishment has been sanctioned for one year as an experimental measure.

310. It is proposed to afford the public opportunities of purchasing the pictures taken by the Photographer and his establishment, and a three-fold advantage is expected from this course, *viz.*—

First.—A healthy stimulus to the labours of the Department from public comment and encouragement.

Secondly.—The Office becoming in some degree self-supporting.

Thirdly.—The opportunity of inviting the zeal of the subordinates of the Department by allowing them a per-centage fee on the sales.

OBSERVATORY.

311. In the Astronomical Department, the Establishment has been employed in the usual observations of the sun, moon, and planets, and standard or nautical almanac stars, also in rating of chronometers, and in the reduction of the observations of previous years.

312. With the Equatorial Instrument, in addition to observations of double stars, a very complete series of measures has been made of the satellites of Saturn, with a view to connect the elements of their orbits and to determine the mass of the planet.

313. In the Magnetic Department, the regular observations have been kept up very hour from $4\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. to midnight, and the monthly or term-day observations have been regularly attended to.

314. Assistance has also been occasionally rendered to the gentlemen engaged in the Indian Magnetic Survey in the way of corresponding observations, and adjustment or comparison of Instruments.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

315. The direction of the lines of Electric Telegraph in this circle, the number of offices, and a general description of every thing relating to the working of Telegraph in Madras, was given in the Report furnished for the year ending 30th April 1856. For the

sake of connection between the Reports of this and last year, a few words will be said recalling the state of affairs at the end of the last official year

316 The line from Madras *viâ* Vellore, Bangalore, Bellary, and Humpasagur to Bombay, was described as supported mostly by granite slabs or masonry pillars, but between Kistnagherry and Madras (150 miles) it was said that the line was in a wretched state, that the props to the wire were either bamboos half-eaten by white-ants or decaying palmyras. The line was sometimes blown down for miles, and in one instance fifteen miles of wire were thrown to the ground at once

317 The first step taken to mend matters was the opening a Telegraph Office at Vamembady and strengthening the line, replacing the bamboos and palmyras by teak and jungle-wood posts, to keep up communication during the rains in May and June.

318 Afterwards, the line for this 150 miles was made permanent. From Madras to Vellore, columns of brick and chunam have been constructed, and thence to Kistnagherry, granite pillars.

319 There are, however, two gaps between Madras and Vellore—one of 5 miles, and another of 2½, which will not be permanent for another month, and on the other side of Vellore a granite pillar appears still to be wanting here and there.

320. Time has proved that granite pillars are far preferable to masonry as a support to the wire, for on the line between Toomcoor and Humpasagur, where there are only pillars of the latter kind, the wire was occasionally broken from their falling, and interruptions also occurred from the granite slabs placed on their top rolling off and allowing the wire to rest on the moist chunam, so that a wet communication was formed with the ground, and the electricity escaped to the earth. What adds to the liability of accidents occurring with masonry pillars is the great difficulty of preventing the use of bad chunam by the contractors. The brick-work, in consequence, never settles properly, and on the rain getting into the pillar, the bricks are loosened, and a moderate storm blows the whole mass down.

321. During the year, the Telegraph from Bangalore to Ootacamund was strengthened. For 60 miles out of Bangalore, granite pillars were put up; but the rest of the line still rests on teak timber posts, and nothing has been done to it further than keeping it in repair.

322. These are all the lines which were working in April last year, excepting the short lines at Madras from the Central Office to Poonamallee, St. Thomas' Mount, and the Fort.

323. No Table has been drawn up, showing the number and duration of interruptions in this and last year, but the fact that, during the months of April, May and June 1856, there was frequently no communication between Bangalore and Madras, sometimes for two days at a time, shows how effective the improvements have been since. During the same months, in the present year, only two interruptions—and those limited to a few hours—have taken place. This has been of the utmost political importance, as

the Bombay and Madras line has been enabled to send on intelligence from the North of India to the Supreme Government, while the direct communications between Delhi, Agra and Calcutta by dawk and Telegraph were cut off.

324. Messages from the Punjaub and from Agra reach Madras in a few hours after despatch, and are sent on either by Express or by Steamer to Calcutta.

325. Before quitting the subject of interruptions, attention is invited to one that occurred near Ootacamund on the 5th October, both because it was a peculiar phenomenon, and also shows the exertions that may at any moment be required of the servants of this Department.

326 The account is given in the Appendix No. 1 in the words in which it was reported to the Superintendent of Telegraphs by the local Officer shortly after the accident

327. Besides placing the old lines in this circle on a permanent footing, a new one of two hundred and three miles has been opened during the year.
II. The Western Coast
Line. The branch line from Mysore to Calcut, *via* Mercara and Cannanore, is referred to

328. Several causes made the erection of this line a very arduous duty.

329 The country through which it passes is very hilly with low jungle, and from Frazerpett to Mercara and Gunnote there is a dense forest. The trees are of immense size and grow close to one another

330. The second difficulty was not caused by any natural obstacle, but arose from changes which it was necessary to make in the arrangements contemplated for the superintendence of the line. Colonel Green the Chief Engineer of Mysore, had obligingly undertaken to put up the wire through Astragam and Coorg, but the removal of one of his assistants prevented his carrying out his intention fully. New arrangements had to be made for the portion of the line which passes through Coorg, and disappointment was experienced from some subordinate servants who were selected for the duty.

331 The fine weather slipped by during the delays which were thus caused, and the difficulties presented by the natural obstacles of the country were increased fifty-fold by the construction of the line having to be proceeded with during one of the heaviest monsoons that had fallen for years. At this season of the year, it is well known that, in the Western Coast, all Engineering works are stopped, and even travelling is performed with difficulty, as the state of the roads precludes the use of carts. Persons of local experience, therefore, advised that the attempt to construct the line in such weather should be abandoned.

332. The task, however, was persevered in, and Lieutenant Johnson, the Executive Officer of the Public Works Department in Coorg and Ashtaram, obligingly afforded such assistance as his own duties allowed. By the valuable aid thus obtained in marking out and clearing the line, and by sending to Coorg all the artificers as soon as the other parts of the line were finished, the work was accomplished, and on the 28th September Telegraphic communication was opened with Mercara, Cannanore, and Calcut.

333 The Western Coast line, from Mysore to Mercara, is erected on teak supports, and from Mercara to Cannanore and Calcut, a very hard wood, called *erool*, has been chiefly used.

334. This Report would not be complete without mentioning that sanction has been obtained this year to open Telegraphic communication between
 III. The Eastern Coast Line Ceylon and Madras. In April, the Inspectors were all at their several sections commencing operations, and the Collectors and Engineer Officers are rendering all the assistance in their power

335 It is hoped that within one month Pondicherry will be in Telegraphic communication with Madras, and that soon afterwards the line will be opened as far as Nogatpatam. The whole work will not be complete before September, as the cable to cross the Sea at Paumben cannot be expected to arrive before then. The line runs along the high road to Trichinopoly as far as Tindevanum, and then branches off to Pondicherry. The Telegraph Department has met with the most kind co-operation of the French Authorities, who have facilitated in every way the construction of the line through the French Settlements at Pondicherry and Carical, and have taken precautions to prevent injury being done to the wire.

336 The Officers M. Montbrun and M. Guerre, through whom communication with the French Government is carried on, have given most valuable and cordial co-operation. It is intended to open Telegraph Offices at Pondicherry and Negapatam, and it is presumed that a small intermediate Station may also be required near Ramnad. The work has been delayed by no wood being found along the whole Coast, except palmyras, which are very unsuited, from their porous and spongy nature, for Telegraph posts. As far as Pondicherry, jungle-wood posts, bought at Madras, are being erected. From thence to Negapatam, the Jaffna palmyra (insulated,) bamboos and teak posts will form the supports, except through the Sub-Collectorate of Tanjore, where masonry pillars are proposed to be built. In other sections only a flying line can at present be constructed.

337. From Negapatam to Ramnad, the posts will be of bamboos, iron, wood, teak, and the Jaffna palmyras. Several large rivers are met between Madras and Ramnad; but, being bridged, they will present no difficulty. At the Palar, however, between Madras and Pondicherry, the wire must be taken across on high masts embedded in basket-wells, until the completion of the bridge now in course of construction.

338. An improved insulator has been introduced by Lieutenant Stewart. Its construction is exceedingly simple and admirably suited to insulate the posts from the wire, while its top covering and sloped form prevent rain-water running from the line to the post over the bottom part of the insulator. Its shape is given in a plan accompanying this Report.
 IV Improvements introduced.

339. But by far the greatest step in improvement is the introduction of Morse's instrument and system of signalling into all the Offices.

340. Qualified assistants have been sent out from England to teach this system, and already great progress has been made by the native signalers in its manipulation.

The Stations of Madras and Bangalore have communicated by Morse's system for the last six weeks, and great credit is due to Mr Cappel, the Chief Instructor, sent out to this Circle from England, for the exertions he has made in teaching the native signalers. He reports very highly of their aptness, and at an examination held in Bangalore, three signallers—V Parhasardy, V. Annasawmy, and J McGuire—were found able, after about three months' teaching and practice, to send and receive twenty-two words a minute—the greatest speed with which it is considered possible to work the instrument.

341. During the past year, the Private and Public Messages transmitted amounted to 15,782, and in these 52 errors occurred. Every Message sent by Telegraph is copied and sent from each Office to the Deputy Superintendent, for examination by the Message Examiner. Thus, if a Telegram is despatched from Madras to Bombay, copies of it, as received at Madras, Bangalore and Bellary, on its road to Bombay, are sent to the Deputy Superintendent. The Madras and Bellary copies are then compared, and if there is any difference between them, the copy of the intermediate Station—Bangalore—is examined, and thus the place of the mistake is detected. This system has been in force in the Madras Circle for two years, and not a single message is sent on these lines, however short or unimportant it may be, which does not pass through this scrutiny.

342. Out of the 52 errors, some have occurred between Bellary and the next Stations of Darwar on one side and Kurnool on the other. It was impossible to say, in such cases, whether the mistakes arose in this or in the other Division. The fairest way would be to attribute a third of the number of mistakes that have been made between the Frontier Stations of Bellary, Darwar and Kurnool, to each of the three Circles of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras. In proof of the accuracy with which Messages are transmitted in this Circle, the letter from Dr O'Shaughnessy to the Madras Chamber of Commerce can be adduced. It is to be found in the Telegraph Reports in all India for the year 1855-56, page 42; and to show that the Madras Offices have not gone back in this respect, a copy of an extract of a letter (Appendix No 2,) from the Officiating Superintendent, Lieutenant Stewart, to the Deputy Superintendent, Madras, is appended.

343 As a proof of the consideration in which Madras signallers and assistants are held, they have been required for the Hyderabad Circle. European and East Indian lads, who have learnt their work in the Madras Offices, have also been sent to Burmah, and others have been required for the Indore lines and in Ceylon.

344 The number of coils injured by lightning amount to the former average, and, in some cases, brass has been melted in the lightning conductor, and the paper burnt in the passage of the lightning to the earth; but these accidents are common in all lines, and require no special notice. On one occasion, however, the perfect safety of the Telegraph Offices and their inmates was exemplified at Cannanore. On the 16th May, the lightning struck a house, which nearly touched the wire at a distance of 600 yards from the Telegraph Office. The greater portion of the electric fluid was conducted by the line into the Office, where it only alarmed the signallers, without doing further injury than destroying the coil, melting four inches of copper wire, and fusing some brass in the lightning conductor. It also knocked a tumbler which was over the coil off the table.

VI. Accidents from
Lightning

345 There are two Tables, Nos. 3 and 4, Appendix Page LIV. and LVI forwarded with this Report, No 3 shows the cash receipts and *pro-forma* charges for Service Messages, during the year, at each Station. Financial Statement. Statement No 4 contrasts the receipts of the several months in this year with the same months of 1855-56. From the latter, it is very satisfactory to observe, that the cash receipts nearly double those of the preceding year, while the *pro-forma* charge for Service Messages shows but little increase. This is to be accounted for by the Telegraph becoming gradually more necessary to the public, while the Government have, from its very commencement, resorted freely to its use

346. The cash actually received, added to the *pro-forma* charge of Service Messages, makes a total of Rupees 45,849-1-0. Statement No 5 shows that the expense of working the Department for the past year has been Rupees 51,091-15-11, and the Telegraph in Madras has not, therefore, brought any revenue to Government, but it has done much more than was expected. It has very nearly paid its own expenses, and its valuable services in the year under report, during the Kimey Rebellion, the Persian War, and the disturbances in the North-West, have entailed an expense of only Rupees 5,243-14-11, or Rupees 437 a month.

347. But the continual increase in the operations of the Telegraph lead to the expectation, that in the ensuing year the Department will be found self-supporting, and this satisfactory result is in a measure due to the Western Line proving very remunerative.

348. The construction of this line cost the Government Rupees 35,838-10-5, or Rupees 176-8-8 per mile including every expense. The lines were only opened at the end of September, but as an establishment of signallers was kept in readiness, and the Offices were fitted up in the beginning of that month, the working charge of the line dates from the 1st September. But notwithstanding this disadvantage, and the opening of the line not being at first generally known, the operations for the first six months give the following result :—

Pay of Establishment, from 1st September 1856	
to April 30th	Rupees 5,219 8 0
Contingent Charges	982 3 10
Total Rupees	6,201 11 10

The other side of the sheet stands thus :—

CASH RECEIPTS.

On Private Messages, from 1st September to	
April 30th	Rupees 5,857 10 0
<i>Pro-forma</i> charge for Service Messages, from	
1st September to April 30th ..	Rupees 1,198 0 0
	7,055 10 0
Gain to the Government, Rupees . . .	853 11 2

349 But as a fairer criterion of the rate at which the line is actually paying, the receipts and expenditure for the last half of the year 1856-57, or from November 1856, when all the line had come into general use, to the end of April last, are here exhibited.

Cash Receipts for Private Messages, from November 1st to April 30th	Rupees	5,483	14	0
<i>Pro-forma</i> Charges for Service Messages for ditto	"	1,155	0	0
	Total Rupees	6,638	14	0
Total Expenditure, including Pay and Contingencies	Rupees	4,707	1	4
Gain to Government in six Months	Rupees	1,931	12	8

350 The line thus already more than pays the expense of its working, and has yielded a receipt of Rupees 7,055 on an outlay of Rupees 42,039, (construction Rupees 35,838, working Rupees 6,201) Irrespective of the above local returns, it is to be observed that the receipts at the Bombay Office have also been increased by messages sent to the Southern Ports of the Malabar Coast, between which and Bombay an active commerce is carried on, and this additional gain has been obtained without any corresponding outlay

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.

JUDICIAL.

- No. I.—Statement showing the number and operations of the Civil Courts.
- No. II.—Statement showing the number and nature of Civil Actions instituted.
- No. III.—Statement showing the operations of the several Criminal Courts.
- No. IV.—Statement of number and description of Charges tried and finally disposed of
- No. V.—Statement showing the nature of punishments inflicted for criminal offences, and the number and description of persons so punished
- No. VI.—Statement of Police Officers charged, convicted, &c, for abuse of authority.

REVENUE

- No. 1.—Comparative Statement of Cultivation in the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year.
- No. 2.—Average Prices of Grain in the Official Year 1856-57, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857, per Garco of lbs 9,256½.
- No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year.
- No. 4.—Statement of the Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie imported into, and exported from, the Ports under the Madras Presidency by Sea, from and to places not subordinate thereto, during the five Official Years, or from 1852-53 to 1856-57.
- No. 5.—Census taken from the Settlement Reports for Fusly 1265, A. D 1855-56.
- No. 6.—Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different Branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.

MARINE.

- No. 1.—Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year 1856-57, ending 30th April 1857.
- No. 2.—List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras.
- No. 3.—Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel, from 1849 to 1856 inclusive.
- No. 4.—Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben, from 1849 to 1856 inclusive.

MINT.

Statement showing each description of Coin, with its Value, stamped in the Madras Mint and remitted to the General Treasury, from May 1847 to April 1857

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

- No. 1.—Number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by Government, or under Government inspection, in the Madras Presidency, in which the standard of Education reaches to that specified
- No. 2.—Rules for regulating the admission and promotion of persons in the several Civil Departments of the Public Service

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

- No. 1.—Account of an interruption in the Telegraphic Communication that occurred near Ootacamund on the 6th October 1856, referred to in paras. 325 and 326 of the Report.
- No. 2.—Extract from a letter, No. 1195, dated 27th February 1857, from the Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, to the Deputy Superintendent at Madras, referred to in para. 342 of the Report.
- No. 3.—Statement of Collections and *pro forma* Charges made in the Madras Presidency during 1856-57.
- No. 4.—Statement showing the Amount of Collections and *pro forma* Charges during the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57, and exhibiting the increase during the last-mentioned year.
- No. 5.—Statement of Expenses incurred in working of the Line of Electric Telegraph during the Official Year 1856-57.
- No. 6.—Statement of Expenses incurred in the construction of the Western Coast Line, from Mysore to Calcut and Mercara and Cannanore, including the Value of Stores purchased and received from the different Aresenals.
- No. 7.—Plan, Section, and Elevation of an improved Insulator.

POLITICAL.

1030 1031
General Report on Cochin, for the years ——— and ——— M. E.
1854-55 1855-56

Report on the Administration of Travancore for the year 1031—1856-56

JUDICIAL.

No. I.

Statement showing the number and operations of the Civil Courts

		2.	3			4	5	6	7	8.	9.	10	
Judicial Officers in the Madras Presidency		No. of Actions pending and filed.	VALUE IN ISSUE.			ACTIONS.			No of Actions pending	Total No of Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of	Total No. of Decrees executed	No of SUITS BROUGHT BY	
						Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	Otherwise disposed of				Merchants.	Other Classes.
			Rupees	As	P								
Civil Judges	Original	173	83196286	6	64	17	18	61	77		445	67	91
	Appeal	8779	2275073	11	2	592	1075	2362	4760	12030		2579	5706
Agents	Original	422	603945	6	34	11	5	207	199		64	78	216
	Appeal	208	22219	8	4	10	10	134	59	387		23	73
Sub-Judges	Original	374	1171967	0	14	56	44	101	173			163	211
	Appeal	1995	245937	15	04	280	407	219	1109	3540	403	701	1294
Assistant Judges	Original	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	Appeal	647	158172	1	8	47	119	30	451	213	25	176	471
Assistant Agents	Original	242	68154	6	5	21	6	71	144			39	85
	Appeal	199	13516	7	7	14	23	21	142	243	79	53	103
Principal Sudder Ameens	Original	1306	755600	15	4	353	99	380	374	4436	857	822	361
	Appeal	1773	188842	9	0	443	550	154	626	1	0	494	1012
Moofy and other Sudder Ameens	Original	3517	1403987	13	9	713	228	767	1809	7350	1814	1554	1713
District Moonsiffs	Original	144308	8184968	6	84	35019	5168	59180	44936	121928	34334	60977	75628
Village Moonsiffs	Original	23852	141439	5	7	6601	767	10809	5675	1955	2300	10782	11978
Collectors and their Assistants	Original	2726	115288	12	4	231	243	1168	1084	1386	676	71	2495
Total .. .		190411	9765400	13	104	44388	8761	75654	61608	154369	40997	78579	101437

SUDDER ADAYLUT,
Registrar's Office,
The 2nd July 1867.

C F CHAMIER,
Deputy Registrar

No. II

Statement showing the number and nature of Civil Actions instituted

	<i>No of Suits.</i>
For recovery of land and other real property	14518
For arrears of rent	2286
Regarding boundary disputes	48
„ inheritance of family property.. .. .	293
For division of family property	801
„ Maintenance.. .. .	1030
„ Hereditary officers.. .. .	194
„ Meerassy privileges	250
„ Caste ditto	26
„ Religious ditto.. .. .	14
Respecting religious or charitable edifices	28
On Bonds	84877
For balances due on settlement accounts	11612
Against public officers for official acts	137
For damages for breach of contract	498
„ for defamation	830
„ for trespass	190
„ for losses sustained	423
„ for breach of promise of marriage	67
To recover possession of children	3
For all other claims	12159
Total	129277

C. F. CHAMIER,

Deputy Register.

SUDDER AND FOUDAREE ADAWLUT ;
 Register's Office,
 The 2nd July 1857. }

No. III.

Statement showing the operations of the several Criminal Courts

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Criminal Judicatories in the Madras Presidency.	Total No. of Cases investigated.	Number of Persons apprehended.	No. of Persons convicted and punished.	No of Persons committed to Court	No of Persons discharged.	No. of Persons held to security	Ratio of Persons convicted to those apprehended.	Proportion of Persons convicted to the Population.	No of Cases in which the offenders were either not known or escaped apprehension
Session Judges	1053	2516	946	50	1391	80	One in 2½	One in 21766½	0
Agents	81	370	131	46	154	25	" 2½	" 11442	0
Subordinate Judges	1282	2815	455	1325	1104	31	" 6½	" 26032	0
Assistant to the Agents	168	483	135	191	117	40	" 3½	" 11103	0
Principal Sudder Ameeris	1080	2438	456	836	968	170	" 5½	" 19024	0
Mooftee and other Sudder Ameeris	729	1148	636	0	509	44	" 1½	" 32382	0
Magistracy	3340	8093	3172	639	3840	446	" 2½	" 6964½	0
District Mooniffs	272	887	166	0	721	0	" 5½	" 14607½	0
Police	89896	204945	52055	7355	145763	0	" 3½	" 424½	9991
Total	97396	223695	58152	10442	154566	836	One in 3½	One in 379½	9991

SUDDER AND FOUDAREE ADALUT,
Registrar's Office,
The 2nd July 1857.

C F. CHAMIER,
Deputy Registrar.

No IV

Statement of number and description of Charges tried and finally disposed of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CRIMINAL JUDICATORIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	Offences against the State	Offences against the Public Peace	Abuse of Authority	Offences against the Person	Offences against Property	All other Offences.	Total
Session Judges	1	4	9	273	535	171	993
Agents	2	0	0	16	27	17	62
Subordinate Judges	0	2	4	120	335	192	654
Assistant Agents	1	1	5	19	55	27	108
Principal Sudder Amceens	0	2	5	112	359	223	701
Moofly and other Sudder Amceens	0	0	0	60	475	195	730
Magistracy	0	69	362	824	669	1112	3036
District Moonsiffs.. . . .	0	184	0	62	19	7	272
Police	0	7509	0	48111	9306	13562	78598
Total	4	7862	385	49597	11780	15526	85154

SUDDER AND FOUJDAREH ADALUT,
Register's Office,
The 2nd July 1887.

C F CHAMIER,
Deputy Register.

No. V.

Statement showing the nature of punishments inflicted for criminal offences, and the number and description of persons so punished.

PUNISHMENTS.	Males	Females.	Total.	Hindos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.
Confined in the stocks	1340	11	1351	1256	42	37	16	1351
„ in choultries	6519	868	7387	6696	471	180	40	7387
Fined	41635	4409	46044	41080	3515	1018	436	46044
Flogged	782	0	782	700	48	16	23	782
Imprisoned for periods under 6 months	2542	191	2733	2406	177	76	74	2733
„ above 6 months and under 2 years	693	33	726	628	67	19	14	726
„ „ 2 years and under 7 years	407	10	417	373	27	8	9	417
„ „ 7 years and up to 14 years	333	8	341	302	14	1	24	341
„ for life	1	2	3	8	0	0	0	3
Transported for life	18	0	18	13	0	1	4	18
Hanged	32	2	34	29	1	0	4	34
Total	54302	5534	59836	53484	4357	1251	644	59836

SUDDER AND FOUJDAHRE ADAWLUT,
Register's Office,
The 2nd July 1857

C F. CHAMBER,
Deputy Register

Statement of Police Officers charged, convicted, &c, for abuse of authority

GRADE OF THE OFFICER.	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.						INDIVIDUALS DIS- MISSED ON SUSPICION OF		
	CHARGED WITH			CONVICTED OF					
	Torture	Extortion	Other abuses	Torture.	Extortion.	Other abuses.	Torture	Extortion.	Other abuses
Heads of Police	4	12	16	0	4	2	0	0	0
Zemindars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Police Officers	5	7	7	1	2	1	1	0	1
Police Ameens	4	3	6	1	0	4	0	0	2
Police Gomastahs	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cutwals	2	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	1
Duffadars and Peons	53	67	100	8	13	20	4	4	3
Heads of Villages	90	122	118	43	24	39	8	41	17
Village Watchers	22	54	121	3	4	23	4	40	3
Total	180	273	377	57	47	97	17	85	34

C F. CHAMIER,

Deputy Registrar

SUDDER AND FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT;

*Register's Office,**The 2nd July 1857*

REVENUE.

No 1

Comparative Statement of Cultivation in the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year.

	WET				DRY				GARDEN				TOTAL			
	1855-56	1856-57	Increase	Decrease	1855-56	1856-57	Increase	Decrease	1855-56	1856-57	Increase	Decrease	1855-56	1856-57	Increase	Decrease
1 Ganjam	146169	144894		345	68692	69018	326		1835	2706	1181		216288	217448	2162	
2 Vizianpattam	117110	14207	2657		11437	11043	664						23147	20308	3061	
3 Rajahmundry	115026	188870	25844		203839	170683		92167	9838	18725	8887		529203	522777		9426
4 Masulipatam	74028	116728	42700		238422	230138		9280	2114	2619	405		514559	348375	33816	
5 Guntoor	28906	87765	13770		783988	808704	70811		10650	8915		1844	767037	866374	87737	
6 Nellore	69115	108048	4823		344082	208817	24735		17354	17703	849		806551	800408	39012	
7 Cuddapah	70843	84891	13548		926794	1088709	100076		63510	57010	8506		1050147	1177176	127029	
8 Bellary	77705	105882	27677		1808925	1687015	279690		21151	28180	2029		1407081	1716477	806596	
9 Kurnool	6758	6850	92		407384	513770	15895		8622	8694	42		506294	524298	18029	
10 Obhingolput	187002	160118	26111		66122	83492	16870		889	901	125		203960	242266	88606	
11 Northern Division of Arcot	149013	168854	20841		986744	808301	34657		2899	2782		114	419653	474987	55284	
12 Southern Division of Arcot	184208	297130	29022		530464	687608	27344		1748	1868	120		716420	776806	60386	
13 Tanjore	676330	680808	4507		128357	138280	4893		82173	83488	1316		338885	847675	106810	
14 Trichinopoly	126371	129433	2863		301540	304405	62865		80697	82248	1550		458806	520001	67373	
15 Madure	111019	124410	3400		800011	439997	29968		20613	21359	817		591849	856745	43905	
16 Tinnevely	169535	165046		4489	645490	625338	79918		17536	16917		619	782491	807801	74810	
17 Ootumbatore	67310	69189	1870		1104535	1147849	43015		168457	168722		4735	1350612	1878760	401448	
18 Salem	54117	58507	6360		705999	787047	81048		12870	14913	2043		770388	839867	89481	
19 Canara																
20 Malabar																
21 Madras																
Total	2228004	2505104	216974	4834	8271751	9138274	907909	41445	402197	411051	17086	7312	10067912	12055329	1089648	2426
			211140	Net Increase			866523	Net Increase			9754	Net Increase			1687417	Net Increase

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St George,
The 11th July 1857

J D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

(1111)

Average Prices of Grain in the Official Year 1856-57, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857, per Garce of Us. 9,256½

DISTRICTS.	RICE.		PADDY		Jonna.	Cumboo	Baggy.	Varagoo	Horse Gram.	Oolundoo	Wheat.
	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.							
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1 Tanjanyam	178	167	70	66	98	84	83	...	80	135	
2 Vuzageputtam	217	132	68	81	97	85	87	64	83	130	254
3 Rayshmundry	212	198	95	83	98	82	94	78	108	152	288
4 Masuliputtam	239	230	98	94	115	66	91	.	103	193	343
5 Chintoor	238	215	113	106	118	95	88	73	93	183	230
6 Nellore	253	216	136	108	135	122	119	101	140	252	318
7 Cuddapah	300	270	134	123	138	135	128	99	163	322	285
8 Bellary	212	212	105	99	121	125	108	88	156	293	227
9 Kurnool	270	233	133	108	97	110	97	64	120	211	196
10 Chingleput	272	248	127	108	155	151	170	82	200	291	..
11 Northern Dn. of Arcot	239	198	96	88	128	118	127	.	186	259	346
12 Southern Dn. of Arcot	223	219	115	99	144	120	123	78	171	288	443
13 Tanjore	210	192	97	89	107	96	94	47	161	248	369
14 Trichinopoly	227	209	99	93	124	121	113	..	159	268	335
15 Madura	244	234	116	110	92	104	108	71	141	254	361
16 Tinnevely	340	298	149	134	150	152	142	96	210	339	344
17 Combatoore	354	318	147	135	158	129	140	.	167	309	354
18 Salem	282	233	118	106	126	111	112	72	136	237	325
19 Canara	271	207	.	104	.	...	119	.	169	217	234
20 Malabar	308	272	125	119	163	...	148	...	224	279	271
21 Madras	283	240	109	103	150	132	128	178	138	207	301

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
Fort St. George,
The 7th July 1857.

J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the Official Years

DISTRICTS .		LAND REVENUE			
		1855-56	1856-57	Increase	Decrease
1		2	3.	4.	5.
		Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees
1	Ganjam	1065771	947171	... ..	118600
2	Vizagapatam	1283179	1266168	..	17011
3	Rajahmundry	2107280	2226178	118898	...
4	Masulipatam .. .	1124633	1111395	...	13238
5	Guntoor	1512413	1729000	216587	...
6	Nellore .. .	1561931	1843751	281820	...
7	Cuddapah	2131470	2191100	59630	...
8	Bellary	1973508	2078854	105346	.
9	Kurnool	663991	720930	45939	.
10	Chingleput .. .	834774	1103125	268351	..
11	North Arcot .. .	1153213	154010	387297	.
12	South Arcot	2469619	2560635	91016	..
13	Tanjore	4494186	4430639	..	63547
14	Trichinopoly	1255443	1312776	57333	..
15	Madura	1905079	1924144	19065	..
16	Tinnevely .. .	2937748	2585789	248041	.
17	Coimbatore	2165625	2140725	.	24900
18	Salem	1766362	1831046	64684	.
19	Canara	2102561	2063185	...	39126
20	Malabar .. .	1891769	1720975	..	164794
21	Madras	71160	76667	5507	.
22	Ditto Sea Customs .. .	... ..	..	.	..
Total		35891716	37509713	2059514	441616
		£3589171	3750971	161799 161799 £	Not Increase

1855-56 and 1856-57, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year.

ARABBY.				SALT			
1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase	Decrease.	1855-56	1856-57	Increase.	Decrease
6.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees
66467	75127	8660	. .	556067	480296	. ..	75771
65945	66617	672	...	141697	178969	37172	.
94206	100602	6466	. .	239557	238975	.. ..	582
42060	42887	827	.. .	258098	257495	.	603
.	...	.	. .	421931	250954	.. .	70977
30794	36515	5721	... ..	533282	525220	...	8062
124645	121194	...	3451	...	.	...	...
237489	240053	11664	. .	.. ...	. ...	.. .	.
54152	55135	983	... ..	...	.. ..	.	...
58348	106898	48550	. ...	274037	294067	20030	..
66136	91840	25704	... ..	.. ..	..	. ...	...
107202	126392	19190	. ...	262910	329003	66093	✓
126564	170805	43941	... ..	535919	586758	50839	.. ..
.	...	. .		. .	..	. .	. .
64390	70966	6576	... .	396264	407563	11299	... .
.	...	..	... ..	340013	346009	5996	... ..
96542	121171	24629	... ..	... ..	... ..	..	..
97874	99949	2075	... ..	.. .	. ...	.. ..	. .
80064	86690	35	...	393209	483066	89877	
72758	68509	...	4189	450264	367441	. ..	82823
586115	622674	36359	... .	610906	559059	. .	51847
.	...	. .					...
2078301	2312853	242142	7640	5414154	5404795	281306	290665
207830	231285	234502	Net Increase	541415	540479	Net Decrease	9359
		23450	£				£835

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the Official Years

DISTRICTS		SEA CUSTOMS.			
		1855-56	1856-57	Increase.	Decrease.
		14.	15.	16.	17.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Ganjam	44472	34074	...	10398
2	Yizagapattani	26967	37990	11123	...
3	Rajahmundry	43590	26524	...	17066
4	Masulipatam	56	5	...	51
5	Guntoor	...	...	...	...
6	Nellore	...	...	...	...
7	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...
9	Kurnool	...	...	...	...
10	Chingleput	...	...	...	...
11	North Arcot	...	...	...	...
12	South Arcot	25175	29566	4391	...
13	Tanjore	198075	194463	...	3612
14	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...
15	Madure	19917	18728	...	1189
16	Tinnevely	17117	16715	...	402
17	Combatores	...	...	...	...
18	Salem	...	...	...	...
19	Canara	77501	77277	...	224
20	Malabar	79183	161212	82029	...
21	Madras	...	...	...	...
22	Ditto Sea Customs	790777	713092	3315	...
Total		1241730	1309646	100658	32942
		£124173	130964	67916 6791 £	Net Increase.

3.—(Continued)

1855-56 and 1856-57, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year.

MONTUPPA.				STAMPS			
1855-56	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1855-56.	1856-57	Increase	Decrease
18	19	20	21	22.	23.	24.	25
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
10231	9515	.	716	19692	18098	.	1494
5360	5622	262	...	20668	26823	6256	.
56463	66248	9786	.	23790	23556	..	234
25704	19871	.	6333	15850	17760	1910	.
77422	72729	...	4693	9371	9379	8	..
13012	16784	2872	..	19306	21104	1798	..
146624	136753	...	9871	29038	34991	5953	.
231857	227746	.	4111	25566	20331	3765	..
40792	43236	2444	..	2907	5260	2353	.
26144	37161	11017	...	16241	18801	2560	.
18158	20601	2443	.	23415	26787	3372	..
46836	41378	.	5460	26882	23329	...	3553
42543	42150	.	393	75767	81796	6029	.
...	...	...	.	28459	24618	..	3841
...	...	...	...	49097	53161	4064	.
86777	102165	16388	.	32934	33641	707	...
54039	48548	.	5491	22740	25293	2553	.
74140	71233	.	2914	25010	28580	570	.
19100	18187	...	913	80797	82592	1795	.
122225	108543	...	13682	108032	111346	3314	..
...	...	...	.	9433	12320	2887	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.
1097337	1082974	45212	59575	667845	707716	48933	9122
109733	108297	Net Decrease 14363		66784	70771	Net Increase 3987	
		21436				2	

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the Official Years

DISTRICTS.		FRONTIER DUTY.			
		1855-56.	1856-57	Increase.	Decrease.
		26.	27	28.	29.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees
1	Ganjam	..	..	..	..
2	Vizagapatam .. .	..	..	..	..
3	Rajahmundry .. .	486	325	..	161
4	Masulipatam .. .	..	..	..	..
5	Guntoor .. .	..	..	..	..
6	Nellore .. .	..	..	..	..
7	Cuddapah .. .	..	..	..	..
8	Bellary .. .	..	..	..	..
9	Kurnool .. .	..	..	..	..
10	Chingleput .. .	..	..	..	..
11	North Arcot .. .	..	..	..	..
12	South Arcot .. .	65883	78562	12679	..
13	Tanjore .. .	40918	36407	..	4511
14	Trichinopoly .. .	..	..	..	..
15	Madras .. .	678	302	..	376
16	Tinnevely .. .	38274	38698	424	..
17	Coimbatore .. .	..	..	..	..
18	Salem .. .	..	..	..	..
19	Canara .. .	45092	40892	..	4200
20	Malabar .. .	16	133	117	..
21	Madras .. .	..	..	..	..
22	Ditto Sea Customs .. .	..	..	..	..
Total		101243	105319	13220	9143
		£19124	19531	4077 407	Net Increase. 2

3 — (Continued)

1855-56 and 1856-57, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year

TOTAL EXTRA BRANCHES OF REVENUE				SEVOT JUMMA OR OTHER REVENUE		
1855-56	1856-57	Increase	Decrease.	1855 56		
				Land Revenue	Extra Revenue	Total
30.	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees
696820	617110		79719		13993	13993
200437	314921	54494		7450		7450
458001	456290		1801			
311768	387518		4250	27015	3279	30294
508724	433063		75661			
597207	590623	2329				3492
300307	292938		7369			21845
494912	506130	11218				
97901	103631	5730				
874770	456927	82157				
107709	130178	31469				7726
634800	624230	93340				15569
1019786	1112079	92293				30973
Stamp 28459	24618					
Other sources 36865	30850		9346			5690
64814	55468					
530241	550730	20479				17839
514115	537229	23113				2493
179321	193012	21691			21062	21062
200033	199764		269	6144	2252	8396
702363	788733	86370				
832478	812246		20232	23821	5605	30926
1206454	1194233		12201	3070	651	4321
708777	713092	3315				
10727014	11044154	527938	210648	69000	46842	216979
1072701	1104415	317140 31714	Net Increase.	6960	4684	21607

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the Official Years

DISTRICTS		SEVOY JUMMA OR OTHER REVENUE.		
		1856-57.		
		Land Revenue.	Extra Revenue.	Total.
		37.	38.	39
		Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees
1	Ganyam	.	6834	6834
2	Vizagapatam	7067	.	7067
3	Rajahmundry	...	...	...
4	Masulipatam	24162	4551	28713
5	Guntoor	...	...	...
6	Nellore	...	...	6897
7	Cuddapah	.	.	23713
8	Bellary	.	..	.
9	Kurnool	..	...	...
10	Chingleput	..	...	...
11	North Arcot	...	.	11837
12	South Arcot	.	..	22712
13	Tanjore	.	..	22015
14	Trenchinopoly	.	.	5102
15	Madura	.	..	14135
16	Tinnevely	..	...	2592
17	Coimbatore	.	10902	10902
18	Salem	5873	1512	7385
19	Canara	.	...	.
20	Malabar	26074	8022	34096
21	Madras	5291	714	6005
22	Ditto Sea Customs		..	.
Total ..		68467	32535	206805
		£ 6846	3253	20680

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, }
 Fort St George,
 The 11th July 1857, }

3 —(Continued.)

1855-56 and 1856-57 or, from 1st May to 30th April of each year

GRAND TOTAL.			
1855-56.	1856-57	Increase	Decrease.
40.	41	42.	43
Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1776598	1571115	...	205478
1851086	1588156	37090	...
2565371	2682468	117097	...
1400695	1477826	.	19069
2021137	2162063	140926	..
2182717	2450071	287354	..
2453632	2507761	54119	...
2468420	2584984	116564	..
781892	833561	51669	..
1209544	1630052	440508	...
1268648	1691525	422877	...
3070078	3211577	101499	..
5544945	5564733	19788	..
1325947	{ 1378346 } * 37262 }	54661	...
	1410608		
2447159	2488099	41840	.
2864356	3125609	271253	...
2360008	2310639	...	13369
1074791	2038195	63404	..
2804924	2851868	46944	...
2756173	2573317	...	181856
1281935	1276925	...	5010
709777	713032	3315	..
46834808	48800934	2390908	434782
4683480	4880093	1966126 196612	Net Increase. £

* Manapara Talook recently transferred from Madura.

J D. SIM,

Acting Secretary.

No. 4

Statement of the Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie imported into, and exported from, the Ports under the Madras Presidency by Sea, from and to places not subordinate thereto, during the five Official Years, or from 1852-53 to 1856-57.

	VALUE IN COMPANY'S RUPEES.						
	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS			
	By Government.	By private Individuals.	Total.	By Government	By private Individuals.	Total	
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	
1852-53	2700	10844498	10847198	2895560	411508	3307068	
1853-54	"	10082454	10082454	9030000	1538829	10568829	
1854-55	2000000	5540804	7540804	2051241	5366269	7417510	
1855-56	50000	14338591	14388591	1574663	3703241	5277904	
1856-57	"	17032599	17032599	1004637	2333678	3338315	
Average	410540	11567789	11978329	3311220	2670705	5981925	
£	41054	1156778	1197832	331123	267070	598192	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St George,
The 7th July 1857

}

J D SIM,
Acting Secretary

(xiii)

Census taken from the Settlement Reports, for Fyaly 1265, A. D. 1855-56.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Ganjam	475445	451485	926930	
Vizagapatam	645323	608949	1254272	
Rajahmundry	514703	497333	1012036	
Masulipatam	282178	238688	520866	
Guntoor	290526	279557	570083	
Nellore	485418	450272	935690	
Cuddapah	759121	692800	1451921	
Bellary	643871	586228	1229599	
Kurnool	148285	139141	287726	
Chingleput	303705	279757	583462	
Northern Division of Arcot ..	762715	723168	1485873	
Southern Division of Arcot ...	590798	531949	1122747	
Tanjore	841120	824966	1676086	
Trichmopoly	360325	348871	709196	
Madura	883123	873668	1756791	
Tinnevely	636723	632493	1269216	
Coimbatore	577128	576734	1153862	
Salem	609872	585505	1195377	
Canara	542769	513564	1056333	
Malabar	768932	750077	1514909	
Madras	...	...	720000	
Total	11116580	10596395	22432975	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
 Fort St. George,
 The 7th July 1857.

J. D. SIM,
 Acting Secretary

No. 6

Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different Branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.

DISTRICTS.	Year of Abolition.	IMPOST	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Mohurpha.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco	TOTAL
RAJAHMUNDEY.			Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
	1844	Inland and Town Duties ..	....	90706	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1848	Monopoly of weighing Goods in each Village in certain Talooks (annually rented)	....	....	..	6880	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Gold Dust Rent or Monopoly of purchasing Ashes of the Furnaces of Goldsmiths	....	....	..	1590	....	....	....	....	....
	1854	Duties on Goods exported from or imported into the Nizam's Dominions ...	....	4317	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total .. ..	....	95023	....	8470	..	..	....	....	103493
TOOL.	1841-42	Tax on Sheep and Goats ...	....	....	....	6410	....	....	....	....	....
	1850-57	Ditto ditto ditto ..	....	....	..	9585	....	....	....	....	....
	1854-55 & 1855-56 ..	Tax on horned Cattle in the Nizampatam Circars ..	....	....	..	1255	....	....	....	....	....
	1846-47	Tax on the Looms of Pariahs ...	....	....	....	810	....	....	....	....	....
	1843-44	Bootporoshee or Tax on certain Classes ..	....	....	....	3256	....	....	....	....	....
	1853-54	Town Duty or Tax on Grain brought for Sale at Mungalagherry Bazar	....	....	....	124	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Nuzzerancon Looms in the Anoomully Village	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
	1843-44	Bootporoshee levied on the Huts of Toddy-drawers	....	....	....	250	....	....	....	....	....
	1856-57	Tax on Dates (small) used for making Baskets	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....
	1844	General Inland and Town Duties ...	....	56076	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1854-55	Frontier ditto ..	....	1742	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1847-48	Duty on Cotton exported to Nizam's Territory ..	....	692	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Duty on Goods exported to and imported from British Ports ..	....	..	1849	....	....	....	..	..	..

Grn	1853-54	..	..	Duty on Paddy, &c., imported at any of the Ports in the District	..	..	2076	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1856-56 & 1856-57	..	..	Poolary or Grazing Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	76625	..	..
	1856-57	..	..	Tax on firewood cut in certain Jungles on the Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Reduction of Assessment in the Mungalagerry Talook	..	..	..	..	..	..	29080	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Ditto ditto in certain Villages on the Sea Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	22581	..	..
	1855-56	..	..	Abolition of Toonga Rent in Cherala Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	642	..	..
	1847-48	..	..	Rush and Battan Rents paid by Basket-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Rent of Fishing Creeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Tax on collecting Cow-dung in two Villages	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Paid by petty Shopkeepers during the digging of Cheyroot	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Fee on gathering Banian Leaves for Platters in the Village of Pedda Lunka	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Toonga Belloo } Rents of different kinds of Grass	..	..	..	..	..	..	678	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Awara }	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Grn	Ditto	..	..	Tax on Spades for digging Cheyroot	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..
	1854-55	..	..	Tax on Fruit Trees grown in Ryots' Fields estimated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total					..	58510	3925	21446	450	..	130967	..	215298
NELLORE	1855	..	..	Goldsmiths' Ashes	..	..	..	179	..	..	..	..	..
	1844	..	..	Inland Duties	..	107109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1848	..	..	Duties on Exports and Imports	..	..	13000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1855	..	..	Mooloom and Jarib, or "Garden" Assessment	50718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Dry Land Assessment	65921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total				116639	107109	13000	179	..	..	..	..	236927
MELLAHY.	1855-56	..	..	Reduction of "wet" Land Rates above Rupees 18 for a single crop, and Rupees 27 for two crops to those rates respectively	1131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1842-43	..	..	"Goodivaram," or Money collected at the Native Pagoda	..	..	..	681	..	..	..	..	..
	1854-55	..	..	Sheep Tax levied from other Classes than Shepherds cultivating Land	..	..	..	1311	..	..	..	..	..
	1842-44	..	..	Town Duties	..	71397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Inland ditto	..	131817	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto	..	..	Ditto on the frontier of Kurnool and Maharrattah	..	13567	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1845-46	..	..	On the Scondoor Frontier	..	838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1844-45	..	..	" Mysore ditto	..	101388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the *Permanent Reductions made in different branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.*

DISTRICTS.	Year of Abolition	IMPOST.	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Mohurpha.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.
BELLARY.			Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees
{	1844-45	On the Nizam's Frontier ... ..	....	6567	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1844-55	Ditto ditto .. ..	....	5186	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1848-49	Sundry Collections made on "Small Farms and Licences" .. ..	....	....	....	....	599	....	....	....	....
		Total	1131	320750	....	1992	599	....	....	....	334472
ANCOOR	1848	Tax on Persons selling Betel in the Chittoor and Cauverypauk Talooks ... ..	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Daily Tax on the Bazaars, &c. in Ranipett .. ..	....	....	....	147	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Tax on catching Water-fowl in the Cauverypauk Tank .. ..	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
	1841	House Tax on Bearers in the Setghur Talook .. ..	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....
	1848	Tax collected from the Bazarmen at Tirupatty and Trinchanoor, under the denomination of "Viralum Amavasya Punno," or New Moon Tax .. ..	....	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Tax collected from the Weavers in Tirupatty, under the denomination of "Parsay Cutnum" .. ..	....	....	....	52	....	....	....	....	....
	1849	Tax on Houses collected in Tirupatty, under the denomination of "Moovarapannoo" .. ..	....	....	....	292	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Tax on Skins in the Chendragherry Talook .. ..	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
	1850	Tax on Skins in the Congoandy Division .. ..	....	....	....	57	....	....	....	....	....
	1844	Tax on Cangoes of Villages, collected under the denomination of "Cangoetndagem" .. ..	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
	1850	Tax on Iron Foundries in the Congoandy Division .. ..	....	....	....	66	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Tax on Shepherds, collected under the denomination of "Goorotaroo" in the Congoandy Division .. ..	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....

1855	.....	Davetanum Obeyem (Festival) Tax in the Chittoor, Tiruvallam, and Tiruvattoor Talooks	.....	.....	.....	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	.....	Tax on the Manufacture of Saltpetre in the Tiruvallam Talook	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	.....	Tax on the privilege of collecting Fuller's Earth	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848	.....	Tax collected from the Parahs in the Satgaur Talook, under the denomination of "Maala Samkayatum"	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	Tax on the privilege of cutting and selling Grass in the Chendragherry Talook, collected under the denomination of Pillavarcas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840	.....	Tax on Sellers of Vegetables	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	Tax on the privilege of collecting Honey and Wax	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	.....	Tax on the privilege of digging for Pipe-clay	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	.....	Tax on digging for Sandal Stone	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	Tax on the privilege of cutting Wood for building Houses	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1844	.....	For the entire District	.....	119221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1845	.....	Frontier Customs	.....	28147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	.....	Tax on Betel-sellers, in Wallajahpett	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	.....	Tax collected from the Villagers of Dasoor in the Wundavash Talook, under the denomination of "Summathum," or Community of small Traders	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	.....	Caval Cundayem Tax in the Wundawash Talook	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	.....	Tax on Shepherds, collected in the Wundawash Talook, under the denomination of "Gollacaurum"	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	.....	Tax on Betel-sellers in the Town of Chittoor	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	.....	Temporary remission of Assessment in anticipation of remission in progress	349900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			349900	140368	.....	1330	.....	.....	.....	.....	491598

1st Sept. 1854	.....	Duties on various Articles liable to Land Customs	.....	141735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	.....	On Tobacco, Betel-nut, Bang, and Godawk	.....	17062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 1848	.....	Fee on stamping Weights and Measures in Cuddalore Town	.....	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	Frontier Customs on various Articles	.....	31851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 1851	.....	On Cotton Wool	.....	1111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	Various petty Articles of Consumption	.....	3722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	Equalizing the Duty on Goods imported and exported on Foreign Bottoms, with that levied on British Bottoms	.....	.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto	.....	Tax on Temporary Shops	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	.....	Other petty Items	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different Branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.

Districts.	Year of Abolition.	IMPOST.	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Mohitupha.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco.	Total.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
SOUTH ARCOOT (Contd.)	1856	Washerman's Earth .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ditto	Rattan Rent ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1853	Chank Rent .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1854	Jungle Produce, Dyeing Bark, Bees' Wax, Honey, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	988	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1854 to 1856	Assessment, &c., &c., and Water Rates	903723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	903723	195808	2500	122	1294	.....	.....	.....	1163447
TRICHUPOLY	1852-53	Tax on Bamboos .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1402	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1853-54	Taxes on Trees .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3790	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Roscooms .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3275	.....	.....
		Sadelwar .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6183	.....	.....
		Cawnyvary .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7721	.....	.....
		Nauyavuttam .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10987	.....	.....
		Yarymera .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....
		Karnemera .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
	1855-56	Land Tax	237602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1844-45	Land Customs on Cloths and Sundries .. ..	.....	98748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	237602	98748	.....	.....	5192	.....	28363	.....	369905

MADRAS	1843-44	Tobacco Monopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63660	...
	Ditto	Retel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90250	...
	Ditto	Customs on Drugs, Piece Goods, &c.	...	...	114761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1852-53	Calat Caril Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
		Rents of Honey and Bees' Wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...
	1854-55	Reduction of Assessment on Tobacco Gardens	...	...	6432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	Ditto on Nunjah Gardens	...	...	4698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TINSERVELY	1856-57	Ditto on Nunjah ditto under Wells	...	...	16500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1854-55	Abolition of Wet Lands in Ettanadai Villages in Kannad	...	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	27684	114761	...	...	...	311	...	159910	302666
	1861-62	37 descriptions of Trees	...	...	4454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1863-64	High level Nunjah Lands, watered by means of Picottahs, &c., exempted from payment of a moiety of the usual Nunjah Tax	...	...	9088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1864-65	Revenue derived from petty Hill Products	...	...	6780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1866-67	Nelawary or Grazing Tax, collected from the Natamygars and Shepherds of a few Villages in certain Talooks	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1856-56	Abolition of Special Assessment on Trees in Enam and Puttah Lands	...	...	14672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1842-43	Areepoogootah, or seeking for Jewels, bits of Precious Metal, &c., dropped on the Roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
	1843-44	Land Customs	...	...	88557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	Retel Farm rented	...	...	37120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	Tobacco Rent	...	...	25336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1843-44	Rent of the Duty on Cheyroot	...	...	2700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	Frontier Export Duty on Piece Goods, Rape Seed, &c., reduced from 5 to 3 per cent.	...	...	24555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	Ditto on Coconut, &c., reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent	...	...	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1847-48	Ditto on Cotton Wool exported	...	...	3996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1850-51	Ditto on Sundry Articles	...	...	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1847-48	Export Duty on Cotton Wool	...	...	44596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	Ditto on Sundry Articles	...	...	13882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	34100	183643	58478	65	...	...	...	...	276286

Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different Branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years

DISTRICTS.	Year of Abolition.	IMPOST.	Land Revenue	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Mohurpna.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco.	Total
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
COIMBATORE.	From 1844 to 1849	Duty on Piece Goods, &c.,	....	180164	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1853-54	"Calacachadem," or Tax on Persons selling Tobacco, Betel, &c., in the Fields during Harvest	....	....	....	393	....	....	....	....	....
	In 1850 & 1851	Madurcutty, or Tax on Basket-makers and House Tax on Paryahs, &c. ....	....	....	....	1211	....	....	....	....	....
	From 1850 to 1854	Tax on Palmyras .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	22033	....	....
	From 1850 to 1855	Ditto on Fruit Trees .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	3901	....	....
	Between 1851 & 1854	Honey Rent, Tax on Dyeing Root, Hill Rent	....	....	....	....	....	....	4378	....	....
	In 1854 & 1855 ..	Reduction of Assessment at 12 and 16 per cent on old Gardens	68067	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Fixed Assessment	50543	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	From Gardens classed with first rate Panyah	38969	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	In 1856	On Nuryah Lands over-assessed	3027	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total Permanent Relief from Taxation ..	160808	180164	....	1604	....	....	30312	....	372680
KOOLOO.	1850-51	Skins .. ..	....	....	....	404	....	....	....	....	....
		Vegetable-sellers .. ..	....	....	....	640	....	....	....	....	....
		Indigo Vats .. ..	....	....	....	174	....	....	....	....	....
		Skins .. ..	....	....	....	198	....	....	....	....	....
		Lime-kilns .. ..	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....
	1852-53	Butchers .. ..	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	....	....
		Kabob Cooks... ..	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....

KUR	1853-54 1854-55	Contractors for safe delivery of Carts, Horses, &c., at Hyderabad	....	....	....	85	....	....	....	....	....		
		Cattle Graziers	....	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	....		
		Messurers	....	....	....	104	....	....	....	....	....		
		Tax on Mahomedans' Houses	....	....	....	275	....	....	....	....	....		
		Butchers	....	....	....	776	....	....	....	....	....		
		Toddy Shops	....	....	....	1288	....	....	....	....	....		
		Reduction of Assessment	....	2595	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
		Customs	....	....	11257	....	....	....	....	....	....		
		Total			2595	11257		4551				18403	
		SALEM	Board's Pro dated 28th March 1844 17th March 1845 17th March 1846 2nd October 1854 By sanction of Govt. dated 10th July 1854 By ditto 20th Dec. 1855, conveyed in Board's Pro dated 24th Jan. 1856 By order of Govt. dated 31st May 1855, Board's Pro 29th Oct. 1855	Inland Duties on Goods, Farms of Betel, and Tobacco		115946							
Transit Duties levied on the Mysore Frontier				17010									
Tax on Cocanutt Trees in Putcut Lands				1384									
Tax on other Trees in Putcut Lands				1953									
Land Assessment in the Paramatty Talook				1662									
Assessment on Well Garden Lands in the Talaghat Talooks				18310									
Tax on scattered Trees in unoccupied Lands				2985									
Total				26174	132956	....	....	....	....	....	159130		
CANARA	1841-42 In April 1844 From 30th March 1848			Tax levied from Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Weavers, &c				450					
				Duty levied on Frontier Trade and the Halut Duty on Betelnut, Pepper and Cardamoms		255554							
		Duties Beyer levied on Exports of Betelnut, Pepper, Cardamoms, &c	....	....	237541	....	....	....	....	....	....		
		Duty levied on Trade between the British Ports	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		

No. 6.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different Branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.

Districts	Year of Abolition.	IMPOST.	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Mohurra.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
CANARA. (Contd.)	In December 1852	Government Tobacco Monopoly ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	291141	....
	1854-55	Duty levied on the Manufacture of Jaggery from Toddy of Palmyra and Coconut Trees ...	....	....	....	323	....	....	....	....	....
	1857-58	Tax paid by Herdsmen ..	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....
		Total ..	....	255564	237641	773	40	....	...	291141	786049
MADRAS	1852	Quit Rent on certain Holdings ...	58	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
	1855	Ground Rent on Lume-kulms ...	766	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Licence Fee on ditto ...	72	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
	1844	Land Customs ...	....	584963	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1853	Frontier Customs ...	...	199	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total ..	886	585162	....	....	....	....	....	....	586048
JAM.	1854-55	Tax levied from Priests, Shepherds, and Fishermen ..	....	....	....	88	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Tax on the sale of Dry Fish ..	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
	1852-53	Tax on cutting and bringing Wood from the Colanpoonjah Jungle ...	....	....	....	...	....	....	113	....	....
	Ditto	Ditto from the Chendarra Jungle ..	....	....	....	...	....	....	426	....	....

GAIN	Ditto ...	Tax on cutting Mangoe and Tamannud Trees in the	....	....	..	....	....	....	59	....	....
	1844-45	Moherry Port ... ..	....	21810	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1846-47	Land Customs ... ..	....	....	1040	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1847-48	Duty upon Articles imported from Ports within the	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Territory of the Honorable Company . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Half of the Tonnage Duty at one Anna, formerly	....	....	414	....	....	....	....	....	....
		levied upon Dhonies and Vessels . . .	....	....	32171	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Duty upon British Goods exported and imported .	....	....	64	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1851-52	One-fourth of the Duty upon every Ton of the	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Foreign and American Vessels ... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total ... ..	....	21310	33689	96	....	....	598	....	55693

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, }
 Fort St George, }
 The 7th July 1867. }

J. D. SIM₂
 Acting Secretary.

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF PORTS	BRITISH			FOREIGN			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
GANDAM	Ganjana	6	1003	70 1 0	6	3313	155 14 0	24	8603	91 9 7
	Munsacootah	13	6511	377 14 0	11	4866	301 6 0	24	4337	46 3 0
	Sonapore	1	556	34 12 0	1	520	23 4 0	15	1543	29 15 0
	Barwah	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	29	8547	40 3 3
	Poondy	4	1877	88 14 0	0	0	0 0 0	104	13346	180 5 3
	Calingsapatam	21	11106	643 13 6	13	4695	280 7 0	35	4690	140 14 3
		44	22133	1210 6 6	30	12509	709 16 0	231	26935	473 9 10
VIZAGAPATAM	Vizagapatam	27	12469	435 8 0	14	6823	332 11 6	100	30290	690 15 3
	Conadah	29	14910	639 13 0	22	8884	541 14 9	30	4423	234 1 0
	Poodesmudka	1	722	43 12 0	0	0	0 0 0	1	82	1 0 6
	Bimlipatam	2	1041	64 9 0	4	1489	92 0 0	4	623	26 9 10
	Pentacootah	1	509	0 0 0	6	3125	139 18 0	4	877	30 1 0
		60	29671	1183 5 0	46	17771	1099 8 0	203	25848	694 13 1
RAJAH MUNDY	Coonga	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	189	27873	1659 2 9
	Cocanada	29	11788	736 12 10	43	15063	997 11 9	0	0	0 0 0
	Nursapoor	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	60	8606	226 12 11
		29	11788	736 12 10	43	15063	997 11 9	320	31131	1856 15 4
MARSH PATAH	Marulipatam	28	8395	413 11 0	0	0	0 0 0	220	12111	412 11 4
GUNPOOR	Epoorpolliem	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	135	14780	164 0 0
	Nisampatam	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	135	12771	102 0 0
	Cottapoliem	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	238	18429	124 0 0
	Mootopolilly	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	65	8247	46 0 0
		0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	571	49227	586 0 0
SOUTH ARDZ.	Outdalore	19	3401	181 5 3	4	642	20 1 0	216	30227	174 0 0
	Porto Novo	34	3686	184 8 6	4	445	7 0 0	210	9978	120 1 11
	Markanum	8	509	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	27	1924	0 0 0
		56	7706	365 8 9	8	1087	27 1 0	453	22129	394 2 0
TANJORE	Nagore	79	13194	287 11 0	0	0	0 0 0	201	4242	79 14 1
	Nagapatam	580	64709	373 11 3	1	76	4 11 6	824	29007	859 15 3
	Topootoray	23	2554	84 13 3	0	0	0 0 0	213	14873	73 3 9
	Mootoopettiah	190	13723	349 10 3	0	0	0 0 0	880	26941	346 2 6
	Trimulvassal	125	15046	316 14 9	8	2352	95 6 0	488	29964	162 3 9
	Tranquebar	116	13314	373 1 8	8	2451	139 10 0	363	5928	124 4 0
		1192	122902	2290 14 3	17	5373	239 11 0	8536	105004	1143 10 0

R I N E.

1.

for the Official Year 1856-57, ending 30th April 1857.

Vessels	TOTAL.		VALUE OF		DUTY ON		Sea Customs Revenue.	Cost of prearr. Establishment	
	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.			
85	8118	317 8 7	221258 0 0	30945 0 0	3595 8 7	347 2 2	4200 3 4	None	
48	16684	719 7 8	512987 0 0	219208 0 0	9289 4 8	204 13 10	10288 10 0	84 0 0	
17	2610	95 15 0	43002 0 0	11040 0 0	1306 4 0	0 0 0	1303 8 0	None	
20	8647	40 8 8	81925 0 0	3366 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40 8 8	"	
108	10223	214 8 8	229100 0 0	16421 0 0	720 0 0	0 0 0	943 9 8	"	
88	20581	1065 2 9	485044 0 0	60875 0 0	17294 1 8	80 0 0	18659 4 8	"	
808	60716	2438 8 4	1376381 0 0	347540 0 0	32064 8 9	672 0 0	35790 1 1		
201	88111	1404 18 0	468250 0 0	278465 0 0	4225 1 5	58 14 8	5745 13 10	2658 0 0	
20	28241	1415 18 3	1184019 0 0	694494 0 0	26930 4 4	672 11 3	28018 12 10	None	
2	754	44 13 6	90300 0 0	425 0 0	1587 8 0	0 0 0	1582 4 6	"	
10	2082	188 8 7	64308 0 0	0 0 0	1946 1 2	0 0 0	2159 4 9	"	
11	6902	169 14 0	87711 0 0	0 0 0	2038 8 7	0 0 0	2802 1 7	"	
814	73290	2277 9 1	1600876 0 0	673384 0 0	30372 2 6	731 9 11	40281 5 6	2655 0 0	
140	37573	1802 3 9	819796 0 0	468427 0 0	5688 10 10	972 15 1	6661 9 11	None	
71	27723	1784 8 7	851094 0 0	171328 0 0	17340 8 8	3487 2 1	16837 10 4	8785 0 0	
80	8559	208 12 11	73818 0 0	107801 0 0	34 8 8	0 0 0	84 6 6	None	
801	58892	2590 6 3	1749236 0 0	747856 0 0	23068 9 7	3400 1 2	36328 10 9		
243	26706	826 7 1	464024 0 0	245293 0 0	2 2 5	2 6 9	4 9 2	2028 0 0	
135	14780	164 0 0	130427 0 0	80524 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0	238 0 0	None	
165	14771	165 0 0	160789 0 0	25186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	317 0 0	"	
233	18490	226 0 0	22505 0 0	40847 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	236 0 0	"	
63	2347	46 0 0	13815 0 0	86733 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	54 0 0	"	
371	49227	164 0 0	814709 0 0	147785 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0	990 0 0		
209	14271	373 8 4	380994 0 0	230043 0 0	18188 5 9	8866 5 11	17054 11 8	None	
248	14519	321 5 6	287358 11 0	26039 13 0	11738 10 4	1067 13 1	12894 7 5	"	
80	2438	0 0 0	46250 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
817	81014	200 11 0	917633 11 0	370031 12 0	24927 0 1	4094 3 0	29261 3 1		
230	174364	367 0 7	23074 0 0	104154 0 0	1238 1 5	8254 8 9	9906 3 9	None	
1442	828513	1243 5 11	2310805 0 0	980485 0 0	54998 1 1	34362 21 7	90003 2 7	168 0 0	
941	174374	167 6 0	108022 0 0	3066 0 0	7779 12 0	497 14 4	8241 10 10	None	
1079	487144	604 13 9	790668 0 0	26400 0 0	20801 13 7	1213 3 1	23812 13 5	"	
579	268511	575 7 9	900463 0 0	17843 0 0	16408 8 9	540 8 7	17084 4 1	"	
476	247032	636 10 2	861322 0 0	82642 0 0	22106 14 8	1943 15 5	25777 11 4	96 0 0	
4786	2539641	2674 3 3	8128300 0 0	873291 0 0	140679 14 0	46726 11 9	191079 12 0		

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF PORTS	BRITISH			FOREIGN			COUNTRY OR NATIVE		
		Vessels.	Tonnage	Dues.	Vessels	Tonnage	Dues.	Vessels	Tonnage	Dues.
MADURA.	Keechakuray	103	12774	298 14 8	0	0	0 0 0	302	4596	85 15 0
	Davapatam	4	208	10 12 8	0	0	0 0 0	640	8890	54 10 0
	Pannuben	1498	135110	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1670	71284	0 0 0
	Tondy	32	2370	80 5 0	0	0	0 0 0	371	7805	73 4 8
		1695	155522	284 15 6	0	0	0 0 0	3989	92075	210 14 0
TAMERVELLY.	Vypaur	1	60	8 12 0	0	0	0 0 0	12	2612	7 2 10
	Tuticorin	203	29806	811 2 6	0	0	0 0 0	48	1055	64 6 11
	Colijetam	99	2004	89 2 0	0	0	0 0 0	120	2281	120 1 8
	Cooslasagarapatam	81	6487	120 16 9	0	0	0 0 0	100	6805	180 0 8
		314	27977	1025 0 8	0	0	0 0 0	280	15773	397 12 8
MALABAR.	Cannanore	31	12532	584 10 0	16	2494	107 8 6	3495	19885	225 15 0
	Tellicherry	18	9231	464 7 0	12	3072	161 7 0	1699	23294	28 8 0
	Calay	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	545	7140	81 10 0
	Baragarry	1	102	6 6 0	8	231	13 12 0	787	16523	68 0 6
	Quilandy	1	74	4 10 0	0	0	0 0 0	512	7744	86 8 0
	Calicut, including Beypoor	41	12679	295 1 0	57	9450	421 15 0	9457	62802	610 8 6
	Tanor	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	345	9178	25 2 8
	Ponnany	0	0	0 0 0	1	220	14 2 0	1475	29037	288 2 6
	Chouhant	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	158	2476	20 11 0
	Cochin	171	32722	1925 12 0	73	18887	779 9 6	1749	85465	407 0 0
		243	72880	3311 14 0	162	20340	1498 7 0	11073	202070	1810 15 0
CANARA.	Mangalore	1	300	18 12 0	10	4808	227 13 8	2191	52026	824 11 2
	Bakul	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	662	8287	66 5 1
	Odip	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	445	7855	28 2 7
	Baroor	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	730	14741	64 2 8
	Chundapore	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1089	24586	215 15 8
	Bakul	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	406	4268	13 2 0
	Coompla	2	195	12 4 0	0	0	0 0 0	2067	56738	494 15 7
	Tuddy	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	2102	13490	165 14 7
	Aukolah	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	2102	13490	165 14 7
MADRAS.		3	405	81 0 0	10	4808	227 13 8	9254	194198	1567 0 5
	Madras	278	229286	18447 0 0	58	26322	4664 0 0	937	98361	10062 0 0

for the Official Year 1856-57, ending 30th April 1857

TOTAL			VALUE OF		DUTY ON		Sea Customs Revenue.	Cost of present Establishment.	
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.			
466	17870	204 14 0	138110 0 0	87076 0 0	3472 1 6	6084 13 2	9556 14 8	None	
444	8660	71 7 0	56924 0 0	8357 0 0	2055 0 0	358 3 1	2408 3 1	"	
8172	206894	0 0 0	81383 0 0	19445 0 0	115 14 9	981 8 1	1697 1 10	1716 0 0	
403	10175	112 9 8	79299 0 0	9104 0 0	6137 7 11	444 6 11	5582 0 10	None	
4084	242508	478 14 8	386255 0 0	124782 0 0	10780 8 2	7868 12 8	18944 4 5		
28	2912	10 15 10	734 0 0	40 0 0	22 0 10	2 0 2	24 1 0	None	
261	21923	670 9 5	124486 0 0	98840 0 0	5768 8 11	5781 6 9	11469 15 8	3482 0 0	
140	7345	200 8 5	17229 0 0	18063 0 0	519 5 2	676 0 1	1195 5 8	None	
281	12768	267 0 0	107602 0 0	16438 0 0	9315 11 2	717 3 4	8982 13 6	"	
504	51740	1352 12 8	309900 0 0	127381 0 0	9465 10 1	7176 9 4	16642 8 5		
1382	34911	927 15 8	1298145 0 0	716498 0 0	16891 0 5	868 7 3	17609 7 8	120 0 0	
1034	30627	044 1 0	1146250 0 0	755676 0 0	686 15 8	9220 9 7	6766 15 10	812 0 0	
543	7140	81 10 0	120379 0 0	42068 0 0	0 0 0	142 4 6	142 4 6	None	
741	26548	78 8 6	375553 0 0	410907 0 0	173 11 10	16 18 10	190 9 8	"	
618	7616	91 2 0	104483 0 0	87388 0 0	302 13 6	8 7 0	311 4 6	"	
2655	79611	1077 8 8	8923786 0 0	1590445 0 0	60668 10 5	7715 12 9	77310 7 2	1464 0 0	
840	9176	25 2 6	30081 0 0	312573 0 0	4 5 10	30 15 1	85 4 11	None	
1470	29228	262 4 6	105048 0 0	879087 0 0	6710 7 10	276 2 0	6086 9 10	"	
168	2475	20 11 0	19814 0 0	70109 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
1998	62024	2272 14 6	2617186 0 0	1945776 0 0	24135 2 11	20146 4 6	54331 7 5	4294 0 0	
11438	804000	6091 4 0	8845430 0 0	6717913 0 0	118563 4 0	42411 2 6	160774 7 6		
3303	66683	1071 4 3	2257148 0 0	1261772 0 0	29323 3 8	4813 2 3	34135 5 8	132 0 0	
602	8827	66 5 1	192910 0 0	20180 0 0	721 9 3	0 0 0	721 9 3	None	
445	7565	23 2 1	220533 0 0	71077 0 0	675 3 9	9 5 11	584 9 8	"	
730	14741	64 3 8	541300 0 0	54063 0 0	4959 10 8	25 10 9	4978 5 0	"	
1073	24886	216 15 8	584061 0 0	64899 0 0	7517 14 5	140 4 4	7338 2 2	"	
406	4238	18 2 0	63426 0 0	50113 0 0	4 9 4	0 0 0	4 9 4	"	
2687	56783	494 15 7	5014398 0 0	927897 0 0	186 7 4	24375 3 10	24564 11 2	"	
1102	13409	166 14 7	508640 0 0	61063 0 0	1576 1 5	41 4 9	1617 0 2	"	
			213923 0 0	40006 0 0	1507 15 6	26 7 9	1546 5 3	"	
9267	120032	2120 13 8	9702834	2545803 0 0	40664 3 6	29446 7 7	76111 0 1		
1308	334189	34063 0 0	12527090 0 0	14290313 0 0	172075 0 0	409530 0 0	679025 0 0	20165 0 0	

No. 2.

List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras

NOTE—The positions are taken from the Indian Atlas, with a correction of 4' 15" of longitude

Bombay Light House corrected to 1850 . . 72° 48' 4" E
Madras ditto ditto 80° 16' 29" ..
Galle ditto ditto 80 14' 30" ..

NAME	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible	Arc of Illumination	Whence displayed	When first exhibited.	REMARKS.
SANTAPILLAY	18° 3' 30" N	83° 8' 35" E	1st	150	14	165° facing S E ..	From the roof of a house	1st November 1849 ..	A white Light on a Hill called Santapillay metta, 150 feet high and ½ mile inland. It is exhibited as a guide to Mariners when near the Santapillay Rocks, from which it bears N 60° West The Rocks are 6½ miles from the Coast.
COCANADA...	16° 56' 00"	82° 13' 50"	3rd	...	..	.....	From a Column	Probably during the present year	A red Light to be placed at the mouth of the Cocanada River, to enable Mariners to clear the North end of the Mud Shoal off Hope Island.
CORINGA	16° 49' 5"	82° 18' 25"	1st	83½	15	158° or from North to S. S. E	From a Tower	About 1817 ..	A white Light exhibited from a Tower erected on Hope Island, intended to lead vessels clear of the Rocks and Shoals off Godavary Point.
MASULIPATAM	16° 9' 30"	81° 12' 45"	3rd	95	15	From all points of the Sea horizon	From Flag Staff	On the 1st June next	A red Light.
POINT DIVI	15° 58' 55"	81° 9' 30"	2nd	90	13	180° or from North to South	From a Column.	1st May 1851	A white Light about 2 miles N W of Point Divi, whose position it is intended to point out.

ARNEGHOV	13° 52' 56"	80° 12' 00"	1st	95	15	180° or the whole Sea horizon	From a Column	1st January 1853	A white Light in the village of Moonapelliem, due West of the shoalest part of the Arneghov Shoal, having only 1½ fathoms on it, 5 miles from the shore.
MADRAS	13° 5' 16"	80° 16' 20"	1st	128	20 to 30	310° facing East	From a Column...	1st January 1844	A revolving flashing Light on the North Esplanade, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3
PONDICHERY	11° 55' 40"	79° 49' 25"	1st	90	12 to 14	From all points of the Sea horizon	From a Column	1st July 1838	A white Light near the Beach
KARIKAL	10° 55' 00"	79° 50' 00"	3rd	65	8	148°	From the Flag Staff	June 1853	On the bank of the River near the Sea.
NEGAPATAM	10° 44' 50"	79° 50' 10"	3rd	100	12	185° or from N. N. E. to S. S. E.	From a Flag Staff	1st August 1846	A white Light near the Beach From June to December, the Light is lowered to 88 feet
PAUMBEN	9° 17' 30"	79° 12' 34"	1st	84	12	All round the Compass	From a Column	21st April 1846	A white Light on a Sand Hill about a mile East of the Northern Channel, and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manar
TUTICORIN	8° 47' 17"	78° 10' 55"	1st	48½	12	202° or from N. W. to S. by W.	From an Obelisk erected 1767	15th May 1845	A white Light on the Dutch Obelisk on Hare Island, 2½ miles due East of the Town of Tuticorin

No 2.—(Continued.)

List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras

NAME	Latitude	Longitude	Class.	Height of Light above the Sea	Distance at which visible.	Are of Illumination	Whence displayed.	When first exhibited	REMARKS
COCHIN	9° 58' 5"	76° 13' 55"	2nd	114	15	180° or from North to South	From a Flag Staff	1st April 1839	A white Light about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the entrance to the back water, at present of the 2nd Class, but will shortly be changed to one of the 1st Class. From the 16th May to the 14th September, it is lowered to 67 feet.
CALICUT	11° 15' 15"	75° 45' 35"	3rd	105	15	180° or from S. E to N W	From a Column	15th Feb 1847	A white Light near the Beach, at present of the 3rd Class, but will shortly be changed to one of the 1st Class. The Calicut Reef lies about one mile S. 30° W of the Light.
TELLICHERRY	11° 44' 50"	75° 28' 35"	3rd	140 104	12	158° or from N W by W to S. E by S	From the Flag Staff	One Light 1st December 1835 Two Lights 1st January 1846..	A double white Light near the Beach. The upper Light is lowered to 112 feet from the 16th May to the 14th September.
CANNANORE	11° 51' 20"	75° 21' 45"	3rd	110	12	135° or from S E by S to W by N	From a Flag Staff	17th Oct 1843.	A white Light close to the Beach
MANGALORE	12° 51' 00"	74° 48' 45"	2nd	250	16	From all points of the Sea horizon	From a Tower	1st Oct 1842	A white Light exhibited from a Tower on the high ground at the back of the Town
COOMPTA	14° 25' 30"	74° 23' 00"	1st	..	..	.. ..	From a Column	Very shortly	A white Light on a Hill close to the Sea.

NOTE.—All these Lights, with the exception of that at Madras, are fixed Lights.

No. 3.

Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel, from 1849 to 1856 inclusive.

Calendar Years	Square-rigged Vessels	Tonnage	Dhories	Tonnage.	Total Vessels	Total Tonnage.	Average size of	
							Vessels	Dhories.
							Tons	Tons.
1849	1003	79234	1114	58700	2117	137934	79	53
1850 ..	1142	90656	1004	60807	2146	151457	79½	60½
1851	1092	82697	939	57084	2031	139781	75½	60½
1852 "	1178	94109	924	59565	2112	153674	80	64½
1853 .	1192	98189	920	54264	2122	152453	82½	59
1854	1035	78746	879	59140	1914	137886	76	67½
1855	1220	109326	947	60771	2169	170097	89½	64½
1856 .	1363	131810	990	54867	2343	176677	90	56½

No. 4.

Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben, from 1849 to 1856 inclusive .

Calendar Years	Pilotage levied.			Pilot Share.			Credited to Government		
1849 .	7247	2	0	1911	12	6	5435	5	6
1850 .	4684	8	0	1171	2	0	3513	6	0
1851 ..	10595	5	0	2628	8	6	7896	12	6
1852 ..	11456	12	3	2861	14	9	8394	13	6
1853 .	11529	5	9	2890	1	0	8679	4	9
1854 .	11163	1	9	2786	7	5	8366	10	4
1855	12496	8	3	3120	9	8	9365	14	7
1856	13168	5	0	3292	1	3	9676	3	9

MINT.

Statement showing each description of Coin, with its Value, stamped in the Madras Mint and remitted to the General Treasury, from, May 1847 to April 1857.

YEARS.	SILVER COINS												TOTAL.							
	Single Rupees Value.				Half Rupees Value				Quarter Rupees Value.				Double Annas Value.				Silver Pieces.	Value of Silver Coins.		
	Pieces	Co's Rs	As	P.	Pieces	Co's Rs.	As.	P.	Pieces.	Co's Rs	As.	P.	Pieces	Co's Rs.	As.	P.				
1847-48	3006392	3006391	14	0	415	207	10	0	975480	243873	7	0	1958950	244827	13	0	5941157	8495300	12	0
1848-49	1160411	1160441	12	0	0	0	0	0	398484	99624	13	0	292869	39909	10	0	1851764	1298676	3	0
1849-50	687600	687528	3	0	0	0	0	0	459367	114876	0	0	495709	61967	12	0	1642676	864371	15	0
1850-51	1537993	1538115	5	0	0	0	0	0	876217	218836	5	0	1578963	197319	6	0	3992173	1954271	0	0
1851-52	3873863	3874085	7	0	0	0	0	0	1022791	255722	13	0	617654	77223	15	0	5014308	5707082	2	0
1852-53	3934973	3935171	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3934975	8935171	5	0
1853-54	6549025	6549745	4	0	0	0	0	0	398120	99512	6	0	813527	101744	6	0	7761272	6751062	0	0
1854-55	2457020	2457180	3	0	0	0	0	0	752123	186023	13	0	1787027	223422	4	0	4996170	2868626	4	0
1855-56	4408283	4408115	7	0	858430	426639	6	0	1922910	480581	8	0	1092737	136713	6	0	8277360	5452049	11	0
1856-57	7315878	7315413	15	0	0	0	0	0	3081121	770298	0	0	4784527	592432	8	0	15131526	8673189	7	0

*Statement showing each description of Coin, with its Value, stamped in the Madras Mint and remitted to the General Treasury, from
May 1847 to April 1857—(Continued.)*

YEARS.	COPPER COINS.									TOTAL.			Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total Value of Sil- ver and Copper Coins.	
	Half Annas Value.			Quarter Annas Value.			One-Twelfth Annas Value			Copper Pieces.	Value of Copper Coins.				
*	Pieces.	Co's Rs.	As. P.	Pieces.	Co's Rs.	As. P.	Pieces.	Co's Rs.	As. P.		Co's Rs.	As. P.	Pieces.	Co's Rs.	As. P.
1847-48	2465848	77151	8 0	6239300	97489	1 0	8130680	16305	10 0	11838828	190946	3 0	17779985	2686246	15 0
1848-49... ..	959532	29985	6 0	2738900	42717	3 0	1873500	9757	13 0	5566032	82460	6 0	7418696	1379136	9 0
1849-50	1655620	51738	2 0	2486380	38849	11 0	2951550	15872	10 6	7098550	105960	7 6	8736226	970832	6 6
1850-51... ..	1634843	51088	18 6	3257328	50895	12 0	2861150	14901	13 2	7758921	116886	6 8	11745494	2071157	6 8
1851-52	1625152	50786	0 0	1949446	30460	1 6	1986112	10083	14 8	5510710	91330	0 2	10525018	8798362	3 2
1852-53	1629200	50912	8 0	3244650	50697	10 6	0	0	0 0	4878850	101610	2 6	8808825	4086781	7 6
1853-54	1619444	50420	2 0	2876150	44924	3 6	798300	4157	13 0	5286894	99502	2 6	13048166	6850504	2 6
1854-55	2802434	87576	1 0	2188450	34116	6 6	1082400	5637	8 0	6068284	127329	15 6	11064454	29965956	3 6
1855-56	1480553	44704	13 6	4617041	72141	4 8	735508	3830	12 4	6783162	120676	13 1	15060462	5572726	8 1
1856-57	3854562	120455	1 0	7704472	120382	6 0	8570850	18598	2 10	15129884	259435	9 10	30261410	8937575	0 10

Fort St. George Mint,
The 15th June 1857

FRED. COTTON,
Acting Mint Master

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. 1.

Number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by Government, or under Government inspection in the Madras Presidency, in which the standard of Education reaches to that specified.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS	Number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by Government, or under Government inspection, in the Madras Presidency, in which the standard of instruction reaches to that specified in Para 5.		No. of Pupils on the Rolls on the 30th April last.	REMARKS.
	Supported by Government.	Under Government inspection		
Ganjam	1	1	212	* There is a good School at Vizagapatam, supported by the London Missionary Society, but which has not been placed under Government inspection
Vizagapatam . .	None	None*	None	
Rajahmundry . . .	1	1	225	
Masulipatam . . .	None	3	321	
Guntoor	None	None	None	
Nellore	None	1	211	
Cuddapah	None	None	None	
Kurnool	None	None	None	
Bellary	1	1	283	
Canara	None	9	324	
Malabar	1	1	317	
Coimbatore	None	1	79	
Salem	1	None	195	
North Arcot	1	None	185	
Chingleput	None	2	430	
South Arcot	1	None	152	
Tanjore	1	2	595	
Tiruchimopoly . . .	None	1	150	
Madura	1	None	163	
Tinnevely	None	1	82	
Madras	2	5	1857	
	11	22	5741	

Rules for regulating the admission and promotion of persons in the several Civil Departments of the Public Service.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST GEORGE, MAY 22, 1857.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council being impressed with the expediency of introducing into the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service a system of Examination somewhat similar to that in force in the Covenanted branch, directs that the following Rules* for regulating the admission and promotion of persons in the several Civil Departments of the Public Service be published for general information

I From and after the 1st January 1858, no person shall be appointed to any situation in the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service above the grade of peon, nor will any person already employed be promoted to a situation of a higher grade, without having undergone such an Examination as may be considered to afford an adequate test, both of his general educational attainments and of his fitness for the particular duties of the office he seeks

II. In fixing the standard of Examination, the Uncovenanted Service will be formed into three divisions, of which the first will include all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 250 and upwards, comprising the appointments of Uncovenanted Assistant and Deputy Collector, Head Sheristadar and Principal Sudder Ameen, the second, all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 75, and may be less than Rupees 250, including District Moonshis, Court Sheristadars, Tehsildars, Treasurers, Head Writers, Head Accountants, Assistant and Deputy Sheristadars, and the third, all appointments from the lowest above the grade of peon and below Rupees 75 per mensem, including all Revenue Officers up to Talook Sheristadars and Deputy Tehsildars, and all subordinate Court servants, except Court Sheristadars, and generally all Clerks, except Head Accountants and Head English Writers.

III. The test will be of three kinds —

1st.—As to the knowledge possessed by the Candidate of certain subjects, which will be designated as “essential subjects”

2ndly —As to the knowledge possessed by the Candidate of certain subjects, which will be designated as “non-essential.”

3rdly.—As to the moral character of the Candidate, and, in the event of his being already employed in the Public Service, as to his experience and proved capacity for business.

IV. Every Candidate, before being admitted to Examination, will be required to produce, (1) a medical certificate of physical fitness; (2) testimonials as to character, general respectability, and, if he has been already employed in the Public Service, as to his efficiency as a Public Servant, (3) an authentic statement of age, parentage, profession, birth-place and residence, also hereditary office, service-manums, belonging to himself and to his family, previous service, if any, and names of relations and connexions employed in the Government Service in any of the Districts of the Madras Presidency. Forms of the documents in which the information above noted is to be embodied, are appended to this Notification

V No one will be appointed to a District who has not passed in the language which is the Vernacular of that District.

VI. In the case of Uncovenanted Assistants, the Examination will be purely competitive. In other cases, heads of offices are not required to limit the selection for employment to the highest on the list of those passed.

VII. Degrees taken in the University will be received as an equivalent to non-essentials, according to a scale which will be fixed hereafter, when the rules for the Examination for University Degrees shall have been made known

First Division.

First or highest Division

VIII The Examination will be decided by marks, the maximum number to be allotted being 3,000, of which one-third will be assigned to the essential subjects, one-third to the non-essentials, and one-third to service, approved character, and official experience. Good character, earned in other services than that of Government, will be eligible for marks, provided only that the testimonials must be of unexceptionable quality. No Candidate will be eligible for appointment in this division, who fails to obtain the minimum number of marks fixed for essentials. This minimum will be one-half of the number assigned to this

* These Rules do not apply to Village Establishments.

branch of the test or 500, and it will be necessary to success, that the Candidate should, in addition, obtain an equal number of marks in either of the other two branches of the test, *i. e.* in the non-essential subjects, or for service, character and official experience, or partly in the one and partly in the other.

IX The standard of Examination will be as follows —

First Division.

First Division.

Judicial Department.

In the Judicial Department

Essentials.

Essentials

Languages.

Languages.

Vernacular

Vernacular—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the

Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment, and ability to read with facility and to translate *versé voce* into English an official paper written in a common running hand, and to perform a similar exercise from English into the Vernacular, a judgment or other official paper must also be translated in writing from English into the Vernacular, and a similar paper from the Vernacular into English. Of these papers, that which is written in the language of the Candidate, whether it be English or one of the languages of India, must be correct in Grammar and Spelling, and free from errors of idiom.

English

English.—An intimate knowledge of Grammar, and ability to paraphrase and explain any prose author, to write a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract or précis of a passage selected from a standard author, or from an official report, such as may test the Candidate's facility and correctness of expression in English composition.

Arithmetic.

Arithmetic—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple and Double Proportion, and Interest.

Law

Law.—Regulations and Procedure of Courts—The principles of English Law as given in Warren's Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries and the Law of Evidence (Best) The principles of Hindu Law and of Mahomedan Law. A knowledge of the Revenue Regulations, System of Administration, and Accounts

Non-Essentials.

Non-Essentials

History.

History—Including an acquaintance with the leading facts of Ancient and Modern History, and a competent knowledge of the History of India as found in the works of Elphinstone and Mill

Geography

Geography—General Geography, and particularly the Descriptive, Historical and Political Geography of Europe and Asia.

Arithmetic.

Arithmetic—Including Decimal Fractions.

Algebra.

Algebra—As far as Quadratic Equations.

Euclid.

Euclid.—The first six Books, and Book XI to Proposition XXI.

Law

Law.—Civil and Criminal Law, as treated in Archbold's Summaries

First Division.

First Division

Revenue Department.

In the Revenue Department

Essentials.

Essentials

Languages.

Languages

Vernacular

Vernacular—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the

Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment, and ability to read with facility and to translate *versé voce* into English an official paper written in a common running hand, and to perform a similar exercise from English into the Vernacular, a judgment or other official paper must also be translated in writing from English into the Vernacular, and a similar paper from the Vernacular into English. Of these papers, that which is written in the language of the Candidate, whether it be English or one of the languages of India, must be correct in Grammar and Spelling, and free from errors of idiom

English

English—An intimate knowledge of Grammar and ability to paraphrase and explain any prose author, to write a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract or précis of a passage selected from a standard author or from an official report, such as may test the Candidate's facility and correctness of expression in English Composition.

Arithmetic.

Arithmetic.—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple and Double Proportion, Interest,

Discount, Book-keeping, and Accounts.

Law.

Law—Revenue, Police and Magisterial Regulations, the system and spirit of Revenue Administration as shown in the Regulations and

Legislative Acts for this Presidency, the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, and those of the Sudder and Foujdaree Udaltut, which apply, to Police and Revenue duties

Non-Essentials.

Non-Essentials

History	<i>History</i> —Including an acquaintance with the leading facts of Ancient and Modern History, and a competent knowledge of the History of India as found in the works of Elphinstone and Mill
Geography	<i>Geography</i> .—General Geography, and particularly the Descriptive, Historical and Political Geography of Europe and Asia.
Arithmetic	<i>Arithmetic</i> —Including Decimal Fractions.
Algebra.	<i>Algebra</i> .—As far as Quadratic Equations.
Euclid.	<i>Euclid</i> —The first six Books, and Book XI. to Proposition XXI.
Plane Trigonometry	<i>Plane Trigonometry</i> —Including the application of the Science to the measurement of Lengths and Areas, and the use of the Level and Theodolite, and Practical Surveying
Political Economy	<i>Political Economy</i> —Principles of Political Economy as treated in Mill, Adam, Smith, Maculloch, or other leading author.
Law.	<i>Law</i> .—The principles of English Criminal Law (Archbold) and the Law of Evidence (Best) The principles of Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
Sciences.	<i>Sciences</i> —Any one of the following Sciences—Agricultural or General Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Practical Mechanics, Natural History.

X A period of at least five years' service in an appointment or appointments, included in the second division, will be an essential qualification for admission into the first division, except in such cases as may be brought forward by heads of offices in favor of persons having special qualifications

Second Division.

Second Division.

XI The second division will be divided into two classes, the first or highest of which will include all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 180 per mensem, and may be less than Rupees 260, and the second, all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 75, and may be less than Rupees 160

In this division, as in the first, the test will be of three kinds The maximum number of marks will be 3,000, of which one-third will be assigned to the essential subjects, one-third to the non-essentials, and one-third to service and approved character, and official experience Of these marks, one-third or 1,000 must be obtained by Candidates for the second or lowest class, and two-thirds or 2,000 by Candidates for the first or highest class In each case, one-sixth of the maximum number of marks must be obtained in the essential subjects.

XII. As a general rule, no Candidate will be admitted to Examination for an appointment in this division, until he shall have completed five years' service in an appointment or appointments included in the third division, and extra marks will be allowed for any period of service in excess of five years An exception, however, will be made in the case of persons who may have obtained high academical distinctions, such as Proficients of the late High School and of the present Presidency College, and Graduates of the University; and such persons will be allowed to compete for appointments in the second division after serving two years only in the third. A further exception will also be made in such cases as may be brought forward by heads of offices in favor of persons having special qualifications Persons already in the employ of Government, whose age may exceed twenty-five years, will be eligible to appointments included in this division on passing the minimum test according to the standard laid down for the third division; and all persons now included in this division, if unable to pass the said test within five years, will be debarred from promotion.

XIII. The standard of Examination will be as follows :—

Second Division

Second Division.

Judicial Department

In the Judicial Department.

Essentials.

Essentials.

Languages.

Languages.

Vernacular

Vernacular.—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment or promotion, ability to read with facility official reports in a common running hand, to draft a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract or precis of an official report.

English.

English.—A competent knowledge of Grammar and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract of an official report.

Arithmetic.	<i>Arithmetic</i> .—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion.
Law.	<i>Law</i> .—Regulations and Rules of Procedure applicable to District Moonsiffs, Law of Evidence (Best). The principles of Criminal Law, and of Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
Non-Essentials.	<i>Non-Essentials.</i>
Arithmetic.	<i>Arithmetic</i> .—Including Double Proportion, Interest, and Book-keeping
History	<i>History</i> .—An acquaintance with the leading facts of General History, and particularly the Histories of England and India.
Geography.	<i>Geography</i> .—General Geography, and particularly the Geography of Europe and Asia. A thorough knowledge of Indian Geography will be required.
Algebra.	<i>Algebra</i> .—As far as Quadratic Equations.
Euclid.	<i>Euclid</i> .—The first two Books.
Second Division.	<i>Second Division.</i>
Revenue Department.	<i>In the Revenue Department.</i>
Essentials.	<i>Essentials.</i>
Languages.	<i>Languages.</i>
Vernacular	<i>Vernacular</i> .—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment or promotion, ability to read with facility official reports in a common running hand, to draft a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract or précis of an official report.
English	<i>English</i> .—A competent knowledge of Grammar and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract of an official report.
Arithmetic.	<i>Arithmetic</i> .—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion.
Regulations.	<i>Regulations</i> .—Police, Magisterial, and Revenue, and Revenue Accounts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, and those of the Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt, which apply to Police and Revenue duties.
Non-Essentials	<i>Non-Essentials</i>
Arithmetic	<i>Arithmetic</i> .—Including Double Proportion, Interest, and Book-keeping
History	<i>History</i> .—An acquaintance with the leading facts of General History, and particularly the Histories of England and India
Geography.	<i>Geography</i> .—General Geography, and particularly the Geography of Europe and Asia. A thorough knowledge of Indian Geography will be required.
Algebra.	<i>Algebra</i> .—As far as Quadratic Equations.
Euclid	<i>Euclid</i> .—The first two Books and the Mensuration of Plane Areas as far as is dependent on these books.
Law	<i>Law</i> .—Law of Evidence (Best), Principles of English Criminal Law, and of Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
Second Division.	<i>Second Division.</i>
English Department	<i>In the English Department</i>
Essentials	<i>Essentials.</i>
Language	<i>Language.</i>
English.	<i>English</i> .—A competent knowledge of English Grammar and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write from dictation in a good hand, to write a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract of an official report.
Arithmetic.	<i>Arithmetic</i> .—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple Proportion, Interest and Discount,
Book-keeping, and Accounts.	
Non-Essentials.	<i>Non-Essentials</i>
Arithmetic.	<i>Arithmetic</i> .—Including Double Proportion and Decimal Fractions
History.	<i>History</i> .—An acquaintance with the leading facts of General History, and particularly the Histories of England and India.

<i>Geography</i>	<i>Geography</i> .—General Geography, and particularly the Geography of
Europe and Asia. A thorough knowledge of Indian Geography will also be required	
<i>Algebra</i>	<i>Algebra</i> .—As far as Quadratic Equations
<i>Euclid</i>	<i>Euclid</i> .—The first two Books.
Third Division	<i>Third Division</i>

XIV. The third division will be divided into three classes, the first of which will include all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 50, but may be less than Rupees 75, the second, all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 25, but may be less than Rupees 50, and the third, all appointments from the lowest above the grade of peon, to those the salary of which may be less than Rupees 25

The maximum number of marks will be 3,000, of which 1,200 will be assigned to the essential subjects, 1,200 to the non-essentials, and 600 to testimonials of character and service. In the case of Candidates not already employed, and eventually in the case of all Candidates, the minimum number of marks to render a Candidate eligible to a situation of the first or lowest class will be 750, or one-fourth, of which 400 must be obtained in the essential subjects, one-half or 1,500 for a situation of the second class, of which 600 must be obtained in the essential subjects, and 2,000 or two-thirds for a situation of the third or highest class, of which 900 must be obtained in the essential subjects. A Candidate obtaining a certificate of the highest class will be eligible for any appointment in this division, but a Candidate obtaining a certificate of the lowest class will only be eligible for an appointment of the lowest class, until he shall go up again and obtain a higher certificate. In the case, however, of persons already holding situations in either of the two lower classes included in this division, a lower standard of qualification will for a time be allowed, and in their case minimum standard for promotion to a situation of the second class will be one-third or 1,000, of which 500 must be obtained in the essential subjects, and for promotion to a situation of the first or highest class, one-half of the maximum number of marks or 1,500, of which 750 must be obtained in the essential subjects. This reduced standard in the case of persons already in employment will be in force for five years from the 1st January 1868.

XV. The standard of Examination in this division will be as follows —

<i>Third Division.</i>	<i>Third Division.</i>
Judicial Department.	<i>In the Judicial Department.</i>
<i>Essentials.</i>	<i>Essentials.</i>
<i>Language</i>	<i>Language.</i>
<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Vernacular</i> .—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment or promotion, and ability to draft a letter on a given subject, or to make an abstract or précis of a passage selected from a standard author, or from an official report, such as may test his facility and correctness of expression in composition.
<i>Arithmetic</i>	<i>Arithmetic</i> .—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules
<i>Regulations</i>	<i>Regulations</i> .—Regulations and Legislative Acts for this Presidency
<i>Non Essentials.</i>	<i>Non-Essentials.</i>
<i>English.</i>	<i>English</i> .—A competent knowledge of English Grammar, and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write from dictation in a good hand, and to docket an official letter.
<i>Geography</i>	<i>Geography</i> .—General Geography, and particularly the Geography of India.
<i>History</i>	<i>History</i> .—Including an acquaintance with the leading facts in the History of India
<i>Arithmetic</i>	<i>Arithmetic</i> .—Including Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple Proportion, and Simple Interest.
<i>Third Division</i>	<i>Third Division.</i>
<i>Revenue Department.</i>	<i>In the Revenue Department.</i>
<i>Essentials.</i>	<i>Essentials</i>
<i>Language.</i>	<i>Language</i>
<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Vernacular</i> .—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment or promotion, and ability to draft a letter on a given subject, or to make an abstract or précis of a passage selected from a standard author, or from an official report, such as may test his facility and correctness of expression in composition.

Arithmetic.	<i>Arithmetic.</i> —Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules
Regulations.	<i>Regulations.</i> —A limited knowledge of the General Regulations, the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, and of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt.
Non Essentials	<i>Non-Essentials.</i>
English.	<i>English.</i> —A competent knowledge of English Grammar, and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write from dictation in a good hand, and to docket an official letter.
Geography	<i>Geography.</i> —General Geography and particularly the Geography of India.
History	<i>History.</i> —Including an acquaintance with the leading facts in the History of India.
Arithmetic.	<i>Arithmetic.</i> —Including Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple Proportion, and Simple Interest.
NOTE.—The Examination of Candidates for employment in this division of the Judicial and Revenue Departments will be conducted in the Vernacular language of the District as regards essential subjects, and also as respects Geography, Indian History and Arithmetic, as entered in the list of non-essentials.	
Third Division	<i>Third Division.</i>
English Department.	<i>In the English Department.</i>
Essentials.	<i>Essentials.</i>
Language	<i>Language.</i>
English.	<i>English.</i> —A competent knowledge of English Grammar, and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write from dictation in a good hand, and to docket an official letter.
Arithmetic.	<i>Arithmetic.</i> —Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple Proportion, Interest and Discount.
Non Essentials.	<i>Non-Essentials.</i>
Arithmetic.	<i>Arithmetic.</i> —Including Double Proportion and Decimal Fractions, Book-keeping, and Accounts.
History	<i>History.</i> —An acquaintance with the leading facts of General History, and particularly the Histories of England and India.
Geography	<i>Geography.</i> —General Geography, and particularly the Geography of Europe and Asia. A thorough knowledge of Indian Geography will also be required.
Algebra.	<i>Algebra.</i> —As far as Quadratic Equations.
Euclid.	<i>Euclid.</i> —The first two Books

XVI. The Examinations provided for in the foregoing rules will be held half-yearly, both at the Presidency and at certain Stations in the Provinces, which will be fixed on from time to time. They will be conducted by Divisional, and, in the case of Candidates for employment in the third or lowest division, by District Committees, under the orders of the Central Board of Examiners. The Examinations will be opened to all persons whose age may exceed sixteen years, subject to the rules above laid down, with reference to service in the second and third divisions; and after each Examination, lists will be published of the successful Candidates in the several Departments, and they will be declared eligible for employment in the several divisions or classes for which they may have been found qualified.

TABULAR STATEMENT to be furnished by Candidates offering themselves for Examination
(This Statement should be filled up and signed by the Candidate, and countersigned by the Officer under whom he may be serving at the time)

Name of Candidate.	Age	Father's name and profession	Profession.	Birth-place.	Residence	Relationship with Officers in the Public Service in any of the Districts in the Madras Presidency, or in any Office in Madras.	Hereditary office Service-munims, &c	Previous Service

Form of Medical Certificate to be furnished by Candidates.

I, J—— S——, Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, hereby certify, that I have examined A—— B——, and that he labors under no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, such as to disqualify him for official employment.

Form of Testimonial to be furnished

I, A—— B—— (*Here enter official designation*) hereby certify that C—— D—— has served under me in the situation of (*Here enter situation*) for the period of —— years, that I believe him to be of good (or excellent as the case may be) moral character, that he has been industrious (or generally industrious or invariably industrious) and efficient (or generally efficient or extremely efficient as the case may be) in the discharge of his duties.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government

PORT ST. GEORGE, MAY 22, 1857.

Instructions for keeping an Official Register of the conduct of subordinate employes in the Unconvenanted branch of the Civil Service

With the view of enabling heads of Offices, on first taking charge of their Offices, to become acquainted with the past conduct and qualifications of their subordinates, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to direct, that an Official Register of the conduct of every subordinate Officer employed in the Unconvenanted branch of the Civil Service above the grade of peon, prepared in the annexed form, be kept in every Office from the 1st September 1857.

The Register should be kept by the head of the Office himself, and the particulars which it is designed to contain should be filled up by him in his own handwriting. It should be kept in a book, one page of which should be assigned to each individual of the establishment above the grade of peon. It should contain, under the proper heads, every particular of the official career of the individual, including all promotions and transfers from one situation in the same Office or District to another, all punishments severe and formal, reprimands, and all special commendations or marks of approbation. Whenever special commendations or punishments or reprimands may be recorded in the Register, the circumstances under which such commendation or punishment may have been awarded should be briefly, but clearly, stated in Column 6 or 7 of the Register, as the case may be.

Testimonials given by the head of the Office on his quitting it may be also entered, as well as those given to servants leaving the Office for employment elsewhere.

The Register now ordered is to be kept by the following Officers:—

Heads of Public Offices at the Presidency.

Civil and Session Judges, Collectors, Sub-Judges and Assistant Judges, Sub-Collectors and Principal Sudder Ameenas.

REGISTER of the Services of the Officers employed in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of Officer	Official designation.	Date of appointment to present situation.	Former situations held in the same Office or District, and for what period.	Instances in which the Officer has received special commendation.	Date of order conveying such commendation.	Instances in which the Officer has been punished or reprimanded, and nature of punishment or reprimand awarded.	Date of punishment or reprimand.	Opinion recorded by the head of the Office on the general conduct of the Officer at the end of each official year.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H FORBES,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No 454.

FROM

A J ARBUTHNOT, ESQUIRE,

Director of Public Instruction,

To

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Fort St George

Sir,

As I understand that the Board of Examiners have submitted the revised Notification, ordered in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 30th January last, No. 113, containing the rules and tests to be laid down for carrying out the system of Examination proposed to be introduced into the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service, I venture to offer a few remarks in further explanation of the reasons which induced me, when drawing up the Notification originally laid before Government, to recommend the omission of English from the tests proposed for Candidates for appointments included in the third of the three divisions into which the Uncovenanted Civil Service is to be divided for the purposes of these Examinations, and to suggest that the Examination of Candidates for employment and promotion in this division of the Judicial and Revenue Departments should be conducted entirely in the Vernaculars.

2 The question is one of such serious importance as regards the success of the measures which have been commenced for the extension of useful elementary education, that I trust I shall be excused in soliciting the attention of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to the arguments I am about to urge for a re-consideration of the orders contained in para. 8 of the Extract above adverted to, directing the introduction of English either as an essential or a non-essential into this portion of the projected Examinations.

3 It is hardly necessary for me to advert to the vast influence which the projected system of Examinations cannot fail to exercise upon Education generally. In all countries Education is valued rather for the material advantages it will secure for its possessor than for its own sake, and in a country where official employment is the chief, if not the only, object of ambition among all, except perhaps the lowest classes, it is not too much to assert that the Education offered will be valued and taken advantage of in proportion, as it affords the means of obtaining adequate preparation for the tests which the Candidates for such employment are required to undergo.

4. Already the belief, that a knowledge of the English language, however imperfect, is the surest passport to official employment, has spread itself so widely, that the greatest difficulty is experienced in attracting students to our Vernacular Schools. I adverted to this difficulty in my last Annual Report, and during the period which has elapsed since that document was written, numerous facts have come under my observation, which convince me that the difficulty is even greater than I had originally supposed. One of the Talook Schools that was opened at the beginning of the year, and at a Station where the Chief Revenue Authority had evinced considerable interest in its establishment, had to be closed a few weeks afterwards in consequence of the Master having been left without a single pupil, and at other places it seems problematical, whether a similar result will not happen, unless some tangible argument be placed before the people, which shall convince them that a Vernacular Education has its advantages.

5. On the other hand, the demand for what is called English Education, but by which is usually meant little more than a smattering of the English language, is well nigh universal, and, as I have before mentioned, is not confined to the larger towns, but extends in many instances to the remotest villages.

6. It may be asked why, under these circumstances, attempt to force on the people a description of Education they are so unwilling to receive? Why not yield to their clamour for English and make it forthwith the medium of instruction in all our Schools? My answer is that such a measure is impracticable, that to educate a whole people through the medium of a foreign language is an impossibility, that the craving for English which leads them to undervalue the instruction we are able to give them through the medium of their own languages is an unnatural one, arising out of the fact that the language of the people differs from that of their Government, and which consequently it is the province, as I believe it is within the power, of the Government to contract.

7. It has been so repeatedly determined by the highest authorities, both in this country and in England, that the Education of the masses in India, as in other countries, must be conducted through the medium of the languages in which they are accustomed to speak and think, that it seems scarcely necessary for me to discuss this question here. It may safely, I think, be asserted that whatever may be the medium of instruction in our Schools, whatever the effect of the official tests as regards the more general diffusion of English among the male portion of the population, the Vernaculars will continue to be the household languages of the people, and the only means by which Education will ever reach the women of the country. If proof were wanting on this point, it would be found in the fact that, in the few Schools for girls that have yet been established by the Natives themselves, the Vernacular languages, and not English, have been invariably selected as the medium of instruction, which shows that when left to themselves and uninfluenced by extrinsic motives, they naturally select that which they know to be the simplest, and, in many cases, the only means of instructing those whose Education must usually be limited to the elementary branches of knowledge.

8. Assuming then that the instruction of the masses can only be conducted in the languages of the country, it will be admitted that any measures which may have a tendency to obstruct the extension of Vernacular Education can only be justified by considerations of the most paramount importance. That the order to which I refer is calculated to cause such an obstruction is beyond question. It will add to the difficulties which at present hinder the establishment of Vernacular Schools of a better order, and in so doing will obstruct the progress of the only Schools to which we can look for providing the agency necessary for the introduction of an improved system of instruction in the common Village Schools.

9. This brings me to the consideration of the reasons assigned in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 30th January last, for overruling the objections I had ventured to offer against the introduction of any English test into the Examination of Candidates for the lowest division of the Judicial and Revenue Departments. It is stated—1st, "that in determining the test for Office Examinations, Government must consider what is required to make an efficient servant," 2nd, "that the other requirements of the test, viz., information on various subjects, would prevent the Education of the class concerned, from being so entirely limited to Language and Arithmetic, as it has been hitherto," and 3rd, "that the remark made by the late President of the Board of Examiners, that it is during youth that languages are most easily acquired, also deserves consideration."

10. In regard to the first of the three reasons above-mentioned, I would submit for the consideration of His Lordship in Council, whether it is essential, or even desirable, with a view to the efficiency of the Public Service, that the majority of the subordinate officials in our Courts and Cutcheries should be English

scholars, and whether the reasons which have weighed with the Government of India in determining that the Civil Administration shall be conducted in the Vernacular languages, and not in English, are not inconsistent with the adoption of any measure which shall have the effect of enforcing a knowledge of English among the great mass of our official employes. The object of the rules which require that public business in the Provinces shall be conducted in the Vernacular languages, and that all Civil functionaries shall qualify themselves accordingly, is sufficiently obvious; but will this rule be carried out in practice when every Jewabnevis and Goomastah is able to communicate in English with the head of the Office? Depositions no doubt will continue to be recorded in the Vernacular as prescribed by the regulations, but will not a great deal of the business which must necessarily be transacted by word of mouth be conducted in English, and will not the evils which at present interfere with the efficiency of our administration, arising from the want of sufficient intercourse between the rulers and the ruled materially increase? I cannot help thinking that the efficiency of the Public Service will be better advanced by the extension of sound Vernacular instruction among those who must always form the bulk of our official subordinates than by introducing a number of English-speaking Jewabnevisses and Goomastahs, who cannot fail to form a more impassable barrier than they now do between the great body of the people and the English officials.

11. But it is argued that, if the Education of the Native officials be confined to the Vernacular, their proficiency, or, in other words, the amount of knowledge it is possible for them to acquire, must necessarily be very limited. I admit that, in the present state of Vernacular literature, many years must elapse before anything deserving the name of a liberal Education can be imparted through the medium of the Vernaculars, but I am satisfied that much more may be effected than, until of late years, has been thought possible, and that all that is laid down in the proposed test rules for the division of the Service to which I refer, may be very effectually taught without the aid of English. And will not the demand for English, which will be created by the enforcement of a knowledge of that language in the scheme of Examination for the two higher divisions, produce such a supply of English scholars as will leave no lack of Candidates, possessed of this qualification, for the inferior grades? We know from experience, that in every Service and in every Profession, which holds out prizes worth contending for, the number of persons who see to qualify themselves for those prizes is very much in excess of the number which can by any possibility attain to them. But why should it be different in India? If a knowledge of English is to be pronounced a requisite qualification for every Deputy Collector and Principal Sudder Ameen, we may rest assured that there will be a plentiful supply of youths educated with a view to the ultimate attainment of those situations, who will have to commence with some of the subordinate appointments included in the lowest of the three divisions, a larger number probably than will be compatible with that use of the Vernacular language in the performance of public business which has been pronounced to be essential to the efficiency of our administration.

12. The second reason assigned in the Extract above adverted to, "that the other requirements of the test, viz., information on various subjects, would prevent the Education of the class concerned from being so entirely limited to Language and Arithmetic as it has been hitherto," I do not very clearly understand. If it be meant that the instruction in the Vernacular Schools is to be confined to Language and Arithmetic, and that the other requirements of the test can only be provided for in English Schools, there must be some misapprehension, for all the subjects* entered in the list, and indeed others more advanced, are either actually taught or are about to be introduced into the Talook Schools.

* Excepting the Regulations and Legislative Acts of the Presidency which are equally omitted in English Schools.

13. The third reason assigned, viz., that languages are more easily acquired during youth, has been already touched on in my remarks as to the probability of a large number of those who will hereafter fill the appointments included in the lowest division, being persons whose Education has qualified them for the higher grades. Mr. Anderson's argument is based on the assumption, that all the Candidates for the several grades of appointments will in youth seek to obtain the qualifications necessary to entitle them to admission into such appointments as they may have an immediate prospect of obtaining, and no more. Many no doubt will do so, many whose parents cannot afford them the advantages of an English Education will be content with a Vernacular one, and will limit their ambition to the offices to which such an Education is a passport. But as I have already argued, the prizes held out in the two higher divisions of the Service to English scholars will always attract a far larger number of Candidates than there are appointments to be filled up, and many will consequently be compelled to commence in a grade lower than that to which their educational qualifications would entitle them, and so there will be always a sufficient number of persons serving in the lowest divisions who have acquired at School the knowledge of English

and of the other subjects which are to be pronounced necessary to employment in the higher division. Adopting Mr. Anderson's argument and carrying it out to its consequences, it would be necessary to raise the standard for the lower divisions in the other subjects as well as in Language, on the ground that youth is the proper time for Education, and that if the tests in Geography, History and Mathematics be confined to the elementary standard proposed, the Candidate for promotion to the higher division would find it difficult to acquire the necessary attainments later in life.

14 I cannot think that the rule for which I have contended will be found practically to interfere with the efficiency of the Public Service, by limiting unduly the number of persons available for those offices for which a knowledge of English is essential or desirable. The superior inducements which it is proposed to hold out to English scholars in the enforcement of English for the two higher divisions of the Service will prevent the possibility of such a result. All I contend for is, that in this projected system of Examinations, which cannot fail to operate most powerfully in increasing the desire for Education, there shall be afforded an inducement to take advantage of the only description of instruction by which the Education of the great mass of the population can be carried out, and this inducement, it appears to me, can only be secured by omitting English from the list of tests for the lower division of the Service, and by announcing that the students of our Vernacular Schools will, so far as their educational qualifications are concerned, be eligible to all the situations included in that division.

15 The decision of this question, I would submit, involves the decision of the question, whether the country shall be governed through the medium of English or of the Vernacular language. If it be ruled that English shall become practically the language in which public business shall be carried on, it will be useless to attempt the extension of Vernacular Education. English scholars will gradually spring up with or without the direct intervention of Government, and a considerable improvement will no doubt ensue in the Education of the official classes, but the great mass of the people, who can only be reached through their mother tongues, will continue in their hereditary ignorance.

16. I trust that the very important bearing which this question has upon the operations of my Department, will be considered a sufficient excuse for the length of this letter.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 486.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 22nd May 1857

Read the following letters.—

From the Secretary to the Board of Examiners—

Submitting Rules for the Examination of the } (Here enter 20th April 1857, No 76)
entire body of the Unconvenanted Service

From the Director of Public Instruction—

Submitting a further explanation of the reasons } (Here enter 11th May 1857, No 454.)
which induced him to suggest the omission of
English from the tests laid down in the Notifi-
cation submitted with the letter of the Board of
Examiners, under date the 10th September 1856,
as regards the 3rd of the three divisions into which
the Unconvenanted Civil Service is to be divided.

With the first letter above recorded, the Board of Examiners re-submit the rules for the Examination of the Unconvenanted Service, modified in accordance with the directions given in Extract Minutes of Consultation of 30th January 1857, No. 113, which reviewed those rules as at first submitted.

2. With reference to Section III of the Rules, the Government are pleased to notify that Degrees in the University will be received as equivalents to non-essentials, according to a scale which will be fixed hereafter, when the Rules for the Degree Examinations themselves shall have been finally determined upon.

3. In the letter from the Director of Public Instruction above recorded, Mr Arbuthnot again brings forward, with considerable force, the views which he entertains respecting the necessity for encouraging the cultivation of the Vernacular languages, by confining the Examinations of the third of the divisions into which the Government Service has been divided to those languages only, wholly excluding English.

4. Though not looking upon the question as one of such great importance as the Director of Public Instruction, the Government are unwilling that there should be any appearance even on their part of discouraging the attendance at Vernacular Schools, or that an opportunity should be given whereby the Government might be supposed to show a disposition to separate the European and Native officials from the masses of the population, they will not therefore object so far to meet Mr Arbuthnot's views, as to allow that a knowledge of English, in the third Division of the Revenue and Judicial Departments, shall be considered as non-essential.

5. With the above modifications, the Rules as now submitted by the Board of Examiners are approved, and the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they be published in six successive issues of the *Port St. George Gazette*.

(A True Extract)

H. FORBES,

Acting Secretary to Government

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(True Copies)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

No 1

Account of an interruption in the Telegraphic Communication that occurred near Ootacamund on the 5th October 1856, referred to in paras 325 and 326 of the Report*

On the night of the 5th, after very heavy rain, this marsh, a shifting great bog, began to run, and carried away in its course several of the Telegraph posts, and broke the wire.

On the next morning I was on the spot with the Artificer, and managed to secure the end of the wire and to get up communication for a short time after very severe toil. As the work was being completed, the wire snapped in the midst of the swamp, and prevented the possibility of our doing anything more on that day, as it was already past 4.

It was very dispiriting, for eight hours' labour was all lost. During the greater part of this time, the rain had poured down in floods, and at its end a very severe thunder and lightning storm had played around us. The pain too, when laying hold of the wire, was acute, for the Battery at either Station were very powerful, and our wet feet and bodies made us good conductors for the intense current of electricity.

In the morning, to get hold of the ends of the wire, we had crossed below the swamp from the road to the opposite ridge, and while occupied in our work, we had not noticed that the bog had again begun to shift.

We now saw that a mass of earth of some extent was gradually moving, I should think at the rate of a mile an hour. It was a mass of almy mud and water, in the midst of which great heaps of floating peat were drifting down, some of them blocks of 20 cubic feet.

Early on the next morning I pitched a tent beyond the scene of the accident, and put up a temporary Office, and communication was established, and from it I laid out a new line, which avoided the bog. Within five days the Office was again removed into Ootacamund, and the new line was finished.

No. 2

Extract from a Letter, No. 1195, dated 27th February 1857, from the Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, to the Deputy Superintendent at Madras, referred to in para. 342 of the Report.

The statements already supplied by you are extremely satisfactory, and tend to confirm the high opinion I have formed of the care and attention with which the Signallers under your orders generally carry on their duties. The proportional number of errors attributable to the Madras Circle is, as far as I am yet able to judge, smaller than in any of the other Deputy Superintendencies—a circumstance which I shall have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India.

No. 3.

Statement of Collections and Pro-forma Charges made in the Madras Presidency during 1856-57

Number	STATIONS.	May.	June	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December	January	February	March.	April.	TOTAL.
1	Madras	1061 8	802 4	769 12	838 12	1103 0	1184 12	1332 10	1167 0	1505 14	1578 8	1630 0	1623 8	
2	Quendy	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	23 4	10 8	.. .	1 0	
3	Mount	10 2	7 12	10 0	22 2	17 12	4 8	15 0	22 8	10 4	7 4	5 12	7 0	
4	Poonamallee	6 8	5 0	4 12	4 10	.. .	1 0	1 6	14 12	7 8	9 0	6 2	2 2	
5	Arcoth	40 6	70 12	49 12	45 12	71 4	39 12	31 0	67 4	34 8	56 0	67 12	97 0	
6	Vaniambody	6 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	.. .	1 0	1 0	1 8	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	
7	Bangalore	156 12	234 8	237 12	183 0	207 8	412 0	216 0	252 4	276 4	348 0	354 12	358 4	
8	Toomcoor	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	6 4	10 0	.. .	.. .	.. .	
9	Herrioor	7 8	5 0	1 8	.. .	16 8	25 8	8 0	13 0	2 0	.. .	.. .	.. .	
10	Bellary, ...	43 12	56 8	37 12	124 8	49 12	52 0	72 12	92 0	80 12	59 8	84 4	80 4	
11	Humpasagur	2 0	2 0	3 0	.. .	2 0	1 0	.. .	2 0	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	
12	Mysore	98 8	100 6	195 0	95 8	69 12	123 0	128 4	114 4	172 4	147 8	145 0	193 8	
13	Ootacamund	295 8	194 8	190 12	263 8	210 8	286 4	195 12	306 12	194 4	165 4	213 0	225 8	
14	Merora	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	1 8	30 8	17 12	58 12	24 12	26 0	15 8	62 0	
15	Cannanore	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	173 4	332 0	337 12	347 2	286 8	157 6	88 4	
16	Calicut	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	2 0	168 8	40 4	642 0	613 12	506 12	578 12	977 4	
	Total of Private Messages	1728 8	1583 10	1806 4	1585 4	1751 8	2451 0	2762 12	3098 0	3302 8	3200 12	3458 4	3716 0	30144 6

1	Madras	..	273 8	49 4	236 8	807 10	154 14	24 0	51 12	81 15	164 8	203 7	637 15	281 12
2	Fort ..	..	503 4	141 0	..	..	308 0	397 2	552 0	1306 1	1237 ..	1263 13	1183 0	1376 7
3	Guendy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 3	152 1	41 2	29 4
4	Mount ..	..	4 2	..	0 9	..	5 1	1 5	..	14 4	1 5	2 1	21 12	18 9
5	Poonamallee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 2	..	2 4	6 6	5 4	..	2 4
6	Arcoot ..	..	4 8	..	22 12	6 12	12 12	16 4	9 4	22 8	50 4	49 8	63 8	109 12
7	Bangalore ..	..	300 12	155 0	9 12	23 12	45 4	16 12	31 0	84 12	93 12	128 12	270 8	136 8
8	Harrioor ..	..	..	..	2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bellary ..	..	4 8	4 8	9 0	45 0	43 8	95 8	16 4	18 0	30 8	68 0	34 8	71 12
10	Humpasagur ..	..	..	32 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Mysore ..	..	..	16 0	3 0	8 4	33 0	6 4	1 8	22 12	27 0	25 8	33 0	22 4
12	Ootacamund ..	..	37 8	41 4	15 12	15 0	67 8	19 12	6 12	23 8	37 0	4 6	57 8	67 8
13	Mercara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 8	29 12	50 12	23 8	140 4
14	Cannanore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	27 0	..	172 8	118 8	65 12	9 4
15	Calicut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 0	48 12	70 12	125 8	79 0	46 8	54 12
Total of Service Messages ..			1128 2	438 4	349 9	906 6	669 15	621 1	744 4	1759 4	2071 1	2151 2	2503 9	2380 4
Total of Private and Service Messages ..			2850 10	2021 14	1855 13	2491 10	2423 5	3072 1	3507 0	4837 4	5373 9	5351 14	5961 13	6096 4

* Including 1-14 cost of a Message sent by Post Office.

No. 4.

Statement showing the Amount of Collections and Pro-forma Charges during the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57, and exhibiting the Increase during the last-mentioned year

	1855-56.		1856-57.				1855-56		1856-57.				REMARKS.	
	Private		Private		Increase		Public.		Public		Increase			
May	1129	8	1728	8	599	0	744	0	1128	2	384	2		
June	904	0	1583	10	679	10	1103	0	438	4	0	0	663 12	Decrease
July	892	0	1506	4	614	4	687	8	349	9	0	0	337 16	Ditto.
August	1011	12	1685	4	573	8	586	8	906	6	319	14		
September	1153	4	1751	8	598	4	630	12	669	15	39	3		
October	2048	12	2451	0	402	4	1699	12	631	1	0	0	978 11	Ditto.
November	1310	0	2762	12	1452	12	1267	8	744	4	0	0	523 4	Ditto.
December	1551	0	3098	0	1547	0	989	7	1739	4	749	13		
January	1930	2	3302	8	1372	6	1122	15	2071	1	948	2	2503 10	
February	1542	10	3200	12	1658	2	1320	9	2151	2	830	9		
March	1685	2	3458	4	1773	2	1344	14	2503	9	1166	11		
April	1145	0	3716	0	2571	0	602	9	2380	4	1777	11		
Total	16303	2	30144	6	13841	4	12000	6	16704	11	6206	1		

2503 10 Deduct Decrease.

*3704 5

* 1-14 included, viz. Cost of a Message by Post Office

(14)

No. 5.

Statement of Expenses incurred in working of the Line of Electric Telegraph during the Official Year 1856-57.

Salary of the Deputy Superintendent and his Office Establishment, Assistants, Signallers, and Line Patrols, &c.	42314	7	1			
Office and Line Contingencies	8777	8	10			
				51091	15	11
Total Rupees				51091	15	11

No. 6.

Statement of Expenses incurred in the construction of the Western Coast Line, from Mysore to Calicut via Mercara and Cannanore, including the Value of Stores purchased and received from the different Arsenal

Salary of Fixed and Contingent Establishment	13398	12	4			
Amount advanced to Colonel Green, Chief Engineer, Mysore	4000	0	0			
Stores purchased	2087	1	9			
Ditto received from different Arsenal	759	11	3			
Ditto ditto from the Bombay Circle of Electric Telegraph	15618	1	1			
				35838	10	5
Total Rupees				35838	10	5

POLITICAL.

GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN, FOR THE YEAR $\frac{1030}{1854-55}$ AND $\frac{1031}{1855-56}$ M. E.

JUDICIAL.

Civil and Criminal Justice.—1. The subjoined are Statements of the Civil and Criminal cases filed and disposed of in the two Zillah Courts in $\frac{1030}{1854-55}$ and $\frac{1031}{1855-56}$ M. E.

Civil Suits.

	<i>On the File.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Remaining.</i>
In 1030	1,812	952	360
„ 1031	1,348	945	403

Criminal Cases.

	<i>On the File.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Remaining.</i>
In 1030	255	222	83
„ 1031	180	155	25

2. The subjoined are Statements of Appeal Suits filed and decided in the Appeal Court in 1030 and 1031 M. E., and of Criminal cases committed for trial by the Subordinate Courts.

Appeal Suits.

	<i>On the File.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Remaining.</i>
In 1030	171	85	86
„ 1031	175	89	86

Criminal Cases committed for Trial.

	<i>On the File.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Remaining.</i>
In 1030	79	55	24
„ 1031	75	50	25

Police.—3. Statement of Police cases filed and disposed of in the year $\frac{1030}{1854-55}$ and

$\frac{1031}{1855-56}$ M. E.

	<i>On the File.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Remaining.</i>
In 1030	921	893	28
„ 1031	1,021	967	53

REVENUE.

Land.—4.

In 1030 ....	....	....	....	4,10,996	10	8
„ 1031 ....	....	....	....	4,14,018	9	4

The Revenue from the land was originally payable in kind, but in $\frac{988}{1812-13}$ M. E., a money payment was substituted. The commutation rate, though a fair one at the time it was established, has of late years been far below the market value of grain. To meet, therefore, the requirements of the Pagodas and Charitable Institutions, it was recently found necessary to return, to a limited extent, to payments in kind.

Customs.—5.

	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In 1030 ..	17,006 0 6	18,673 6 7	35,679 7 1
„ 1031 ..	12,101 9 7	14,591 7 7	26,693 1 2

These duties are for the most part levied at two Chowkies, one at Muttoncherry, the Frontier Chowkey between British Cochin and the Cochin State, and the other at Punnangaud, the Frontier Chowkey between Cochin and Travancore. Goods coming from the British Districts of Malabar and Coimbatore to British Cochin, pass duty free through the Cochin Territory, this Circar, with a view to the encouragement of trade, having, in 1848, abolished its Frontier duties, on the side of the Districts above alluded to, amounting to Rupees 12,000 per annum.

6. The Exports from the Port of Mallipoorum have gradually dwindled down to nothing, since the abolition, by the Honorable Company's Government, by Act VI. of 1848, of all duty on articles going from one British Indian Port to another, duty being still levied on goods exported from Mallipoorum to any British Indian Port, and acting consequently as a prohibitory duty

Abkarry

Excise.—7.

							Rs.	As.	P.
In	1080	..	..	..	..	..	5,961	2	4
„	1081	..	..	..	..	..	5,961	11	5

Stamps.—8. The Revenue was as follows.—

							Rs.	As.	P.
In	1080	..	..	..	..	..	1,796	4	10
„	1081	..	..	..	..	..	1,998	0	8

Salt.—9. One of the Circar Monopolies. The greater portion of Salt consumed in Cochin is imported from Bombay. Salt, however, of an inferior quality, is manufactured here. The Revenue derived from this source was as follows—

							Rs.	As.	P.
In	1080	..	..	..	..	..	1,09,163	15	8
„	1081	..	..	..	..	..	1,13,091	11	2

Tobacco —10 Also a Monopoly of the Circar. The Revenue from this source, since the abolition of the Tobacco Monopoly in the Company's Country, is greatly diminished. The Tobacco consumed in the Country is procured from Coimbatore and Jaffna, but now principally from the latter place. The proceeds from this source were—

							Rs.	As.	P.
In	1080	..	..	..	..	..	55,875	4	9
„	1081	..	..	..	..	..	81,188	10	7

Teak and Black Wood.—11. Circar Monopolies. The Revenue was—

							Rs.	As.	P.
In	1080	..	..	..	..	..	30,591	2	1
„	1081	..	..	..	..	..	24,495	13	9

Pepper —12. It is also a Monopoly of this Circar, but much attention has not been paid to it. The Country does not produce much, but the vine might be cultivated successfully in many parts, where it grows but scantily at present. The abolition of the Monopoly, and the substitution of a duty, on exportation, would be attended, I feel assured, with most advantageous results. The Revenue derived from this source was—

							Rs.	As.	P.
In	1080	..	..	..	..	..	4,812	3	2
„	1081	..	..	..	..	..	9,589	6	6

Cardamoms and other Forest Produce.—13. The Revenue from these sources was—

							Rs.	As	P.
In	1030	..	..	..	..	..	17,032	10	5
„	1031	..	..	..	..	..	17,629	6	7

The cultivation of Cardamoms has only recently been attended to, but may be extended, and is now being paid more attention to.

Miscellaneous.—14.

							Rs	As	P.
In	1030	..	..	..	..	..	68,620	10	3
„	1031	..	..	..	..	..	78,520	0	8

MARINE.

Ports and Harbours—15 Mallipoorum, about 4 miles North of Cochin, is the only Port in this Circar. It is an open roadstead. The Salt, procured from Bombay for the use of the Circar, is landed and stored there. The Exports, for the reason explained under the head “ Customs,” has dwindled down almost to nothing.

Forests—16 There is a great variety of Timber in these Forests, the most valuable being Teak and Black Wood. The Poon Tree for masts of ships is also found there. No great Revenue, however, has been of late years obtained.

EDUCATION.

English.—17. There are four English Schools maintained at the Circar expense, one at Ernacollum, another at Tripoonitorah, the principal place of residence of His Highness the Rajah and family, another at Trichoor, and the fourth at Jew's Town for the instruction of the white and black Jews.

POST OFFICE

18. It is kept up entirely at the expense of the Circar, principally of course for the conveyance of public papers; but private letters are also conveyed from one part of the Country to the other gratuitously.

PUBLIC WORKS.

19. The sum of Rupees 55,866-8-5 was expended, during the years reported on, in carrying on the work of the amcut in the Chittoor District and in keeping up existing works. The internal communications of the country are very good, roads in every direction with good and substantial bridges where required. The back-water and its tributary streams afford also great facilities for the conveyance of merchandize.

MILITARY.

20 As last year.

POPULATION.

21 As last year

VACCINATION.

22.

	Persons Vaccinated	Cases Successful	Cases Unsuccessful.
In 1030.....	10,621	9,844	1,277
„ 1031.....	7,554	6,471	1,083

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

23.

	IN-PATIENTS			OUT-PATIENTS.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged	Died.
In 1030.....	271	258	18	575	571	4
„ 1031.....	229	248	11	970	960	10

FINANCIAL.

24. The subjoined Statement gives the Receipts and Disbursements for 1030 and 1031 M E.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Inclusive of the Balance in the Treasury in each year, viz.: Balance in 1030 .. Rs. 91,025 11 9 „ „ 1031 .. „ 1,04,576 4 7
In 1030 .	8,31,555 2 11	7,26,978 14 4	
„ 1031 ..	8,68,369 5 6	7,05,941 7 4	
..	..	..	

25 Eight lakhs of Rupees are invested in Government Securities.

(Signed) VENCATA ROW,

Dewan.

HUZOOB CUTCHEERY OR CIRCUIT; }
Erinjalecode in Cochin,
The 9th May 1857.

(True Copy)

W. CULLEN,
Resident.

LIST of Vessels built and repaired within the Cochin Territory during the years $\frac{1030}{1854-55}$ and $\frac{1031}{1855-56}$ M E.

L	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17												
Where built or repaired.	Names of Owners or Agents.	IN THE YEAR 1030 OR 1854-55										IN THE YEAR 1031 OR 1855-56										TOTAL.						
		Newly built.					Repaired.					Newly built.					Repaired.											
		Ships, Brigs, and Schoon-ers.		Goorabs.		Bugalas.	Ships, Brigs, and Schoon-ers.		Goorabs.		Bugalas.	Ships, Brigs, and Schoon-ers.		Goorabs.		Bugalas.	Ships, Brigs, and Schoon-ers.		Goorabs.		Bugalas.							
		No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	Ships, Brigs, and Schoon-ers.	Goorabs.	Bugalas.		
1	Muttoncherry	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Ditto	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
3	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
4	Cocharangady	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
5	Ditto	1	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
9	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
10	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
11	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
12	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Ditto	1	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
15	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
16	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
17	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Total		5	285	0	0	1	30	0	0	1	34	0	0	10	2,131	0	0	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	3

E E

(True Copy)

(Signed) VENCATA ROW,
Deewan

H[2008 CUTCHEBBY ON CIRCUIT,
Erangalacods in Cochin,
The 9th May 1857

W. CULLEN,
Resident

(111)

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE, FOR THE YEAR 1030—1856-1856

JUDICIAL.

The following Statement shows the number of cases filed and decided in 1030 and 1031, Hindu Era, and the actual collection of fees in the Civil Courts.—

YEAR.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees Collected.
1030	1,323	5,624	6,947	5,618	1,329	Rupees. 18,947
1031	1,329	5,769	7,098	5,951	1,147	20,172

Criminal.—The number of Criminal cases filed, disposed of and remaining, as well as the number of prisoners for 1030 and 1031, including both those under trial and those convicted, is as follows —

YEAR.	CASES					PRISONERS.			
	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided	Remaining	Remained and Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining	Total Amount of Rations.
1030	165	628	793	604	189	1,303	1,474	329	Rupees. 6,781
1031	189	734	923	857	116	2,387	2,035	352	11,288

The increase in the number of crimes in 1031 is owing to the famine which prevailed in that year, and which gave rise to a greater number of robberies, thefts, &c, and unavoidably led to greater expense in the amount of rations paid to the prisoners and convicts involved therein. The enormous price to which paddy, &c, rose in 1031 also accounts for the greater expense in the said amount of rations.

The Circuit Courts having been abolished and Session Courts established by His Highness the Rajah instead, in the course of the year under review (1856-57), at Nagercoil (with Zillah Court of Palpenapoorum subordinate,) Quilon (with Kristnapoorum and Trevandrum Courts subordinate,) and Allepey (with Allepey and Parroor Courts subordinate,) the expenses of each of the establishments of the Sessions Court, which are met by the appropriation of the salary of the Fourth Judge of the Appeal

Court, who was appointed a Session Judge, and by a proportionate reduction made from the establishment of that Court, are annually as follow :—

STATIONS.	Amount of Annual Expense.
	Rupees
Nagercoil	2,658
Quilon	3,450
Allepey	2,658
Total	8,768

The result of this arrangement, I am happy to say, has been in every way satisfactory During the last two Circuit Sessions of the Appeal Judges (one in six months) prior to the introduction of the Session Courts, the whole number of cases borne on the calendar was 138, that decided by the Circuit Judges 76, and that referred to the Appeal Court 81, the remainder 81 having been returned to the Criminal Court on account of defects, &c, &c, while under the present Regulation, the favourable result is shown within the short space of little more than three months, for out of 75 cases filed, the number of 68 cases has been disposed of.

STATEMENT showing the number of Cases by the Circuit Courts filed, decreed, transferred to the Appeal Court, and returned to the Criminal Court, in the year 1081, from the Nos committed to the 1st and 2nd Circuit Sessions.

ZILLAH COURTS.	1st Circuit				2nd Circuit.			
	Filed.	Decreed.	Transferred to the Appeal Court.	Returned to the Criminal Court.	Filed.	Decreed.	Transferred to the Appeal Court.	Returned to the Criminal Court.
Palpanapooram	35	17	5	18	11	9	2	0
Trovandrum	27	16	8	3	12	8	4	0
Kristnapooram	3	3	0	0	5	4	1	0
Allepey	21	4	4	13	10	8	2	0
Paravoor	9	4	3	2	5	3	2	0
Total	95	44	20	31	43	32	11	0

STATEMENT showing the amount of similar business done by the Session Courts in the space of three months and nine days, from 21st Coombhom to 30th Eddavom 1032.

	Filed	Deceed.	Transferred to Appeal Court.	Returned to Criminal Court.
Nagercoil	16	11	4	1
Quilon	16	7	4	1
Allepey	44	26	16	2
Total	76	44	24	4

Further, under the former Regulation, all cases decided by the Criminal Court were to be examined half-yearly by the Circuit Judge, a course which involved great delays to the injury of numerous suitors—since the parties happened in some cases to be meanwhile in confinement, or punished unnecessarily. The Session Courts now established being at liberty to examine the sentence in every case immediately, no such *legal* error could occur, a material improvement, it will be seen.

Police—The progress of business in this Department is greatly more satisfactory this year than it was in the last, as proved by the subjoined Statement.—

YEAR.	Remained.	Filed	Total	Decided.	Remaining	Prisoners Remained ed and Admitted	Released.	Remaining.	Fines.
1030 .	190	5,510	5,700	5,576	124	6,298	6,117	181	Rupces. 6,815
1031 ...	124	5,846	5,970	5,888	87	7,050	6,815	235	6,405

The cause of the increase in the number of crimes in 1031 has already been explained above.

The following Statements show the particulars of the crimes filed and remaining undisposed of by the Police in 1030 and 1031:—

YEAR.	Murder	Suspected Murder	Robbery	Highway Robbery	House-breaking	Snatching	Serious Assault	Theft	Assau.	Counterfeiting Coins	Forgery	Poisoning	Rapes	Miscellaneous	Accidental Deaths	Miscellaneous Offences	Total.
1030	22	41	26	31	45	32	17	45	19	1	12	1	2	13	66	5,144	5,510
1031	15	35	30	35	71	30	20	15	28	4	12	1	11	9	52	5,451	5,510

Cases remaining undisposed of during the year 1030 and 1031.

Year.	Murder	Suspected Murder	Robbery	Highway robbery	House-breaking	Stabbing	Serious Assault	Theft	Arson	Counterfeiting Coins	Forgery	Poisoning	Rape	Miscadant	Accidental Deaths	Miscellaneous Offences	Total
1030	10	4	8	1	4	2	0	16	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	77	124
1031	4	0	2	1	3	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	60	87

JAILS.

The number of convicts and prisoners and amount of rations for the same are as follow —

Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Amount of Rations.
1030 ...	512	319	831	450	381	7,028
1031 ...	381	796	1,177	572	605	8,836

The causes of the occurrence of a greater number of crimes in 1031 than in the previous year, and of the increase in the amount of rations, have already been explained above.

REVENUE.

Land.—The actual collection of Land Revenue, both in money and grain, is—

In 1030	.. .. .	Rs. 14,42,471
„ 1031	.. .. .	„ 12,91,564
Decrease	.. .. .	Rs. 1,50,907

This decrease is entirely owing to the unexpected drought and famine in 1031, which I believe prevailed throughout the Madras Presidency also

Customs.—The duty on Exports at 5 per cent, and on Imports at 8 per cent., on the Tariff valuation, is—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
In 1030	1,00,764	84,380	1,85,144
„ 1031	1,04,073	72,883	1,76,956

Excise.—The Excise Stations along the frontier, as well as the sea-shore, are the same as before.—

YEAR.	Sea-shore.	Eastern Frontier.	No of people employed	Amount of Annual Expense
1080 ...	120	39	410	16,659
1081 ..	120	39	410	16,659

Stamps.—The collection on this account was :—

In 1080	1,364
„ 1081	1,273

Salt.—The manufacture of Salt in Travancore was:—

YEAR.	Manufactured.	Sale Quantity.	Amount Sale.
	Parrabs.	Parrabs.	Rupees.
1080	4,13,234	5,56,648	1,16,936
1081	5,51,891	5,07,309	1,12,343

The annual supply procured from Bombay on contract, and received at Allepey, &c., was—

YEAR.	Quantity of Bombay Salt purchased.	Quantity Consumed.	Amount Sale.
	Parrabs.	Parrabs.	Rupees.
1080	4,85,225	6,45,569	1,53,706
1081	5,12,428	7,50,186	1,78,615

Tobacco.—The quantities of Tobacco procured from Jaffna, Tinnevely, and Coimbatore, and sold, are as follows —

YEAR.	Tinnevely Tobacco Consumed.		Jaffna Tobacco Consumed.		Coimbatore Tobacco Consumed.		Total Sales.
	Candies	Rupees.	Candies.	Rupees	Candies.	Rupees.	Rupees
1030 ..	1,439	3,82,926	1,640	7,20,446	568	67,074	11,20,446
1031 ..	1,445	3,86,248	1,476	6,48,450	519	60,950	10,45,649

Pepper.—The Revenue derived from Pepper was—

	<i>Candies.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
In 1030	2,185½	1,75,744
„ 1031	2,796½	2,18,970

Other Articles.—The Revenue derived from Cardamoms, Ivory, &c., was—

YEAR.	Sale of Cardamoms.			Sale of Ivory			Sale of Bees' Wax.		
	Candies	lbs	Rupees	Candies	lbs.	Rupees	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees
1030	206	78	1,17,968	2	67	2,233	9	279½	2,607
1031	54	89½	86,805	1	452½	2,407	7	108½	1,969

This disparity in the quantities of Cardamoms collected in the two years is owing to the great want of rain in the proper season in 1030, the crop of which year was sold in 1031.

Miscellaneous.—The Revenue under this head is derived from a variety of sources, *viz.*, Surplus Revenue of the Trevandrum Pagoda, Farms of Tangacherry and Cottadilly, all Contracts, Fees, Exchange of Coins in the Commercial Department, &c., &c.

In 1030	Rs. 1,52,211
„ 1031	„ 2,24,835

MINT.

The profit derived from the Mint was :—

In 1030	Rs. 2,565
„ 1031	„ 4,033

Abkarry.

The Revenue derived under this head was .—

In 1030	Rs 56,899
„ 1031	„ 56,824

EDUCATION.

English.—The Free School at Trevandrum is at present in a progressive state. The Committee that examined the Scholars by desire of His Highness the Rajah in December 1856, reported very favorably of the management of the Institution and the acquirements of the pupils. Lately, some of the best Teachers or Ushers having received most advantageous offers of situations in the Hon'ble Company's Talook Schools, and being about to leave the School, the Circar deemed it expedient, on the suggestion of the Head Master, supported by the recommendation of the Resident, with a view to securing their services, to sanction an addition of Rupees 38 per mensem, or Rupees 456 per annum, to the funds of the School Establishment, to admit of increase to the salaries of some, and the entertainment of additional Teachers for an increased number of Classes and Scholars.

Many of the advanced Scholars in this Institution have also found employment, both in the Circar's Service in Travancore, and in the Hon'ble Company's Service in the Collectorate of Malabar, Coombaconum and Tinnevely, &c.

The number of Scholars admitted, left and remained in the Schools at Trevandrum and Quilon were —

YEAR.	TREVANDRUM			QUILON			Annual Expense of both Establishments
	Admitted.	Left.	Remained	Admitted.	Left.	Remained.	
1030	143	52	91	43	14	29	Rupees 6,382
1031	135	38	102	41	18	23	4,248

The late Head Master, Mr. J Roberts, who was a very active servant, had the fixed salary of that post (Rupees 200) increased to Rupees 300, and was ultimately pensioned as a special case. His pension, Rupees 200 per month, not being included in the amount of the School Establishment for 1031, and certain trifling additions made to the allowances of the Institution on the occasion of the retirement to England of the late Head Master, account for the decrease in that year; the present Head Master receiving the fixed salary of that post, Rupees 200 per month.

Vernacular —Same as in Report for last year.

PUBLIC WORKS

Roads and Bridges.—The principal roads are kept in good order and repair. The Subscription Bridge over the Neyattencuray River, commenced in 1854, is nearly completed.

The outlay on Roads and Bridges was —

In 1030	Rs. 2,637
„ 1031	„ 1,896

Irrigation.

And on Canals and Irrigation works—

In 1030	Rs. 6,072
„ 1031	„ 7,936

MARINE.

Sea-going vessels, built at Quilon and Allepey, are—

YEAR	QUILON			ALLEPEY		
	Schooners	Dhonies.	Total.			
1030 ..	2	2	4			
1031 ..	2	3	5			

MILITARY.

No change whatever has taken place in the Nair Brigade Establishment.

POPULATION.

No Census was taken since 1854.

EMIGRATION

Still continues to Ceylon and Mauritius, but no correct accounts have been kept.

FOREST

In this Department some improvements have been introduced by the opening of a road in 1030 at Edarah, and blasting several rocks of considerable size in 1031, whereby the transit of the logs by the way of the cataract is avoided, much damage to and actual loss of timber are obviated, and great facility in the conveyance of it to Allepey is afforded

The number of logs collected in the years 1030 and 1031 is as follows :—

	<i>Logs Collected</i>	<i>Amount expended.</i>
		Rupees
In 1030	1,346	16,500
„ 1031	1,206	18,680

The number of logs sold and the amount realized thereby are :—

	<i>Teak-wood.</i>	<i>Black-wood.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
	Candies.	Candies.	
In 1030	1,835	750	41,450
„ 1031	194½	112	2,137

The Crop of Cardamoms in the year 1031 is greatly in excess of that for 1030, owing chiefly to the timely fall of rain and to the plants having been kept free from weeds and underwood, as well as from the cultivation having been in some measure extended.

The collections are —

	<i>Candies.</i>	<i>lbs</i>	<i>Amount expended.</i>
In 1030	47	502	Rs. 24,647
„ 1031	529	167	„ 1,50,862

GRAPHITE.

The existence of this mineral in Travancore was noticed in the last Report. The Resident has lately visited the deposit and collected nearly a ton of the ore for transmission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

VACCINATION.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the years 1030 and 1031 is as follows —

YEAR	Amount of Vaccination effected.	* Successful.	Failures.	Comparative Amount of successful vaccination between the two years.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1030 ..	27,054	24,700	2,354	0	0
1031 ..	24,445	22,380	2,115	0	2,370

The decrease shown above is partly owing to the death of the Vaccinator stationed at Shencottah.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

NUMBER of Sick treated in the Dispensary and Hospitals at Trevandrum.

YEAR.	Remained	Admitted	Total.	Cured	Died.	Remaining.
1030 ..	53	444	497	392	53	52
1031 ..	52	630	682	491	98	93

Doctor Waring has of late engaged himself in delivering a course of Lectures to the Medical Subordinates on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

OBSERVATORY

A Report furnished by the Director of the Observatories at Trevandrum and Agusteer Mulla is being printed, and will be furnished to the Resident hereafter, from which a full account of these establishments and their transactions will be obtained

MUSEUM

A Report on this subject, also furnished by Mr Brown, is being printed, and will be furnished to the Resident.

PRINTING PRESS.

The Circar Press is constantly at work in printing various Reports and Returns for the several departments under the Circar, as well as for private individuals.

The following shows the value of the works, principally Official Forms and Returns, &c., printed for public purposes, and includes also the income from the work done for private applicants.

In 1030	Rs 1,612
„ 1031	„ 2,034

The private Malayalam Press at Trevandrum, denominated “Kairoolavellasom,” has published in the year—

	<i>Number of Works</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1030	8	Rs. 3,043
1181	1	„ 1,930

A greater number of the Translation of Baynes's Madras Code of Regulations having been printed in 1030 than in 1031, accounts for the decrease of income in the latter year

FINANCIAL.

The total amount of Revenue was:—

In 1030	37,42,943
„ 1031	38,96,869

And the Disbursements—

In 1030	37,85,396
„ 1031	36,80,685

Particulars of both Receipts and Disbursements, and the causes of increases or reductions therein having been fully explained in the Dewan's Report of the 6th Instant, No. 1066, it is not deemed necessary to repeat the same here.

(Signed) V. KRISTNO ROW,
Dewan.

HUZOOM CUTOCHERRY, }
Trevandrum
The 15th July 1857 }

(True Copy)

W. CULLEN,
Resident.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

Section I.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE

1 THERE were no Acts passed during the year 1856 by the Legislative Council, which affected the administration of Civil Justice in the Bombay Presidency

2. The Returns showing the operations of the Civil Courts are appended.* The results exhibited are an increase in the number of suits presented for decision, and an increase in the number of suits decided. The same favorable statement may be submitted with reference to the Appeal Courts. The subjoined Table will show the work of the two years in contrast :—

	FOR ADJUDICATION DURING THE YEAR.				DECIDED ON MERITS.				ARREARS.			
	1855	1856.	Increase	Decrease.	1855	1856	Increase	Decrease.	1855	1856	Increase	Decrease.
<i>Original Suits</i>												
Civil Courts ..	1,34,896	1,40,123	14,787	0	78,904	84,914	6,010	0	27,405	32,454	5,049	0
Agency Courts	380	509	219	0	105	249	81	0	143	187	44	0
Revenue Courts	2,901	2,100	59	0	997	984	17	0	392	431	39	0
	1,36,777	1,51,822	15,045	0	80,039	86,147	6,108	0	27,940	33,122	5,182	0
<i>Appeals.</i>												
Civil Courts ..	11,314	12,468	1,149	0	2,755	3,973	1,218	0	4,821	4,332	0	549
Agency Courts	28	16	0	12	10	5	0	5	15	6	0	9
Revenue Courts	405	392	0	13	150	98	0	52	212	233	21	0
	11,747	12,871	1,124	0	2,915	4,076	1,161	0	5,108	4,571	0	537

3. The Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, having observed that a great diversity of practice prevailed in the several Zillahs regarding the administration of the property of intestates and parties deceased without known heirs, issued a Circular on the subject during the year 1856. It was found that in some Zillahs the Native Judges received charge of the property alluded to from the District Police Officers, and that in others it was sent to

the Judges, sometimes through the Magistrates, sometimes direct by the District Police Officers. For the purpose of obtaining uniformity of practice, the Judges directed that the District Officer, on the death in his District of a person without known heirs, should report the same to the Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Talooka, and send an inventory of the property. This report was to be handed on by the Assistant Magistrate direct to the Zillah Judge. This course was rendered necessary because Patells were in the habit of sending property to the Judge as intestate or without known heirs, whenever they considered the person in possession not to be the lawful heir. This is now prevented, and the Zillah Judges are able at once to order the property to be restored to the persons in whose possession it was found.

4. The Judges also in 1856 removed, by a Circular, a cause of frequent complaint

Stamped Paper

relative to the smallness of the size of the stamped paper of the 1st class, especially as regarded the papers of one anna. It was laid down by the Judges that the Law merely fixes the value of the Stamp, and not the size of the material to be used for specific purposes, that there is nothing to prevent a man writing a letter of credit upon 3rd class paper, which, from its size, may be more adapted to deeds of sale and instruments requiring specification, that, with the exception of pleadings, viz, the plaint, answer, reply and rejoinder, the Law allows the addition of unstamped material when the length of any of the documents mentioned in Chapter III. of Regulation XVIII. A. D 1827, may be such as to prevent their being written on one piece of the stamped material, and that, consequently, it is optional with the public to select their classes

SIND CIVIL JUSTICE.

5 The number of original suits made and decided

Suits filed and decided in Civil Courts, appeals, &c. in the Civil Courts in Sind are exhibited in the following Return. —

COURTS.	Filed.	Decided.
Deputy Magistrate's	889	652
Kardar's	* 5,139	4,518
Moonsiff's	3,523	3,444
Total	9,556	8,614

It is explained that the number of undecided suits would have been much smaller had not the time of the Deputy Magistrates and Kardars, and also of suitors, been constantly employed, during the last two months of the year, in Canal clearances and measurements

6 The average amount of the sums in litigation in each suit is stated to be Rupees 47, and five-fifths of the suits relate to simple and contract debts.

7 The appeals amounted to 396, or about 4 per Cent. on the original suits. In the great majority of the appeals the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed.

8 The costs of litigation in Sind are represented by a fee of 5 per Cent. on the amount in dispute; occasionally a charge of few annas is made to defray the expenses incurred in summoning a witness from a distance. Such charges are strictly regulated by the Courts, and are very seldom applied for.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES IN BOMBAY

9. The Small Cause Court in Bombay continues to enjoy the confidence of the public. In 1856 the number of suits decided exceeds the return of 1855 by 493, and the sums in litigation are stated to have been Rupees 6,54,388 in 1856, and Rupees 5,63,688 in 1855.

Section II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Acts of the Legislative Council connected with Criminal Justice

10. The only Acts of the Legislative Council in 1856-57 connected with Criminal Justice, and applicable to the Territories subordinate to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut of Bombay, were—

Act XV. of 1856, removing all legal obstacles to the re-marriage of Hindoo Widows

Act XVII. of 1856, providing for the execution of Criminal Process in places out of the jurisdiction issuing the same.

Act III. of 1857, relating to trespasses by Cattle

11. The Criminal Returns of the year 1856 are submitted in an Appendix.* They show a decrease in the number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial, as will be seen from the following Table, which also indicates, under a few general heads, the manner in which the cases were disposed of:—

Results exhibited by the Criminal Returns of 1856.

	Offenders apprehended and brought to trial	CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO				Total.	Acquitted.	Found Insane	Died before trial.	Total.	Grand Total
		Flogging, Fines, &c	Imprisonment	Transportation	Death						
1855	58,677	33,303	8,045	63	19	41,330	17,341	3	3	17,347	68,677
1856	56,967	32,192	7,596	45	27	39,860	17,106	1	0	17,107	66,967
Increase	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease	1,710	1,011	449	18	0	1,470	235	2	3	240	1,710

12. From this Table it will be observed that nearly 70 per Cent. of the offenders brought to trial were convicted and punished, and that upwards of 80 per Cent.

were sentenced to the lightest punishment on the list of penalties. The Returns will show that two-thirds of the charges preferred related to petty assaults, thefts and minor offences. The only unfavorable feature in the statement is the increase in the number of death sentences, the number (27) in 1856 exceeding the number in 1855 by eight, and the average of the three preceding years by nine.

13. It is a satisfactory circumstance that the number of untried prisoners at the close of 1856 was only 303, while at the close of 1855 the number amounted to 650

14. The only Circular of the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut issued during the year under review, which should be noticed in connection with Criminal Justice, is No 571 of 1856. It had been laid down in a former Circular No. 468, of the 18th November 1852, that cognizance should not be taken of the trivial offences contemplated by Section XLI. Regulation XII of A. D. 1827, unless the information be laid within one month after the act was committed. A question having been raised by the Magistrate of Poona whether such offences were to be entirely passed over without cognizance or punishment, the Judges declared the Law to be, that the District Police Officer cannot take up the cases alluded to, unless the complaint be made to him within one month, and that after that time, the complaint must be preferred to the Magistrate, his Assistant, or Deputy.

SIND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Amount of crime during the year, its nature, &c.

15. The total amount of crime in Sind during the year under review was as follows —

Total crimes of every description.	Total population	Ratio.
13,318	17,17,864	1 to every 129 of the population.

16 Of these only 3,758 were of sufficient importance to require the attention of the Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates. The rest were disposed of by the Kardars, the great majority being trifling complaints preferred by one party against another, and not crimes which in the first instance attracted the notice of the Police.

17. In the cases which come before the Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates, convictions were recorded in 3,287, and acquittals in 471 instances. In only 101 cases of the 3,287 convictions, was a sentence passed exceeding one year's imprisonment.

18 The great majority of the crimes committed were simple thefts. Highway robberies were of very rare occurrence, and gang robbery is quite unknown. The convictions for murder were 29, in almost all these cases quarrels regarding women were the sole causes which led to the perpetration of the crime, murder for the sake of plunder is very uncommon in Sind.

19. It is satisfactory to find from the Returns of the last few years, that crime is decreasing in Sind both in amount and enormity, while the extended powers conferred on the Kardars in 1854-55 have greatly accelerated the disposal of cases, and enabled the population to obtain justice almost at their very doors.

Section III.

POLICE.

20 Considerable reforms have been effected in the Police during the year under review. The Police Corps of each District have been in every respect made more efficient. The Presidency could formerly boast of three Corps of very high character,—the Khandeah Bheel Corps, the Ahmednuggur Police Corps, and the Ahmedabad Koolie Corps. It has been the object of the Commissioner to raise the stipendiary Police of the Presidency nearer to the level of those really efficient Corps. With this view, their pay has been raised, they have been provided with excellent arms, and they have been carefully disciplined on a system which enables them to act singly and in bodies. The re-organization of the Village Police—a work of very great importance—has been carried on with diligence, and will soon be completed. The position of the Foujdars has been much improved; they have been divided into classes with ascending rates of pay, and it has been determined to hold out the Foujdarships of the great Cities—Poona, Ahmednuggur, Surat, Ahmedabad, &c—the emoluments of which are considerable, as prizes to the general body of the Foujdars. By these reforms, the services of a much higher class of men are gradually being secured for the responsible office of Foujdar in the Districts.

21 The great improvement in the efficiency of the Police, and the security of life and property which have been effected by the reform introduced by Sir G. Clerk in 1847-48, may be estimated by the diminution in gang robberies. The following Return includes all dacoities and all robberies committed by more than four persons, whether on the highway or elsewhere, by day or by night, with or without violence.—

YEARS	GANG ROBBERIES	YEARS.	GANG ROBBERIES.
1836	407	1847	558
1837	464	1848	435
1838	607	1849	295
1839	570	1850	298
1840	541	1851	227
1841	519	1852	83
1842	552	1853	74
1843	828	1854	49
1844	1,067	1855	37
1845	1,092	1856	36
1846	854		

22 It may be added as some proof of the efficiency of the Police that, during the latter part of the year under review, a large body of regular Troops, Europeans and Sepoys, were withdrawn from the Presidency for Field Service in Persia, but that, notwithstanding this reduction in the defences of the country, there never was less crime, and order was never more perfectly maintained.

ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

23. The reforms introduced in the year 1855 in the Police of the Island of Bombay, have been productive of excellent results in the year 1856-57. There has been a considerable diminution in robberies of the more serious kind and in the recovery of stolen goods a marked improvement has been exhibited. In the year under review, 59 per Cent. of the amount stolen was recovered, while in the preceding year the proportion was only 23 per Cent., and that was higher than the average of former years. The efficiency of the Police, and the security of property, the absence of which was formerly the subject of loud and frequent complaint, are now admitted by all classes.

Results of reforms in the Police of the Island introduced in 1855

Section IV.

GAOLS.

24. The progress of Gaol reform throughout the Presidency during the year under review, has been satisfactory. The percentage of mortality to average strength in the different Prisons has been reduced from 4.5 to 3.433, and the improvement has been most marked in those Prisons which were regarded as the most unhealthy, especially in that of Broach, which the Government had almost determined on abandoning. In that Gaol, by judicious alterations, the percentage of mortality has been reduced to 2.4.

25. The reforms which were briefly indicated in the Report of last year have been steadily in progress during the year 1856-57. The standard of labor has been increased to nine hours, with an additional hour for all offenders who may be undergoing a second imprisonment. The labor is chiefly in-door, and has been made a reality without impairing its usefulness.

26. Extensive alterations have been effected in the different Prisons, and, in some instances, large additions have been made. These have been carried out by Prison labor, and it has been clearly shown that Gaols and other buildings, if required, can be constructed by Prison labor, with a great saving in cost. On the other hand, several small Gaols, which are considered by the Inspector General to be costly institutions, and in which the discipline is always lax and bad, have been abolished.

27. A very successful experiment has been made in Surat, and is being introduced into the other Gaols, in the provisioning of the Prisoners. Instead of the contract system, the provisioning has been managed departmentally, and a very considerable saving has been effected. A plan has also been introduced, with beneficial results, of permitting the Prisoners to exchange a portion of their rations, not exceeding one-fourth, for ghee, oil or butter-milk, at discretion. The object of this measure was two-fold. It was found a matter of extreme difficulty to prevent Prisoners from secreting a portion of their rations, which they afterwards exchanged through the medium of the Gaol Peons for opium and tobacco. This portion was now devoted openly to the purchase of a more harmless indulgence. Secondly, the change, which was not adopted until it had received the approbation of the Medical Board, was found of great benefit to the health of the Prisoners. There are in some of the Prisons in this Presidency, classes of Convicts whose

Alterations effected in the different Prisons.

Provisioning of the prisoners.

health is always affected by confinement, such, for instance, as Hill-men and Rheals. To these, the grant of such an indulgence as butter milk, which with them is almost an absolute necessity, is a great boon, and acts not only as an anti-scorbutic, but enables them to eat food otherwise distasteful to them, and thus resist the debilitating effects of confinement. As a part of the present system, all special allowances of ghee, &c, which had occasionally been granted to Brahmins and others have been discontinued, as they can now, like other Prisoners, avail themselves of the arrangement just described.

28 Education in the Prisons has been confined to teaching a knowledge of common things and skill to gain a living by honest means on release.

Education in the Prisons A large number of the Convicts are now excellent Masons and Weavers

Results of the labors of the Inspector General of Prisons. 29 The Inspector General of Prisons summarizes the results of his labors in the following words —

“ The alterations effected have rendered the Gaols healthy.

“ Discipline has been improved.

“ Prison labor has been utilized.”

It has been shown that Convicts can build the Gaols, and that by their hands the re construction needed for a thoroughly effective system of Prison discipline on the silent and separate system, can be effected

Section V.

REVENUE

LAND REVENUE

30 The Revenues realized from land during the year 1855-56, were reported to

Increase of Land Revenue in the Districts of the Northern and Southern Divisions

Northern Division.				
Land Revenue 1856-57	92,68	344		
Ditto ditto 1855-56	87,86	383		
Increase in 1856-57	4,81,961			
Southern Division.				
Land Revenue 1856-57	81,46	109		
Ditto ditto 1855-56	77,27	444		
Increase in 1856-57	4,18,665			

assessment in nearly all the Districts of the

* & a Revenue derived from other sources than land.

of the two Divisions for 1856-57, is given in Appendix C.

have amounted in the Collectories of the Northern Division to Rs 87,86,383, and in those of the Southern Division to Rupees 77,27,444. These amounts have, during the year under report, increased in each Division respectively by Rupees 4,81,961 and Rs 4,18,665. This increase is owing chiefly to the blessing of a favorable season, and to the existence of a light and equal assessment in nearly all the Districts of the Southern Division. A Table, showing the amount of Land and Sayer* Revenue realized in the several Collectories

Land Revenue in the Island of Bombay

Land Revenue 1856-57	70,996
Ditto ditto 1855-56	70,346
	650

31 In the Island of Bombay the Revenue from land in 1855-56 was Rupees 70,346, upon which there has been an increase of nearly Rupees 650 during the year 1856-57

32. In the Appendix will be found a Tabular Statement (marked D) showing the *estimated* net Revenue of Sind for the year 1856-57.

33 The Land Revenue of the Kurrachee Collectorate for 1856-57, contrasts favorably with that of the previous year, the total amount for collection under this head amounting to Rupees 5,27,276 against Rupees 4,82,176 for the year preceding

<i>Kurrachee.</i>					<i>Rs.</i>
Land Revenue 1856-57 ..	..	..	..	527,276	
Ditto ditto 1855-56 ..	..	..	..	4,82,176	
					45,100

34. Alienated lands to the extent of 12,175 Beegahs have lapsed to Government.

35. From Appendix marked D it will be seen that the entire estimated Revenue for the year 1856-57 in this Collectorate amounts to Rupees 11,63,385 The amount actually realized in the previous year is Rupees 10,42,858.

<i>Hyderabad.</i>				
Land Revenue 1856-57 ..	.	..	..	11,63,385
Ditto ditto 1855-56 ..	..	..	..	10,42,858
				1,20,527

36 The introduction of a Cash Assessment has progressed satisfactorily in this Collectorate.

37. Much increase of cultivation has taken place, about 1,00,000 Beegahs of fresh land having, during the year, been brought under the plough.

38 The extent of alienated lands which has lapsed to Government amounts to 26,229 Beegahs.

<i>Shikarpoor</i>				
Land Revenue 1856-57..	..	..	.	12,16,501
Ditto ditto 1855-56 .	..	..	..	11,21,227
				95,274

39 There is an improvement in the resources of this Collectorate. The Revenue for the year 1856-57 is estimated at Rupees 12,16,501, whilst during the previous year Rs. 11,21,227 were collected.

40 Cash Assessments are, as noticed in the Report for 1855-56, the prevailing rule in this Collectorate, and year by year, the benefits resulting therefrom are more and more evident.

41 Alienated lands to the extent of 7,871 Beegahs have lapsed to Government.

42. The Revenue realized in 1855-56 in these Districts amounted to Rupees 53,502, while the year 1856-57 shows a total of Rupees 65,494, being an increase of Rupees 11,992. This increase would have been much greater had the Biggarree Canal been completed at an earlier date than August, at which

<i>North Western Frontier</i>				
Land Revenue 1856-57 .	..	..	..	65,494
Ditto ditto 1855-56..	..	..	..	53,502
				11,992

period it was too late to sow the Khurreef crops.

43. The constitution of the Department for enquiring into the alienated Revenues of this Presidency has undergone some change during the year reported on.

Department for enquiring into alienated Revenues
Appointment of a "Revenue Commissioner for alienations," &c

44. It has been deemed necessary that the entire control of the Officers and Establishments employed in the alienation settlement, and the supervision of the entire working of the enquiry, should be placed in the hands of one selected Officer, with powers enabling him to command the co-operation of Revenue Officers, and to pronounce authoritatively on all matters connected with alienated Revenues not involving judicial decisions on the validity of titles adjudicated by the Civil Tribunals, or Inam Commission. The appointment of a Revenue Commissioner for alienations has accordingly been created, under the provisions of Regulation V. of 1830, and Act XVII of 1842, and, in all matters having reference to alienated Revenue, he is now the only channel of communication with Government.

45. The two Inam Commissioners receive instructions from the Revenue Commissioner for alienations on all matters connected with their offices and duties, excepting decisions passed under the provisions of Act XI. of 1852, the disposal of appeals against which continues to rest with Government.

46. There has been great difficulty in prosecuting the alienation enquiry in Guzerat, and its ultimate successful issue has been, to some extent, endangered by the delay which has occurred in commencing the work, the immediate and vigorous prosecution of which appeared to this Government necessary, not only to enable the State to secure its just rights, but also to put a stop to a demoralizing system of fraud, which has been found to exist in that Province in connection with alienated Revenues. Two Officers of the Civil Service were, therefore, specially appointed during the past year, for carrying on this enquiry under the direct supervision of the Revenue Commissioner for alienations. Both Officers have met with difficulties in regard to the collection and arrangement of the requisite records; important papers relating to the management of the Province in the early years of the British rule are reported to have been either lost by negligence or made away with and withheld by fraud, and much valuable time has been taken up owing to the difficulty of securing the necessary information. Notwithstanding these obstacles, however, several claims to villages, lands, and cash allowances have been enquired into, and the result is that one village of the value of about Rupees 1,500 per annum, lands assessable at Rupees 285, and cash allowances to the amount of Rupees 52, have been declared to have lapsed.

Difficulty in prosecuting the
alienation enquiry in Guzerat,
and appointment of two Officers
of the Civil Service specially for
carrying on this enquiry. Result
of this enquiry during the last
year

47. The number of claims recorded in the Southern Division of the Inam Commission up to 30th April 1857, is 37,800, and that in the Northern Division 8,231, making a total of 46,031 claims. The number remaining to be recorded on the 30th April 1857, aggregates in both Divisions 31,259, of which the greater part, viz., 24,222, is in the Northern Division.

Number of claims recorded,
&c., in the Southern and
Northern Divisions of the Inam
Commission.

48. The number of claims decided in the two Divisions during the year 1856-57, amounts to Rupees 1,162, and their value to Rupees 1,31,479, of which Rupees 20,823

have lapsed to Government. Full particulars regarding these claims are given in Appendix E. The expenditure of the Commission has amounted to Rupees 1,16,399

Enactments proposed to the Government of India providing for the adjudication of claims to grain and money allowances, &c., as well as for the recovery of the records of the former Government, and the punishment of those concealing them.

49. The following enactments have been proposed to the Government of India for sanction.—

An enactment providing for the adjudication of claims to grain and money allowances throughout the Presidency, also for the transfer to the Inam Commissioners, or other Officers specially appointed by Government, of the power at present vested in Collectors by Chapters IX. and X. of Regulation XVII. of 1827 of the Bombay Code.

An enactment providing for the recovery of the Revenue Records of the former Government, and for the punishment of the hereditary Officers and others concealing and withholding these records.

CUSTOMS, SALT AND OPIUM.

BOMBAY.

50. The value of the trade of Bombay has increased during the year under report. The total value of Imports by Sea at this Port amounted to Rupees 15,87,80,026, and of Exports to Rupees 12,57,18,817, being in excess of those of the preceding year by 3½ and 2½ Crores of Rupees respectively.

Value of the Trade of Bombay.			
Imports.		Exports.	
Merchandise Rs	7,68,35,411	Merchandise Rs	10,98,27,898
Horses .. "	9,61,000	Horses .. "	2,200
Treasure .. "	8,24,88,615	Treasure .. "	1,58,68,731
Rupees	15,87,80,026	Rupees	12,57,18,817

Customs Revenue on Imports and Exports				
1856-57..	..	..	Rupees	86,16,213
1856-56..	..	..	"	34,06,372
Increase, Rupees				2,09,841
1856-56..	..	..	Rupees	27,49,877
1856 57...	..	..	"	25,45,169
Deficit, Rupees				2,04,508

51. There has been an increase of Rupees 2,09,841 in the Customs Revenue on Imports and Exports of this Presidency, as compared with the previous year, but in the Salt Excise there has been a deficit of Rs. 2,06,508, owing, principally, to an unseasonable fall of rain, which destroyed a large quantity of Salt.

52. There has been a great increase in the tonnage of Vessels which visited Bombay during 1856-57. The total number of arrivals was 7,431 Vessels of all descriptions, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,09,154 Tons. Of the 514 Square-rigged Vessels, 377 were British and 137 Foreign; the number which arrived during the previous year being 253 and 67 respectively.

Tonnage of Vessels which visited Bombay during 1856-57.				
	No		Tonnage.	
Stemmers ..	..	54	50,800	
Square rigged Vessels ..	..	514	8,91,884	
Native Craft ..	..	6,863	2,58,175½	
Total ..	7,431		7,09,154	

Receipts from Opium Passes.				
1856-57 ..	..	..	Rupees	1,15,65,400
1855-56 ..	..	..	"	1,00,58,100
Increase, Rupees				15,09,000

53. The receipts from Opium Passes amounted, during the year, to Rs. 1,15,65,400, being Rs. 15,09,000 in excess of the preceding year's Revenue.

Wool. 57 The Returns of Trade show an increase in the item of Wool of upwards of 8 lacs of Rupees.

58 The lateness observable in the arrival of the Affghan Traders during the year, and the disturbances in Affghanistan, have had a prejudicial effect on the amount of Piece Goods imported from Great Britain. The falling off in this item is Rupees 68,517, the imports for the year 1856-57 being only Rupees 26,79,733, against Rupees 27,48,250 in the previous year.

Oil Seeds. 59. In the Export of Oil Seeds there has been a falling off during the past year of nearly 4 lacs of Rupees, although it is an undoubted fact that the quantity of land cultivated with this staple has been immensely increased, both in Sind and in the Punjab.

Indigo. 60. Indigo, another staple produce, exhibits a falling off of nearly 2 lacs; this, it is believed, is in reality only apparent, and is believed to be attributable to the want of carriage occasioned by the withdrawal, for service in the Persian Gulf, of the Steamers which have hitherto always brought this article to Kurrachee.

Saltpetre. 61 In the export of Saltpetre an increase of a lac of Rupees is apparent, and the active and extensive measures taken by European Firms during the year 1856-57, for the collection of this article of export, will, doubtless, render the following year's improvement the forerunner of a steady and extensive increase in future seasons.

Field for mercantile operations in Sind. 62. The year 1856-57 has been marked by two additions to the European Mercantile Community of the Port of Kurrachee, and by the opening there of a branch of the Delhi Bank. The field for mercantile operations in Sind is far more extensive than has hitherto been imagined. With proper appliances, Wool from Affghanistan, Cotton from Cutch and its neighbourhood, and Indigo from the Punjab, may, ere long, be forwarded direct from Kurrachee to the English market.

Export duties Salt. 63. There has been a decrease in the Export duties, owing to the small quantity of Salt exported during the year. This circumstance is to be traced to the demand for transports for the Army to the Persian Gulf having interfered greatly with the tonnage usually obtainable between the Port of Kurrachee and Calcutta. Notwithstanding, the importance of the trade in Salt has by no means diminished.

Opium. 64. The cultivation of the Poppy being prohibited in Sind, the Revenue derived from this drug is levied in the shape of fees for licenses, the Vendors being obliged to purchase their Opium from the stores of the different Collectors.

Section VI.

EDUCATION.

65. The progress of Educational measures in the Provinces of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during 1856-57, is described in a brief Memorandum drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction, Mr E. J Howard, M A., a copy of which will be found in Appendix F

Progress of Educational measures in the Provinces of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind.

66. The Educational Inspector appointed to the Sind Province was withdrawn during the year, in consequence of apparent want of cordial concurrence on the part of the Acting Commissioner in the Educational measures proposed by this Government, and with the Agency appointed to carry them out. It was intended, had not circumstances occurred which have rendered this inexpedient for the present, that the Officer thus withdrawn should have resumed his duties on the Commissioner Mr Frere's return from England

Sind

67. In the consequent absence of any detailed Report from the Director of Public Instruction regarding the condition of Sind during last year, in respect of its Educational Institutions, some Paragraphs relating to this subject, which have been extracted from a Report on Sind, submitted by the Commissioner of that Province, are annexed as Appendix G.

Section VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

68. The want of sufficient Scientific Agency in the Department of Public Works in this Presidency, which was noticed in the 124th Paragraph of the Bombay Report for 1855-56, was increased last year by the withdrawal of several Engineer Officers for Military duty in Persia, which involved, besides the loss of their services to the Department, the additional disadvantage of necessitating numerous changes of incumbency in the Executive Engineer's charges.

Want of sufficient Scientific Agency, consequent on the withdrawal of several Engineer Officers for Military duty in Persia.

69. At the commencement of 1856-57, the Public Works Department of the Province of Sind was partially re-organized, the Superintending Engineer being invested with the authority of a Chief Engineer of the Second Class, and made independent of the Chief Engineer of the older Provinces of the Presidency, and a separate Irrigational Establishment, under the control of an Officer denominated the Superintendent of Canals, brought into existence. Later in the year, a further re-organization of the whole Public Works Department subordinate to the Bombay Government, was ordered by the Government of India, but the propositions made for carrying out this object have been placed in abeyance for the present.

Public Works Department, Sind

70 The Public Works Budget for 1856-57, provided for expenditure to be made during the year, as follows, on new works projected or under construction —

GENERAL NATURE OF WORKS.	Under the Chief Engineer of Public Works		Under the Superintending Engineer in Sind		TOTAL.
	On Works requiring the sanction of the Government of India.	On Works already sanctioned	On Works requiring the sanction of the Government of India.	On Works already sanctioned.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Public (Roads, Bridges, &c)	6,31,973	6,30,963	1,41,000	1,04,979	15,08,913
Revenue (Irrigational, &c)	0	4,57,489	1,00,000	8,24,170	8,61,658
Ecclesiastical	0	19,314	0	31,947	51,263
Educational	0	0	0	7,422	7,422
Political	0	2,608	0	0	2,608
Judicial	0	40,403	0	13,751	54,154
Military	1,88,398	9,05,651	52,000	61,220	12,07,369
Marine	2,46,889	47,262	0	23,223	3,16,371
Total, Rupees	10,66,257	20,83,683	2,93,000	5,86,813	40,09,753

This expenditure it was proposed to make irrespective of repairs, the probable cost of which, inclusive of the ordinary Canal clearances in Sind, was estimated at about 11,00,000 Rupees

71 The Returns submitted to Government state the actual expenditure made by the Department of Public Works, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857, to have been as follows —

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKS	In the Districts under the Chief Engineer of Public Works.	In the Sind Provinces.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Roads and Bridges	8,02,452	2,14,044	10,76,496
Docks, Dock-yard, Offices, &c	86,300	11,774	98,074
Piers and Jetties, clearance of Tidal Rivers and Creeks	28,275	27,750	56,025
Light Houses and Beacons	4,819	0	4,819
Reclamation of Land from the sea	19,078	0	19,078
Canals and Irrigational Dams, Tanks and Wells	2,64,806	2,68,498	5,31,304
Fortifications, Magazines, Military Store-houses and Offices	1,28,020	20,718	1,48,738
Barracks and Buildings connected therewith	3,37,314	40,561	3,77,894
Schools	12,771	10,970	23,741
Hospitals	78,923	3,535	82,457
Churches and Burial Grounds	13,455	24,224	37,679
Jails and Buildings for Police purposes	41,488	39,330	80,818
Miscellaneous, Government Houses, Cutcheries, Travellers' Bungalows, Rest Houses, Ferries, Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c	5,89,018	1,61,541	7,50,559
Total, Rupees	24,66,809	5,22,964	32,89,772

72 The smallness of the expenditure actually made, as compared with that intended, was partly owing to the order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors limiting the total amount to be expended on works of improvement in India, to one million sterling, of which the share allotted to Bombay by the Government of India, was 14 lacs of Rupees,* partly to the want of superintendence in the Public Works Department, and its derangement by the causes mentioned above in Paragraph 68, and partly to the sanction of the Government of India and the Honorable the Court of Directors not having been received in time to admit of those works, the commencement of which depended on their orders, being carried on during the year as far as had been contemplated.

73 A brief description of the progress of the more important Public Works in the Districts under the Chief Engineer and in Sind, will be found in the annexed copy† of a Memorandum submitted by the former Officer, and extracts‡ from the Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner in Sind

Progress of the more important Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY BRANCH.

74 On this line, at the date to which the last Report was brought, an additional length of 37½ miles from Callian to Campoolee was about to be opened, making in all about 89 miles, which is now the extent of open line.

Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

75 Of the portions of this Railway last year reported under construction, viz., contract Sections 7, 8 and 9, the works on No 7, (or the Bhore Ghaut Incline) have made good progress, excepting the tunnels, in which the rock has proved so extremely hard, that, though workmen are employed by night as well as by day, the execution of the works on this Section will probably occupy the whole time allowed for the contract, viz., until March 1861.

76 On Section No 8 (from the top of the Ghaut to Poona, 39½ miles) the earthwork may be reported finished, the ballasting and laying permanent way are well forward, and the two large viaducts, the most important works on this Section, are approaching completion. There is little doubt, therefore, that it will be ready by the contract time, March 1858, and that if the Locomotive Department be prepared, this portion may then be opened for traffic.

77. In Section No. 9 (from Poona to Sholapoor, 16½ miles) not more than one-third of the earthwork remains unfinished, and the bridges are about half completed, so that the close of next year will probably see this line also ready for traffic.

78. Since the last Report, a second line of Rails has been laid on the open portion from Tanna to the bifurcation of the line at Callian (15 miles), an addition which is found to greatly facilitate the working of the line.

79 Three Sections of the North-Eastern extension of this Railway have lately been let to contract, viz. —

Contract No. 10, from Wassind, the present terminus, to Rotunda Nulla, the foot of the Thull Ghaut Incline, a distance of 25 miles.

Contract No. 11, the Ghaut, to be a double line, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles or 12 miles according to the line adopted.

Contract No. 12, from the top of the Ghaut to Bhosawul, a distance of 190 miles.

80. The first of these Sections is staked out ready for the Contractor, who is in possession of the land ; the second is also staked out, but beyond the first 4 miles, two lines have been laid out—one with a ruling gradient of 1 in 60, the other much shorter, but with a gradient of 1 in 37. The detailed sections and estimates of these alternative lines have not yet been prepared, so that it has been impossible to decide on their comparative merits, but the Contractor may at once commence on the portion at the bottom which is common to both

81 Contract No 12 is staked out as far as Munmar, a distance of 74 miles, the remainder is now being proceeded with.

82 Appendix J. gives information as regards the cost, receipts, and current expenses of the open line for the two half-years of 1856

83 Appendix K. is a summary of the Weekly Traffic Statements, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857

84 Appendix L. is a Return of the engines and rolling stock.

85 The fares were altered on the 1st of January, and are now $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna* per mile for first, 1 anna for second, and a quarter of an anna for third class Passengers.

86 The Goods Tariff has not been modified ; but in consequence of the small amount received for goods in comparison to the large amount of traffic existing on the roads, Government have lately suggested to the Railway Company to revise their goods rates.

87. Earthwork was commenced on the first Section of this Railway (Surat to Broach) on May 1st last year, and 3,61,000 cubic yards have been completed. On the second Section (Broach to Baroda) works were sanctioned in July, and commenced shortly after 2,89,000 cubic yards have been here completed, and of the third portion (Baroda to Ahmedabad) 1,12,000 cubic yards have been finished. The earthwork is, generally speaking, very easy, the average not exceeding 14,000 cubic yards a mile. The materials for the iron bridges on this Railway, which are Warren's lattice girder pattern, supported on iron cylinder piles with screw flanges, are now arriving, but the erection of these bridges will be a serious undertaking, and, considering the backwardness of the works, it does not seem likely that any portion of this line will be open before the end of next year.

88 This Railway Company have applied for, and lately obtained, leave to survey a line from Surat to Bombay

89. The progress of the Sind Railway has been delayed by a discussion raised by the local Authorities of the Province as to the route to be adopted, and the surveys which should be made. A very good line has been laid out to Kotree, and as Kotree will no doubt be the river terminus

* One anna is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ penny

eventually, the Engineers are now employed in preparing the detailed information required for letting a contract of the line from Kurrachee to that point.

90 The Engineers employed to survey the Punjaub branch of this Railway have also commenced active operations, nine Engineers, who arrived in December, having since surveyed a trial line from Mooltan to Lahore.

Section VIII.

POST OFFICE AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

91 The Postal contract for the conveyance of Mails between Bombay and Kurrachee, referred to in Paragraph 165 of last year's Report, has of late been worked in an unsatisfactory manner, owing, in a great measure, to the withdrawal of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's most efficient Vessels for transport service with the Persian Expedition.

92. In January 1857, the draft of a Notification to be published in England, to invite Tenders for a contract for the Bombay and Kurrachee Mail Service from the 1st January 1858, was submitted to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for approval and publication ; but this Government have not yet been informed of the result.

93. The negotiations referred to in Paragraph 166 of last year's Report have not been successful, the several Companies and individuals who run Steamers between Bombay and Surat being unable to perceive how much to their advantage it would be to fix regular days for their Vessels' passages, instead of, as at present, running them irregularly for purposes of competition. This Government have, therefore, determined to obtain and publish such information as will enable any Steam Navigation Company to judge whether it would not be advantageous, on receiving a moderate Postal subsidy from Government, to run daily boats of a superior construction to and from Bombay, Surat and Gogo, on the Western shore of the Gulf of Cambay.

94. The want of Telegraphic communication between Bombay, Guzerat, and Sind, noticed in Paragraph 167 of last year's Report, continues to be felt. The Government of India have, however, sanctioned an arrangement by which it may be partially supplied, so far as Guzerat is concerned, by the assistance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, negotiations with whom have accordingly been set on foot.

Section IX.

FINANCIAL.

95. For the reasons which have been explained in the Administration Report of last year, no complete account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay Presidency can be given for 1856-57.

Explaining why no complete account of the Receipts and Disbursements for 1856-57 can be given.

96. From the following Abstract of the Disbursements and Receipts of the Presidency for 1855-56, it will be seen that the former exceeded the latter to the extent of Rupees 15,63,563-13-1.

Disbursements.		Receipts.	
General Department, including Sind and Sattara	1,01,21,839 15 7	General Department, including Sind and Sattara	25,05,620 12 4
Judicial ditto ditto	48,03,619 1 4	Judicial ditto ditto	4,26,661 6 11
Revenue ditto ditto	1,27,32,040 11 8	Revenue ditto ditto	4,60,08,718 11 7
Marine ditto, Sind	25,65,730 4 8	Marine ditto, Sind	5,08,275 2 7
Military ditto, Sind and Sattara	1,97,17,710 8 11	Military ditto ditto	18,66,908 14 0
Tributes	76,876 7 10	Tributes	7,99,967 8 5
Public Works Department, including Sind and Sattara	58,70,581 4 8	Public Works Department, including Sind and Sattara	2,20,141 4 4
	58,70,581 4 8		5,19,29,284 9 2
	5,19,29,284 9 2		
Deficit, Rupees	15,68,588 13 1		

97. Appendices M. and N. give the particulars of the several items of Increase and Decrease in the Civil Establishments of this Presidency including Sind. It will be seen that in the Bombay Presidency, there has been a net Increase of Rupees 2,78,257-6-11, which, added to the net Increase of Rupees 1,74,457-5-6, in the Province of Sind, gives a total Increase of Rupees 4,52,714-12 5, being an excess, as compared with last year's Returns, of Rupees 84,081-3-10.

Increase and Decrease in the Civil Establishments.		
	Net Increase	
1855-56	.. 3,06,638 8 7	
1856-57	.. 4,52,714 12 5	
	<u>84,081 8 10</u>	

98. There has been an increase of Rupees 60,965-1-0 in the expenditure debitable to the Government of India, and a decrease of Rupees 576 in that debitable to the Government of Bengal. Net increase Rupees 60,389-1-0, *vide* Appendix O.

99 In the Military Department, a permanent annual increase of Rupees 5,78,238 has been occasioned during the year 1856-57 by augmentations in the strength of the Hon'ble Company's Native Cavalry, and European and Native Infantry Regiments, as well as in the Establishments of the Medical and Ordnance Departments, &c., as will be more particularly seen on a reference to Appendix F.

100 A permanent increase of Rupees 2,35,074 per annum has also taken place in the charges in the Marine Department, owing to nearly the same causes as were reported in the preceding year, namely, to Vessels commissioned and brought into Service, augmentation of Establishments, &c. (*Vide* Appendix Q.)

101. The contingent charges in the Barrack, Bazar, and certain other Departments are less by Rupees 1,53,507 as compared with the preceding year. These charges will be found given in Appendix R.

102. The Bullion received and Coins struck at the Bombay Mint, during the past year, amounted in value respectively to Rupees 4,11,84,355 and 3,37,57,087, thus exceeding by 35 75 and 28 75 per cent. respectively, the largest amounts under these heads of any previous year. Notwithstanding this heavy coinage, about 80 lacs of Bullion were consigned from this to the Calcutta Mint in the past year, because the amount tendered was greater than the Bombay Mint could convert into Coin within a reasonable period by working extra hours

Bullion received and Coins struck at the Bombay Mint.

Section X.

M A R I N E .

103. In the Persian Expedition, the Indian Navy has borne a distinguished part, the details of which will be found recorded in the *Gazettes* of the day.

104. The strength of the Indian Navy has been augmented by a Steamer named the *Coromandel*, built in England for transport and other service on the Coromandel Coast, and by another Steamer, called the *Lady Canning*, constructed in the Bombay Dock for the Harbour of Kurrachee.

Augmentation in the strength of the Indian Navy. Two Steamers, the *Coromandel* and the *Lady Canning*, built.

105. The *Coromandel* is a Vessel of about a thousand Tons, with Engines of 250 Horse-power. The *Lady Canning* is of five hundred and ten Tons, and carries Engines of 160 Horse-power, which formerly belonged to the *Hugh Lindsay*.

Tonnage and power of the above-named Vessels

106. The Honorable the Court of Directors have given orders for the construction, in the Bombay Dockyard, of six sea-going Steam Gun Boats similar to the Gun Boats of Her Majesty's Navy used during the late War. These Vessels will form a part of the Indian Navy, and will be most useful for service at Aden, in the Persian Gulf, at Kurrachee, and the Coasts to the North and South of Bombay, up the creeks and in shallow waters where the larger Steamers cannot venture. They will also materially aid in the defences of Bombay and its harbour, and it is intended that two of them shall be placed at the disposal of the Governor of Singapore for the security of that Port, to be employed in the suppression of Piracy in the Straits of Malacca, and for the protection of Trade

Construction of six Sea-going Steam Gun Boats for service at Aden, Persian Gulf, &c.

107. The Honorable Court have also arranged for the construction of Steam Boats in a form and of a description adapted to the navigation of the Upper Indus, and to the peculiarities of the waters of the Punjab above Mooltan.

Construction of Steam Boats adapted to the navigation of the Upper Indus, and to the peculiarities of the waters of the Punjab above Mooltan.

108. Four River Vessels and four Flats have been landed at Kurrachee, and are being put together to augment the Indus Flotilla, which has been very considerably reduced in strength, in consequence of the necessity imposed upon the Government to withdraw several of the best Boats for the purpose of forming a fleet of small Steamers to assist in the Persian Expedition.

Measures for augmenting the Indus Flotilla.

109. A new green light has been established on the Dolphin Rock in the Harbour of Bombay. It was first shown on the night of the 1st of January 1857, a notice thereof, containing directions to Pilots and others entering the Harbour, having been previously published at the several Presidencies in India, and sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for publication in England.

Section II.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

110. The establishment of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains sanctioned for the Bombay Presidency continues fixed at thirty-two, in which, however, there are two vacancies. Of the thirty Clergymen appointed to the Diocese, twenty-four are available for duty; but of these, three have been withdrawn from the Presidency for a considerable portion of the year for duty with the Persian Expedition.

111. No consecration has taken place during the year; but the Monumental Church of St. John in Colaba has now approached so nearly to completion, that it is hoped that it may be ready for public worship in a few months.

112. Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a Church in the new Cantonment of Bowra, in the neighbourhood of Kolhapoor; and at Rutnagherry a sum has been raised by contributions of the residents sufficient, with the aid of an equal sum to be granted by Government, to provide a small Church at that Station.

113. The construction of Churches at Aden and Belgaum, which had been interrupted for some time by doubts raised as to the propriety of the sites chosen for them, has been resumed.

114. The Bishop has during the year assisted Government in revising the establishments of the several Chaplains' charges throughout the Presidency, with a view to an increase of economy and efficiency. He has also engaged himself in revising the rates of fees for sacred offices, and his propositions on this point have been submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

115. Pastoral visits were made by the Bishop to the Stations named in the margin,* and the general result of his tour is thus summed up at the close of a Report with which he has favored this Government:—"In so far as concerns the general and outward aspect of things towards the claims of Christian truth and Christian morals, I think that I am warranted to say confidently that the prevailing indications of feeling and principle are those which your Lordship and the Hon'ble Court would desire to witness."

V stations

* Poona.
Dapoolia.
Rutnagherry.
Belgaum.
Dharwar.
Kolhapoor.
Satara.

116. The two Ministers of the Scotch established Church have been permitted alternately to leave the Presidency on tours of visitations to the Presbyterian Soldiery in the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Sind, with a view to make up, as far as possible, for the deficiency in the establishment of Presbyterian Chaplains noticed in Para. 195 of the Bombay Annual Report for 1855-56

117. The Vicar Apostolic of Bombay has been absent during the past year, and nothing of much importance to Government has occurred as relates to his charge. The Government of India has been requested to sanction some adequate remuneration to the Roman Catholic Clergy, who were sent to Persia at the request of Government, to afford religious offices to the Roman Catholic Soldiery of the two Divisions of the Army employed there.

Section XII.

POLITICAL.

118. There were very few incidents in the year 1856-57 arising from the intercourse between Bombay and the Tributary and Independent States with which it maintains political relations, of that interest which demands notice in an Administration Report. It may indeed be safely asserted that the more tranquil condition of those relations, the fewer will be the occurrences worthy of record. The duties which devolved on the Government of Bombay in connection with the Persian War, the principal event of the year, were exclusively Military; in its Political capacity it acted entirely under the instructions of the Government of India. No attempt will, therefore, be made to swell out this part of the Report with any detail of the questions, numerous and in some instances complicated as they were, presented to the attention of Government by the States in subordinate co-operation with it.

KATTYWAR.

119. The condition of the States under the Kattywar Agency during the year 1856-57, has been, upon the whole, favorable. There have been no hostile collisions arising out of disputed boundaries; the excesses committed by Barwuttyas have been few and petty, and the state of crime stands generally in favorable contrast with the Reports of former years. Numerous Grassia disputes have been arranged, and with the exception of an affray between the Mussulmans and Hindoos of Dhoorajee in the Gondul State, in which the former were the aggressors, and were duly punished by the Authorities, tranquillity has been generally maintained. Improvement is reported in the States of Joonaghur, Bhowuggur, Poorbunder and Wudwan, and, in a less degree, in those of Dherole, Mallia, Palitana, Lathee and Jafferabad. The rest have remained stationary.

KUTCH.

120. The administration of the Rao of Kutch during the past year has been marked by the introduction of many reforms. Improved Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice have been established, the proceedings of which are recorded. A Proclamation has been issued prohibiting torture under severe penalties. The Census exhibits a progressive

reduction of the proportion of male to female births. No case of infanticide has been reported within the year. A curious case of suttee, in which an aged female sacrificed herself on the pyre of her deceased son, was promptly noticed by the Rao, who severely punished all the abettors.

121 The social condition of the people has generally improved, but that of the Chiefs has retrograded. Kutch affords perhaps the only instance in India of a Chief on whom something like a constitutional check is imposed. He is bound to consult the Bahayad in the administration of his Government. The Chiefs partake of the almost universal improvidence of Indian aristocracies. To reduce their power is a natural object of the Rao's ambition. The means which he has employed are those which were readily presented to the mind of a prudent man with a large command of capital. He has bought up mortgages on the lands of the Chiefs, and has attempted to foreclose them. This proceeding has naturally caused general dissatisfaction and alarm, and the British Government has been compelled, during the past year, to interfere. The remonstrances addressed to the Rao will, it is trusted, operate sufficiently for the protection of the Chiefs, between whose poverty and the Rao's wealth, the contest would otherwise be very unequal.

REWA KANTA.

122. The tranquillity in the Rewa Kanta States during the year 1856-57 would have been complete, had not a violent dispute arisen, just before the close of the year, between the Puthan mercenaries of the States of Deoghur, Barreah, and Ah Rajpooor. The quarrel arose from a boundary dispute, involving a question of right to collect Mowrah flowers. Both parties enlisted the services of a large number of the Bheel inhabitants of their respective States, and it would seem the Chiefs identified themselves with the pretensions of their retainers. An affray ensued, in which three lives were lost; but order was promptly restored by the interference of the Political Authorities. The incident is worthy of notice, as indicative of the social condition of these rude States, in which, on some dispute of the most petty character, Chiefs, Police, soldiery, Bheels and Cultivators were all equally ready for violence and bloodshed.

123. During the late year, great progress was made in arranging the boundary line between the Rewa Kanta States and the Gaekwar's Territory,—a duty of great labor and difficulty which, when completed, will, it is trusted, permanently close an abundant source of animosity and violence.

MAHEE KANTA, PAHLUNPOOR, AND THE OTHER STATES IN GUZERAT.

124 There is nothing of importance to record in connection with Mahee Kanta and the other States in Guzerat.

SIND.

125. The events of the past year at Herat, although productive of some embarrassment at Khelat, have not disturbed the general tranquillity of Sind, and order has been, with little exception, preserved among the turbulent tribes on the frontier. Notwithstanding the excitement in

their immediate neighbourhood, the reformed predatory tribes the Jackranees, Doonkhees and others have remained quietly cultivating their lands, and have not exhibited the least disposition to deviate from their new course of life. The Bolan Pass has continued open, and notwithstanding the disturbed state of Afghanistan, there has been no diminution in the number of the Kafilahs,—a satisfactory proof of the confidence entertained in the Government of His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

126. The only exceptions to the general tranquillity were afforded by a plundering raid of some Muzzarees, outlaws from the Khan's Territory, and by some aggressions, during the latter part of the year, of the Murree Chiefs on the Boogtees. In the former instance, the plunderers were pursued by a detachment of the Sind Horse, and only escaped with great difficulty to the Hills after abandoning all their plunder. The aggressions of the Murree Chiefs were controlled by the Khan's arrangements.

127. The removal of a Regiment of Sind Horse to Persia for Field Service imposed great additional labor on the Frontier Force. This was met by the transfer from Mooltan to Jacobabad, of the 6th Bengal Irregular Cavalry and an addition of 200 Men to the Corps of Belooch Guides. The latter measure afforded the opportunity of enlistment to numbers of the Frontier tribes, who gladly availed themselves of it.

128. Within the British Territory, the enlargement of the Beggaree Canal, which was brought during the year to a satisfactory conclusion under Captain Merewether's orders, deserves mention as a work performed chiefly by men who, ten years ago, were marauding plunderers. It has proved a work of great political as well as fiscal importance. A large amount of heavy stores were forwarded to the Khan of Kelat from Hyderabad in Central Sind in twenty-three days. This would not have been effected without the aid of the Canal, by which the stores were conveyed from Sukkur

129. There is nothing which demands comment in the political relations on the Eastern Frontier of Sind. The inhabitants of Bhawalpoor have their usual feuds among themselves, but they have not disturbed the peace of their neighbours.

130. The affairs of Khyrpoor furnish nothing worthy of notice. The Government has been administered by the son of Meer Ali Morad, that Chief himself having been in England throughout the year.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, KOLAPOOR, AND SAWUNT WAREE.

131. There is little to record in connection with the Jagheer States in the Southern Maratha Country. The condition of all may be said to have improved during the past year, and complaints against the administration of the different Chiefs have not been frequent. In Kolapoore, the attention of the Political Superintendent has been strenuously directed to the reduction of expenditure, and to the liquidation of the debt due to the British Government. A larger sum has been devoted to this purpose during the past than in any preceding year. The condition of the Sawunt Waree State is one of increasing prosperity.

ADEN.

132. The relations of the Political Resident at Aden with the surrounding tribes have, during the year under review, been placed in a far more favorable state than the experience of recent years has presented. Sultan Ahmed bin Abdulla has complied with the modified demand of the British Government for the expulsion of the Syud of Wahut, and the Ahrali of Bir Hamed have professed their desire for the friendship and favor of the British, and have solemnly pledged themselves to preserve the peace of the country. There were, at the close of the year, no complications of any kind, and no interruption of the communications and of the supplies of the Garrison had occurred for nearly two years.

133. The tribes in the interior were on terms of profound friendship with each other. The only embroilment known was a quarrel in the Tribes in the interior. Abdali family, in which the Azaila (a sub-tribe of the Abdali) were involved, and which was generally supposed to have been the result of some intrigues of the Sultan of Sahedj, who, jealous of the influence of the Azaila Chief, had sown discord among his followers.

134. The Island of Perim in the Straits was occupied by a small Detachment during the past year, for the purpose of protecting the Island of Perim Engineer Officer and Workmen employed in constructing a Light House, which it has been determined to erect on the Island.

135. The blockade of Berbera was withdrawn in 1856, and an agreement taken from the Habe Awel tribe which concedes all that was demanded from them, including the total suppression of the Berbera, blockade of, withdrawn, suppression of Slave traffic, &c. Slave traffic from their coast, the right of search by our Vessels-of-war, and the right to establish an Agency at Berbera for the protection of British interests

MARITIME TRIBES OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

136. The affairs of the Maritime Tribes of Oman have presented nothing worthy of notice. The war with Persia has had no influence on the general tranquillity of the Gulf; and has only served to place on a still firmer basis, British domination in those waters.

MUSCAT AND ZANZIBAR.

137. The only event which demands notice relative to Muscat and Zanzibar, is the death in 1856 of the Imam, the faithful Ally of the British Government. The succession has apparently been amicably arranged, one son, Syed Sowrynee, taking the possessions in Muscat, and another, Majid Bin Syud, those in Zanzibar.

Section XIII.

MILITARY.

138. The Persian Expedition has been the leading and absorbing subject in the Military Department of the administration during the past year.

139 On the 22nd August, orders were received from the Home Government to take immediate measures for the preparation of an Expedition sufficiently powerful to occupy the Island of Karrack in the Persian Gulf, and the District of Bushire on the main land ; but the measures were to be only preparatory, and the Expedition was not to sail from India until further orders.

140. After considerable discussion as to the proper strength and composition of a Force destined to effect the objects above indicated, it was finally determined that it should consist of the following, viz. :—

One Troop of Horse Artillery.
Two Horsed Batteries of European Foot Artillery.
Reserve Artillery, with four heavy Guns and two 8 inch Mortars.
Two Companies of Sappers
Two Squadrons of Native Light Cavalry.
Two Troops of Irregular Cavalry.
Two Regiments of European Infantry.
Four Regiments of Native Infantry.

141. It was arranged that these Troops should not be brought together prior to embarkation, but be moved independently towards the Port nearest to their several Stations ; thus Bombay was the point of departure for all Corps from the Deccan ; Veengorla for those from the Southern Mahratta Country ; Poorbunder for those from Kattywar ; and Kurrachee for all from Sind.

142. All the required Transports, however, were engaged, and fitted up in the Port of Bombay, and a Committee was appointed to make all arrangements with regard to the embarkation of the Troops and Followers.

143 With the Transports were to be despatched two or three hundred Draft Bullocks and a number of Carts, in order that the Army might, on landing, have some available means of immediate transport ready for moving Tents, Stores, &c, from the place of landing to the encampment ; two or three hundred trained Dooley Bearers were attached for the daily out-door work of the Camp ; a Field Bakery for the supply of bread to the European Troops was organized, and every Regiment was directed to take with it the full complement of Bheestees and Bullocks, in addition to a large quantity of water bags for Camels or Mules, which would form part of the Commissariat Stores.

144 Instructions were, at the same time, given that warm clothing should be provided for public Followers as well as for the Troops; but the articles to be provided might be varied according to circumstances

145. A Land Transport Establishment for the Expedition was sanctioned when the declared object became extended beyond the mere occupation of Bushire and Karrack, and an advance into the interior was definitely contemplated.

146. Under direction of the Garrison Engineer, fifteen Bungalows in frame, with glazed windows, were prepared, and were eventually embarked with the Stores of the Force. These were calculated to accommodate 750 patients. At a later period, building material was prepared on a much larger scale, and means were provided for covering in full ten thousand men, of whom six thousand might be Europeans.

147. In preparations, time was consumed, and on the 23rd October, orders were received for the despatch, to the Persian Gulf, with the least practicable delay, of the Naval and Military Expedition prepared for service in that quarter.

148. Whereupon His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was requested to take upon himself the immediate superintendence and direction of the embarkation and despatch of the Force. The Commissary General and Inspector General of Ordnance were ordered to report to His Excellency the state of the preparations made in their respective Departments, and to comply promptly, and without further reference to Government, with all requisitions preferred from Army Head Quarters, but at the same time, His Excellency was requested to confer with the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy on all Naval matters, and on all subjects properly appertaining to the Marine Department.

149 The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy was requested by the Government of India to take the personal Command of the Naval part of the Expedition, and the conduct of the Fleet to its destination, but it was intimated that so soon as the Troops were landed his early return to the Presidency would be desirable.

150 On the 1st November, a Telegraphic Message was sent to the Government of India, intimating that Transports of the Expedition would be ready for despatch at any time after the 5th of that month.

151. The Fleet was ordered to be divided into four divisions, corresponding with the four points of embarkation, but this division was applicable only as far as the first rendezvous, whence a new distribution might be necessary under the direction of the General Officer in Command of the Land Forces, who was declared to be the Chief Authority of the Expedition after its arrival in Persian waters.

Departure of the Fleet to the Persian Gulf, and strength of the Force embarked in the Fleet.

* European Officers, including Staff	175
Native Cavalry	500
European Artillery	421
Native Sappers and Miners	283
European Infantry	1,838
Native Infantry	2,481
Total	5,648
Public and Private Followers	3,900

152 The final instructions from the Government of India were received on the 9th November, and on the 13th the Fleet proceeded to Sea, numbering fourteen Steamers, thirty-two sailing Transports, a Sloop and a Brig, the whole provisioned for a voyage of one month. The strength of the Force embarked in the Fleet is enumerated in the margin *

153. On the 4th December the Expedition arrived off Bushire, and the Island of Karrack was occupied without opposition. After reconnoitering the Coast between Bushire and the Bay of Halileh, General Stalker fixed upon the latter as the spot for the disembarkation of his Force, and the base for his operations against the former.

154 Accordingly, on the 6th December, the Fleet anchored in the Bay of Halileh, about 3½ miles from the beach, and the landing was effected on the following morning under cover of Gunboats, and with very slight opposition on the part of a few hundred men of the Enemy

155. On the morning of the 9th General Stalker advanced and stormed and captured the Redoubt at Bushire, and on the 10th, Bushire was surrendered after the British Army had taken up a position and was preparing to assault the place.

156. These operations are recorded in the *Government Gazette* of the 27th December, and Sketches are annexed in the Appendix (S and T), showing the disposition of the Forces on both occasions.

Orders for the occupation of Bushire and the Island of Karrack fulfilled by the 1st Division of the Expeditionary Force.

157. Thus the orders for the occupation of the District of Bushire and the Island of Karrack were successfully fulfilled by the first Division of the Persian Expeditionary Force.

158. Immediately after the departure of the Fleet with the first Division from India, it was resolved by Government to form as strong a reserve as possible in readiness to support by re-inforcement the Troops of the Expedition. It was not deemed necessary to actually warn for service any of the Corps selected as a reserve ; but it was desired that they should all be maintained at their full field strength, and be placed conveniently for prompt embarkation when called for

Fresh orders received from the Home Government before these measures could be carried out. Addition to the Forces previously despatched, and contemplated advances into the interior of the Country

159 But before the movements necessary to effect this new distribution of the Forces of the Presidency could be carried out, fresh orders were received from the Home Government. These directed a very large addition to be made to the Forces previously despatched, and contemplated an advance into the interior of the Country

160. The Expedition on this extended scale was placed under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Outram. The Bombay Government was instructed to consult with that Officer as to the nature and extent of the re-inforcements to be prepared and organized, and, in accordance therewith, a second Division was formed with a complete Staff as a distinct *Corps d'Armée*. This comprised—

One Troop Horse Artillery
 One European Horsed Field Battery.
 One Regiment European Cavalry.
 One Regiment of Sind Horse.
 One Regiment European Infantry
 Three Regiments Native Infantry, with a Company of Sappers borrowed from Madras, and a Mountain Train.

The latter consisted of—

Six $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch Howitzers
 Two $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ Mortars.
 Two $5\frac{1}{4}$ „ „

161. The Troops composing the second Division were not despatched in one body as were those of the first Division, but at intervals. The first Brigade left Bombay on the 19th January, and the last Detachment on the 1st April. Some Irregular Horse were being embarked when the news of the Treaty signed at Paris was received, and a Brigade of Infantry which had proceeded a day's sail towards the Gulf, was re-called by a despatch Steamer and returned to India.

162. The strength of the second Division, including some re-inforcements intended

Strength of both Divisions of the Expedition conjoined.

* European Officers, including Staff, except those Officers for detached Cavalry duty	167
European Cavalry	626
Native Cavalry	1,006
European Artillery	252
Native Artillery	202
Native Sappers (Madras)	120
European Infantry	814
Native Infantry	2,387
Total	5,522
Followers	4,189

for the first Division at Bushire, is stated in the margin,* and the strength of the whole Expedition despatched from Bombay, and composed, with the trifling exception of a Company of Madras Sappers and the First Madras (European) Fusiliers, who, however, were recalled before they had reached the Persian Gulf, wholly of Troops of the Bombay Presidency, was as follows:—

European Officers, including Staff	342
European Cavalry	626
Native Cavalry	1,506
European Artillery	673
Native Artillery	202
Native Sappers and Miners	353
European Infantry	2,650
Native Infantry	4,818
Grand Total	<u>11,170</u>

Arrival and encampment of the first Brigade of the 2nd Division at Bushire

163 On the 31st January, the first Brigade of the 2nd Division reached Bushire, and was there landed and encamped.

164 With this re-inforcement General Outram determined to make an attack upon a body of the Enemy, about 7,000 strong, who were entrenched in the position of Borazgaon, distant between 40 and 50 miles on the road to the passes leading to Shiraz.

165. On the 2nd February, the Force detailed in the margin* marched without Tentis, and with very little baggage. Borazgaon was abandoned by the Enemy, but on the return march, the Troops were attacked, and the battle of Khooshab was fought with a brilliant result, recorded in the *Government Gazette* of the 3rd March 1857.

Borazgaon abandoned by the Enemy	Battle of Khooshab.
* Cavalry	419
European Infantry	2 212
Native Infantry and Snappers	2,022
Field Pieces	18

See Sketches in Appendix (U & V)

166. Preparations were then made for the Expedition to Mohumreh, but the prevalence of stormy weather, and other causes, produced delay, and a Force did not leave Bushire until the 18th May. The operations in the Euphrates are detailed in the *Gazette* of the 11th April 1857, and in that of the 18th April will be found an account of the pursuit of the Enemy, who had retired in perfect order as far as Ahwaz on the Karoon, by a small detachment of 300 European Soldiers in three small Steamers, and two Gun-boats.

Changes within the Bombay Presidency, consequent on the withdrawal of a great part of the Army upon Foreign Service.

167. The withdrawal of so large a part of the Bombay Army upon Foreign Service, necessitated the following changes within the Presidency.

168. The Stations of Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Asseergurh were occupied by Bengal Troops. Rhooy and Rajcote by half in place of whole Regiments. A Regiment of Bengal Cavalry was brought to the frontier of Sind, and an European Regiment with a Belooch Battalion was withdrawn from that Province without relief. A European Company of Madras Artillery occupied the Garrison of Bombay.

169. The Enfield Rifle has been partially introduced into the Army. One hundred Rifles have been issued to the 3rd European Regiment, and one thousand were sent with the Expeditionary Force to Persia, to be used at the discretion of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

170. Nothing has resulted from the report on the manifest superiority of Colonel Jacob's elongated Conical Shells and Balls for Army Rifles, but experiments are being made with the view of adopting these missiles to the Enfield Rifle.

171. Since the last Report, the Army Schools, in the European branch, have progressed favorably, under the high professional attainments of Lieutenant Scrivener, the Superintendent, whose zealous exertions have been well aided by the praiseworthy attention of his Assistant Mr. P. Brett.

Subjects of Instruction.

For Commissioned Officers.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.
Algebra.
Geometry.
Trigonometry.
Conic Sections.
Fortifications.
Surveying.
Engineering.

For Non-Commissioned Officers

Arithmetic and Mensuration.
Algebra.
Trigonometry.
Geometry.
Geography.
Grammar.
History.
Fortification.
Surveying.
Plan Drawing.

172. During the last Session 16 Officers, and 58 Non-Commissioned Officers, of the Queen's and Company's Services, have undergone instructions in the subjects noted in the margin.

173. In the Examination which terminated the Session, 14 Officers obtained Certificates of qualification as Surveyors. Special mention was made of four, who made particularly good progress in every one of the subjects taught; five made very satisfactory progress, and the remainder have done very fairly.

Result of Examinations held at the last Session.

174. Five of the Officers underwent an Examination in Civil Engineering, but failed owing to causes beyond the reach of theoretical acquirements.

175. The majority of the Non-Commissioned Officers passed a satisfactory Examination; the Mathematical questions were solved by nearly all of the men, and their answers in History, Geography, Grammar, &c, were also very good. Their conduct, with scarcely an exception, has been good; and altogether the result of the course has been very gratifying.

176. In the Normal Department, the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service, Students at the Central School, who were desirous of being transferred, were found qualified for admission. They have gone through the same course as the men in the Military Department of the Central School; in addition to which instruction has been afforded in English Composition, in Scripture History, comprising the Old and New Testament; and they have also received instruction in the Hindoostanee Language.

177. Of the 20 Students, eight have passed the prescribed Examination as 3rd Class School-masters, seven as Assistants, and have been appointed to Station, Regimental, and Detachment Schools. It is to be hoped that the next Examination of the Regimental Schools will attest the superior acquirements of the School-masters, by the progress of the Scholars.

178. Arrangements are being made for training School-mistresses in the Byculia School for the European Regiments. It has been proposed that ten or twelve of the elder Girls of this School shall remain for a year or two longer in the Institution, in order to qualify themselves for this duty. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in arranging the details, particularly with respect to the maintenance of these young women during their extended residence at the Institution, and suitable protection for them on joining Regiments. The Government of Bombay has made a reference to the Government of India as to whether School-mistresses can be allowed for Army Schools, and if so, what pay will be granted, and what expenditure authorized in obtaining them, and the Commander-in-Chief has decided that such protection shall be afforded to the young women on taking charge of a Regimental School as shall be approved by the Commanding Officer and the Ladies of the Regiment, and that the latter shall be requested to

Arrangements for training School-mistresses for European Regiments

Government Letter Military Department, No. 2379, dated 17th April 1857.

take an interest in the Mistresses, and keep a watchful eye over their proceedings and general conduct. Here the subject rests at present

179. The classes in the Normal School for training Sepoys for School-masters were opened on the 30th September last. There are at present *Classes for training Sepoys as School-masters,* seventy men of the Native Battalions of Foot Artillery, Sappers and Miners, and Regiments of Native Infantry attending this School, two Sepoys or Boys from each Regiment and Battalion having been specially selected for talent and acquirements, and possessing a taste for the profession of Teacher. In the Regiments having a large proportion of Hindoostanee men, one Student is a Hindoostanee, the other a Mahratha, and the object of the Institution is to train men who may be found competent to perform with greater efficiency the duties of the Pundits now entertained, and who are generally considered a failure. The course of instruction embraces the following points. The study of the Hindoostanee and Mahratha languages, both in the written and printed characters. A thorough knowledge of the most useful Rules of Arithmetic, including the Rules of Three, Fractions, and Decimals, to enable the Scholars to acquire an intimate acquaintance with the methods of calculating pay for broken periods, Batta, &c., qualifying them to impart the readiest instruction to others. The course of reading will be the same as in the classes of the European branch of the Institution, through the medium of Books translated into the Vernacular, and particular attention will be paid to Hand-writing, Book-keeping, Geography and Moral Training.

180. No Examination of the Students of this School has as yet taken place, but the general course of study has been represented as progressive and satisfactory, and the end sought to be obtained, it is hoped, will be commensurate with the pains bestowed upon it by Lieutenant Scrivener and Mr Brett. So soon as experience shall justify the measures, the establishment of Scholarships will be taken into consideration in connection and communication with the Director of Public Instruction.

181. The School of Musketry was commenced twelve months since, but operations *School of Musketry.* were delayed by the illness of the Officer appointed to the Command, and other unforeseen circumstances, and it was not till the month of November last, that the Officer now at the head of the School (Lieutenant Davison, 11th Regiment Native Infantry), fairly commenced proceedings.

182. The Detail first under instruction consisted entirely of European Soldiers, of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Services, and the system, as followed at Hythe, was fully carried out, two hundred Enfield Rifles being supplied to the School with the necessary quantity of ammunition.

183. Out of 100 Rifles in the first instance supplied, 15 were found unserviceable; 13 in consequence of the weakness of the main springs, and 2 from the main springs breaking when at practice. The pull of the main springs of but few of the remainder is more than 14 lbs (from 15 to 16 lbs. being the strength considered requisite), and the arms altogether are pronounced in this respect of an inferior description.

184. The course of instruction was much broken in upon by the War with Persia, causing the withdrawal of some of the Details of Regiments, but the results must be considered satisfactory, being equal to those at Hythe, ending May 1856, which were far above the average of preceding years.

185. The course of instruction now in progress at the School of Musketry is attended by Details from twelve Native Infantry Regiments, comprising 10 European Officers, 12 Native Officers, 13 Havildars, and 107 Native Rank and File, Total 142, Lieutenant Davison having represented that this number admits of the instruction being carried out more efficiently, and with less difficulty, than if smaller Details had been sent from each Regiment.

186. It would be premature to report upon what is now only in progress, but it is represented that the Native Officers and Men are apt and quick, and no difficulty is found in making them comprehend the theory of the Instruction, so that as the fittest Officer to be found has been selected as Instructor, it cannot be doubted that the School will prosper under Lieutenant Davison's direction.

187. In the course of the year embraced by this Report, the duties of control and audit heretofore performed by the Military Board, have been transferred, in assimilation with the practice established in Bengal, to individual, and individually responsible, heads of Departments. The Commissary General has been invested with full control over that important branch of Military administration, and the check over the disbursements has been placed in the hands of an Officer styled "Auditor of Commissariat Accounts," who is directly subordinate to the Government. The Ordnance Department has been treated in a somewhat similar manner, the control is now exercised by an Artillery Officer of rank, designated "Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines," and the accounts are checked by the Military Auditor General. The same principle has been applied to other inferior Departments, but the final abolition of the Military Board is suspended, until the pending amalgamation of the Indian Navy and Bengal Marine, involving so many and so great changes in that branch of the Government, has been effected. The Military Board must continue embodied, until the control which it exercises over the expenditure of money and of stores in the Marine Department, can be provided for otherwise.

Section XIV.

POPULATION.

188. A Bill was prepared to facilitate the taking of a Census of the Presidency Town of Bombay, and preparations were made for simultaneously completing a Census of the whole of the Bombay Territories. The Bill was however withdrawn, and further proceedings abandoned, in consequence of an intimation made to this Government, that measures were in contemplation by which a comprehensive and simultaneous Census of the whole of British India would be effected.

Bills to facilitate the taking of a Census of the Presidency Town of Bombay, &c.

189. From a report lately submitted by the Commissioner in Sind, it appears that the statement which was made in Para. 254 of the Bombay Report for 1855-56, as regards the population of Sind

Population of Sind.

requires correction. According to the Return now submitted by the Commissioner, the distribution of the population of the Province is as follows :—

Collectorates.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kurrachee	1,85,542	1,39,107	3,24,649
Hydrabad	3,91,766	3,11,640	7,03,296
Shikarpoor	3,00,019	2,42,240	5,42,259
Frontier Upper Sind	25,951	17,004	42,955
Thurr and Parkur	29,180	21,918	51,073
Khyrpoor (Foreign)	59,434	48,701	1,08,135
	9,91,862	7,80,605	17,72,367

190. The details of the above show that the Mahomedans number 7,58,164 Males and 5,97,727 Females, the Hindoos 2,03,050 Males and 1,60,245 Females, while the other castes including European and other Christians amount to 30,640 Males and 22,533 Females.

191. Of the entire Male population 46·3 per cent. are cultivators, 11·4 mechanics, 9·0 shop-keepers, 8·4 shepherds and 8·5 laborers and coolies.

192. Children under twelve years of age amount to 5,81,058, and persons above 60, of whom the greater portion are Females, to 67,729

Section XV.

AGRICULTURE.

193. The Cultivation of Cotton, Indigenous and New Orleans, has considerably increased throughout the Southern Division of this Presidency, but specially in the Dharwar Collectorate, where it may be said the New Orleans Cotton trade will, if justice be done to it, thrive.

Progress of Cotton cultivation

Indigenous 1,23,396 acres.
New Orleans 34,281 acres.

194. Measures are taken to guard against the mixture of the exotic and indigenous varieties in sowing, but much cannot be effected in this respect, unless Merchants refuse the mixed adulterated Cotton, which at present does not fail to find a ready sale.

Measures for guarding against the mixture of exotic and indigenous varieties of Cotton in sowing

195. The improved description of Cotton Gin (referred to in para. 257 of the last Report,) after a model by Dr Forbes, Superintendent of the Dharwar Gin Factory, has been introduced in lieu of the Gins which were formerly in use in the Southern Mahratta Country, and which, being defective in construction, were found to injure the staple. The ryots are beginning to appreciate the use of Dr. Forbes' Gin in cleaning their Cotton,

Dr Forbes' improved Cotton Gin.

and the demand for them has largely increased. More than 100 Gins were sold during the last year ; the advisability of introducing this Gin in Guzerat in supersession of the Gins in use there, is under consideration.

196. The Ahmedabad Collectorate is the only one at present where an establishment is maintained by this Government for carrying on experiments connected with the cultivation of Cotton. The fitness of the soil and climate of Ahmedabad for the exotic varieties of this staple has not yet been decisively ascertained. New Orleans and Sea Island Cotton seeds have been procured, but they did not arrive in time to admit of their being sown last year.

Measures for ascertaining the fitness of the soil and climate of Ahmedabad for the exotic varieties of Cotton.

Natives of Guzerat have commenced to adopt measures for preventing Cotton being pilfered while in transit to the Ports of Export

197. It may be of interest to the mercantile community to know that the natives of Guzerat have commenced the adoption of measures for preventing Cotton being pilfered and tampered with, while in transit to the Ports of Export, for which so many facilities exist, when the Cotton is transmitted in loose bales or "Dokras" One of the Native Merchants has lately set up a Screw Press at Verumgaum in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, where Cotton is now screwed previous to its being forwarded to Dholera.

Section XVI.

EMIGRATION.

198. In April 1856, a Committee was appointed to devise an efficient system of superintendence and control over the Emigration Agency at Bombay, the faulty management of which had attracted the attention of Government, and the measures adopted in consequence of their advice, the most important of which were the appointment of a paid Auditor of the Emigration Agent's Accounts, and the allotment of a salary to the Protector of Emigrants, who had previously been unremunerated for his duty, have met with the approval of the Mauritius Government.

199. Between the 30th April and 25th October 1856, five hundred and thirteen Emigrants, including the due proportion of females, were embarked for the Mauritius ; but from the latter date, further Emigration to that Colony (which is the only one to which authorized Emigration from Bombay has hitherto taken place) was discontinued, under orders from the Government of India.

200. It was during last year discovered by Government, that instances had occurred of illegal Emigration of Natives of India from Bombay to the Mauritius, and probably also to Bourbon, but under the advice of the Government Law Officers, no criminal prosecution was instituted against the persons concerned in this violation of the Emigration Laws, who were, however, warned that its repetition would subject them to penal consequences.

201. Instances were also brought to notice of the illegal Emigration from Aden to the Mauritius, by means of French Vessels, of Indians, Natives of the Bombay Presidency, who had been employed as labourers on the Aden Fortifications. Measures were of course taken to prevent a recurrence of these proceedings which had been permitted by the Political Resident at Aden under a misapprehension of the Law.

Illegal Emigration from Aden to the Mauritius.

Section XVII.

FORESTS.

Babul and other trees.

202. Great attention continues to be paid to the planting and preservation of Babul, Teak, and other useful trees, throughout this Presidency.

Assistance rendered by the Conservator's Department in connection with the Persian Expedition.

203. The Conservator's Department has been of great assistance, in as much as it has been able to furnish large quantities of Timber of all sizes for the construction of Barracks, Hospitals, &c., for the Persian Expedition.

Translation of a reprint from "Chambers' Journal" relative to the importance of Woods and Forests in influencing rain.

204. Translations of a reprint from "Chambers' Journal," relative to the importance of Woods and Forests in influencing rain, have been made in Mahrathee and Guzerattee, and circulated among the Native Establishments in this Presidency.

205. In the Belgaum Collectorate, a very appreciable deterioration of climate has been reported to have taken place during the last fifteen years owing to the whole-sale waste of Jungle. Strenuous efforts have been made to put a stop to this waste, and to encourage the growth of Timber.

Measures for preventing waste of Jungle in Belgaum.

206. In Rutnagherry, the Billet Farm, a monopoly of the sale of Billet wood throughout nearly the whole of the Forest lands in that Collectorate, which caused much damage by the indiscriminate felling of trees which it encouraged, (the wood being exported to Bombay and realizing high profits,) has been abolished with the view of securing to these Southern Concan Forests, a strict system of conservancy through the Agency of the Conservator of Forests, and of preventing the destruction of trees in spots, where, from their scarcity and general usefulness, they are likely to become valuable timber.

Abolition of Billet Farm at Rutnagherry.

207. The result of the management of the Forests in Sind is satisfactory. They have been greatly improved, the boundaries have been defined, roads cleared, irrigation extended, and many thousands of young trees planted.

Sind Forests.

Section XVIII.

MINING AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

208. Since the arrival (in October 1856,) of the mineral viewer, whose appointment was noticed in para. 272 of the Bombay Report of 1855-56, he has visited some Iron Mines in the Southern part of the Rutnaghery Collectorate, and the adjoining Sawunt Warree State, of which he reports :—

Iron Mines in the Rutnaghery Collectorate and the Sawunt Warree State

“ There is no doubt that a certain amount of charcoal iron of superior quality might be made, and made at a price considerably below that at which iron sells in Bombay, but the quantity would be limited by the supply of fuel to be obtained. This District, therefore, could never be the seat of an extensive manufacture such as might be established in localities where coal exists, and would be adapted for the supply of iron of superior quality, for general purposes, rather than for the manufacture of Railway bars.”

209. The greater portion of Mr Blackwell's time has been occupied by a visit to the Coal and Iron-yielding Districts in the valley of the Nurbudda. His very interesting Report of the result of this visit will be separately published as Selection No 44 from the Records of the Bombay Government, but as the propositions submitted in it will have to be disposed of by the Government of the North Western Provinces, it will be unnecessary to refer further to the subject here, than to state, that this Government have offered Mr Blackwell's future services, and such present assistance in constructing apparatus at Bombay under his supervision, as they can afford, towards forwarding the establishment at Burwyee of an experimental iron work, of the success of which Mr. Blackwell's Report seems to leave little doubt.

Dr Carter employed in Superintending the publication of all Papers relating to Geology and Mineralogy of India and Southern Arabia.

210 Assistant Surgeon Carter, of the Bombay Establishment, has superintended the publication, during the past year, of all the papers on the Records of this Government, relating to the Geology and Mineralogy of India and Southern Arabia.

Section XIX.

SURVEYS.

REVENUE

211. Great progress has been made towards the completion of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Collectorates of the Southern Division of this Presidency, the greater part of which is already under the revised Survey rates.

Progress made in the Collectorates of Southern Division.

212. In one of the Collectorates, that of Rutnagherry, where the Revenue Survey was introduced experimentally in 1851-52, it has been found necessary to suspend further operations, owing to difficulties in regard to tenures which are being enquired into.

Suspension of operations at
Rutnagherry.

213. In Guzerat, (forming the greater portion of the Northern Division), Revenue Survey operations are also progressing. In the Ahmedabad Collectorate, 102 Villages, under direct Government management, have already been surveyed and assessed, and the effects of these measures have proved beneficial, for there has been a considerable increase in the cultivated area of land. This increase is, moreover, not to be considered temporary, but having been gradual, is a proof of steadily advancing and solid prosperity.

Progress of operations in
Guzerat.

214. Instructions have been issued for imposing a School-rate not exceeding half an anna in the Rupee to establish a School in every Village or circle of Villages, in which the revised assessment may be introduced.

Imposition of a School-rate
with the view of establishing
Village Schools.

215. The Revenue Survey in Sind has been commenced in three Districts under three separate Officers, and a definition of Village boundaries, and a Field Survey have been completed in portions of the Doaba and Mahomed Khan's Tanda Districts of the Hyderabad Collectorate under Captain Lambert, in the Shikarpoor and Sukkur Districts, under Lieutenant Wallace, and in the Rohree Districts, under Captain Day; and in addition to the Maps, much information has been recorded towards the preparation of a record of rights.

Sind Revenue Survey

216. In addition to the above, Lieutenant Ford, in the Larkhana District, has proceeded with his Revenue Survey on the Deccan principle, and is expected shortly to complete the Nusserabad Talooka of his District.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

217. The Survey mentioned in paragraph 270 of last year's Report, has been discontinued, in consequence of instructions from the Government of India; and that undertaken by the Surveyor General's Department referred to in its 271st paragraph, is regarded as a Revenue Survey.

Section XX.

CONSERVANCY.

MOFUSSIL.

Thirty-eight Towns and Villages brought under operations of Act XXVI. of 1850.

218. Between the 1st January 1856, and 30th April 1857, thirty-eight Towns and Villages of this Presidency were brought under the operation of Act XXVI. of 1850.

219. This would have raised the total number of Municipalities, constituted under the Act, to 374, had not experience shown that the Act itself was wholly unsuited to the greater number of the small Villages and Hamlets in the Sattara Territory into which it had been introduced. Its operations have, accordingly, been suspended in 207 of those small Villages.

220. The Governor in Council had in contemplation, when the last Annual Report for the Presidency was prepared, to organize a scheme by which the Department of Public Instruction might be made available, in some measure, for the enlightenment and guidance of the people in matters relating to Conservancy, but has been forced by the inadequacy of the proposed agency and other hindrances, to abandon this scheme.

PRESIDENCY TOWN.

221. The Municipal Fund of Bombay has continued to prove unequal to the calls made upon it, though it is reported to have been temporarily replenished by a loan made to the Municipality by several of the Native Gentlemen of Bombay, who have advanced to the Municipal Fund, through Her Majesty's Justices, the sum of a lac of Rupees.*

222. The Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Municipal Fund are shown in the following Abstract:—

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay Municipal Fund, for 1856-57.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS	
By Balance of account closed on the 30th April 1856	27,998 15 7	To contribution towards the expenses of the Police for 1856-57	75,000 0 0
Amount of Assessment on Houses and Grounds at 5 per Cent	2,00,368 8 0	Ditto on arrears of former years	43,594 4 6
Contribution made by Government	1,904 0 0	Establishments	1,18,584 4 5
Assessment on Horses and Carriages	85,790 1 0	Repairing and watering the Roads	72,181 6 0
Fees for Liquor Licences	33,935 10 11	Scavenging	1,38,504 6 4
Fines and Penalties levied by the Magistrates of Police, &c.	59,590 9 6	Repairs of Tanks and Wells, Buildings, &c.	59,369 18 0
Miscellaneous Items	18,618 18 11	New Works	16,351 10 1
Recovered from the Contractors on account of broken stones	15,852 2 10	Dead Stock	62,997 14 6
Ditto for Ground sold	5,650 0 0	Law Charges	7,414 11 3
	4,01,247 11 4	Refunds of House Assessment remitted	1,938 8 6
	4,50,748 18 9	Contingent charges	17,648 12 0
Balance against the Municipal Fund†	60,745 4 9	Advanced to the Deputy Commissioner of Police on account of 20 new watering Carts	17,907 14 1
Rupees	5,11,494 2 6		8,500 0 0
		Rupees	5,11,494 2 6

† Disbursed from the sum of Rupees 1,00,000 received by Her Majesty's Justices as a Loan from several Native Gentlemen in April 1856

223. The Board of Conservancy report that—"The enforcement, as far as has been practicable, of the provisions of the new Conservancy Act "XIV. of 1856, has tended to render the general state of "the Island more cleanly than it has been heretofore, especially the Native Town. Until, however, the inhabitants

* About ten thousand Pounds Sterling

" themselves co-operate generally, than they do at present, with the Commissioners in this matter, any very marked improvement, in the sanitary condition of the Island, cannot be expected.

" The want experienced in former years of legal authority to check practices which caused nuisances injurious to public health has, in some respects, been supplied by that Act, but full effect cannot be given to many of its provisions until the requisite Bye-Laws are passed, and arrangements are made to insure their due observance. These matters are now under the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners."

224. In addition to the ordinary Conservancy duties performed as usual, improvements have been introduced in the character of Street Lamps,

Improvements in the character of Street Lamps, Watering-Carts and the mode of disposing of the Town soil. Completion of two new Burial Grounds for Hindoos and consequent prevention of nuisance.

Watering Carts, and the mode of disposing of the Town soil, and the completion of two new Burial Grounds for Hindoos has enabled Government to finally put a stop to the nuisance described in para. 282 of last year's Annual Report.

225. The early commencement of the monsoon of 1856 terminated the scarcity of water noticed in last year's Report,* but as little rain fell after

Scarcity of water and measures taken in consequence

July, there has been a similar scarcity, though in a less degree

During the past hot season also, the Municipal Commissioners have been obliged to have recourse to the importation of water by Railway. During this season, a number of the Mhar inhabitants of the Town having complained that they were prohibited from using the public wells and reservoirs, and the explanation of the Municipal Commissioners not appearing to fully meet the merits of the case, the Mhar petitioners were informed that Government could not interfere in their favor as regards those wells, the property in which is vested by Law in the Municipality, but that they were at liberty to use all of the wells belonging to Government, except the few set apart for particular purposes, as for the use of Troops and Shipping, and the Commissariat, and other Establishments.

226. The draft of a special Act providing for the Municipal taxation of the Presidency Town, has formed the subject of correspondence

Act providing for the Municipal taxation of the Presidency Town

between this Government and Her Majesty's Justices, and has been forwarded, with the correspondence relating to it,

for the consideration of the Legislative Council of India.

227. The Bombay Water-works have been transferred to the hands of Contractors,

Bombay Water-works

who, though failing to raise the dams to the height which it was stipulated they should reach by the 10th June, will,

it is hoped, be able to store a sufficient supply of water during the monsoon of 1857, to obviate any scarcity of water in the next dry season. Negotiations as to the re-payment by the Municipality of the sum to be expended by Government on these works, now estimated at 35 lacs of Rupees (£3,50,000) are still unfinished.

Section XXX.

VACCINATION.

Number of persons vaccinated last year as compared with the number during the preceding year.

228 The number of persons vaccinated under the Superintendents last year, as compared with that preceding, was as follows :—

DISTRICTS.	Vaccinated in 1856-57.	Vaccinated in 1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease
Western Guzerat ..	65,472	68,961	0	3,489
Concan ..	38,333	34,800	0	1,467
Eastern Guzerat ..	31,201	34,074	0	3,473
Southern Deccan ..	26,889	22,918	3,971	0
Sinde ..	22,045	18,612	3,433	0
Northern Deccan ..	21,029	27,047	0	6,018
Presidency ...	6,198	9,070	0	2,872
Total ...	2,06,167	2,16,082	0	9,915

229 The number vaccinated by Civil Surgeons and other Medical Officers in charge of Civil duties was 37,323, which, as compared with the number similarly vaccinated in 1855-56, shows here also a Decrease of 5,467, so that the total falling-off in the number of operations performed last year as compared with 1855-56, is no less than 15,382.

230 Considering the amount of the population of the Presidency Division, which is supposed to now considerably exceed six hundred thousand souls, the want of success in it of the Government Vaccination Establishment, is most striking, but measures have lately been sanctioned by the Government of India, by which it is hoped the Establishment may be rendered much more efficient than it has hitherto been.

231 The percentage of successful Vaccinations is stated to have been about 91 per cent. in 1856-57, having been but 89 5 per cent. in 1855-56.

Section XXX.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

232. In the Military Hospitals throughout the Presidency, the number of cases of Soldiers under treatment was 61,125 (exceeding by 4,393, the number treated in 1855-56,) viz., 17,105 Europeans, and 44,020 Natives, which compared with the strength of each Arm,* is in the ratio of 16 4 per cent. for Europeans, and 125 8 per cent. Natives.

Number of cases under treatment and deaths among Soldiers.

* Viz —10,404 Europeans.
85,343 Natives.

233. The deaths during the year exceeded the number of the previous year by 111, and were as follows —

204 Europeans, or to strength 19 per cent., and to treated 11 per cent.

378 Natives, or 1 06 per cent. to strength, and 0·8 per cent. to treated.

234. The Seamen (European and Native) of the Indian Navy, exclusive of the Indus Flotilla, amounted to 2,462, of whom 794 belonged to sailing Vessels. The general ratio of sickness was—

255 per cent. amongst Europeans.

102 per cent. amongst Natives.

235. The average ratio of cases of sickness among Europeans employed in sailing vessels was 298 per cent., and among Natives similarly employed 95 per cent., while in Steamers, the proportion of cases among Europeans was 226 per cent., and among Natives 104 per cent.

236. Of the Indus Flotilla, which consisted of 752 men, (European and Native), 1444 cases were treated in Hospital during the year (exceeding the number admitted in 1855-56 by 175), out of which five were fatal.

Ditto ditto in the Indus Flotilla.

237. Of the Police Force, which consisted of 11,332 men, the total number treated as patients was less by 68 than in 1855-56, and amounted to 5,301 or 46·7 per cent. to strength. The number of deaths was 83, or 0·7 per cent.

Ditto ditto in the Police Force.

Total number of persons treated and deaths in the European General Hospital, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and other Civil and Jail Hospitals

	The number of Persons treated in 1856-57.	Deaths in 1856-57.
* European General Hospital	1,408	79
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ditto	5,159	987
Other Civil Hospitals throughout the Presidency	50,89	825
Jail Hospital ditto	10,918	259
	22,612	1,650
The total number treated in 1855-56	21,533	1,429
Increase in 1856-57	779	221

238. The, total number of persons treated during the year at the Hospitals described in the margin* was 22,612, and the deaths which occurred at these Hospitals amounted to 1,650, showing, on being compared with 1855-56, an increase of 779 admissions and 221 deaths.

New Hospital and Dispensary established at Kaira.

239. At Kaira a new Civil Hospital with a Dispensary attached, commenced its operation during the early part of the year.

240. At Ahmedabad, a Hospital (with an Ophthalmic and a Female Ward) on the general plan of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital in Bombay, and called the "Hutteesing and Premabae Hospital," is in course of erection. The late Hutteesingjee Keesringjee contemplated the erection of a Hospital for the poor at Ahmedabad, but died before his charitable intention was carried into effect. The two

New Hospital under construction at Ahmedabad, partly by private contribution and partly at the expense of Government.

widows of the Shett, however, with his adopted son, and the Shett Premabai Hemabai, a near relation of the deceased, undertook, in the most liberal manner, to fulfil the original design, and have already furnished contributions for this object, amounting to more than 75,875 Rupees. In aid of their donations, Government have granted a site for the Hospital, and have promised to contribute a sum of Rupees 21,000 towards the cost of the building, estimated at Rupees 36,000, to allow to the Institution the services of the Civil Surgeon, for which he will be remunerated by an extra salary of Rupees 100 per mensem, to entertain two Native Hospital Assistants, and to allow of Indents on the Government Stores for the Medicines required in the Hospital.

241. An offer has been made by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer, an influential Parsee

Offer made by a Parsee Merchant to contribute Rupees 30,000 towards the erection of a Public Hospital at Surat.

Merchant in Bombay, to contribute a sum of Rupees 30,000 towards the erection of a Public Hospital at Surat. To this munificent offer certain conditions are attached, which have been referred for the consideration of the Medical Board.

242 One of the ten Charitable Dispensaries, noticed in paragraph 300 of last year's

Closing of one of the Charitable Dispensaries.

Report, has been closed in consequence of the people of the neighbourhood having failed to fulfil the condition on which it was established:

243. Three similar Dispensaries have been opened during the year, two of which (at Kandalla and Hypurga) are merely experimental institutions,

Three other Charitable Dispensaries opened.

established with a view of testing the possibility of inducing the inhabitants of this country to pay even at merely nominal rates, for scientific medical aid. The third at Coorla in Salsette, has been founded in memory of a Parsee Lady, Meeteebae Hormusjee, who bequeathed for its support a sum of Rupees 10,000, to which some members of the deceased Lady's Family have added Rupees 2,000 more.

244. In Sind a Sanatorium for Europeans has been established at Munora Point,

A Sanatorium for Europeans established at Munora Point, in Sind. Arrangements for affording medical aid to the people of Thurr and Parkur Hospital established at Shah Bunder, Jacobabad and Shikarpoor.

to which will be added a Dispensary for the relief of the inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages of Baha and Keamaree. Arrangements have been made for affording medical aid to the people of the Thurr and Parkur Districts, where a small Hospital will be erected. Hospitals, with Dispensaries attached, have been established at Shah Bunder and at Jacobabad; and a new Hospital has been erected at Shikarpoor.

Number of persons treated at all the Dispensaries, Civil and Charitable, and in the Ophthalmic Dispensary

245. The number of persons treated at all the Dispensaries, Civil and Charitable, was as follows, the total being greater by 16,773 than that of the Dispensary patients of 1855-56.—

Christians..	...	...	...	...	...	4,466
Hindoos	...	...	...	...	...	35,396
Mussulmans	...	...	...	...	...	18,439
Parsees	...	...	...	...	...	2,914
Other Castes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	44,351

Total ... 1,05,566

In the Ophthalmic Dispensary (at Bombay) 1,351 patients were treated , being an increase of 121 over the number of patients in 1855-56.

Section XXXIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

246 Under this head it may be stated that Price Currents of the products of the Country, according to the Bombay Market, have been ordered to be published periodically in the Vernacular languages, for gratuitous distribution among the ryots of this Presidency. This measure will not only prove of great advantage to the cultivating classes in the interior, who are generally little acquainted with the prices ruling in the Bombay Market, but also conduce to bring in abundance to the General Market, products, which though much wanted, reach it but in small quantities.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

Appendix	A	Report of the Civil Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1856.
Ditto	B	Report of Crime and Result of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1856.
Ditto	C	Table showing the Collections on account of Land and Sayer Revenues in the several Collectates under the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1856-57
Ditto	D	Statement showing the estimated net Land and Sayer Revenues of the Province of Sind for the Year 1856-57
Ditto	E	Statement of Claims decided during the Year 1856-57.
Ditto	F	Brief Memorandum showing the result of the Year's Administration in the Educational Department.
Ditto	G	Extract from the Sind Commissioner's Administration Report for 1856-57, regarding Education
Ditto	H	Brief Notice of the more important Public Works in progress during the Year 1856-57 in the Bombay Presidency, under control of the Chief Engineer of Public Works.
Ditto	I	Extract from the Sind Commissioner's Administration Report for 1856-57 regarding Public Works
Ditto	J	(Railway) Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, &c, for 1856.
Ditto	K	Summary of Railway Traffic for the Year commencing 27th April 1856, and ending 3rd May 1857, comprising 53 Weeks.
Ditto	L	Statement of Rolling (Railway) Stock for the Half-Year ending 31st December 1856
Ditto	M	Statement of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments under the Bombay Presidency, between the 1st May 1856 and 1st May 1857
Ditto	N	Showing the Increases and Decreases in Civil Salaries and Establishments in the Province of Sind.
Ditto	O	Showing Increase and Decrease of Charges debitable to the Government of India and Government of Bengal
Ditto	P	Epitome 1857 (Military Charges).
Ditto	Q	Showing Increase and Decrease of Charges (Marine Department).
Ditto	R	Epitome 1856-57 (Charges Contingent and Barrack Branches)
Ditto	S	Rough Sketch of attack on Bushire, 9th December 1856.
Ditto	T	Rough Sketch of the advance on Rushure, 10th December 1856
Ditto	U	Rough Sketch of operations from 3rd to 10th February 1857 Lieutenant-General Sir J Outram, K C. B., Commanding
Ditto	V	Sketch of the action of Khooshab between the English and Persian Forces, 8th February 1857
Ditto	W	Rough Sketch of the attack on the Batteries of Mohumra by the combined Naval and Military Forces, under Command of Sir J Outram
Ditto	X	Sketch of the ground in the neighbourhood of Ahwas on the Karoon, showing also the position occupied by the Persian Army and the advance of the British Detachment upon the Town.

Appendix A.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1856.

No 684 of 1857.

Bombay, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut,
4th April 1857

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to submit, for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Statements Nos. 1 to 16, prepared in conformity with the Forms transmitted with Mr. Secretary Lumaden's letter, No. 7459, of the 30th September 1852, showing the result of the Civil Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1856, contrasted with the four previous years; together with Statements Nos. 1 to 13, and Nos 1 to 12, giving the same information in respect to the Agency and Revenue Courts respectively.

2. I have also the honor 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.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) M. A. COXON,

Registrar.

H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire.

CIVIL.

No. 1—PUNCHAYETS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855	1856.
Depending 1st January	..	..	..	..	..
Instituted during the year	53	46	46	92	74
Total	53	46	46	92	74
Decided on merits..	53	46	46	92	74
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..
Total	53	46	46	92	74
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	..	..

No 2—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS

	1852.	1853	1854	1855	1856.
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

	1852	1853	1854.	1855	1856
Depending 1st January	13264	*14717	16771	21038	20467
Instituted during the year	73227	80678	75708	77835	87167
Received by transfer	1071	583	4164	3402	6236
Total	87562	95978	96643	102275	112870
Decided on merits	53068	57845	54246	61108	64264
Dismissed on default	3198	8523	2404	2649	2515
Adjusted or withdrawn	16750	17386	15761	16132	17164
Otherwise disposed of	1080	953	3114	1919	3450
Total	74116	79207	75605	81808	87283
Depending 31st December	13446	16771	21089	20467	25587

* These include the Suits depending on the 31st December 1852, on the Files of the Moonsiffs under the late Colaba Agency

No 4—SUDDER AMEENS.

	1852	1853	1854.	1855.	1856
Depending 1st January	3637	3286	3917	5441	4805
Instituted during the year	17465	17225	14367	15588	18387
Received by transfer	180	133	†1315	571	756
Total	21292	20643	19499	21600	23948
Decided on merits	12510	11788	9275	11511	13186
Dismissed on default	1481	1541	1140	1049	1081
Adjusted or withdrawn	3623	3324	2672	2778	2806
Otherwise disposed of	294	72	971	1463	2150
Total	18007	16725	14058	16795	19013
Depending 31st December	3285	3917	5441	4805	4335

† These include 171 Suits transferred from the File of the Principal Sudder Ameen at Sholapore, whose appointment was converted into that of a Sudder Ameen on the 31st August 1854.

No 5.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS

	1852		1853		1854		1855		1856	
	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal
Depending 1st January	1893	116	1977	101	3020	387	2763	65	2017	322
Instituted during the year.	8680	475	9623	701	9562	336	7277	61	9329	18
Received by transfer ...	109	44	599	804	212	614	154	628	806	768
Total ...	10682	635	12198	1606	12794	1337	10194	772	11952	1098
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	5571	106	6155	354	6164	279	5507	195	6393	283
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	940	223	717	509	679	427	671	160	638	321
Remanded	...	196	...	228	...	179	...	75	...	200
Dismissed on default	639	2	535	22	680	10	483	10	561	38
Adjusted or withdrawn	1287	7	1437	15	1373	27	1016	7	1164	12
Otherwise disposed of ...	278	...	334	1	*1185	†330	500	3	771	98
Total ...	8705	534	9178	1219	10031	1252	8177	450	9547	952
Depending 31st December ...	1977	101	3020	387	2763	65	2017	322	2406	146

* 171 of these are transferred to the File of the Sudder Ameen, in consequence of the abolition of the appointment of Principal Sudder Ameen of Sholapore in August 1854.

† Six of these Appeals are transferred to the File of the Judge of Sholapore, for the reason above stated.

No 6—ASSISTANT JUDGES.

	1852		1853		1854		1855		1856	
	Original.	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal
Depending 1st January	31	716	42	1132	52	1887	44	1315	90	1620
Instituted during the year...	28	1759	30	1416	21	1413	48	1455	39	1309
Received by transfer ...	7	632	23	716	12	979	13	839	52	1540
Total ...	66	3107	95	3264	85	3779	105	3609	181	4478
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	14	451	12	341	12	452	2	830	12	637
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	4	906	6	645	14	861	5	801	31	1367
Remanded	...	365	...	279	...	280	...	307	...	423
Dismissed on default	3	87	3	45	6	37	2	35	15	112
Adjusted or withdrawn	2	49	17	31	6	49	4	56	16	71
Otherwise disposed of ...	1	167	5	536	3	785	2	460	8	735
Total ...	24	1976	43	1877	41	2464	15	1989	32	3355
Depending 31st December ...	42	1132	52	1387	44	1315	90	1620	99	1123

No. 7—SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES

	1852		1853		1854		1855		1856	
	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal
Depending 1st January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	023
Instituted during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Received by transfer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1092	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1092	..	..	924
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	22
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	40
Remanded	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	20
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	1
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	..	248
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	..	..	676

No. 8—DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1852		1853		1854		1855		1856	
	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal
Depending 1st January	17	738	A 40	A 1236	86	1843	31	2450	26	1598
Instituted during the year	18	2327	25	2735	17	2747	20	2687	63	3325
Received by transfer	19	169	25	430	17	889	19	194	9	538
Total	54	3234	90	4401	70	5479	70	5311	98	5461
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	1	290	13	344	8	406	4	254	11	326
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	3	803	6	551	4	936	4	812	5	850
Remanded	..	237	..	171	..	260	..	271	..	277
Dismissed on default	7	30	10	17	3	61	15	56	4	56
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	51	1	55	3	70	5	82	7	84
Otherwise disposed of	14	679	24	1420	21	1296	16	2288	43	1922
Total	26	2110	54	2558	39	3049	44	3713	70	3415
Depending 31st December	28	1194	36	1843	31	2430	26	1598	28	2046

A—These include the number of Suits and Appeals depending on the 31st December 1862 on the File of the late Agent at Colaba.

No. 9.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ..	10	208	15	288	16	354	15	375	18	400
Admitted during the year...	7	239	5	200	6	110	6	134	4	80
Total ..	17	447	18	468	22	464	21	509	22	480
Dismissed on default ...	..	9	...	7	1	..	..	2	1	6
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Confirmed ...	1	53	1	89	2	47	1	47	4	83
Arreued ...	..	10	..	5	..	7	..	12	2	11
Reversed ...	..	28	..	24	9	22	..	24	2	25
Remanded ...	1	78	...	39	1	12	..	23	..	26
Total ..	2	179	2	114	7	89	3	109	9	162
Depending 31st December..	15	268	16	354	15	375	18	400	13	328

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Depending 1st January	16842	A 20061	23796	29317	27406
Instituted during the year	99471	107626	99621	100860	115059
Received by transfer	1396	1362	5720	4159	6659
Total	119709	129049	129137	134336	149123
Decided on merits	72284	76088	70448	78904	84914
Dismissed on default	5318	5612	4323	4192	4196
Adjusted or withdrawn	21682	22165	19805	19935	21237
Otherwise disposed of.	1667	1888	5244	3900	6322
Depending 31st December	16778	23796	29317	27405	32454
Decided by European Judges	35	68	66	59	101
Ditto Native Ditto	99176	103751	94474	106750	110172
Ditto Panchayats	53	46	46	92	74
Total	99264	103865	94576	106931	110347

A.—These include the number of Original Suits depending on the Files of the late Colaba Agency on the 31st December 1852.

Appeals from	DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES					SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES					ASSISTANT JUDGES					PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865	1866	1862	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866	1862.	1863	1864.	1865	1866	1862	1863.	1864.	1865	1866.
	Regular	Special.	Regular	Special.	Regular	Regular	Special.	Regular	Special.	Regular	Regular	Special.	Regular	Special.	Regular	Regular	Special.	Regular	Special.	Regular
Boils appealable	4	1038	108	885	12	1066	16	1176	..	..	..	18	1857	18	986	26	1313	7	1181	43
Appealed	7	97	8	88	6	93	4	38	88	1	7	15	106	18	90	18	47	6	6517	24
Appeals depending on 1st January	6	118	12	120	14	165	14	179	17	179	..	13	72	14	105	27	150	31	148	16
Received by transfer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13	216	18	208	20	197	20	235	21	217	46	44	34	..	27	24	27	177	38	195
Affirmed	..	86	..	18	2	11	1	20	4	84	..	2	1	..	3	5	..	6	10	16
Modified	..	7	..	14	2	2	2	9	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	9
Reversed	..	17	..	14	2	2	2	9	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	9
Remanded	..	1	82	15	1	2	15	2	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	9
Dismissed on default	..	6	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	95	1	58	0	25	8	66	8	68	10	11	8	..	10	13	13	72	6	45
Depending 31st December	12	120	14	155	14	172	17	178	18	159	36	33	26	17	11	14	105	27	150	34

SUPPLEMENT TO No 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Appeals from	SUDDER AMERNS.					MOONSTIFFS.					JAGHEERDARS.					PUNCHAYETS.					REVENUE COURTS.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	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	12616	11788	9275	11511	13486	53088	57345	54246	61108	64206	224	156	138	147	213	53	46	46	92	74	1	3	3	3	2
Appealed	708	765	678	747	770	3212	3500	3311	2923	3263	7	11	4	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals depending on 1st January	273	342	667	770	A 573	1063	1740	2345	2468	A 3078	..	5	8	4	B 3	..	..	..	B 1	..	5	6	9	10	8
Received by transfer	102	125	273	554	462	742	1825	2188	2008	2378	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
Total	1083	1222	1613	2071	2105	5017	7065	7844	7394	8719	7	16	13	9	9	..	..	..	..	1	6	9	12	20	11
Affirmed	822	201	284	317	445	1258	1340	1495	1131	1821	..	3	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
Modified	70	31	64	43	73	216	355	328	178	353	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reversed	97	83	105	110	120	438	525	668	455	636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded	110	78	74	125	151	630	548	578	480	664	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default	14	24	19	25	49	34	51	62	42	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	19	18	25	34	58	68	69	97	83	85	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	108	123	262	345	455	741	1832	2148	1963	2366	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..
Total	741	555	843	1189	1349	3389	4720	5376	4315	6150	2	8	9	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	1	..
Depending 31st December	342	667	770	A 372	756	1623	2345	2468	A 3079	2569	5	8	4	B 4	6	..	..	B ..	1	6	9	10	8	10	..

A —The difference in bringing forward these Balances is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad one appeal from the decision of Sudder Ameer had been inserted through an oversight as from the decision of a Moonstiff

B —The difference in bringing forward these Balances arose from a mistake in last year's Statement, wherein one appeal from the decision of a Punchayet was inadvertently included among the appeals from Jagheerdars.

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1852.	1853	1854	1855.	1856
Connected with Land Rent	98	201	180	115	124
Otherwise connected with Land	2410	2471	2231	2217	2660
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	94607	99007	90380	102903	106130
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c.	522	871	215	252	284
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	1627	1815	1614	1444	2149
Total	99284	103665	94576	106931	110347

No. 13.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favor of Plaintiff	In favor of Defendant.
82499	27848

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856		
	Years.	Months	Days	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	1	7	7	1	8	28	1	5	17	2	6	3	2	9	28
District and City Judges	...	7	29	...	9	17	1	5	16	1	1	10	...	8	10
Subordinate and Additional Judges..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	1	3	...	9	13
Assistant Judges	...	9	18	...	10	11	1	1	25	1	6	13	...	6	4
Principal Sudder Ameens	...	2	20	...	3	17	...	3	23	...	3	15	...	4	11
Sudder Ameens	...	3	4	...	2	26	...	4	9	...	4	12	...	3	12
Mooniffs	...	3	10	...	5	29	...	6	4	...	7	5	...	8	13

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Before Sudder Adawlat	3382312	604511	713210	676559	542764
Before other Courts, Original	3144804	3829620	3915644	4372378	4111914
Ditto Ditto, Appeals	1385646	3393501	3852067	1387553	1433305
Total	7912761	7827632	8480921	6436400	6087983

No. 16.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	No	Amount.	No	Amount.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
At the instance of Individuals At the instance of Government	990	70374 14 8	1084	66629 0 6	784	54354 13 6	780	62744 11 4	797	52417 0 4
		4	9694 7 9	...	...	6	1076 13 9	8	1538 8 8	
Total Number in Jail	990	70374 14 8	1088	76328 8 3	784	54354 13 6	786	63821 9 1	805	53950 9 0

AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS

	1852	1853.	1854	1855.	1856
Depending 1st January	..	...	..	..	.
Instituted during the year... ..	2	5	6	4	7
Total	2	5	6	4	7
Decided on merits	2	5	6	4	7
Dismissed on default	..	...	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	..	..	...
Otherwise disposed of... ..	...	...	..	...	.
Total	2	5	6	4	7
Depending 31st December	...	..	...	..	.

No. 2.—JAGHEERDARS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855	1856.
Depending 1st January	94	163	137	60	96
Instituted during the year	549	341	188	253	421
Received by transfer	19	2	7	7	6
Total	662	506	332	320	523
Decided on merits	341	228	144	167	235
Dismissed on default	29	8	9	14	32
Adjusted or withdrawn	125	69	54	53	125
Otherwise disposed of... ..	4	64	65	...	1
Total	499	369	272	234	393
Depending 31st December	163	137	60	96	132

No. 2.—MOONSIFFS.

	1852.	1853	1854.	1855	1856.
Depending 1st January	1008	...	...	...	...
Instituted during the year .. .	1886	...	...	...	...
Received by transfer	1	...	...	...	...
Total	2895	...	...	...	...
Decided on merits	1284	...	...	...	...
Dismissed on default .. .	24	...	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn	313	...	...	...	...
Otherwise disposed of... ..	3	...	...	...	...
Total... ..	1624	...	...	...	...
Depending 31st December	* 1271	...	...	...	...

* In consequence of the abolition of the Coleba Agency, these suits were transferred to the Tanna Adawlut, and are accounted for in Statement No. 3 of the Adawlut Civil Courts.

No. 4.—ASSISTANT AGENT.

	1852	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Depending 1st January	12	16	24	26	34
Instituted during the year... ..	19	24	17	13	14
Received by transfer	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. .	31	40	41	39	48
Decided on merits	12	11	12	8	2
Dismissed on default	2	2	2	1	...
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	3	1	1	1
Otherwise disposed of .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Total... ..	15	16	15	5	3
Depending 31st December .. .	16	24	26	34	45

No. 5.—AGENTS.

	1852.		1853		1854		1855.		1856	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original	Appeal.	Original	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	24	77	* 3	* 11	10	5	11	5	13	1
Instituted during the year	18	147	11	7	9	5	6	4	6	1
Received by transfer	5	...	...	..	..	..	1	...	..	..
Total	47	224	14	18	19	10	17	10	19	2
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	15	29	4	3	2	1	4	2	5	..
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	6	56	...	1	2	3	..	5	...	1
Remanded	...	13	...	9	...	...	2	..	...	...
Dismissed on default	6	1	..	...	3	1	...	2	..	...
Adjusted or withdrawn	4	2	...	1	..	..	...	2	..	...
Otherwise disposed of	1	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Total	32	101	4	13	8	5	4	9	9	1
Depending 31st December	15	123	10	5	11	5	13	1	10	1

* These do not include the Suits and Appeals depending on the File of the late Agent of Colaba on the 31st December 1852, which have been transferred, owing to the Office of the Agent at Colaba having been abolished, to the Files of the Tanna Adawlut.

No. 6.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

	1852.		1853		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	15	2	14	6	11	8	7	8	9	5
Admitted during the year	4	5	..	2	...	1	3	..	..	..
Total	19	7	14	8	11	9	10	8	9	5
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	1	1
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	1
Confirmed	2	1	3	..	3	...	1	1	1	1
Amended	..	..	...	...	1	..	...	1	2	...
Reversed	1	..	..	...	..	1	...	1	2	...
Remanded	2	...	...	...	..	1	..	1	2	1
Total	5	1	3	...	4	1	1	3	6	3
Depending 31st December	14	6	11	8	7	8	9	5	3	2

No 7—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Depending 1st January	1138	* 182	171	97	143
Instituted during the year.. .. .	2474	381	220	276	448
Received by transfer	25	2	7	7	8
Total	3637	565	398	380	599
Decided on merits	1660	248	166	168	249
Dismissed on default	61	10	14	15	34
Adjusted or withdrawn	448	72	66	54	128
Otherwise disposed of.	8	64	65	..	1
Depending 31st December	1465	171	97	143	187
Decided by European Judges	46	20	23	9	12
Ditto Native ditto	2118	305	207	224	302
Ditto Panchayets	2	5	6	4	7
Total decided	2164	330	236	237	411

* These do not include the number of Original Suits on the Files of the late Colaba Agency, which are transferred to the Files of the Taana Adawlut.

No 8—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Appeals from	...	AGENTS.					ASSISTANT AGENTS					MOONSIFFS					JAGHERDARS.					PUNCHAYETS.				
		1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
		Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular
Suits appealable	..	21	85	4	4	4	12	11	12	3	2	1284					117	228	144	147	235	2	5	6	4	7
Appealed	....	4	6	2	1	3	1	8	2	1		124					20	6	2	2						
Appeals depending on 1st January	...	15	2	14	6	11	1	1	8			78					4	10	4	2	1					
Received by transfer	..																			1						
Total	..	19	7	14	8	11	3	2	4	5	1	197					24	16	6	5	1					
Affirmed	....	2	1	3	3	1	2	1		3		45					3		3	1	1					
Modified	..			1						1		14						2								
Reversed	..	1				1						13					3	1	1	2						
Remanded	..	2			1	1	1		1	1		10					3	9		1						
Dismissed on default	..					1						2														
Adjusted or withdrawn	..					1						1														
Otherwise disposed of	..																									
Total	....	5	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	5		85					14	12	4	4	1					
Depending 31st December	..	14	6	11	8	7	1	1	3		1	112					19	4	2	1						

No. 9.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
Connected with Land Rent	49	..	..	3	10
Otherwise connected with Land	97	4	2	3	8
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	2007	326	234	231	389
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c.	11	..	..	..	..
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	..	..	..	..	4
Total	2164	330	236	237	411

No 10.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant
306	105

No. 11—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS

	1852			1853			1854			1855			1856.		
	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	2	6	17	3	2	19	2	9	5	2	10	6	5	9	28
Agents	8	22	1	..	12	..	11	..	1	2	..	1	5	12	..
Assistant Agent	4	2	..	11	13	1	..	16	1	6	14	2	5	13	..
Moonsiffs	4	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jagheerdars	3	15	..	6	4	..	4	11	1	2	16	1	10	1	..

No. 12.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855	1856
Before Sudder Adawlut	29514	27431	25054	42502	18567
Before other Courts, Original	106875	728977	559691	129268	110649
Ditto Ditto, Appeals	5531	143	2739	72	149
Total	141920	756551	587484	171842	129365

No. 13.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1852.		1853		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
At the instance of } Individuals	5	Ra. A P. 214 14 2	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At the instance of } Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Number in Jail	5	214 14 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1—PUNCHAYETS.

	1852.	1853	1854.	1855.	1856
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.

	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
Depending 1st January	325	421	423	376	387
Instituted during the year , ...	1410	1343	1410	1613	1653
Received by transfer	31	47	136	66	46
Total	1766	1811	1969	2055	2086
Decided on merits	771	862	970	967	978
Dismissed on default	179	184	178	202	216
Adjusted or withdrawn	382	267	406	487	391
Otherwise disposed of... .. .	13	55	37	12	26
Total	1345	1368	1593	1668	1611
Depending 31st December	421	423	376	387	475

No. 3—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

	1852	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Depending 1st January	..	..	1	1	.
Instituted during the year... ..	..	2	1	.	4
Received by transfer	.	2	..	..	2
Total	..	4	2	1	6
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant .. .	..	2	1	.	2
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent . . .	..	..	..	..	2
Remanded	..	..	.	..	..
Dismissed on default	..	1	.	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of.. .. .	..	..	.	1	..
Total... .. .	..	3	1	1	4
Depending 31st December	..	1	1	..	2

No 4—COLLECTORS.

	1852.		1853		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Original.	Appeal	Original.	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original.	Appeal	Original.	Appeal
Depending 1st January..	2	154	4	104	4	162	4	198	5	200
Instituted during the year ...	3	116	2	147	.	244	1	100	2	169
Received by transfer ..	..	..	.	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Total... .. .	5	270	6	251	4	409	5	391	7	372
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	..	40	1	10	.	65	..	55	1	44
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	..	95	..	44	..	113	..	94	..	54
Remanded ..	.	14	.	12	..	22	..	19	..	11
Dismissed on default ..	.	7	..	11	..	7	..	15	..	44
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	1	1	..	7	..	2	..	4	..	4
Otherwise disposed of ..	1	9	1	4	..	2	..	4	2	1
Total... .. .	1	169	2	69	.	211	..	191	3	158
Depending 31st December	4	104	4	162	4	198	5	200	4	214

NOTE.—This Statement includes the work of the Sub-Collectors of Nasaick and Colaba.

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANEH ADWLUT.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ..	4	1	4	5	3	9	2	6	2	10
Admitted during the year...	...	5	...	5	2	6	...	4	...	8
Total ..	4	6	4	10	5	15	2	12	2	18
Dismissed on default ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Confirmed ..	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	...
Amended ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reversed ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Remanded ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1
Total ..	...	1	1	1	3	7	...	2	...	1
Depending 31st December...	4	5	3	9	2	6	2	10	2	17

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Depending 1st January ...	327	425	428	381	392
Instituted during the year...	1413	1348	1411	1614	1860
Received by transfer ..	31	49	136	66	48
Total ...	1771	1822	1975	2061	2100
Decided on merits ..	771	866	971	967	984
Dismissed on default ..	179	185	178	202	216
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	382	287	408	487	391
Otherwise disposed of ..	14	56	87	13	28
Depending 31st December ..	425	428	381	392	481
Decided by European Judges ..	...	4	1	1	5
Ditto Native Ditto ..	1332	1333	1556	1668	1586
Ditto Panchayets ..	...	1	...	...	1
Total decided ...	1332	1338	1557	1669	1591

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Appeals from	REVENUE JUDGES OF BOMBAY					COLLECTORS.					ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.					MAMLUK DARS.					PUNCHAYATS.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.
Suits appealable	..	..	..	..	..	135	1	54	8	170	..	149	1	98	..	771	862	970	967	978	..	1	..	..	1
Appeals depending on 1st January	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	2	6	..	4	..	2	..	116	146	243	190	169	..	..	..	..	..
Received by transfer	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	5	9	2	8	2	10	1	153	103	161	197	200	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	5	15	2	12	2	18	1	269	249	407	390	372	..	..	..	..	..
Affirmed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	69	40	112	96	52	..	..	..	..	..
Modified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	5	10	18	16	..	..	..	..	..
Reversed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	8	55	34	30	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	13	22	19	11	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	7	15	44	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	8	7	..	2	1	..	..	166	88	210	190	158	..	..	..	..	..
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	2	8	2	10	2	17	1	108	161	197	200	214	..	..	..	..	..

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856
Connected with Land Rent	1246	1274	1389	1567	1515
Otherwise connected with Land	86	64	167	102	76
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c	..	..	1	..	..
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1332	1338	1557	1669	1591

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant
1023	568

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	3	11	1	9	3	2	5	26	3	1	18	...	4	24	
Collectors	11	24	..	7	22	..	8	28	...	11	...	...	10	8	
Assistant Collectors	...	...	...	6	14	1	7	20	1	3	24	...	6	7	
Manuludars	5	20	...	5	4	..	4	25	...	4	24	...	4	17	

No 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING

	1852.	1853	1854.	1855	1856
Before Sadder Adawlut	2501	1830	801	756	1730
Before other Courts, Original	14872	14769	15660	21360	23719
Ditto Ditto, Appeals	8146	6189	7631	7320	6855
Total	25519	21788	24092	29436	32304

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1852.		1853		1854.		1855		1856.	
	No	Amount.	No	Amount.	No	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
At the instance of } Individuals ..	14	Rs. A. P 325 6 1	18	Rs. A. P 798 11 7	19	Rs. A. P. 365 9 6	17	Rs. A. P. 397 0 9	17	Rs. A. P. 927 1 3
At the instance of } Government ..	37	5201 9 5	..	....	..	....	14	347 7 11	4	153 9 6
Total Number in Jail	51	5525 15 6	18	798 11 7	19	365 9 6	31	744 8 8	21	1080 10 9

STATEMENT showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts under this Presidency during the Year 1856, and what was the proportion of Business disposed of by each.

NAMES OF ZILLAH.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business					REMARKS.
				Original Cases	Original Suits	Appeals	Criminal Mixed Juries Orders	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AHMEDABAD	C. Walter, Esquire	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in Charge	1st January to 22nd April 1856	..	..		645	1818	{ These figures included 4* Criminal Cases decided, and 8† Criminal, and 18‡ Civil Miscellaneous Orders issued by the Judge and Session Judge when on Circuit at Kaira, from 4th to 25th November 1855.
	A. B. Warden, Esquire	Judge and Session Judge	23rd April to 31st December 1856	469	129	1457	4474		
KATRA	C. Walter, Esquire	Assistant Judge and Session Judge	1st January to 20th August 1856	74	2	198	347	1791	{ A.—Besides other 9 Criminal Cases decided by the Session Judge on Circuits at Broach. B.—These include 2 Criminal Cases received for confirmation from Broach, and 26 Appeals against the Assistant Session Judges and Magistrates' Assistant Magistrates', and Deputy Magistrates' decisions. C.—These include 40 applications for Certificates, and 64 to sue or defend Suits as Paupers.
	A. B. Warden, Esquire	Assistant Judge and Session Judge	21st August to 31st December 1856	20	2	207	40	1582	
BORAT	H. B. Lockett, Esquire	Officiating Joint Judge	1st January to 6th April 1856	8	80	14	82		{ D.—The Court have remarked with satisfaction the industry of the Senior Assistant Judge, Mr. Macdonald, in reducing his Appeal File from 381 to 78.
	C. Walter, Esquire	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge	3rd August to 31st December 1856	12	2	85	401	1176	
BORAT	H. Hebbert, Esquire	Judge and Session Judge	287 days, from 1st January to 10th March 1856, from 19th to 23rd May, from 26th May to 31st November, and from 4th to 31st December 1856	183	3	243	1428	5491	{ E.—Including 22 Criminal Cases decided at Ratanagerry at the half yearly Sessions.
	W. Sandwith, Esquire	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge	171 days, from 24th June to 14th November, and from 2th to 31st December 1856	10	30		27	710	
BROACH	W. Sandwith, Esquire	2nd and 3rd Assistant Collector in Charge Adawint	66 days, from 23rd March to 18th May, and from 24th to 26th May 1856		..		244	287	{ F.—Including 22 Criminal Cases decided at Ratanagerry at the half yearly Sessions.
	A. N. Borradale, Esquire	Assistant Collector in Charge Adawint	19 days, from 22nd November to 4th December 1856		..		43	232	
BROACH	R. F. Macdonald, Esquire	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge	1st January to 25th March, and from 26th May to 31st December 1856	21	11	450	907	3253	{ F.—Including 22 Criminal Cases decided at Ratanagerry at the half yearly Sessions.
	J. G. White, Esquire	Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Charge Adawint	From 26th March to 25th May 1856				129	231	
TANNA	C. M. Harrison, Esquire	Judge and Session Judge	1st January to 10th March 1856	26	1	9	670	2849	{ F.—Including 22 Criminal Cases decided at Ratanagerry at the half yearly Sessions.
	H. P. St. G. Tucker, Esquire	Acting Judge and Session Judge	18th April to 31st December 1856	566	31	1664	5779	3579	
TANNA	A. B. Lockett, Esquire	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge	27th February to 26th June 1856	2	2	102	400	5585	{ F.—Including 22 Criminal Cases decided at Ratanagerry at the half yearly Sessions.
	J. Warden, Esquire	Ditto	27th June to 31st December 1856	24	19	109	253	3579	

BUTNAHARRY	H P G Tucker Esquire	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge	1st January to 18th April 1856	17	1	F	56	206	2410	F—These include 7 Appeals decided by Mr. Tucker as Judge on Circuit, at Rutna gherry. G—The Court have remarked with satisfaction the industry of Mr Pinhey the Senior Assistant Judge at Ruttnaherry in reducing his Appeal File from 522 to 166. One of the 166 Appeals was transferred to the Revenue Court.	
	R H Pinhey Esquire	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge	28th April to 31st December 1855	46	G	708	2810	12385			
POONA	R. Keay, Esquire	Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 3rd April 1856	27		77		854	3550	H—In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed upon Petitions from Convicts in the Criminal Jail 34 cases which had been tried by the Assistant Session Judge, and 2 referred by him for confirmation.	
	C M Harrison, Esquire	Acting Judge and Session Judge	From 4th April to 31st December 1855	50		150		1614	5890		
	C G Kennell, Esquire	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 29th May to 19th October and from 22nd November to 31st December 1855	18	1	155		896	5062		
	R Keay, Esquire	Agent	3 months and 28 days	1		1			628		
SINGAPORE	C M Harrison Esquire	Acting Agent	7 months and 28 days	2		1			1712	I—In addition to the number of Criminal Cases shown as disposed of in this Return, 11 Cases tried by the Magistrate were reviewed. Orders in the English Department and outward English letters, &c. and Miscellaneous Orders in the Criminal side 329 and on the Civil side 1816, issued by the Officer who was in charge of the Adawlat, are not entered in the amount of miscellaneous business.	
	C G Kennell, Esquire	Acting Assistant Agent	5 months and 21 days	3					52		
AHMEDNUGGER	T A Compton, Esquire	Judge and Session Judge	From 1st to 5th January from 17th January to 3rd May, and from 3rd June to 31st December 1855	93	1	202		8318	9258	J—This includes 2 Appeals remanded from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat. K—This includes 49 Cases appealed to the Session Judge and 3 Cases called for on Warrants of Prisoners. L—This includes 8 inquiries into Petitions of Persons claiming to sue as Defendants, Paupers, and 5 Cases of persons claiming to be declared Heirs or Executors of persons deceased.	
	J W Woodcock Esquire	Judge and Session Judge	1 year	H	70	6	188	1025	7908		
KHANDWASH	Hon'ble G A Hobart	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge	3 months and 29 days	6		74		349	2818	M—This includes 8 inquiries into Petitions of Persons claiming to sue as Defendants, Paupers, and 5 Cases of persons claiming to be declared Heirs or Executors of persons deceased.	
	A E D Grey, Esquire	Assistant Judge and Session Judge	7 months and 1 day	20	1	147		682	3857		
DHANWAS	A. St. J. Richardson, Esquire	Judge and Session Judge	From 2nd January to 4th April, and 4th June to 31st December 1855	I	47	15	J	319	1158	0058	N—This includes 8 inquiries into Petitions of Persons claiming to sue as Defendants, Paupers, and 5 Cases of persons claiming to be declared Heirs or Executors of persons deceased.
	A W Jones, Esquire	Judge and Session Judge	11 months and 10 days	111	1	248	K	4199	L	11282	
BRIHACH	R H Pinhey, Esquire	Assistant Judge and Session Judge	3 months and 4 days	9		95		89	1060		
	J K Arthur, Esquire	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge	8 months and 27 days	66	1	210		137	2649		
	W W Bell Esquire	Political Agent Southern Murrumbidgee	1st to 31st January 1856	1							
BRIHACH	E P Down, Esquire	Political Agent Southern Murrumbidgee	1st February to 12th March 1856	1							
	G B S Kerr, Esquire	Political Agent Southern Murrumbidgee	12th March to 31st December 1855	4							
Total				301	119	4906		23856	113840		

Suits and Appeals "otherwise disposed of" are not included in Columns 6 and 7

(Signed) M. A. COXON,
Registrar

BOMBAY SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLAT, }
The 4th April 1857

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CRIME AND RESULT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL
JUSTICE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1856.

No 1147 OF 1857

*Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,**2nd June 1857*

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, to submit, to be laid before the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the accompanying Statements Nos. 1 to 13, prepared in conformity 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 1856, contrasted with the four previous years.

2. The Judges desire me to add, that the Return in the Forms transmitted to Government with my letter, No 2439, dated 7th November last, is under preparation, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

3. I am also desired to submit an Abstract Statement of the number of Criminal Cases referred or appealed to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut during the year 1856.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) M A. COXON,

Registrar.

H L. ANDERSON, Esquire.

CRIMINAL.

No 1.—VILLAGE POLICE

	1852.	1853	1854	1855	1856.
Under trial on 1st January					
Summoned during the year	2430	2090	2854	2424	2405
Total	2430	2090	2854	2424	2405
Discharged without trial	1023	788	941	773	793
Acquitted after investigation	354	377	610	441	511
Convicted and punished	1053	925	1303	1210	1101
Under trial on 31st December					
Total	2430	2090	2854	2424	2405

No 2.—DISTRICT POLICE

	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856.
Under trial on 1st January	340	*436	*788	638	†289
Summoned during the year	67771	70165	68441	63427	59077
Total	68111	70601	67229	63965	59366
Discharged without trial	15348	13219	10153	6661	5184
Acquitted after investigation	13071	10877	16876	13344	13125
Convicted and punished	26557	27543	28538	33055	†31816
Referred to higher Courts	12702	12215	12124	10612	9064
Under trial on 31st December	433	747	538	†290	177

* These include the number transferred (3 and 41) by the Magistrate of Sholapore, from the balance on his File on the 1st January 1853 and 1st January 1854, to the District Police, for disposal.

† The difference between the figures marked † 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."

‡ These include 261 discharged on Security.

No 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1852.	1853	1854.	1855.	1856
Under trial on 1st January					
Referred during the year...					
Total \					
Discharged without trial					
Acquitted					
Convicted					
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges . . .	5	6	2	7	14
Otherwise disposed of					
Under trial on 31st December					

Under the Bombay Code, the Native Judges and Law Officers having 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.

No 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES

	1852	1853	1854.	1855	1856
Under trial on 1st January		*120	†137	†103	64
Apprehended or referred during the year	1998	5372	5365	5828	5463
Total	1998	5492	5502	5931	5527
Discharged without trial	389	811	678	393	422
Acquitted	393	1435	1541	1316	985
Convicted	764	2281	2356	3365	3554
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges . . .	254	479	519	650	425
Otherwise disposed of	88	350	299	143	115
Under trial on 31st December	110	136	107	64	21

* These include 10 persons transferred by the Magistrate of Sholapore, from the arrears on his File on the 1st January 1853, to the File of his Deputy.

† These include 1 person transferred by the Magistrate of Tanna, from the arrears of his Assistant's File on the 1st January 1854, to the File of his Deputy.

‡ These include 2 persons transferred from the File of the Magistrate of Tanna, and exclude 6 transferred to the File of the Magistrate of Sholapore (vide Note ‡ to Statement No 5)

No 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1852.	1853	1854	1855	1856
Under trial on 1st January	414	*281	†204	‡141	91
Apprehended during the year	206	99	636	630	290
Received by transfer	10748	7488	6886	5949*	5944
Total	11368	7868	7706	6620	6325
Discharged without trial	3588	2047	1440	1433	1091
Acquitted	2310	1436	1716	1311	1605
Committed to Session Judges, &c.	4732	3459	3998	3525	3489
Otherwise disposed of	444	680	415	259	§ 91
Under trial on 31st December	*294	246	137	91	49

* The difference between these figures is accounted for by the transfer of 3 persons* to the District Police Officers, and 10 to the Deputy Magistrates, by the Magistrate of Sholapore. (*Vide* Notes † and ‡ to Statements Nos 2 and 4)

† 41 transferred to the District Police Officer of Sholapore, and 1 to the Deputy Magistrate of Tanna, are not included in this number (*Vide* Note † to Statements Nos 2 and 4)

‡ These include 6 transferred by the Deputy Magistrate of Sholapore, and exclude 2 transferred to the Deputy Magistrate of Tanna. (*Vide* Note ‡ to Statement No 4)

§ Of these 85 are discharged on Security, 1 died, 2 escaped, and 3 dismissed from Office.

No 6.—SESSION JUDGES

	1852	1853.	1854	1855.	1856
Under trial on 1st January	221	216	201	261	205
Committed during the year	1740	1572	1923	2066	†1667
Received by transfer	..	..	1	..	..
Total	1961	1788	2125	2347	1872
Discharged without trial	26	10	8	..	7
Acquitted	665	621	740	894	846
Convicted	814	748	917	1043	789
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	170	170	142	164	151
Otherwise disposed of	80	38	82	22	‡ 53
Under trial on 31st December...	216	201	281	*205	46

* 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 Rutuagherry, has been laid over for the first Sessions for 1856. This Prisoner, therefore, appears in two places, once among the convicted, and once among those remaining for trial

† The aggregate number committed by the Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and Native Judicial Functionaries, amount to 1876 The difference of 9 has occurred at Sholapore, and the Session Judge explains it thus —

If Prisoners committed by the Magistrate on the 24th December 1856, and received in the Session Court on the 2nd January 1857, not included in the number exhibited in the Adawlut Return .. 11
Deduct 2 Prisoners committed by the Magistrate in 1855, received in 1856, and therefore shown in the Adawlut Return 2
9

‡ 41 discharged on Security, 10 died, (9 before and 1 after trial), 1 admitted as Queen's Evidence, and 1 escaped.

No. 7.—NIZAMUT OE FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Under trial on 1st January	73	101	36	73	58
Committed or referred during the year	170	170	142	184	151
Proceedings called for..	285	375	417	436	426
Total	528	646	595	743	635
Released unconditionally	129	147	114	192	*140
Ditto on security	...	...	8	..	..
Convicted	295	462	399	493	†438
Otherwise disposed of	8	1	1	...	...
Depending on 31st December	101	86	73	58	57

* Of these, 34 are from Cases committed or referred during the year, and are included in Statement No. 13, under column "Acquitted."

† Of these, 124 are from Cases committed, and are included in Statement No. 13 as "Convicted."

[Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted, as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency]

No 13.—TABLE showing the number of Persons apprehended and brought to

CLASSES	OFFENCES	Total number of offenders.	CON					
			Placed, 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.
No 1—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.	Murder	278	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Wounding with intent to kill	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suspicion of murder	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Attempt to commit murder	24	0	0	0	1	2	0
	Homicide	69	1	10	1	4	6	1
	Affray with homicide	40	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Assault with wounding	712	131	116	63	39	2	11
	Attempt to assault and wound	91	31	16	1	0	0	0
	Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicide, aiding and abetting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape	71	0	2	4	9	4	4
	Attempt at rape	35	4	0	1	0	0	0
	Child stealing	47	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Idiot for the sake of ornaments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Idiot for the purpose of selling in slavery	9	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Poisoning	21	5	1	1	1	0	0
	Sitting dhurua	18	7	1	0	0	0	0
	Abortion	75	2	3	5	7	1	0
	Importation of slaves	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sale of married women	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Illegal arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	False imprisonment	10	4	2	0	0	0	0
	Torture	67	6	0	1	0	0	1
	Adultery	298	128	58	1	0	0	0
	Sodomy	8	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Riot and assault	159	23	4	3	2	0	0
	Abduction	8	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Deserting new-born infants	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Affray	1,557	788	194	1	0	0	0
	Resistance of process	4,289	4,195	50	2	0	0	0
	Making away with a person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oppression	22	2	5	1	0	1	0
	Petty assault	16,825	8,525	1,364	1	0	0	0
	Accusation of kidnapping	267	72	0	1	0	0	0
	Exposure of infants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	25,656	14,664	1,000	88	60	27	17
No 2—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE	Dacoity with murder	19	0	0	0	8	2	0
	Ditto with torture	37	0	0	0	0	10	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	78	0	0	0	0	9	3
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	70	0	0	0	0	6	0
	River dacoity with murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Highway robbery with murder	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	58	8	7	12	2	2	1
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	90	17	9	14	8	6	4
	Suspicion of highway robbery	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Burglary with murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	94	0	6	4	8	3	1
	Theft with murder	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding	48	8	9	4	0	0	0
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupefying drugs	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Cattle stealing with murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	28	21	0	0	0	0	0
	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with violent breach of the peace, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Attempt at dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto at river ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plunder with violence	100	7	9	7	9	3	8
	Riot with assault and robbery, &c	12	8	0	0	0	0	0
	Suspicion of dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	724	69	40	42	30	35	17

VICTED

[illegible]

No 13.—TABLE showing the number of Persons apprehended and brought to

CLASSES	OFFENCES.	Total number of offenders.	COW					
			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.
No 3.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	680	38	115	99	14	5	7
	Theft, including cattle stealing	9,155	4,343	164	164	25	5	0
	Receiving stolen property	1,057	808	838	50	15	5	1
	Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	407	99	95	25	11	2	0
	Plundering	31	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Trespass	1,658	1,569	1	0	1	0	0
	Suspicion of theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	False personation	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Snatching	22	10	4	0	0	0	0
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	221	47	82	8	2	0	0
	Forcibly taking away documents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Accessory to theft	44	14	11	2	1	0	0
	Disputes involving claims of property, or charge of theft	39	23	0	0	0	0	0
	Apprehension with suspicious property	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	103	25	10	5	0	0	0
	Attempt at burglary	81	7	27	5	0	0	0
	Forcible entry and detainer	4	2	3	0	0	0	0
Total		14,289	6,480	8,348	335	69	14	8
No 4.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.	Arson	203	9	7	4	9	5	2
	Attempt at ditto	11	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Attacking and plundering house, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Killing and maiming other person's cattle.	176	55	27	10	2	0	0
	Damaging crops, &c.	701	446	36	0	0	1	0
Total		1,091	510	70	15	11	6	2
No 5.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY.	Forgery	155	11	15	7	20	4	1
	Counterfeiting coin.	10	4	0	1	0	0	1
	Having in possession counterfeit coin	60	38	0	1	1	0	0
Total		225	48	16	8	21	4	2
No 6.—MISCELLANEOUS	Being at large under sentence of transportation	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prison breaking, harboring, and aiding the escape of felons	21	4	10	1	0	0	0
	Perjury and subornation of perjury	167	10	47	21	7	1	0
	Riot, sedition, &c.	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rescue and refusing to aid Peace Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Felonies not included in above denominations	210	40	18	13	6	8	0
	Misdemeanors, ditto	1,680	1,150	171	14	1	0	0
	Other offences not included in above	12,885	9,217	927	86	8	12	8
Total		14,982	10,421	1,173	85	22	16	3
Grand Total		56,997	32,192	6,556	573	222	102	49

BOMBAY SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT,
The 2nd June 1857.

trial in 1856, and the result of the proceedings. — (Concluded)

VIOTED.

[illegible]

*This Prisoner died before his sentence received the confirmation of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

(Signed)

M. A. COXON,

Registrar.

No. 10 — STATEMENT of Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the Year 1856

	Discharged on security	Dismissed from office	Fined	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month	Ditto above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.	Ditto above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	Ditto above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto above 2 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Ditto above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Ditto above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Ditto above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Ditto above 11 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Ditto above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Ditto above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Ditto above 14 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Ditto above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Ditto above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Transportation	Death.
By Nizamut or Fardaroe Adawlut	0	0	4	1	8	7	0	10	8	1	11	2	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	46	27
Session Judges	41	0	28	2	22	150	142	212	99	48	51	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	85	8	810	34	248	915	945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Magistrates	115	0	2,654	68	183	593	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal Sudder Amonee, Sudder Amonee and Law Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Police	251	0	27,871	0	8,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Village Police	0	0	345	0	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	492	8	31,007	90	4,591	1,665	673	222	102	49	62	6	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	45	27

No 11.—AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJ-DAREE ADAWLUT.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
1852	40	30	20	24	114
1853	53	61	20	23	156
1854	47	88	19	14	118
1855	28	38	25	14	105
1856	29	39	25	15	108

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN JAIL.

	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
Imprisonment for life (with labour with irons)	247	211	172	232	269
Ditto above 14 years	15	12	12	28	33
Ditto from 10 to 14 years	210	183	167	189	221
Ditto from 7 to 10 years	459	437	400	355	319
Ditto for less than 7 years	2172	1998	2035	2229	2297
Ditto without labour	350	377	329	364	280
Total on 31st December	3453	3218	3115	3397	3419
Deaths in the year	144	107	176	137	142

Appendix C.

Table showing the Collections on account of Land and Sayer Revenues in the several Collectorates under the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1856-57.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

	Ahmedabad.	Kaira.	Broach	Surat.	Tanna.	Khandeish.	Total.
Land	10,20,946 9 8	13,10,974 9 10	17,80,677 8 10	16,75,595 1 4	16,24,929 10 7	18,55,221 7 5	92,68,344 15 8
Sayer	19,034 13 6	64,248 8 4	82,484 11 5	2,71,562 2 3	3,84,069 4 8	1,07,631 3 8	9,29,030 6 10
Total	10,39,981 7 2	13,75,222 13 2	18,63,162 4 3	19,47,157 3 7	20,08,998 15 3	19,62,852 11 1	1,01,97,375 6 0

SOUTHERN DIVISION

	Poona.	Ahmednuggur.	Sholapoor.	Rutnagherry	Belgaum.	Dharwar.	Sattara.	Total.
Land	8,46,152 4 9	15,17,524 12 11	9,56,456 4 2	7,01,552 4 5	13,37,083 1 3	14,68,314 12 0	13,19,075 13 4	61,46,109 4 10
Sayer	1,26,138 2 11	13,579 7 6	70,722 9 6	33,781 13 2	63,512 9 10	1,73,866 9 5	1,47,989 14 5	6,29,591 2 9
Total	9,72,290 7 8	15,31,104 4 5	10,27,178 13 8	7,35,334 1 7	14,00,545 11 1	16,42,181 5 5	14,67,065 11 9	67,75,700 7 7

Appendix D.

Statement showing the Estimated Net Land and Sayer Revenues of the Province of Sind for the Year 1856-57.

	Kurrachee.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpoor.	Frontier Districts	Thur and Parkur	Total.
Land	5,27,276 0 0	11,63,385 0 0	12,16,501 0 0	65,494 0 0	24,483 0 0	29,97,139 0 0
Sayer	1,11,151 0 0	89,469 0 0	99,102 0 0	7,238 0 0	1,821 0 0	3,08,776 0 0
Total	6,38,427 0 0	12,52,854 0 0	13,15,603 0 0	72,732 0 0	26,304 0 0	33,05,915 0 0

Appendix E.

Statement of Claims decided during the past Year 1856-57.

NATURE OF DECISIONS.	SOUTHERN DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION.					GRAND TOTAL.		Percentage Value.
	Villages.	Unuls.	Lands.	Total.	Value.	Villages.	Unuls.	Lands.	Total.	Value.	Total Decisions.	Value.	
Declared permanent	3	0	265	268	5,295 10 6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	273 11 2	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,569 5 8	4 22
Declared hereditary	21	0	316	337	70,697 8 5	1	0	0	1	3,070 11 8	338	73,768 4 1	56 10
Continued for two or more lives	4	0	29	33	12,756 10 6	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	33	12,756 10 6	9 70
Ditto to present Incumbents	4	0	394	398	13,058 9 4	0	0	2	2	5,493 10 11	400	18,552 4 3	14 11
Ditto assessed at once Khalsa	5	0	89	94	9,908 3 6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	24	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,914 11 0	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,822 14 6	16 83
Total	37	0	1,093	1,130	1,11,726 10 3	2	3	27	32	19,762 12 9	1,162	131,479 7 0	

Appendix F.

BRIEF MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION
IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, 1856-57.

At the commencement of the year, Mr. C J Erskine, Civil Service, was Director of Public Instruction. In August 1856, he obtained six months' leave of absence on Sick Certificate, and I was appointed to officiate for him. On 16th February last, I was appointed Director of Public Instruction, vice Mr Erskine, resigned.

2 Changes have also taken place among the Educational Inspectors. In August 1856, Captain Lester, then Educational Inspector in Sindh, was appointed to officiate as Inspector of the Dekhan Division in place of Dr. Seaward, appointed Medical Store-keeper at Bombay and Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College.

3 In January last, Dr. Pest, Inspector of the Presidency Division, fell ill on his tour, and subsequently obtained leave on Sick Certificate to Europe. Temporary arrangements were made to complete the Inspector's tour, and Dr Haines was afterwards nominated to officiate as Inspector of the Division.

4 Thus, of the four Educational Divisions, one only, Guzerath, has remained throughout the year under the charge of one Inspector.

5 It will be understood that the Department, which is not yet possessed of a settled routine, has been checked and encumbered in its operations by these changes.

6 *University*—The bill for the Bombay University is passing through the Legislature. A Senate has been already nominated by Government.

7 *Colleges*—The Elphinstone College. The chief event of the year is the arrival from England of the Professors of applied Science, General History, and Political Economy, and English Literature and History.

8 The College Scholarships have been re-modelled with Government sanction, (Government Resolution No 897, dated 17th April 1857), and now consist of the following—

20 Junior of Rupees 10 per mensem (*Limit of age 19.*)

20 Senior { First Class 10 X Rs. 20 } (*Limit of age 21*)
 { Second Class 10 X Rs. 25 }

9 Two objects were kept in view in re-arranging the Scholarships, 1st—To give the Student a motive to stay through a four years' course of study, instead of leaving College after two years, as they mostly do at present, 2ndly—To lay down such a standard as should require from the Candidates a thorough study of a few fundamental subjects while allowing an equitable weight to special proficiency in any.

#10 The following Standards have been notified for 1858—

STANDARD FOR JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1858

		<i>Full value of Marks</i>
I	<i>English</i> Articulate and expressive Reading of Prose and Poetry, Hand-writing, Grammar, Etymology, and Composition Translation (oral and written) from English into any other Language selected by the Candidate	76 25
II	<i>Mathematics</i> Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid III. Books, Plane Trigonometry, (not including Series), Elementary Physics	75
III	<i>History</i> The English in India, with Geography of India Political and Physical	25
IV	<i>Language</i> (other than English) selected by the Candidate Articulate and expressive Reading of Prose and Poetry, Hand-writing, Grammar, Translation (oral and written) into English, and original Composition	75
V	Any subject not included in the above, which the Candidate may offer to be examined in	25

 300

N B—Each Candidate will be required to obtain at the least one-half of the marks set opposite each subject in the List.

STANDARD FOR SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1856.

A. NECESSARY SUBJECTS.

			Full value of Marks
I. English	... ..	{ One Prose Writer (the length of Bacon's Essays) ..	10
a	Minimum ..	{ One Poet, length of a book of Paradise Lost ..	
b.	Minimum ..	{ Two Prose Writers (as above)	50
		{ Two Poets (as above)	
II. English Composition	..	Translation from Vernacular and original Composition ..	50
III. Mathematics	..	{ Arithmetic, Euclid Books I—V.	15
a	Minimum ..	{ Algebra to Quadratics	
b.	Minimum ..	Algebra, Euclid Books I—VI. and XXI propositions of Book XI. Trigonometry, including Series, Geometrical Conics, Analytical Geometry, 1st part of Differential Calculus ..	75
IV. Logic	... ..	{ Formal Logic from any ordinary Compendium	10
a.	Minimum ..		
b.	Minimum ..	Formal Logic (as a subject) Method (as in Chretien), Principles of Induction	50
V. Vernacular or any Language except English	..	{ Translation into English, oral and written	10
a	..		
b	..	Ditto, with original Composition	50

B.—VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS

VI. Physical Geography	..	Mrs. Somerville, or some similar treatise, with the Science of Map Drawing	50
VII. Chemistry	..	Inorganic Chemistry, from Gregory's Hand-book or similar work, with experiments	50
VIII. History	..	Greece, to the end of the Peloponnesian War, from Grote, Thirlwall, or Thucydides	50
IX. Mechanics	..	Mathematical and Practical, including Construction	50

N B.—1. Candidates are at liberty to offer themselves for Examination in the Classes (a) or (b) of the Necessary Subjects, at their election.

2. Not more than one Voluntary Subject can be taken up by any Candidate

3. Each Candidate will be required to obtain at the least one-half of the full marks of every Subject taken up by him.

11. The Elphinstone College is now a powerful body, and is working with great efficiency But some time will elapse before boys can be sent up to the College, sufficiently trained in English, to derive full profit from the Lectures of the Professors

12. The College has been examined, as last year, by Gentlemen unconnected with it The result has not yet been reported.

13 Law Classes—Three courses of Lectures have been delivered —

1. Jurisprudence, by Professor Reid, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, throughout the year—24 Students.

2. Mercantile Law, by Professor Hore, Government Professor of Law, from August to December 1856, and from February to April 1857—24 Students

3 Evidence, by Professor Reid, Government Professor of Law, throughout the year—38 Students

Total Number of Law Students—48.

14. There being a difficulty in obtaining the services of Examiners in Law, Government requested me to undertake the Examination of the Law Classes, which I propose to do early in next month. The result will not appear in this Memorandum.

15. Photography Class—A third Session or term of instruction was commenced by Mr Cawford on the 1st August last, and continued till the 14th November.

16. The branches taught were 1st—The Negative Collodion Process, 2nd—The Positive Collodion process, 3rd—The Printing Process. Five Students only attended the course. Government on being

informed that the Class had dwindled from 39 to 18 and to 5, decided to suspend the Class, pending a reference to the Hon'ble Court. Except in regard to the number of Pupils, the teaching has been successful.

17. *Poona College*—This College is in an unsatisfactory state. The Public Examination last year disclosed a bad condition of discipline, studies, and morals. The Principal went home on sick leave in May 1856. The Professor of English Literature went home on sick leave in November last, leaving the Professor of Mathematics to administer the College alone. The staff is so small, that the College is crippled by the illness of a single Professor, still more of two. Something but not much has been done to remedy his evil. Mr. J. Murray Mitchell kindly acted as Visitor of the College, and made many useful suggestions for re-organizing it. Unfortunately he went to England in February last before his plans were got into thorough working order. In the same month, Mr. Green, of Merton College, Oxford, was appointed acting Professor of Literature.

18. The Public Examiners of the Poona College have not yet reported the result.

19. The Scholarships of the Poona College have been re-modelled on the same principle as those of the Elphinstone College,* and Government has been recommended, as a temporary measure, to send the "Senior Scholars" to finish their Education at the Elphinstone College.

20. *Grant Medical College*—Full courses of lectures have been delivered, from 16th June 1856 to 10th March 1857, on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence. Great attention has been paid to Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery.

21. Forty-seven Students, 28 Student Apprentices, and 6 Hospital Assistants, a total of 78 pupils, have attended the Classes.

22. From the 10th March to 10th April, the Examinations were conducted—those for testing progress for Scholarships and first Pass, by the Principal and Professors in public, never less than two Professors being present with the Principal, those final for the Diploma, by the Government Examiner and Assessors, assisted by the Professors. Three Students received the Diploma of Graduate Seven Students Apprentices, and one Hospital Steward received the certificate of qualification for promotion to Apothecary.

23. In April, the Matriculation Examination, for the Session 1857-58, was held by the Principal and Professors. Of 17 Candidates, 6 were found qualified.

24. It is a matter of astonishment and regret that Native Students should avail themselves so little of this admirable School of Medicine. The cost to the State of educating each Graduate is excessively great.

25. *Civil Engineering College*.—Proposals are now under consideration by the Supreme Government for the establishment of an Engineering College for the whole Presidency. The site is not yet fixed upon, *vide* Government Resolution, No 918, dated 18th April 1857.

26. I proceed to give some account of the minor Government Educational Institutions in the Presidency :—

I PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

(Including Collectorate of Tanna, Rutnagerry, and the Sub-Collectorate of Colaba and the Town and Island of Bombay.)

Educational Inspector	 J Peet, Esquire	.. .. .	Appointed 18th June 1856
Officiating ditto	 R. Hanes, Esquire	.. . .	Ditto 17th April 1857
Deputy Inspector for Tanna, the Sub-Collectorate of Colaba and for the Marathi Schools in the Island of Bombay	} Rao Sahib Wiswanth Narayan Mundlik Ditto 2nd June 1856.		
Deputy Inspector for the Rutnagerry Collectorate	} Rao Sahib Ramchandra Dinnanathjee Ditto 2nd June 1856.		
Deputy Inspector of the Gharathi Schools in the Island of Bombay	} Mr Cowasjee Sheepoorjee Ditto 22nd Dec. 1856		

27. *A. English Education*—Government Schools—The Central School of the Elphinstone Institution has been put under a trained English Master, Mr. Smith, who took charge on 18th January 1857. There is a visible improvement in discipline. This School teaches up to the College Matriculation Standard. The Central and Branch Schools together educate 1,107 boys, against 1,012 in 1854-55.

* They now consist of 16 Junior and 6

16 Senior { 8 1st Class, No. 6.
8 2nd Class, No. 7.

28 *Ratnagerry English School*—Entirely supported by Government Does not teach up to Matriculation standard in English. Number of boys 73.

29 *Tanna English School*—Partly supported by Government and partly by fees Educates 99 boys, Does not reach the College Standard.

30 Two English Schools are about to be opened in the Island of Bombay under Government management, the funds being partly supplied by Government, and partly by the private liberality of Mr. Jugannath Shunkersett, Member of the late Board of Education, and Mr. Gokuldass Tejpal. There are also private Schools aided by Government and under inspection, in which an English Education is given. The chief of these is the School of the Bombay Education Society at Byculla, which boards, lodges and teaches 179 boys and 161 girls. The Education is plain and practical. The Central School of the Parsee Punchayat educates about 666 boys in English. The Head Master is the Reverend Mr. Fraser, formerly Professor in the Poona College. The elder boys are brought up to the College Entrance Standard, and even beyond it.

31 The Inspector has visited and inspected—

- 1 The Robert Money Institution.
- 2 The Schools of the Portuguese

Educational Society.

3 Indo British Institution,

which have applied for Grants-in-aid, but no Grant has yet been given, pending the revision of the rules which have been found too restrictive

32 I take no notice of the private Institutions in the division which have not been submitted to inspection

33. B *Vernacular*—Thirty new Vernacular Schools have been opened during the year under report on the partially self-supporting system, and this number would have been exceeded, had not the further extension of Schools on this system been suspended by Government Resolution No. 3317, dated 15th November last. The number of Government Vernacular Schools is now 62, educating 4,995 boys

34 In the Native state of Poent and Sawunt Warce there are three Vernacular Schools, some of which only have been inspected. It is said that they contain 677 boys

35. The Inspector complains of the deficiency of text books (*vide post* para. 82), and the incapacity of the Schoolmasters.

36 Under the head of Vernacular Education, it may be stated that there are 428 Indigenous Schools in the Presidency Division, which teach a little Reading, Writing and elementary Arithmetic to about 12,000 boys

37. C. *Industrial*—The Jamshejee School of Art and Industry was opened in March last, with an elementary Drawing Class under a local Artist. The system is that approved by the Board of Trade. Forty-nine pupils have been admitted. No fee is charged as yet, but the early introduction of the paying system is kept in view by the Committee. The venerable founder of the Institution expects Government to provide a building and a qualified Superintendent. The Class is held, as a temporary measure, in the Central School of the Elphinstone Institution, and Government have written to the Honorable Court to appoint Mr. Crowe Superintendent of the School.

38 *School of Industry, Secree*.—This School is partly intended for the reformation of Juvenile Criminals, and partly for the propagation of improved Industrial Arts. An application has been made by the Committee for Government aid, and pending the report of the Educational Inspector, a most handsome offer has been made to Government by a Jewish family named Sassoon, who propose to deposit Rupees 30,000 in the Government Treasury, and to provide a suitable house and premises for the School, on condition that the Government contribute a sum equal to the interest on the deposit, and further grant the services of an Engineer as Superintendent of the School. This offer is still pending.

39 A proposal has been made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, to establish a Government School for the Education of Naval Artisans, in the Dockyard, at an expense of about Rupees 500 a month. The plan has been recommended to the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

40. Some industrial teaching is given in the Bombay Educational Society's School at Byculla before mentioned.

41. Much Mechanical instruction is, no doubt, indirectly given by the Government Establishments, such as the Mint, the Dockyard, and the Gun Carriage Department. There is an Engineering Class under instruction in the Chief Engineer's Office, which will probably be reported on by that Department

42 *Private Establishments.*—The Cotton Spinning Company, the Cotton Screws, and above all, the Railway, afford industrial teaching of which I possess no statistics

43 The Mechanics' Institution re-unites nearly all the European Engineers and Artizans resident in Bombay, and many Natives at weekly Soirees, where Lectures are delivered, and discussions provoked on Mechanical subjects Government have been applied to for a Grant-in-aid towards the establishment of regular courses of Lectures Such grant, if made, will create a connexion between this flourishing Institution and the Educational Department

44 *Economic Museum.*—The Museum was opened on Tuesday, the 29th March 1857, and has been visited since that date by many thousands of Natives, Male and Female The building is small, and the crowd daily visiting it are so great, that it has been found impossible to keep an exact account of them.

II DECCAN DIVISION

(Including the Collectories of Poona, Khandeish, Ahmednuggur, Sattara, Sholapoor, Dharwar and Belgaum)

Educational Inspector	... ..	Captain J. F. Lester	... ..	Appointed 30th August 1856
Deputy Inspector for Dharwar and Belgaum Collectories, and for the Canarese Districts of Sholapoor	}	Mr T. P. Baker	... ..	Ditto 2nd June 1855.
Ditto for Poona and Sattara Collectories, and the Marathi District of Sholapoor		Rao Sahib Mahadeo		Ditto Ditto.
		Govind Shastree		
Ditto for the Khandeish and Ahmednuggur Collectories	}	Rao Sahib Bhaeker		Ditto Ditto.
		Damodhur, (now Officiating Ma- ratha Translator) '... ..		
Acting Ditto Ditto	.. ..	Mr Narayan Bhai	... ..	Ditto 25th July 1856.

45. A. *English Education.*—The Poona College has been already mentioned A School "Department" of the College, now designated the Poona "College School," educates 342 boys in English, Maratha and Sanscrit, up to the College Entrance Standard It is superintended by the Acting Principal of the Poona College, and has a Staff of two European and eight Native Assistant English Masters. It is in an efficient state

46 The former branch School of the Poona College in the Bazar of the Cantonment at Poona, has been recently constituted a distinct Government English School This School is under a Native Master, it contains about 175 boys, and does not educate up to the College Entrance standard

47. *Dhoolia Government English School.*—Very favorably reported on by the Inspector Does not teach up to the College Entrance standard—88 boys on the register.

48 *Ahmednuggur Government English School.*—Favorably reported on. Does not teach up to the College Entrance standard—74 boys on the register.

49. *Sattara Government English School.*—Inspected July 1856. Native Master intelligent. Does not teach up to College Entrance standard—109 boys on the register

50 *Sholapoor Government English School.*—52 pupils on the register.

51. *Dharwar Government English School.*—55 pupils on the register. Neither of these Schools teaches up to the College Entrance standard.

52. Applications for grants-in-aid have been made by the following Schools, which teach some English, and which have undergone preliminary inspection. —

- 1 Free Church of Scotland, Mission School, at Poona.
- 2 Free Church of Scotland, Mission School, at Sattara.
- 3 Church of England, Mission School, at Nasick.
- 4 Indo-British School at Poona.
- 5 Indo-British School at Sattara.

53 None of these applications could be acceded to, pending the revision of the rules for Grants-in-aid, and the settlement of the still open question as to the exact amount of funds at the disposition of Government for the purposes of Grants-in-aid But a building, called the "Rang Mahal" at Sattara, has been put by Government at the disposition of the Reverend J. Aitken, for the establishment of a Normal and Model School.

54. No new English School has been opened in this division during the last year, but English teaching has been introduced into three of the superior Government Vernacular Schools

55. *The Sirdar's School at Belgaum* teaches English. It is not under Government inspection

56. *B. Vernacular Education*—A large, and it is believed, excessive increase has taken place in Government Vernacular Schools established on the partially self-supporting system. On the 30th April 1855, there were 175 Schools, teaching 10,371 boys. On the 30th April 1856, there were 213 Schools containing 13,931 Scholars. Increase during the year 1855 56 of Schools 38, of Scholars 3,200. On the 30th April 1857, there were 328 Schools, showing an increase of 115 over the preceding year, estimated increase of Scholars 10,249. This increase has taken place chiefly in the Ahmednuggur sub-division. The Inspector reports unfavorably of most of the new Schools so rapidly founded. It has been found impossible to supply them with competent Masters, and the people are naturally dissatisfied.

57. Something, however, has been done to remedy the deficiency of Masters. A Normal School has been opened in connection with the Poona College and on adjoining premises. It contains 63 pupils, of whom seventeen receive stipends of Rupees 6 a month, nine of Rupees 5 a month, and twenty of Rupees 3 a month, and sixteen are taught free.

58. *Military Normal School at Poona*—This School was opened in the Monsoon 1856 under the superintendence of Lieutenant Scrivenor, it is expected to educate nearly 80 Students.

59. Three Girls' Schools have been inspected. One at Sasor, containing 40 Girls, is highly spoken of by the Inspector. There are also Girls' Schools not under inspection, statistics of which are not known.

60. There are three Government *Low Caste Schools* in the Division. The Inspector says—"I have a very high opinion of the mental capacity of these poor despised children. I believe that under proper care and treatment they would be found intellectually equal to any of the children of the more favored castes, and I should be glad to see more Low Caste Schools established; but I do not think that justice will ever be done to these children as long as such Schools are established in Towns and Villages remote from European contact and influence."

61. Government have lately sanctioned aid to the *Police School at Ahmednuggur*, which will be put under inspection as an ordinary Government Vernacular School.

62. *C. Industrial Education*.—Industrial teaching is given in the Engineer Mechanical Class at Poona, lately put under the charge of Mr. Cope, and brought under the Educational Department.

63. Mr. Aitken, to whom the "Rung Mahal" at Sattara has been handed over for a School, purposes to give some Industrial Instruction to his Pupils.

III.—GUZERAT DIVISION.

(Including the Collectories of Surat, Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad, and Political Agencies in Guzerat Division)

Educational Inspector ..	T C Hope, Esquire	Appointed	9th May 1855
Deputy Inspector for the Surat Sub-Division ..	{ Mr Mohunlall Runchordoss	} Ditto	4th March 1857
Ditto for the Broach Sub-Division ..	{ Mr Dowlatram Ootumram ..		
Ditto for the Dholka Sub-Division ..	{ Rao Saheb Pran Lal Mathuradass	} Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto for the Kaira Sub-Division ..	{ Mr Mayaram Shambhath		
Ditto for Kattisar ..	{ Rao Saheb Bhogilall Pranvulbass.	} Ditto	25th January 1857

64. *English Education*.—Provincial Colleges at Surat and Ahmedabad. Large promises have been made and Rupees 980 have been collected at the former City for a Provincial College. There is no immediate prospect of the foundation of such an Establishment. About Rupees 50,000 have been collected at Ahmedabad, where several leading Bankers maintain a rivalry in public spirit. The Subscribers desire, with the aid of a contribution from Government, to open a College for professional instruction—(1) in Civil Engineering (2) in Official business. No definite plan has yet been drawn up for that purpose.

65. *Surat Government English School*.—Under a European Head-master, Mr Good, educates professionally up to the College Entrance Standard. This excellent School is still suffering from an exclusive

devotion to Mathematics. The present Master is a thorough Master of his business, but requires an European Assistant. Number of boys on register, 431

66. *Ahmedabad Government English School*.—This School is under a trained European Master, Mr Curries, and is considered by the Inspector to be the best in the Division. It professes to teach up to the College Entrance Standard. But here also the English teaching is less developed than the Mathematical. Number of boys on register, 189

67. A plan has been approved of by the local Government for re-organizing the Surat and Ahmedabad Schools as high Schools where boys may be prepared for the University—a plan which seems more adapted to the present state of Education in the division than founding Provincial Colleges.

68. *Broach Government English School*—Native Master; does not teach up to the College Entrance Standard. This School has improved, but is not yet very efficient. Number of boys on register, 89

69. *Kaira English Schools*.—Two, not reported on. Pupils on register, 61.

70. *Kattiawar*.—Three English Schools supported by the resources of the province. Number of boys on register, 150.

71. *Pahlunpore*.—A small bad English School supported by local funds, about 18 boys

72. *Reva Kantha*.—An English School of humble pretensions, number of boys, 26.

73. *Deesa*.—An English School has been lately opened here on the partially self-supporting system, under a Native Master, which is expected to succeed.

74. *Vernacular Education*.—A considerable expansion of Vernacular Schools has been effected by the agency of the partially self-supporting system, as exhibited on the following table which shows an increase of 45 Schools and 2,856 Scholars —

DISTRICTS	In 1855-56.		In 1856-57	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars
Ahmedabad	10	1,143	21	1,803
Kaira	7	1,019	19	1,850
Broach	7	517	17	761
Surat	16	1,037	20	1,357
Kattiawar	15	1,040	23	1,888
Pahlunpore	2	16	4	162
Maheekantha	3	223	1	54
Rewakantha	6	331	7	306
Total	66	5,325	111	8,181

75. The want of qualified Masters has been equally felt in this division, to remedy which a normal School has been opened at Ahmedabad, consisting of 29 Scholars in connexion with a model or practising School of about 300 boys. In next year's report an account will be given of the progress of this Institution.

76. There is also a class of Normal Scholars connected with the Surat English School sanctioned in Government Resolution No 3651, dated 23rd December 1856, but which is nearly empty at present, a class of 10 Normal Scholars exists at Rajkote and one of 4 has been sanctioned for Pahlunpore.

77. The Indigenous Schools in this Division, including the Political Agencies, are believed to amount to 749, in which an Elementary Education of the very humblest kind is given to 34,411 boys

78. Two female Schools, founded by Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhai Kurumchund at Ahmedabad, contain 209 girls.

79. The Girls' School of Nek Namdar Shetancee Hurecoverbaee at Ahmedabad, has not yet been placed under the Educational Department.

80. *Industrial Education*.—No Industrial Education is given by Government or by Schools under Government inspection in this division, but the works of the Baroda Railway employ many native Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Brickmakers, &c., under European Artizans, and no doubt are preparing the mind of the people for industrious Schools.

81. *General Remarks*.—Besides the subjects hereinbefore mentioned, the Educational Department has been employed in collecting information on many collateral points and laying plans with a view to future action. Not the least important of these is the subject of School books, Vernacular Literature and Translation. A "Vernacular Class Book Committee" has been formed, whose auspices the literary operations of the department will be conducted

82. A scheme is under consideration by Government for greatly reducing the price of School books to Government Schools.

83. A scheme is under consideration by Government for rendering the Duxina Fund more directly available for the encouragement of Vernacular literature than it is at present.

84. Translations and compilations have been published during the year on Geography (Goozerathi) Astronomy (Marathi), Native accounts (Guzerathi), the first six books of Euclid (Marathi)

85. An English manual of Geometrical Conic Sections has been published with the sanction of the Department by Professor Rawlinson, of the Elphinstone College, at the price of 12 Annas. This cheap but useful book is being translated into Marathi.

86. The following periodicals have been subscribed for during the year —

No	Names of Periodical.	In what language	No of Copies subscribed for.	Price per Copy	Remarks
1	Dnyan Prusarak. ...	Marathi ..	124	0 4 0	Monthly
2	Chandrika ..	Ditto ..	58	0 4 0	Ditto
3	Dnyan Prusarak	Guzerathi ..	50	0 8 0	Ditto
4	Budhi Prakash	Ditto ...	61	0 1 4	Ditto
5	Parsee Friend ..	Ditto ..	30	0 2 0	Weekly

87. Presents of Books have been made to the following Libraries —

Library of the Elphinstone Institution.	Native Library at Belgaum
Ditto of the Grant Medical College.	Ditto ditto at Sattara.
Ditto of the Poona College	Ditto ditto at Nassick
Ditto of the Surat English School.	Ditto ditto at Sawant Warree
Ditto of the Sirdars' School at Belgaum.	Ditto ditto at Shikarpore
Native Library at Ahmednuggur	General ditto at Kurrachee
Ditto ditto at Dharwar	Ditto ditto at Hyderabad, Sind
Ditto ditto at Poona	Ditto ditto at Hyderabad, Dekhan.
Ditto ditto at Sholapoor	Ditto ditto at Baroda
Ditto ditto at Surat	Mechanics' Institution.
Ditto ditto at Ahmedabad	The Royal Asiatic Society
Ditto ditto at Rutnagherry	The Geographical Society.
Ditto ditto at Tanna.	The Native General Library, Bombay

88. The Irish Commissioner's Course of Reading Books is to be introduced, in the course of the ensuing term, into Government English Schools by way of supplement to the series of McCulloch hitherto exclusively used. But a new series, particularly intended for Indian boys and illustrated, is being planned by the Department.

89. A Circular has been issued by the Director of Public Instruction, announcing that an Examination of Government English Schools will be held on the 1st of August, annually, and partly by means of printed papers of questions to be issued from his office when Prizes, Monitorships, pupil Teacherships, &c., will be awarded, and the relative merits of the Schools for the first time appreciated with exactness.

90. The most important order emanating from Government during the year past in respect of Education, is certainly Resolution No 3317, dated 15th November 1856, which prohibited the further extension of Schools under the partially self-supporting system. But for this order, the expansion of Government Vernacular Education would have been considerably greater than it has been. The check has probably been a wholesome one in the present deficiency of competent School-masters. The attention of the Educational Officers has been thus directed to strengthening and deepening the present foundations of Education in their divisions.

91. In their Despatch No 96, dated 1st October 1856, the Hon'ble Court suspended, in the case of Girls' Schools, the operation of that Rule in the Grant-in-aid system which requires a fee to be paid by the pupils of aided Schools. This order, it is hoped, will have the effect of stimulating Female Education.

92. In the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Financial Department, under date the 30th January 1857, a Resolution was recorded, from which the following is an Extract:—"In sanctioning this increase, however, His Lordship in Council would remark that, at the rate at which the charges of the Education Department are increasing, no private individual can hope to compete with the public authorities, a state of things that cannot be regarded as desirable. It appears, therefore, to the Governor General in Council, that some check is required on the expenses of the Education Department."

Appendix G.

EXTRACT FROM THE SIND COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1856-57

EDUCATION

THE leading object of improvement during the past year, in the Educational Department, is the opening at Kurrachee of an Engineering School, and the erection of a suitable building for it. Although actually in being during the period commented on in the last year's Report, it only became a separate Institution during the past year.

English.

At present the 1st Class contains 11 Scholars and the 2nd Class 9.—The lads have made considerable progress in surveying and plotting, and it is very gratifying to find that the lad who stood first at the Examination before General Jacob, was a Native of the Province.

The building designed by Mr Juggonath Suddasew, the Head-master, and also Surveyor to the municipality of Kurrachee, is at once an ornament to the Station and a credit to its Architect.

The European and Indo-European School established in 1854 for the children of Warrant Officers, Clerks, &c, supported by private contributions, School fees, and a grant of 80 Rupees a month from Government, has flourished well, the children receiving Education there on the 36th April were 47 boys and 46 girls. The result of the Examination, in last November, was highly satisfactory to the Committee and Patrons.

The Government English School for Natives continues to maintain its character and popularity. A second Master has been appointed, during the past year, and the numbers now receiving instruction are 72, of whom 12 are Sindhees.

There is also a School in the Town, denominated the "Free School", under the care of the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. By the last Annual Return it appears there have been 86 Scholars instructed during the year 1856.

The Government English School at Hyderabad has not as yet proved successful, but it is hoped that during the present year, from measures lately taken, a large increase to the Scholars, and an improved system of Education, will be established.

The Shikarpoor English School has also had to contend with many difficulties. Founded, and for some time carried on, by private individuals, it has now been taken by Government and the Municipality. The greatest drawback is the want of an efficient Master, although a large salary has been promised, as yet neither the North-Western Provinces or Bombay have been able to furnish a suitable person.

From the great desire evinced by the Natives of Upper Sindh to acquire the English language, there is but little doubt that a qualified Instructor would soon find himself surrounded with Scholars apt and industrious, and such is the precocious facility for learning, especially amongst the Hindoo youths, that it would, probably, not be long ere he found several Assistants from among his Pupils able to impart the rudiments to the younger Scholars.

The progress of Vernacular Education has been, and is far more promising than that of English.

Although the acquirement of Persian is still looked upon as the first requisite for a child, numbers have been induced to acquire a knowledge of reading and writing their Native language, as printed in the Arabic character.

Doubtless, the orders given to conduct all business in Sindhee, will give an additional impulse to the rising generation, in learning their own tongue grammatically.

The Collector of Kurrachee mentions 8 Government Vernacular Schools as being established, and well attended, besides many private Schools.

The Collector of Hyderabad reports very favorably of the progress of Vernacular Education in his Collectorate. In Hyderabad alone there are 14 Schools affording instruction to 737 Scholars, besides 7 others attached to mosques, in which 93 boys and 39 girls learn to read the Koran.

In the Nowshera Districts great progress has been made, and the 9 commodious School Houses built during the past few years are well attended.

In the other portions of the Collectorate, progress has also been marked, and the Collector states the only drawback to the more rapid extension of Education is the want of good School Masters.

This want the Normal Class established by Mr Ellis in Kurrachee will tend to supply.

In the Shikarpoor Collectorate the number of Government Vernacular Schools is 11, having 470 Scholars, while there are 224 private Schools attended by 3,495 Scholars.

Much has been done towards the extension of this course of study, and doubtless, had not Government prohibited, for a time, the Municipal bodies supporting the Schools in this Province,* much more would have been done during the past year. This prohibition is now withdrawn, and it may with confidence be asserted, that Education, which is firmly established and highly appreciated, will now make rapid strides throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Appendix B.

BRIEF NOTICE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT PUBLIC WORKS IN PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1856-57, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, UNDER CONTROL OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

BETWEEN Kolapoor and Beapoor 100 miles. Raised 1 foot for a distance of 34½ miles and 9 feet for a distance of 4 miles nearly, cleared for 16 miles and excavated and embanked through the runs of Beapoor, width throughout 24 feet, spent in 1856-57, Rupees 11,135.

Estimate, Rupees 20,000

2. Between Vizadroog and Nepan Phonda Ghat 8 Miles, Believed to be about half finished, expended in 1856-57, Rupees 37,105, no report received from the Executive Engineer.

Estimate, Rupees 187,931

3. Between Chiploon and Kurra Kombarli Ghat 9 miles, 1 furlong, 7 yards; from Eastern Boundary of Ghat to Kurra, 35 miles, 5 furlongs, 130 yards. Of the Ghat 7½ miles opened to full width, the remainder nearly so, 37½ miles of road brought to its level, and nearly all the Morum surface formed, 21 bridges and 139 drains completed, 22 bridges and 45 drains nearly so. Koera bridge, 2 arches of 80 feet turned, the third nearly so. Helwak bridge 5 arches of 80 feet foundations laid, and abutments and 2 piers raised to springing level. Expended in 1856-57, Rupees 210,344.

Estimate, Rupees 652,916.

4. Between Mhar and Lonund Wurunda Ghat 10 miles, 1 furlong, 106 yards. From Mhar to the foot of the Ghat 8 miles, 6 furlongs, 113 yards, and from Neera River near Kirdosi above and beyond the Ghat to Lonund, 44 miles. The Ghat opened out to formation except small portions in rock cutting, 65 drains completed, 11 stone dips nearly so, and two-thirds of the Morum surface and curbing. Earth-work and graveling of road from Mhar to the Ghat nearly completed. Of the cleared road from Neera River near Kirdosi to Lonund 36 miles, 7 furlongs, 93 yards are completed. Expended in 1856-57, Rupees 55,027.

Estimate, Rupees 127,444.

Estimates for the work herein specified, Rupees 63,164.

5. Poona and Sholapoor road, 166 miles, 12 arches added to Yengam bridge; waterway of Timborna and Loom bridges enlarged, other works advanced; expended in 1856-57 Rupees 11,257.

Estimate, Rupees 34,066.

in 1855-56, Rupees 6,178.

7. Poona and Aurangabad Road, 138 miles. Between Poona and Ahmednuggur the metalling has been in progress, and 3 half miles of experimental metalling are completed, 25 culverts built and a bridge at Wagghonda nearly finished. Between Imampoor and Toka. Gravelled road down the Imampoor Ghat (length 2½ miles) completed with bridges and drains. From the foot of the Ghat to Toka 26 miles, 1 furlong, 102 yards, road-way completed, Morum ready for spreading. Bridging and draining of the line nearly completed. Expended in 1856-57, Rupees 69,373.

Estimates for the work herein specified, Rupees 71,364.

8. Between Neera Bridge and Hurupur. The Road from Jejoori to Dewa Ghat with the Kurra Bridge nearly ready to be opened; some drains built between Neera bridge and Jejoori, expended in 1856-57, Rupees 11,359.

9. On the Poona and Nasick road materials are being collected for the 4 large bridges over the Indram, Bama, Boma and Goar rivers. Between Sungumner and Nandoor, 11 miles, 2 furlongs, 0 yard, the Kurra Ghat completed with 23

Estimates for the work herein specified, Rupees 214,718.

* Out of funds provided under Act XXVI. of 1850, such appropriation of those funds being illegal.

drains, 2 miles only of the road remaining to be made at the Nandoor end, and 600 yards of the Chundunpoori Ghat. Between Nandoor and Sinur, 12 miles, 1 furlong, 0 yard, the road completed. Expended in 1856-57, Rupees 14,583.

Estimates for the portion specified, Rupees 27,874.

10 On the Nassick and Bulsar road. The portion from Nassick to Oomrala, 16 miles, completed with drains, culverts and a bridge of 20 feet span. Expended in 1856-57, Rupees 7,493

11 Between Nassick and Kursool, 27 miles, 2 furlongs, 0 yard. The road from Nassick to Satti Ghat, 19 miles, including the Maloongi Ghat, 2 miles, 1 furlong, 0 yard, with a slope of 1 in 20, formed with Morum 20 feet wide, and 5 wooden bridges of 12 feet span, and 18 drains completed. The Satti Ghat 4 miles, 7 furlongs, 0 yard, with uniform slope of 1 in 20 opened to a width of 18 feet, and the branch from the foot of the Ghat to Kursool 3 miles, 3 furlongs, 0 yard, to a width of 20 feet, 1 bridge and 7 drains built. Expended in 1856-57, Rupees 20,568

12 Bombay and Agra road From the North end of Sion Causeway of the top of Sindwa ghat 253 miles, 6 furlongs, 172 yards as recently measured. The line between Sholapoor and Kurdi 10 miles, 7 furlongs, 98 yards cleared Foundations of Shapoor bridge commenced Between Kurdi and Kusara copings of Mokana viaduct nearly finished, 5 wells deepened and 3 tanks improved. Above Thul Ghat 11 miles of road metalled from Pimpulgam to Wadali, and metal for 5 miles from Wozur to Wudali prepared. Bangunga Bridge finished, but the metal not yet spread on the new approaches; 11 wells and 7 tanks under construction or improvement. The bridge of 26 arches over the Girna River completed, except portions of the string course and parapet walls and the metalling The new approach to the South end of the bridge half made and 7 culverts built between Panakara and Palasnar 2 miles, 1 furlong, 208 yards, the roadway finished Foundations and part of superstructure of Panakeira bridge built; 9 small bridges completed and a well. Between Tapli River and Panakeira 18½ miles, the jungle cleared for 10½ miles to a width of 40 feet, and the trees cut down to a width of 130 feet on the new line. The Sangwa and Moho bridges and the Sonki well commenced. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 92,334

13. Surat to Nagpoor, 438 miles, Koondabharai Ghat. New cutting made 3260 yards long, 26 feet wide, and 6½ feet deep, and 126 yards dry stone embankment, 3 miles of old road restored Trees cleared to width of 75 feet on 206¼ yards of the new line. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 11,670.

14. Gogo and Ahmedabad road, 128 miles. The formation of road between Gogo and Wurtley 16½ miles completed, and nearly all the drains built. Of the nine bridges on these 16½ miles, 1 completed except parapet walls, 2 built up to the springing, foundations of 5 laid, and of 1 bridge excavated Between Wurtley and Dundooks 51½ miles, 44½ miles of embankment completed and 137 drains built Between Dundooks and Ahmedabad 39 miles, 6 furlongs, 74 yards, the embankment formed, excepting for 2 miles, 0 furlong, 67 yards; 66 single drains 19 of from two to twelve openings, which 3 bridges built, of the bridge over the Bhadur River 3 arches turned. The five Traveller's Bungalows on this line nearly finished; expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 161,498.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

Estimates for the works herein specified, Rupees 61,156.

15. *Dharwar Collectorate*.—Improvements completed to 3 tanks, nearly completed to 5 Tanks, in progress to 14 Tanks, and materials collected for 2 others. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 24,561.

Estimates for the works herein specified, Rupees 57,182.

16 *Sholapoor Collectorate*.—Tanks at Huterga and Inehgeri completed and Tank at Coorg very nearly so. Improvement of Tank at Corriganm in progress. Expenditure in 1856-57 Rupees 31,148.

Estimates for the works herein specified, Rupees 21,670

17 *Nassick District*.—Improvements to 23 Bundaras completed, to 4 Bundaras in progress, and to 2 just begun. Expenditure in 1856 57 Rupees 11,855.

Estimates for the works herein specified, Rupees 92,928.

18. *Khandesh Collectorate*—Improvements to 11 Bundaras completed, to 5 in progress, and materials collected for 4 others. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 29,480.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

19. *Belgaum*—Married men's quarters of the European Infantry Regiment completed, except Block No 3 Two Barrack Cook-rooms and Armourer's Forge completed. Estimates, Rupees 129,449. Quarter Guard enlarged. Alterations to three of the Barracks more than half finished. Bathing rooms for the Artillery Magazine with moveable floor, Engineer Store-room, Cattle pound completed. Quarries enclosed. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 37,752.
20. *Poona*.—The *Wanowrie* Barracks scarcely advanced, but Canteen, 2 Staff Sergeants' Quarters, Sergeant's Mess-room and Quarter Guard completed. Of the 4 married men's Barracks at Ghorpore, 2 roofed in, and 2 nearly so. Armourer's Forge commenced. Sick Horse Stable built at Kirki. Hospital at Poorundur half-finished. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 86,309.
21. *Bombay*—The recovery of *Moodee Bay* from the Sea suspended, pending the determination of Government as to Wet Docks, but the sewer paved and wall built behind Fort George. Store-room in the Grand Arsenal completed, except fittings. Of the *Apollo Gateways*, outer Gateway finished. Arch of inner Gateway commenced. The two Bridges completed. In the Dock Yard, shed for 2 Nasmyth's hammers Store-rooms, and Boiler-maker's shed, and Railing to Store-keepers' premises, half-finished. Quarters for Assistant Warden. Additions to a Store-room and to Fire Engine sheds, and 2 Necessaries completed. Renewal of the lower and alteration of the Central Old Dock Gates completed, except coping stones. Eighty-one ground blocks renewed to the building slips. Light Tower on *Dolphin Rock* completed, except railing. Gun platform at *Colaba* re-built on a new site. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 1,29,452.
- Materials for 15 Field Hospitals and for Barracks for the European and Native Troops in *Persia* prepared. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 1,23,245, exclusive of the bill for Timber, not yet received.
- No Estimate
- Ahmednuggur*—Additions and alterations to 2 of the Artillery Barracks incomplete, to 6 Barracks finished. Of 4 Barracks for married men, one is being roofed in, another has the walls raised 6 feet. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 46,398.
- Surat*—Wooden Jetty at the *Chaput Bunder* completed. Hard opposite *Nowri Bunder* nearly so. Masonry hard opposite the Castle, and road to *Randur* commenced. Balcony of Church restored. Alterations to Jail commenced. Artillery Bullock Shed built. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 14,344.
- Broach*.—Floating Pier more than half ready. Additions to the Collectors' Cutcherry finished, and railing round the Church Cutcherry at *Wagra* commenced. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 10,642.
- Deesa*.—Regimental School with Master's and Mistress's quarters completed, except out-houses. Quarters for married men commenced. Artillery, Non-Commissioned Officers' Mess-room, and quarters for Native Infantry Staff Sergeant nearly finished. Expenditure in 1856-57, Rupees 28,696.
- Rajpootana*—Travellers' bungalows built at *Reodnr*, *Palri*, *Samnar*, *serohi* and *Nimbora*. Hospital and Drainage of Cantonment at *Kotra* finished. Buildings for *Kotah* Contingent at *Deole* mostly completed. Burial Ground at *Erimpoora* walled in. *Pendal* for Detachment at *Ajnere* built. Cavalry lines at *Khairwara* in progress. Expenditure in 1856-57, about Rupees 84,000, not known exactly, the Office Books having been burnt.
- Aden*—Landward defences, Gateway in the Main Pass facing the Town still incomplete. Of the Tunnel 161 feet driven on the Town side, and 91 feet on the Isthmus side. Two Reservoirs completed, the third nearly so. Arsenal and Magazine finished, except moveable floors and Smiths' Forges. Two Barracks at Isthmus finished, except roof and Cook-rooms. Quarters for two Officers completed. General Hospital nearly finished. Seaward defences. Fort on *Seera Island* completed. *Ras Morbut Mole Battery* completed, except one platform. Road to top of *Marshag* completed. Parapet of *Ras Morbut Tower* and Battery under restoration. Materials prepared for *Seera Mole Battery*. In *Front Bay*, one European Barrack of light construction finished, another half finished. Temporary Barracks for Native Infantry Regiment nearly completed. At *Ras Torshayn*, Women's Hospital ready.
- Jail*.—Four-fifths of the work done. Quarters and stabling for a Troop of Irregular Horse completed.
- Estimates, Rupees 56,810
- Expenditure in 1856-57 at *Aden* not reported. Expenditure in 1855-56 was Rupees 2,35,706.

Appendix F

EXTRACTS FROM THE SIND COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1856-57

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

DURING the year under review, the Public Works Department has been re-organized. The Superintending Engineer in Sind has been made independent of the Chief Engineer of Public Works Bombay, and a separate Establishment has been instituted for Canal and other Irrigational Works.

The Department has, however, been greatly crippled, owing to the call for Engineer Officers for service in Persia, the new Establishments have not, therefore, had a fair trial.

The Bridges on the Kurrachee and Tatta Road have been finished, and a project is before Government for bridging all the Water-courses on this line, and metalling some portions of the Roads.

The Road from Tatta to Hillyah has also been bridged, and the Estimate for completing the line to Kotree has been furnished, and a further extension to Buggatona Chowkee below the Lukkee Pass is pending Government sanction. These works, and the completion of the Road over the Lukkee Pass, will provide for the Grand Trunk line, on the right bank, being carried out.

The Bridge over the Fallalee at Hyderabad is in course of erection, but the scheme for a road from Hyderabad, through His Highness Meer Ali Morad's District to Jubzulote, although before Government and the Court of Directors, has not yet been sanctioned.

The above constitute the chief work of the Engineer Department. The Collectors and their Deputies have lined out and bridged many of the District Roads, connecting villages together, or with the main Trunk lines.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

The Canal clearances were better done during the past year than in any previous season, and much of this work will prove of lasting benefit to the Province. The charge on this account was Rupees 4,49,411.

The Narra Supply Channel Works have been progressing; but from the want of laborers during portions of the past year, the amount of work performed is comparatively small at the present time, however, there is no lack of work-people.

The Narra Bunds were seriously injured by the heavy rains, they have been repaired, and although their cost will be heavy, they have paid themselves over and over again.

The new cutting to throw an increased volume of water in the Fallalee has been finished.

There are several extensive projects under the consideration of Government, and there can be no doubt that the extensive Scientific Establishments for Irrigational purposes will have a most beneficial effect in increasing the Revenue of the Province.

By the Revenue Department, much has been done in the Shikarpoor and Hyderabad Divisions. In the former, the enlargement of the Fordwah Canal at a cost of Rupees 48,000, Rupees 28,000 of which was paid by the Zemindars, the embankment of the Hammeerwah at Rupees 20,000, half of which only is paid by Government, and the widening the Shah-Ki-Koor, and Dahi-Ki-Koor at the cost to Government of about Rupees 17,000, and to the Zemindars of Rupees 35,000, deserve mention.

These works, it will be seen, have been mainly constructed at the expense of the Zemindars, who have paid altogether some 83,000 Rupees. This extensive outlay of Capital has been caused solely through the energy and good sense of Lieutenant Ford, the Deputy Collector, in whose plans every person in his District has the most perfect confidence.

In the Hyderabad Collectorate many of the old Canals have been so improved as almost to come under the head of new works. The Gaja, the Gulloo, the Bein wah, and the new mouth of the Fallalee works, which have cost Government about Rupees 52,000, are of this description.

Besides these many of the other Canals, as well as the series of Bunds which protect the Southern District, have had much money laid out upon them.

Appendix E

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1856

1856.	Miles open	Tons in miles run.	Passengers, Man- hours	Goods, Tons.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.						Balance available for dividend	Per cent on Capital.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Locomotive.	Coaching.	Merchandise.	Maintenance.	General.	Total.		
	M. Ch.				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.	£ s. d.
January to June	88. 53	82,810	(Not given)		97,786 15 8	87,827 15 2	1,65,794 14 10	85,716 8 11	9,188 15 9	3,815 7 2	11,724 0 4	17,607 14 8	77,623 4 6	88,101 10 6	2 10 2 1/2
July to December	88. 52	96,600	2,53,897 1/2	29,139	1,31,556 10 6	1,86,922 0 9	2,67,877 11 2	57,307 7 2	12,240 1 10	7,534 8 8	16,748 13 8	11,512 13 0	1,05,236 7 8	1,62,689 4 0	4 2 8
Total in the year		1,62,512			2,29,342 10 2	2,04,359 15 11	4,33,693 10 1	92,924 0 0	21,409 1 7	10,849 10 10	28,468 2 7	29,210 11 8	1,82,861 11 8		

Statement of Cost of Miles open, Rolling Stock, &c., up to 31st December 1856

	Length.		Cost of Works.		Cost of Rolling Stock and Machinery.		Total Cost of Works, Rolling Stock and Machinery.	
	Double	M. Ch.	Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
Bombay to Callian	Double	32. 11						
Mahim Branch	Single	1. 20						
Callian to Wamind	Ditto	16. 38						
Callian to Caspooie	Ditto	27. 00						
		88. 53	£ 6,14,607	£ 5,931	£ 1,10,123	£ 1,242	£ 7,24,730	£ 5,173

(111)

[Bombay

Appendix A.

Summary of Traffic for the Year commencing 27th April 1856, and ending 3rd May 1857, comprising 53 Weeks.

		Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
For the week ending	4th May 1856	8,456 7 8	3,189 14 5	6,646 6 1
"	11th "	3,363 0 1	2,836 9 8	6,199 9 9
"	18th "	5,264 12 6	3,743 1 3	9,007 13 9
"	25th "	5,899 5 10	3,974 4 1	9,373 9 11
"	1st June 1856	5,149 7 6	4,970 11 0	10,120 2 6
"	8th "	5,428 9 9	4,661 12 7	10,080 6 4
"	15th "	5,038 6 6	5,044 1 8	10,082 8 2
"	22nd "	5,076 0 4	6,110 15 10	11,187 0 2
"	29th "	5,012 14 3	5,805 11 9	10,818 10 0
"	6th July 1856	4,242 11 11	5,088 1 9	9,330 13 8
"	13th "	4,072 6 0	4,992 10 1	9,065 0 1
"	20th "	3,525 1 1	4,315 13 1	7,840 14 2
"	27th "	2,964 3 10	2,689 4 11	5,653 8 9
"	3rd August 1856	2,030 13 11	886 3 0	2,917 0 11
"	10th "	2,203 8 7	1,645 2 9	3,848 6 4
"	17th "	2,914 6 2	3,258 13 1	6,173 8 2
"	24th "	3,850 6 1	4,212 0 1	8,062 6 2
"	31st "	4,450 7 6	4,359 6 2	8,809 13 8
"	7th September 1856	3,614 10 9	3,676 4 0	7,390 14 9
"	14th "	5,351 10 6	4,761 3 6	10,012 14 0
"	21st "	4,688 0 4	5,545 10 2	10,133 10 6
"	28th "	4,558 15 0	6,182 2 7	10,641 1 7
"	5th October 1856	5,210 9 8	4,153 0 5	9,365 10 1
"	12th "	6,005 9 7	4,514 14 7	10,520 8 2
"	19th "	6,484 10 0	4,895 9 6	11,380 3 6
"	26th "	6,351 11 3	4,570 1 11	10,921 13 2
"	2nd November 1856	6,597 14 11	3,792 4 10	10,390 3 9
"	9th "	7,143 9 5	3,846 4 1	10,988 13 6
"	16th "	5,931 8 4	4,711 4 8	10,642 13 0
"	23rd "	6,230 12 6	5,856 5 7	12,087 3 1
"	30th "	5,641 13 7	8,419 8 0	14,061 0 7
"	7th December 1856	6,952 7 5	9,956 15 9	16,909 7 2
"	14th "	7,165 11 1	8,592 15 9	15,757 10 10
"	21st "	5,390 1 1	9,463 6 1	14,853 7 2
"	28th "	6,307 8 6	8,598 10 11	14,905 14 5
"	4th January 1857	5,728 9 7	8,764 4 1	14,492 13 8
"	11th "	6,202 15 5	8,650 9 2	14,853 8 7
"	18th "	8,279 8 1	8,657 12 0	16,937 2 1
"	25th "	6,668 14 1	7,891 4 3	14,560 2 4
"	1st February 1857	5,910 8 7	8,144 7 5	14,054 13 0
"	8th "	7,051 8 2	6,726 4 2	13,777 12 4
"	15th "	6,855 3 6	5,595 0 6	12,450 4 0
"	22nd "	6,102 3 9	7,756 9 9	13,858 13 8
"	1st March 1857	6,233 4 1	6,223 10 1	12,776 14 2
"	8th "	6,486 14 2	6,862 3 0	13,322 1 3
"	15th "	6,504 6 1	6,533 8 8	13,337 14 9
"	22nd "	6,660 0 1	6,265 11 8	12,925 11 9
"	29th "	6,443 12 0	6,892 2 5	13,335 14 5
"	5th April 1857	6,274 13 4	7,574 2 11	13,849 12 3
"	12th "	5,955 5 1	6,727 12 7	12,683 1 8
"	19th "	7,744 5 0	5,105 6 0	12,850 11 0
"	26th "	6,776 5 7	6,999 0 9	13,475 6 4
"	3rd May 1857	6,129 10 7	6,565 1 7	12,694 12 2

Appendix 2.

Statement of Rolling Stock for Half-year, ending 31st December 1856.

Locomotive Engines	COACHING.	Saloon.	1st Class	1	10	10	20	3	3	7	196	23	5	10	0	0	19	268							
			2nd Class																						
			3rd Class.																						
			Composite.																						
			Carriage Trucks.																						
			Break Vans																						
			Horse boxes																						
			MERCHANTIZE	Waggons	Low sided																				
	High sided.																								
	Covered.																								
	Goods Break Vans	Cattle		Ballast.	Cattle	Goods Break Vans	Locomotives.	Vehicles.	TOTAL																

Stock, 31st December 1856

.. .. .

Appendix A.

Statement of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments under the Bombay Presidency, between the 1st May 1856 and 1st May 1857.

Total Salaries and Establishments under the Presidency of Bombay and its Subordi-					
nates, on the 1st May 1856	..	...	..	...	1,02,78,017 2 4
Ditto ditto ditto on the 1st May 1857	..	..	..	..	1,05,54,274 9 3
Net Increase					2,78,257 6 11

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Railway

	Increase	Decrease.
Increase on account of the Military Pay and Allowances of the Deputy Superintending Engineers at the Presidency and in Guzerat, charged to Civil Department, and of the entertainment of a new Clerk, and in the charge of additional Sectioners	7,174 4 0	
	7,174 4	

Educational.

Increase to the Establishment of the Director of Public Instruction	1,920 0 0	
Ditto in the salaries of the Educational Inspectors	2,208 8 0	
Ditto in the appointment of several Deputy Inspectors with Establishment	5,184 0 0	
Ditto ditto Government Law Professor	3,600 0 0	
Ditto in the salary of Ditto Ditto	1,300 0 0	
Ditto by establishment of several new Schools, and by raising the salaries of several School Masters	19,638 0 0	
	40,750 8 0	
Deduct—The salary of the Instructor of Photography in the Elphinstone Institution, and the saving of the portion of the salary of the English School Masters at Surat	3,000 0 0	37,750 8 0

Medical.

Increase to the salaries of Civil Surgeons in lieu of Head Money	8,400 0 0	
New Charitable Dispensaries at Khundalla, Hipurga and Malligoom, and increase to the Establishment of the Dispensary at Koorla	5,484 0 0	
Increase to the salaries of Apothecaries, Hospital Assistants and Apprentices at different Stations	2,760 0 0	
	16,644 0 0	
Deduct Decrease in the Pay and allowances of a Medical Officer stationed at Nasick, consequent on the abolition of the Sub-Collectorate	4,328 2 0	
Ditto ditto by discontinuing the Allowance of the Civil Surgeon of Ahmednuggur for attending on the Raucos and Establishment	1,200 0 0	
Ditto in the salaries of Sub-Assistant Surgeons	5,400 0 0	
Ditto by the abolition of the Charitable Dispensary at Oorun	1,650 0 0	
	12,578 2 0	4,065 14 0
Carried forward, Rupees	48,990 10 0	

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—Continued and brought forward, Rupees

Increase. Decrease.

48,990 10 0

Miscellaneous

Increase to the Establishment of the General, Ecclesiastical and Public Works Department of the Secretariat and in the entertainment of a Moonshee in the Persian Department	5,520 0 0	
Deduct the difference in the amount of Batta to the fixed Establishment of the Secretariat of the Political and Secret Department, and the Salaries of the Temporary Establishment of the Persian Department discontinued ..	808 2 3	4,711 13 9
Increase to the Establishment of the Oriental Translator	1,500 0 0	
Ditto to the salary of the Head Clerk of the Accountant General's Office	1,200 0 0	
Ditto to the salary of the Melter new Pre-melting Establishment in the Mint	6,660 0 0	
Deduct saving in the pay of Journey-men of the Mint	24 0 0	6,636 0 0
Ditto by the appointment of a Chemical Analyser	2,400 0 0	
Ditto of the Office rent of the Register of Merchant Seamen	180 0 0	
Ditto by the entertainment of a Pandit under the Commission of Cave Temple	600 0 0	
Ditto ditto of an Establishment for the Central Museum	1,032 0 0	
Ditto in Subsistence Allowance to Civil Servants out of employ	15,627 0 0	
Ditto in the Pay and Allowances of unpassed Junior Civil Servants	57,480 0 0	
Ditto on account of the Dhurmsalla at Wagherry	48 0 0	
Ditto in the Establishment of Grand Trigonometrical Survey	3,941 11 0	95,356 8 9
DEDUCT DECREASES		
In the annual charge for copying several statements by contract in the Civil Auditor's Office	26 1 6	
By the discharge of the Establishments of Shroffs and Peons employed in the General Treasury to examine and receive Treasures from the Coast	1,872 0 0	
Carried forward, Rupees	1,896 1 6	95,356 8 9 48,990 10 0

		<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
GENERAL DEPARTMENT—Continued and brought forward, Rupees			
	48,990 10 0		
DEDUCT DECREASE.—Continued and brought forward, Rupees 1,898 1 6			
	95,336 8 9		
In the pay of a Watch-maker of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital	36 0 0		
In the charge for repairing the Pier at Chundnee. . . .	60 0 0		
Ditto of District Dawk at Bellemora	276 0 0		
Ditto in the Pay of a Peon in the Government Building Dapoore	3 0 0		
Ditto in the charge of District Dawk at Sholapoor	336 0 0		
Ditto in the Pay of 3 Carcoons arranging the records of the late Collector of Sattara ..	600 0 0		
By the abolition of the Watering Establishment of the Residency Garden at Sattara, and in the amount of compensation	5,532 0 0		
In the Pay of Watermen separately charged in several Offices	292 0 0		
	8,963 1 6		
	86,393 7 3		
	1,35,384 1 3		

*Deduct.**Postal.*

Decrease by abolishing several contracts for the conveyance of Mails, and by taking the lines under the direct management of Government	26,968 1 0
Ditto by the reduction in the salaries of Overseers and Runners employed at different Stations.	6,408 0 0
	33,396 1 0

Deduct.

Increases to the Establishments at different Stations	5,485 0 0
	27,911 1 0
	1,97,478 0 3

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Increase by the appointments of several Executive Engineers, and the modification of Establishments employed under them in the Statement rendered by the Auditor of Public Works Accounts	58,152 9 8
Carried forward, Rupees	1,65,625 9 11

	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Brought forward, Rupees	1,65,625	9 11

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Difference of Net Pay of the Political Agent in Myhee Kaunta, the Assistant Political Agent in Cutch, and the Bheel Agent in Candesh, between the ranks of Officers stood appointed on the 1st May 1856, and those on the 1st May 1857	730	8	0
Increase by the redistribution of Myhee Kaunta Agency Establishment	744	0	0
	<u>1,474</u>	8	0

DEDUCT.

The pay of Water-man on the Myhee Kaunta Agency Establishment abolished, and the reduction in the Establishment of Candesh Bheel Agent and Superintendent of Police	192	0	0
	<u>1,282</u>	8	0

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The situation of Chaplain at Rajote discontinued by the appointment of the Chaplain of Bhoog to visit that Station	6,000	0	0
Decrease by the introduction of the new scheme of Church Establishments under this Presidency	4,014	0	0
Rent of the house granted to the 78th Highlanders at Poona reduced by removal of Assembly's building to that of Mission Chapel	600	0	0
Gratuity of the Church Singers and the allowance of Hearse Horse at Deesa discontinued, and the compensation in lieu of Horse Allowance drawn by the Roman Catholic Priest at Nuggur ceased	660	0	0
	<u>11,274</u>	0	0

DEDUCT.

The salaries of new appointments of a Protestant Chaplain at Harbour and the Roman Catholic Chaplain at Poona	7,800	0	0
House rent granted to Assistant Chaplains located at the Presidency	2,160	0	0
Difference between the salaries of Assistant Chaplains and Chaplains, including the house rent granted for the Church at Poorundhur	162	0	0
	<u>9,522</u>	0	0
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			1,752 0 0

REVENUE DEPARTMENT*Alienation Establishments.*

Salary and Establishment of the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, minus the Pay formerly drawn by the Special Commissioner at Sattara abolished	12,139	0	0
Salaries of Unconvenanted Assistants appointed under the Officers on special duty and the Inam Commissioner, including the allowance for Establishment, House rent, &c.	37,673	5	0
	<u>49,712</u>	5	0
Carried forward, Rupees	49,712	5	0
	1,60,908	1	11
		1,752	0
		0	0

						<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Brought forward, Rupees	...	...	...	...	1,66,908	1 11	1,752 0 0
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Continued and brought forward, Rupees							
forward, Rupees	..	..	..	..	49,712	5	0
<i>Supernumerary Assistant Collectors.</i>							
Difference between the number and salaries of Assistant Collectors on the 1st May 1856, and the 1st May 1857...					24,240	0	0
<i>Cotton Experiments.</i>							
Pay of an Apprentice entertained at Ahmedabad					720	0	0
DEDUCT DECREASES.							
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							
By the abolition of the Sub-Collectorate of Nassick					20,400	0	0
The salary of the 1st Assistant Collector Surat (which was especially drawn by the incumbent equal to that of Deputy Commissioner of Customs) reduced to ordinary scale					8,400	0	0
The salaries of the Dufferdar of Surat and the Treasurer of Sholapoor reduced, including one Caroon at the latter Station discontinued					2,952	0	0
Personal pay of a Surveyor and Builder at Ahmedabad					3,114	0	0
The separate charges on the State on account of Water-men or Bhistees abolished, including one Chobdar at Nuggur discontinued					2,886	0	0
					<u>37,752</u>	0	0
DEDUCT.							
The personal allowance granted to the Dufferdar of Tanna, the pay of a Shetsundee at Poona, and the increase occasioned by remodelling Sattara District Establishments, and also in the Commission drawn by Tollates at Rutnagherry					1,446	0	0
					<u>36,306</u>	0	0
<i>Customs, Salt and Opium</i>							
The Tobacco Establishment transferred to Municipality					9,600	0	0
The Establishment of the Opium Factory in Candesh discontinued					1,404	0	0
Separate charges of Watermen on the Customs and Opium Establishment, abolished					504	0	0
					<u>11,508</u>	0	0
DEDUCT.							
The pay of Preventive Establishment at Nowsurree, and Distillery Establishment at Caranja and Bhandoop, including House for Sirdar Caroon at Oorun					7,660	0	0
					<u>3,848</u>	0	0
Carried forward, Rupees	...	...	...	...	40,254	0 0	74,672 5 0 1,66,908 1 11 1,752 0 0

				<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Brought forward, Rupees	..			1,66,908 1 11	1,752 0 0
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Continued and brought forward, Rupees			74,672 5 0		
DEDUCT DECREASES—Continued and brought forward, Rupees			40,254 0 0		
<i>Revenue Survey</i>					
By removal of the Officers to the Military Department for Regimental duty	..	24,000 0 0			
The salary of one Assistant Superintendent Candesh ceased by the incumbent having been appointed Superintendent of Guzerat Survey, as also of one Sub-Assistant owing to his death	..	9,960 0 0			
Decrease occasioned by reduction of Rutnagherry Survey		30,600 0 0			
		64,560 0 0			
DEDUCT					
Increase of Salaries of the several Assistants, Supernumerary Assistants, and Sub-Assistants, by promotion to higher Grades		12,960 0 0			
By new Appointments of ditto		48,180 0 0			
		61,140 0 0			
		3,420 0 0			
				43,674 9 0	
				30,906 5 11	
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.					
<i>Adalat.</i>					
The Salary and Establishment of the Office of Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Kaira	..	20,124 0 0			
Increase by the revised scale of Establishment sanctioned for Native Judicial Functionaries	...	32,478 0 0			
The pay of two Sweepers at Tanna, six Carcoons and Peons, &c., at Poona, one Carpenter at Ahmedabad, and increase to the Sheristadar of Poona and Hospital Assistants of Candesh and Ahmedabad, including House Rent for the Moonsiff and the Compensation to the Establishment at Sattara	..	4,332 0 0			
		57,024 0 0			
DEDUCT.					
The Establishment of Agent for Sirdars abolished	..	8,611 0 0			
Watermen and Chobdar ditto	..	834 0 0			
		9,645 0 0			
		47,379 0 0			
<i>Police</i>					
Police Men for the Guard at the Government House and the two Members of Council	..	1,008 0 0			
Carried forward, Rupees	..	1,008 0 0	47,379 0 0	197,906 6 11	1,752 0 0

	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Brought forward, Rupees	1,97,906 6 11	1,752 0 0
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—Continued and brought forward, Rupees	47,379 0 0	
POLICE—Continued and brought forward, Rupees	1,008 0 0	
Increase to the Medical Officer attending the Jail and House of Correction	600 0 0	
Ditto to the Establishment of the Superintendent of Police and a Pandit at Nuggur, and to one Subadar in Candesh promoted from 3rd to 2nd Class, including one Fouzdar at Karra	360 0 0	
Difference of net pay of Officers holding the appointments of Superintendents of Police at different Stations	2,338 8 0	
New Levy of Police at different Stations	62,469 0 0	
	66,775 8 0	

DEDUCT.

Reduction in the House-rent of Police Constables, and also in the allowances paid to them in the Military, and debited to the Civil Department	1,672 10 0	
Ditto in the salaries of the Superintendents of Police at Butnagherry and Karra according to the scale, and the Company's allowance of the latter Station, discontinued	2,493 0 0	
Ditto by re-organization of Police at different Stations, including Sattara and Superintendent's Establishment at Nuggur	9,179 14 0	
Compensation of Peons of the Poona City Police, and the pay of two Shetsundies reduced	90 0 0	
	13,435 8 0	
	53,340 0 0	
	1,00,719 0 0	

DEDUCT DECREASE*Magisterial.*

Salary of Assistant Magistrate, Nasick and Sattara, abolished	2,400 0 0	
Deduct Pay of Joint Police at Surat, and increase to the Joint Police at Poona, and to the Horsemen of Ausunkhan Resaldar at Ahmedabad	1,740 0 0	
	660 0 0	

Carried forward, Rupees 660 0 0 1,00,719 0 0 1,97,906 6 11 1,752 0 0

			Increase.	Decrease
Brought forward, Rupees			1,97,906 6 11	1,752 0 0
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—Continued and brought forward, Rupees	660 0 0	1,00,719 0 0		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
Compensation of 2nd Judge, Small Cause Court ..	12,000 0 0			
One Hospital Assistant of the House of Correction . . .	360 0 0			
Salary of the Clerk of Her Majesty's Justices and the Fire Engine Establishment transferred to Municipality of Bombay	5,644 0 0			
	18,004 0 0			
Deduct Pay of a Stamp Vendor at Surat	48 0 0			
	17,956 0 0			
		18,816 0 0		
		82,103 0 0		
		2,80,009 6 11	1,752 0 0	
Deduct Decrease		1,752 0 0		
Net Increase, Rupees		2,78,257 6 11		

Appendix N.

SIND.

Total Salaries and Establishments in the Province of Sind, on the 1st May 1856	16,68,366	1	6
Ditto ditto ditto, on the 1st May 1857	18,42,823	7	0
Net Increase	1,74,457	5	6

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical.

	Increase	Decrease.
Charitable Dispensary Establishments at Shabunder and Hydrabad	5,724	0 0
Additional Salary to Civil Surgeons in lieu of Head money	3,600	0 0
	9,324	0 0

Railway.

Increase to the salary of the Deputy Superintending Engineer	6,523	8 0

Postal

By entertainment of a Boat Establishment and modification of Postal Establishment	828	0 0

Miscellaneous.

Lithographic Establishment under the Commissioner in Sind	720	0 0
	17,395	8 0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

By appointment of new Officers and by alteration in the proportion of salaries charged on the 1st May 1856 and the 1st May 1857	13,744	5 3
Subordinate Establishment of Public Works Department ..	6,112	12 3
Canal Establishment ditto ditto	1,04,291	12 0
	1,24,148	12 6

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

By the discontinuance of the appointment of Assistant Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind, less the increase granted to the Establishment at the same Station	0 0 0	1,620	0 0

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Salary of a Roman Catholic Chaplain at Suekkur, which has for many years past remained vacant, is now struck off the Statement, deducting therefrom the increase effected under the new scheme of Church Establishment	0 0 0	1,320	0 0

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Establishment allowed to the Settlement Officers at Hydrabad and Shikarpoor	39,600	0 0
Carried forward, Rupees	39,600	0 0
	1,41,544	5 6
	2,940	0 0

		<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Brought forward, Rupees	1,41,544	5 6	2,940 0 0
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Continued and brought forward, Rupees	20,600	0 0	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
DEDUCT DECREASES			
Salary of two Supernumerary Deputy Collectors at Kurrachee and Hyderabad, ceased by removal	9,078	0 0	
Difference of net Pay of Officers promoted to the rank of Captain	3,652	8 0	
Reduction in the District Establishment	792	0 0	
	13,522	8 0	
Deduct Increase to the Jagheer Establishment in Sind and the entertainment of a Boat Establishment, under the Deputy Collector of Customs, Kurrachee	1,932	0 0	
	11,590	8 0	28,009 8 0
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.			
Difference of net Pay of the Deputy Magistrate in charge of Adawlut at Hyderabad, and the Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee	583	8 0	
Entertainment of a Moonsiff and Kotwall's Establishment	7,260	0 0	
	7,843	8 0	
	1,77,397	5 6	2,940 0 0
Deduct Decrease	2,940	0 0	
Net Increase, Rupees	1,74,457	5 6	

Appendix C.

Debitable to the Government of India and the Bengal Presidency. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.		
Increase to the Salary of the Civil Surgeon at Aden, and the entertainment of an Overseer has the reduction effected in the Agency Establishment at the same Station	1,683	9 0
ECCLÉSIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Increase to the Church Establishment at Aden	192	0 0
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT		
Salary and Establishment of Aden Irregular Troops	59,589	8 0
	61,445	1 0
DEDUCT.		
Difference of net Pay of the Political Residents in the Persian Gulf	480	0 0
	60,965	1 0

BENGAL GOVERNMENT

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
Decrease in the salary of Moonsiff at Yawul	0 0 0	676 0 0
	60,965	1 0 576 0 0
Deduct Decrease	676	0 0
Net Increase, Rupees	60,389	1 0

Appendix B.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

EPILOGUE 1857.

<i>Artillery</i>	..	..	..	..	..	No increase or decrease appears to have taken place connected with this arm of the Service, on the Peace Establishment.
<i>Cavalry, (Queen's)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	A Quarter Master Sergeant added to the Establishment of each Regiment on 3 shillings per diem, and an Acting Provost Sergeant sanctioned for Detached Wings
Rupees	463	14	0			
<i>Cavalry, (Company's)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	One additional Captain and one Lieutenant authorized for each Regiment. A Monthly Allowance of Rupees 100 sanctioned for the Band of each Regiment in which one is maintained
Rupees	31,452	0	0			
"	3,600	0	0			
<i>Infantry, European (Queen's)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	An Acting Provost Sergeant sanctioned for Detached Wings.
Rupees	117	9	0			
<i>Infantry, European (Company's)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Two additional Captains and two Lieutenants sanctioned for each Regiment. A Monthly Allowance of Rupees 200 sanctioned for each Regiment in which a Band is maintained.
Rupees	45,451	8	0			
"	7,200	9	0			
<i>Native Infantry</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Strength of each Regiment increased to 800 Privates, and those from which Light Companies are taken, (to form the Light Battalion Persian Expeditionary Force,) to 900 Privates each
Rupees	1,98,000	0	0			
"	25,200	0	0			
"	2,26,059	12	0			
<i>Sappers and Miners</i>	..	..	..	..	..	A moiety of the Command Allowance sanctioned to the Commandant when on leave, and "Sapper Allowance" granted to all Subaltern Officers doing duty with the Corps
Rupees	Uncertain.					
<i>Bazar Department</i>	..	..	..	..	..	A Shroff sanctioned for the Poona Bazar on Rupees 10 per mensem
Rupees	120	0	0			
"	240	0	0			
<i>Command (Sattara)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	The Pay of the Kotwale Belgaum, Dessa, Nassee-rabad, &c, reduced.
Rupees	120	0	0	per mensem		
(Temporary saving)						
<i>Commissionariat Department</i>	..	..	..	..	..	To remain in abeyance until the Station is occupied by at least a Wing of a Corps.
Rupees	3,258	0	0			
"	2,768	8	0			
"	Uncertain					
"	1,385	4	0	per annum.		
<i>Medical Department</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Probationary Sub Assistants in, allowed moiety of salary, Rupees 90-8-0 per mensem, during period of probation.
Rupees	600	0	0			
"	1,968	0	0			
"	1,500	0	0			
"	11,478	0	0	per annum.		
						Conductors Dewey and Scott promoted to rank of Deputy Assistant Commissaries
						House rent of Conductors at the Presidency increased from Rupees 30 to Rupees 35 per mensem.
						Saving consequent on Mr Deputy Assistant Commissary Dewey's death, no promotion taking place in the inferior Warrant Grades in consequence.
						Appointment of Assistant Cutler for the Medical Store Department on Rupees 50 per mensem.
						General Dispensaries, Establishment of, sanctioned at Kurrachee and Belgaum.
						Supernumerary Subordinate Medical Establishment at Aden, continuance of, sanctioned.
						Increase of Pay and Allowances to European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Apprentices.

Rupees	Uncertain.	House rent of Apothecaries and Stewards at the Presidency increased from Rupees 80 to Rupees 35 per mensem.
<i>Lord Clive's Fund</i>	...	Revised rates of Pensions to Widows of Warrant Officers
	Uncertain.	
<i>Military Offices (Temporary)</i>	...	Adjutant General's Department.
Rupees	25 0 0 per mensem.	
"	25 0 0	
"	240 0 0 For 4 months	Gun Carriage Department.
"	450 0 0 For 6 ditto.	Ordnance Department, Poona.
"	600 0 0 ditto.	Ditto, Presidency
"	60 0 0 ditto	Ditto, Sholapore
"	240 0 0 For 4 ditto	Ditto, Kurrachee
"	600 0 0 For 1 year.	Inspector General of Ordnance.
"	50 0 0 (Total charge)	Medical Board.
"	150 0 0 per mensem	Military Auditor General (Persian Ex Force)
"	1,050 0 0 For 6 months.	Commissary General.
"	1,740 0 0 ditto.	Ditto in consequence of transfer of certain duties from the Military Board G. G O No 659, 27th August 1856, para 1
"	450 0 0 For 6 months.	Code of Military Regulations
"	1,385 4 0 For 1 year.	Medical Code, Extra Allowances to a Warrant Officer employed in the compilation of
"	150 0 0 For 5 months	Remount Agent
"	300 0 0 For 6 ditto	Superintendent of Family Payments
"	50 0 0 per mensem	Agent for Clothing.
"	30 0 0 ditto	Carcoons for payment of Pensioners, Southern Concan
"	30 0 0 ditto.	Medical Store-keeper, Presidency
<i>Military Offices (Permanent)</i>	...	Military Auditor General, for an Auditor of Bengal and Madras Abstracts
Rupees	1,800 0 0 annually	Ordnance Assistant to the Military Auditor General, new appointment, Salary Rupees 350 per mensem, with Pay and Garrison Allowances, and Presidency House-rent.
<i>Ordnance Department</i>	...	Overseer Percussion Cap Manufactory, Pay and Allowances revised
Rupees	195 8 0 per annum.	House-rent of Conductors increased from Rupees 30 to Rupees 35 per mensem
"	Uncertain.	Three additional Store and Park Sergeants sanctioned for Aden Arsenal.
"	1,972 8 0	Aden Arsenal placed temporarily in charge of a Commissioned Officer, no Warrant Officer being available.
"	480 0 0	Hydrabad Arsenal A Warrant Officer placed in charge, on the allowance of a Deputy Assistant Commissary, no Commissioned Officer being available.
"	1,354 12 0	Gun Carriage Manufactory A European Fitter sanctioned for, experimentally
Rupees	3000 0 0	Bullet Machinery Salary and allowances of a European Engineer (Green) for setting up.
"	2,951 0 0	Gun Powder Manufactory Establishment of Ramoossee sanctioned for, (in lieu of Military Guards, which are not at present available,) as an experimental measure
"	Uncertain	Grand Arsenal. Six Native Armourer Apprentices sanctioned, on Rupees 3 each, for the first year, with working pay at 2 Annas per diem, and an annual bonus to their Instructors of 5 Rupees each.

Rupees	720	0	0	Depôt at Kurrachee for the examination of Stores for the Upper Provinces of Bengal. Establishment of, reduced, 10 Lascars.
"	60	0	0	Gun Carriage Department. Increase of pay to 1
"	102	0	0	Mistry, Fileman, and 2 Carpenters.
Pay Department	..	..	..	Military Treasure Chest at Aden Monthly allowance Rupees 60, for charge of, abolished in the Military Department, and transferred to the Civil Department, with the duties.
Rupees	720	0	0	
Passage Money and Boat Allowance	..	..	..	Boat allowance to and from Panwell, Tanna, &c., abolished, and Railway Tickets substituted.
				Passage money to Aden and Suez from Bombay, Revised rates of, per P. & O. Company's Steamers
Uncertain				Passage Money between Bombay and Aden, for European Rank and File, including Provisions, Rupees 75 each.
Schools, Military, Central and Normal, at Poona	..	..	..	Establishment of School-Masters, &c, for
Rupees	3,637	14	0	
School of Musketry at Poona	..	..	..	Establishment for.
Rupees	3,600	0	0	Bheesties for European and Native, details attached to.
"	156	0	0	
Sanataria at Poorundhur	..	..	..	Assistant School-Masters for
Rupees	958	8	0	For a Librarian, as a permanent charge
"	60	0	0	
Fire Engine Department	..	..	..	Pay of Artificers fixed, and made a permanent charge.
(No Increase or Decrease.)				
Government Cooperage	..	..	..	Pay of the Establishment of, to be drawn as a fixed charge monthly.
(No Increase or Decrease)				
Government Bakery	..	..	..	Additional allowance of one Rupee per diem, sanctioned for European Superintendent, on account of the extra labor in preparing supplies for the Persian Expedition.
Commissariat charges omitted, as it is presumed the Military Board will show them.	Rupees	Uncertain.		Allowance to the Parsees in charge
	Rupees	Uncertain.		European Engineer (Smith) to erect machinery, for salary and house rent.
	Rupees	250	0	0
Staff	..	..	..	Line Adjutant at Ahmedabad, appointment of, sanctioned during the absence of the Divisional Commanding Officer on Foreign Service
Rupees	1,944	0	0	Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His salary consolidated at Rupees 500 per mensem, with net pay of his rank.
"	1,018	8	0	Commandant of Artillery Prospective reduction of emoluments to those of a 2nd Class Brigadier.
"	1,826	4	0	Adjutant General of the Army Present incumbent (Colonel Green) restricted to the additional half Batta of his rank during tours of inspection.
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	Sweeper for Fort George Barracks
Rupees	48	0	0	Garden Prizes for European Troops.
"	1,000	0	0	
"	60	13	4	House of Correction. Difference between pay of Corporal and Sergeant to a Military Warder (Callaghan.)
Uncertain.				Barracks at Belgaum occupied by Depôt of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, 4 Sweepers and 2 Hall-cores sanctioned for.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the permanent Increases sanctioned in the several Branches of Military Expenditure, during the Year 1856-1857, deducting therefrom the amount of permanent Decrease during the same period.

	DECREASE.	INCREASE.
Artillery	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cavalry (Queen's)	0 0 0	463 14 0
Cavalry Native (Company's)	0 0 0	35,052 0 0
Infantry European (Queen's)	0 0 0	117 9 0
Ditto (Company's)	0 0 0	52,651 8 0
Native Infantry	0 0 0	4,49,259 12 0
Sappers and Miners	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bazar Department	240 0 0	120 0 0
Commands	0 0 0	0 0 0
Commisariat Department	1,385 4 0	6,026 8 0
Medical Department	0 0 0	15,546 0 0
Lord Clive's Fund	0 0 0	0 0 0
Military Offices	0 0 0	1,800 0 0
Ordnance Department	2,170 4 0	18,096 8 0
Pay Department	720 0 0	0 0 0
Passage Money and Boat Allowance	0 0 0	0 0 0
Schools	0	7,393 14 0
Sanatoria	0 0	1,018 8 0
Fire Engine Department	0 0	0 0 0
Government Cooperage	0	0 0 0
Staff	2 544	1,944 0 0
Miscellaneous		1,108 13 4
Total Rupees	0	5,85,598 14 4
Deduct		7,360 4 0
Ans		5,78,238 10 4

Appendix Q.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	MONTHLY INCREASE.		MONTHLY DECREASE.	
	Permanent	Temporary including incidental *	Permanent	Temporary including incidental.*
<i>Vessels Commissioned.</i>				
Pilot Schooner Charlotte	302 12 8			
Steamer Lady Falkland	1,828 8 0			
Pattymar Bheema	263 0 0			
Iron Barge Steamer Comorandel	6,610 3 10			
Steamer Lady Caning	4,444 1 2			
	18,454 0 8			
<i>Vessels brought into Service</i>				
A Cutter under Lieutenant Grievé		109 0 0		
A jolly Boat for Harbour Master at Bushire		Unknown		
		109 0 0		
<i>Vessels changed on Crews, &c.</i>				
Mootnee Indus Flotilla	120 0 0	1,694 7 7	10 0 0	
Eng Euphrates	8,949 15 8			1,636 18 2
Eng Falmaras		18 0 0		
Steamer Punjab	60 0 0			
" Assaye		900 0 0		
" Assaye		* 208 0 0		
" Feroze		* 208 0 0		
Sloop of War Elphinstone		Unknown		
Steamer Auckland		* 304 8 2		
Pilot Schooner Georgiana	468 15 10			
Euphrates Flotilla		7,018 8 8		
	4,506 15 4	10,246 8 5	10 0 0	1,636 18 2
<i>Vessels put out of Commission</i>				
Pattymar Bheema				208 0 0
Steamer Quana				5,291 13 1
				5,544 13 1
<i>Other Vessels</i>				
Steamer Comet		* 169 10 8		
Vessels generally		* 60 0 0		
		229 10 8		
	18,048 9 0	10,584 13 8	10 0 0	7,181 10 3
<i>Office Establishment</i>				
Builder's Department	530 0 0	150 0 0		
Chief Engineer's Department	50 0 0	200 0 0		
Indian Naval Draftsman's	180 0 0	80 0 0		
Indian Naval Storekeeper's	110 7 0	100 0 0		
Indian Naval Store Counting	7 8 0	Unknown		
Light House on Dolphin Head		6 0 0		
Harbour Master, Bushire		Unknown		
Signal Station, Bushire		110 0 0		
Assistant Superintendent Indus		202 0 0		
General Transport Agent		* 85 0 0		
Dock Yard Clerk				
Dock Yard Police		60 0 0		
Military Pay Office, Marine Branch		60 0 0		
Observatory				
Carried forward		1,239 0 0		