

support
lands of equal value,
since the date of the
May 1841, but including that or,

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 August 1845.

10. The foregoing
wh

- No. 1.—Extract Para. 40, of a Letter from the Government of India to the Legislative Department; 4 November (No. 19) 1843; (With Enclosures) - - - - -
- No. 2.—Extract Para. 17, of a Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Legislative Department; 4 September (No. 21) 1844 - - - - -
- No. 3.—Copy of a Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government Department, 4 April (No. 6) 1843 - - - - -
- No. 4.—Copy of a Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government Department; 6 December (No. 26) 1843 - - - - -
- No. 5.—Copy of a Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government Department; 18 June (No. 13) 1844 - - - - -
- No. 6.—Copy of a Letter from the Government of India to the Court of Directors; 12 July (No. 14) 1844; (With Enclosures) - - - - -
- No. 7.—Copy of a Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government Department, 18 December (No. 25) 1844 - - - - -
- No. 8.—Extract Paras. 36, of a Letter from the Government of India to the Legislative Department; 28 June (No. 18) 1843; (With an Enclosure) - - - - -
- For the Enclosures, see APPENDIX TO PART II - - - - -

PART III

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

- No. 1.—Copy of a Letter from the Government of India to the Court of Directors; 13 September (No. 20) 1841; (With Enclosures) - - - - -
- No. 2.—Extract Para. 140, of a Letter from the Government of India to the Political Department; 7 November (No. 71) 1841; (With Enclosures) - - - - -
- No. 3.—Copy of a Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government Department, 1 February (No. 2) 1842 - - - - -
- For the Enclosures, see APPENDIX TO PART III - - - - -

PART I.
Superintendence of Native Religious Institutions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

— No. 1. —

(No. 17 of 1841.)

Legislative Department, 25 Aug. 1841.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

1. WITH reference to our despatches in the revenue department, dated 2d June (No. 7) 1840, and 3d March (No. 2) of 1841, we have to draw your attention to a memorandum transmitted to us by the government of Fort St. George, in their secretary's letter, dated 20th April 1841, from which it appears that the Board of Revenue at that presidency "have been called upon to report in what districts there are pagodas, or other places of native worship, the management of the affairs and funds of which may be entrusted to persons professing the faith to which the institutions belong, in the same manner as the affairs and funds of the Rumisseram Davastanum were made over in 1832 to the Pundarum, subject to the supervision and control of the zemindars, but without the necessity of submitting any accounts to the collector or other officer of government."

Superintendent
of Native Religious
Institutions.

2. It is by Regulation VII. of 1817, that the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George is vested with "the general superintendence of all endowments in land or money granted for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples, or colleges, &c.;" and as the provisions of that Regulation are the same as those contained in the Bengal Regulation XIX. of 1810, we are of opinion that a similar inquiry ought to be instituted, and reports made by the Boards of Revenue in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, with the view of relieving the officers of Government from the management of the lands and control of the funds and affairs of all religious endowments whatsoever.

3. We are also desirous that the Regulations above-mentioned may be modified, and that the rules which require any of our European officers to interfere in the management of the funds and affairs of any mosque, pagoda, or temple, may be rescinded, and we request that you will take into consideration the best means of accomplishing this object.

4. In our despatch of the 2d June 1840, we adverted to your resolution to retain the lands belonging to the temple of Juggernaut under the management of the revenue officers, which you had considered to be expedient, in order that protection and justice might be secured to the ryots.

5. In all cases, however, where the revenue has been or may be fixed for a term of years, as has been done in Cuttack, we think that the collection of the revenue so fixed, belonging to temples or other endowed religious institutions, may be safely transferred to agents, to be appointed by the parties in whom the management of the affairs and funds of such institutions may be vested, subject only to such penalties against exactions, and other abuses of their trust, as the native servants similarly employed on the part of the Government would be liable to.

6. The foregoing observation is applicable to entire villages, or distinct portions of villages, which may have been assigned to temples or other religious institutions in all parts of our territories; provided, however, that the revenue demandable from such villages or portions of villages, has been clearly defined, and a pottah or lease issued to each ryot, specifying the extent of land, the amount of the

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

revenue, and the periods at which it becomes due; but in all villages in which temples or other religious institutions derive only a limited portion of the revenue, or Government share of the produce of the land, in the form of per-centages or of fees, the collection of such per-centages or fees must continue to be made by the officers who collect the revenue from which they are derived, as any attempt to separate the two items of demand, and to leave their collection in the hands of distinct agents would, we fear, expose the ryots to serious risk of abuse.

7. It is not our intention that the revenues of mosque and pagoda lands should be exempted from any charges for irrigation and for the general management of the districts wherein they are situated, to which they may justly be liable; and we desire that provision may be made for defraying such charges before the revenues are applied to other purposes.

8. You will perceive that in the directions now conveyed to you, it is our object to give complete effect to the principles recognized in the despatches to which we have referred, and we rely on your promoting that object to the utmost extent which may be practicable.

London, 25 August 1841.

We are, &c.
(signed) *G. Lyall.*
J. L. Lushington.

— No. 2. —

(No. 22 of 1841.)

Legislative Department, 17 Nov. 1841.

To the Honourable the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Honourable Sirs,

Leg. Cons. 1 Nov.
1841, No. 1.
Appendix, No. 1.

We have the honour to state, in reply to your despatch in this department, dated the 25th August last, No. 17, that we have requested the opinion of the Governments of the several Presidencies as to the best mode of carrying into effect the intentions of your Honourable Court, especially as regards the orders conveyed in paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the despatch, upon the practicability and probable effects of which we have directed that the sentiments of the authorities at the Presidencies and in the Mofussil, qualified by experience, and by local circumstances, to offer advice, should be taken.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Auckland.* *H. T. Prinsep.*
W. W. Bird. *A. Amos.*
W. Casement.

Fort William, 17 Nov. 1841.

— No. 3. —

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(No. 14 of 1841.)

Revenue Department, 10 May 1841.

To the Honourable the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Honourable Sirs,

Cons. 3 May
Nos. 1 & 2.
Appendix, No. 2.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch in this department, dated 3d March, No. 2 of 1841, and to forward herewith copy of a communication which has been made by your orders to the Government of Madras on this date.

as. 5 April
os. 10 to 13.

We take this opportunity of transmitting the proceedings which have been adopted by the Government of Bombay, together with our orders for withdrawing from the management of the affairs of native religious establishments at that Presidency. Certain revenues, amounting to 9,972 rs. 4 a. 9 p., derived from idolatrous worship, have been ordered to be forthwith relinquished.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Auckland.* *W. Casement.*
T. Nicolls. *H. T. Prinsep.*
W. W. Bird.

Fort William, 10 May 1841.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

— No. 4. —

(No. 16 of 1841.) Revenue Department, 5 July 1841.
To the Honourable the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our despatch, No. 14 of 1841, dated 10th May, we have the honour to lay before you the accompanying communication from the Government of Madras, containing the instructions which have been issued by that Government for giving effect, without delay, to the orders of your Honourable Court for the withdrawal of all interference with the religious institutions of the natives. A

We have not thought it necessary to pass any orders on a proposition made by the Hon. Mr. Lushington, in a Minute transmitted herewith, for restoring to the religious institutions of the country the funds that have, in past years, been derived by the state from the interference now about to be withdrawn.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Auckland.* *W. Casement.*
J. Nicolls. *H. T. Prinsep.*
W. W. Bird.

Fort William, 5 July 1841.

— No. 5. —

(No. 22 of 1841.)

EXTRACT REVENUE LETTER from *India*, dated 1 November 1841.

29. WITH reference to the correspondence with the Government of Bombay, reported in our despatch, No. 14 (10th May) of 1841, we forward the accompanying letter from that Government, reporting that no pilgrim tax exists in Dharwar. Rev. Cons. 26 Apr. 1841, No. 17. Appendix, No. 4.

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

(No. 22.)

EXTRACT REVENUE LETTER from *India*, dated 1 November 1841.

30. IN connexion with the same correspondence, we have the honour to submit the papers noted in the margin, from which your Honourable Court will perceive that we have approved of the course proposed to be adopted by the Right hon. the Governor in Council of Bombay, for the future management of the Inam villages of Dakoor and Kunjiree, within the Kaira collectorate attached to the temple of Runchorjee. Rev. Cons. 14 June 1841, No. 7 to 9. Appendix, No. 5.

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

(No. 22.)

EXTRACT REVENUE LETTER from *India*, dated 1 November 1841.

31. MOENARUE BHUT Bin Gunnesh Bhut Baide claimed an allowance of 30 rupees 2 as., which had been granted by the Peishwa's mamletdar in 1816, for the support of the temple of Shekambhunder, in the Warrakusba of the Poona collectorate, and continued until 1835, when it was transferred by the grantee to the father of the petitioner. The allowance was conferred by an incompetent authority, and had never been recognized by the Peishwa's government, which was overthrown in the subsequent year. Still, as the allowance was appropriated to the service of the temple, the Government of Bombay recommended its continuance in perpetuity as a Dewusthan. We could not, however, comply with the recommendation. Rev. Pro. 31 May 1841, No. 22 to 24. Appendix, No. 6. Jesp. 1841. Nov.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

— No. 6. —

(No. 7, 1842.) Legislative Department, 4 May 1842.

Our GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India* in COUNCIL.

India Revenue Letter	-	10 May (No. 14) 1841
" "	+	5 July (No. 16) "
P. 29. 31 "	-	1 Nov. (No. 22) "
" Legislative Letter	-	17 Nov. (No. 22) "
P. 140. India Political Letter	-	22 Dec. (No. 71) "

ce of We have received your letters noted above, relative to the discontinuance of
ous interference on the part of the officers of Government with the religious insti-
 tutions of the natives, and we entirely approve the measures therein reported.

(signed) We are, &c.

London, 4 May 1842.

J. L. Lushington,
J. Cotton,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 7. —

(No. 9.)

EXTRACT REVENUE LETTER from *India*, dated 10 June 1842.

Rev. Cons. 6 Dec. Para. 39. THE dispensary at Moradabad was supported from the proceeds
1841, No. 25 to 27. (averaging Rs. 2,851. 10. 4. per annum) of certain shrines in that zillah. On the
Appendix, No. 7. question being raised by the Sudder Board at Allahabad, whether the collections
 should continue to be made for this object, orders were given to relinquish them
 altogether. The arrangements to be made for keeping up the dispensary, and
 for defraying the pension of an incumbent native doctor, were referred to the
 General Department for consideration.

— No. 8. —

(No. 13.)

EXTRACT REVENUE LETTER from *India*, dated 26 August 1842.

Rev. Cons. 25 Mar. Para. 29. THE accompanying statement, which was called for in 1839, shows
1839, No. 21. the amount of funds appropriated from the public resources for purposes connected
14 March 1842, with the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions in the North-west Provinces. No
" No. 24. orders were required on this document with reference to the general arrangements
Appendix, No. 8. lately sanctioned.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

—No. 9.—

(No. 6.) Legislative Department, 19 February 1845.

Our GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India* in COUNCIL.

Paras. 70 and 74, Agra Rev. Narr.	11 April	(No. 2) 1842.
" 39 " India Rev. Letter	10 June	(No. 9) "
" 29 " " "	26 August	(No. 13) "
" 8 to 11 Bengal " "	13 September	(No. 16) "
" 7 to 9 Agra Rev. Narr.	25 October	(No. 6) 1843.

(Para. 70, Agra Rev. Narrative, 11 April (No. 2) 1842.)

Transfer of two pergunnahs hitherto appropriated to the repair of the pilgrim road from Hurdwar to Budrinath, to the managers of the shrines.

(Para. 39, India Revenue Letter, 10 June (No. 9) 1842, and 74 of Agra Narrative, 11 April (No. 2) 1842.)

Relinquishment of the collection from certain shrines in the district of Moradabad appropriated to the support of the dispensary.

(Para. 29, India Rev. Letter, 26 August (No. 13) 1842.)

Statement of public funds appropriated to the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions.

(Para. 8 to 11. Bengal Rev. Letter, 11 September (No. 16) 1842.)

Superintendence of native religious institutions in Assam.

(Para. 7 and 9. Agra Rev. Narrative, 25 October (No. 6) 1843.)

Report of instances of the continued superintendence of native religious institutions.

We approve of the proceedings reported in these letters with a view to the discontinuance of any interference on the part of the Government or its officers with the management of the religious institutions of the natives.

We are, &c.
(signed) J. Shepherd,
H. Willock, &c. &c.

London, 19 February 1845.

—No. 10.—

(No. 19.)

EXTRACT LEGISLATIVE LETTER from *India*, dated 4 November 1843.

Para. 41. WE have received returns from the several presidencies consequent upon our call made on the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch above cited, and we are now awaiting further information from Bengal, and the draft of an Act which we have directed to be prepared for modifying the provisions of Reg. XIX. 1810, of the Bengal code.

APPENDIX TO PART I.

Appendix, No. 1.

ENCLOSURE to LEGISLATIVE LETTER, 17 November (No. 22) 1841.

EXTRACT LEGISLATIVE CONSULTATIONS, 1 November 1841.

(No. 1.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Secretary to the Government of Madras (No. 182), Secretary to the Government of Bombay (No. 183), Secretary to the Government of Bengal (No. 147), and Secretary to the Government North-Western Provinces (184); dated 1 November 1841.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to request that you will lay before the Right honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 25th August 1841 (No. 17).

2. The Governor-general in Council is desirous of receiving the opinions of his as to the best mode of carrying into effect the intentions of the Honourable Court, especially as regards the orders conveyed in paras. 4, 5, 6, and 7, of the despatch upon the practicality and probable effects of which the sentiments of the authorities at the presidency and in the Mofussil, qualified by experience and by the local circumstances to offer advice, may be particularly invited.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 1 November 1841.

Leg. Dept.

To Bombay; Hon.
the Governor.
To Bengal; Right
hon. the Governor.
To North-Western
Provinces; Hon.
the Lt.-Governor.

Appendix, No. 2.

ENCLOSURES to INDIA REVENUE LETTER, 10 May (14) 1841.

EXTRACT INDIA REVENUE CONSULTATION (No. 50), 3 May 1841.

(No. 1.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; dated 3 May 1841.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to transmit for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council, copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 23d March 1841, No. 2.

2. The Governor in Council will perceive that the Honourable Court, approving of all other parts of the proceedings of the Supreme Government on the subject of withdrawing from interference with the concerns of native religious establishments, object to the permission given in Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter, No. 121 of 10th August 1840, to introduce the alterations which have been decided upon in such time and place as may seem best to the Government of Fort St. George. The opinion of the Honourable Court is, that the measures which have been fully carried into execution in every other part of British India should now, without further delay, be completed under the Madras Government.

3. Accordingly I am directed to request that you will move the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council to take into his immediate consideration the best mode of fulfilling the instructions of the Honourable Court of Directors in such a manner as that a report of the final arrangements adopted for this purpose, may, if possible, reach this Government from that of Fort St. George in time to be transmitted to England by the mail of January 1842, and to request from his Lordship in Council an early announcement of the measures which he may propose to adopt for the purpose of complying with the wishes of the Court.

4. For the information of his Lordship in Council, I am directed to inclose copy of a correspondence which has lately passed with the Government of Bombay on the measures in progress at that presidency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 3 May 1841.

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Rev. Dept.

Letter from Secretary Government of Bombay, dated 27 February 1841.
Reply, dated 5 Ap 1841.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

(No. 2.)

(No. 59.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay; dated 3 May 1841.

Rev. Dept.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council to forward to you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 3d March 1841, No. 2.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 3 May 1841.

EXTRACT INDIA REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, 5 April 1841.

(No. 10.)

(No. 616 of 1841.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated 27 February 1841.

Territ. Dep. Rev.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter, No. 122, dated the 10th August 1840, and to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying resolution, this day passed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, detailing the proceedings of this Government in withdrawing from all interference in the management of the native religious establishments of the country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
27 February 1841.

(No. 11.)

RESOLUTION, Territorial Department, Revenue, Bombay Castle, 27 February 1841.

Enclosure.

1. READ again the letter, No. 122, from Mr. Halliday, junior secretary to the Government of India, dated 10 August 1840, with its enclosure, being copy of a letter (No. 7) from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 2 June 1840, regarding the withdrawal of Government and its officers from all interference in the management or control of the native religious institutions of the country.

2. The Governor in Council observes, that the question of withdrawing all interference on the part of Government or its officers in the management of the native religious establishments, under this Presidency, was first mooted in 1833. In 1838 the information required by the Government of India was furnished, and on that occasion it was stated, *vide* para. 18 of Mr. Secretary Reid's letter of 30th January 1839, "The Right honourable the Governor in Council will not adopt any measures connected with the religious ceremonies of the natives of this country, except under the orders of the Government of India." To this communication no direct reply has ever been received. It was subsequently referred to in the letter to the Government of India, 4th January 1839, in reply to which it was stated that the Government of India "would not at present approve of the adoption of any general measure for the immediate abandonment of all interference with the management of temples, yet it would wish the Government, upon sound principles, and whenever it may be easily and safely accomplished, to withdraw from any particular temple, or place of worship, or pilgrimage, that interference which has been so strongly objected to."

3. On the receipt of those instructions, it was determined by the Government to act upon them as cases should arise, and particularly in the case of the temples at Nassick, which was then under consideration. The Government of India having requested to know what proceedings had been adopted by this government in consequence of its communication of 10th June 1839, the requisite information was supplied on the 3d July 1840, in reply to which the Government of India has transmitted copy of the Honourable Court's orders of 2d June 1840, explaining their views more fully upon this subject.

4. The Governor in Council deems it advisable, in this place, to revert briefly to the past proceedings of this Government on this question, so that his Lordship in Council may have before him a complete view of the subject as regards this presidency, and at the same time to point out what remains to be done for fully carrying out the intentions of the home authorities and the Government of India.

Rutnagaree.

5. In the management of the small temples in this collectorate, little or no interference is exercised by Government; such is not, however, the case in respect to the larger temples, to which Government appoints Karkoons, who are paid from the funds of the institutions. For each temple there is a committee of natives, who superintend its management, but an account of all the disbursements is rendered to the Government officers. The appointment of these Karkoons and the entire control of the funds, without being held accountable to Government,

ment, should, the Governor in Council is of opinion, be vested with the committees of Hindoos. The requisite orders should be issued to the collector, who should be given to understand that Government desires to withdraw all connected with these institutions.

6. No interference is exercised by Government in the management of villages or lands assigned for the support of native religious institutions in this collectorate; but in respect to money payments, Government interferes at two places, viz., Neermul and Ryghur, where the money allowed from the public treasury is disbursed under the immediate orders of the Mamlutdur or head Government officer, in feeding Brahmins, providing cloth for the idols, paying for musicians, and illuminations, &c. The collector having suggested that the control over such expenses should be vested in a committee of respectable Hindoos residing at each place, the Governor in Council resolves that that course be now adopted, and that officer instructed accordingly.

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Neermul, 813. 12.
Ryghur, 369. 15.

7. In this collectorate there is no such interference; but whether or not Government exercises the right to appoint priests to perform Pooja in temples or before idols, as at Nussick and Balsar, is not apparent from the records. If such right is exercised, the Governor in Council considers that it should be relinquished not only in this, but in the other collectorates; orders to this effect are therefore to be issued to the collectors.

Khandeish.

8. The management of villages granted for the support of temples or mosques is not interfered with by Government, but until lately it exercised a control over such temples as are supported by money payments from the Treasury. The management of the principal temple at Nassick is vested hereditarily in one family, the principal member being the Karburee or manager, who rendered to Government an account of his disbursements. He has the right to nominate the Poojaree, but the appointment of Poojarees to the idols up round about Nassick was vested in Government or its officers.

Ahmednuggur, an
the sub-collectorate
of Nassick.

9. Upon the receipt of the Government of India's orders of 10th June 1839, the collector of Ahmednuggur was instructed on the 2d August 1839 to propose an arrangement, after consulting with the parties concerned, for the withdrawal of all interference in the temples at Trumbuck, and on the 17th of August he was informed that Government approved of a proposition made by him, that the right of appointing priests to officiate at the minor temple should be vested in a committee of natives of respectability.

10. In the collector's reply, dated 30th November 1840, he proposes that the management of the temple should be entrusted to the present Kurbaree Narayan Row Cassee Joglukur, under a deed of trust, it being provided that an account of the receipt and expenditure should be kept for the inspection of any person interested in the establishment; and the accounts at present rendered to Government being discontinued, the Governor in Council considers this a very judicious arrangement, and directs that it be at once carried into effect.

11. Draft of rules, vesting the management of the temples at Nassick in a committee of native inhabitants, having been prepared, was sanctioned by Government on the 28th May last. By those rules, however, Government is still called upon to interfere in cases of mismanagement on the part of the committee, for the last of the rules declares that, "in the event of its being proved that any impropriety occurs in the management of duties thus intrusted to your (the committee) care you will be called upon to give an account to Government."

12. The Governor in Council observes that under the explanation given in para. 5 of Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter of the 10th August last, of the Honourable Court's intentions on the subject, the liability of Government to be called upon to interfere in cases of malversation, or to appoint members of the committee, should be removed, and this can only be effectually done by the formation of corporate trusts, as proposed by the Government of India. To effect this object, a legislative enactment would seem to be necessary, because the regulations of this Presidency do not provide for the prosecution and punishment of frauds committed by such corporate bodies, nor do they contain any provisions which would enable such bodies to sue and be sued in matters connected with their trusts. Sec. 40, Reg. XIV. of 1827 (which is sometimes made applicable to frauds) requires the ownership of property to be defined, but the ownership of these corporate bodies would be too general to admit of its being fixed on any individual as required by that section. In the seventh part of clause 1, sec. 1, Reg. XIV., there is a general law which provides for the punishment of all acts in breach of morality, but the Governor in Council conceives that the misappropriation of money is an offence of a higher character, and that therefore this law would not be applicable in the case of corporate bodies defrauding their trusts.

13. In carrying out the principle of entirely severing Government and its officers from any interference whatever in matters connected with the native religious institutions, the Governor in Council is of opinion that in whatever way corporate bodies of trusts may be established, it should be provided that vacancies are to be filled up without the intervention of Government, either by a kind of election in certain families, or in such other way as the Government of India may determine upon, and that the Poojarees or officiating priests, or the heads of the castes connected with the institution, should be the parties having authority to prosecute the trustees for any malversation or breach of trust.

14. It was formerly the practice to farm, on account of Government, the privilege of collecting fines and offerings presented to the idol Khundooha at Jeejooree, and the amount for which the farm sold in 1833-34 was rupees 1,088. With the sanction of the Government of India this farm was ordered to be abolished on the 31st December 1834, and in June following the collector submitted a statement showing the amount, rupees 1,001, derived by Government from the same source from various other temples. No decision was then

Poona.

passed pending the receipt of the information called for by the Government of India, and furnished by this Government in 1838. It does not appear that these sources of revenue have yet been relinquished, and the Governor in Council is of opinion that they should now be given up, and that, as suggested by the collector, the allowances to such temples should be reduced in amount, corresponding with the revenue thus relinquished, the offerings being appropriated by the managers of the temples, instead of by Government as heretofore. Instructions to this effect are therefore to be issued to the collector.

15. It appears that the sum of rupees 18,617 is paid annually by Government for the maintenance of the temples at Parbuttee, and the three minor temples at Kootroor and Parbuttee Tank. The whole management of the affairs of the temples is vested in a Karkoon, who is under the orders of the collector, and who renders to Government monthly accounts of the expenditure. On the 4th May, and again on the 15th October 1839, the collector of Poona was requested to report whether the entire management of those temples could not be entrusted to some members of the Hindoo community. He was requested on the 18th April 1840, to expedite his report, and in his reply of 1st May, Mr. Stewart pointed out that he had been unable to make any satisfactory arrangement, and promised to make a further report, which has not yet been received.

16. From the collector of Poona's letter of the 1st January 1838, it would appear that the village of Nowlee is the only one which has been assigned for the maintenance of a religious institution, and in the management of which Government interferes. It was assigned for the support of the shrine of Peersshah Munsar, and the revenues are collected by the Mamlutdar, and expended by him in conjunction with the Peerzadas at the time of the Ooroos.

17. The Government officers have, however, in some way or other a direct control over the money affairs of many of the temples in this collectorate. The following instances are given in Mr. Mill's letter of 1st January 1838 :—

1st, At the temple of Bheema Shunker a sum of 865 rs. 8 a. is allowed for the Anoothan (certain propitiatory ceremonies), which is expended under the control of Morodixt Munchur, who was appointed manager by the Paishwa, and confirmed in the office by Government.

2d, At the temples of Kundaba at Joojoree, of Byraba, at Sussoor, of Moresheewur at Meergaon, of Gunputtee at Hewree, of Tenaghee Deo at Koorkoomb, of Deovergee at Veergaur, and of Gunputtee at Suddur Yok, where the Chao Gurrh (or band of the idols) are paid their monthly salaries by the Government officers.

3d, At the temple of Mahadeo Pushaw an account of the allowances (4,556 rs. 8 a.) granted to this temple is rendered to Government by the managers.

4th, When the Deo of Chinchaw stops at Poona on his annual journey to the temple at Moorgaon, the collector's Dufterdar presents him with a pair of shawls and rupees equivalent to five gold mohurs, the total being 166 rs. 8 a.

5th, At the temple of Beegwunt in Barsee Talooka, the Dewusthan of 1,356 rs. is expended under the management of the Government officers.

6th, In the city of Poona the Churguree, of Shree Ramchunder receive the stipulated allowance from the Government treasury. The allowance of 450 rs. per annum on account of Ram Nawmee, is expended for the use of the idol by the Government officer.

7th, At the temple of Gunputtee Poona the allowance for an annual festival, 280 rs., is expended under the control of Government officers.

8th, At the temple of Oankareshwur Mahado (Poona) the allowance, 943 rs., is under the control of Sewrambut Chetrow, who was appointed manager by the Peishwa, and confirmed in the office by the British Government.

18. The Governor in Council has resolved that the collector of Poona be at once instructed to arrange immediately for the transfer of the management of the temples of Furbuttee to a committee of respectable natives, and for the withdrawal of the interference of Government officers in the instances mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. The sole management and control of the village of Nowlee should be made over to the Peerzadas of the shrine of Shah Munsur, the interference of Government being entirely withdrawn, the police charges of the village being defrayed from its revenues.

Belgaum.

19. In this collectorate Government used to derive a considerable revenue from collections and freewill offerings made at the Jatra or annual fair, held at the temple of Jellama, the concerns of which appear to have been managed by public officers. In 1830 the revenue derived from the temple was relinquished by Government, on which occasion it was observed in the instructions issued to the first assistant collector in charge on the 15th August, "It seems unnecessary that Government should continue to implicate themselves in the concern, as would be the case were the plan which you proposed of keeping up an establishment merely to arrange about the expenses and management of the temple, and collect the dues of Huckdars, adopted;" and that officer was directed "to make over the whole concerns of the temple to a certain number of the most respectable Hindoos," it being likewise declared to the native community "that Government having relinquished their share of the profits of the temple, cannot consent to be burdened with any duties pertaining to it."

20. The Governor in Council is not aware whether Government exercises any interference in the nomination of members of the committee which has the management of the temple of Yellama. The collector should be called up to report, and if so, to arrange for the withdrawal of such interference.

21. In the affairs of the temple at Wunshunkeree, near Badanree, the officers of Govern-
men

ment interfere according to the last return furnished by the collector; the income for Fuslee 1245, A. D. 1835-6, amounted to 1,504 rs. 3 a. 3 p. as per margin. It appears that the disposal of the two first items is left exclusively to the Poojarees, and the management of the rest is vested in an agent appointed by the Mamlutdar of Badame, in whose kutcherry the ornaments belonging to the idol are deposited. The acting first assistant collector in charge suggested that the funds allotted for the maintenance of the temple should be made over to a committee of the principal Zemindars, and this suggestion should be now carried into effect, and the management of an agent appointed an officer Government withdrawn.

Inam land - - - - -	Rs.	106	8	-
Allowance paid by Government to furnish daily offerings to the idol - - - - -		162	9	-
Allowance paid by Government for expenses at the annual Jatra - - - - -		707	-	3
Offerings made at the temple during the Jatra - - - - -		441	-	-
Levied from zemindars to defray the expense of parading the Ruth or sacred car - - - - -		84	-	-
Petty collections made at other times - - - - -		3	2	-
	Rs.	1,504	3	3

22. No interference is exercised by Government, or its officers, in the management of native religious establishments in this collectorate.

Dharwar.

23. In this collectorate the villages of Urney and Rajpoor were alienated by the former Government for the support of the temple of Mahadeo Nageshwur, and for the maintenance of pilgrims (and mendicants of any persuasion) *en route* to Dwarka. The revenues of these villages, which are managed the same as Government villages, are collected by a Tullatee, who is appointed by the collector, and are appropriated to the objects of the grant, under the orders of the Mamlutdar. This system should, the Governor in Council is of opinion, be so far altered that the proceeds of the villages should be paid to a committee, and expended by it. The management of the villages should remain as at present, and the Mamlutdar should at once be authorised through the collector to make over to the committee all the revenue as it may be received.

Ahmedabad.
Urnij, Rs. 1,800.
Rajpoor 1,700.

24. No interference in the management of villages or lands granted to native religious institutions exists in the Surat collectorate. The appointment of a Poojaree to the temple of Luckshmee Narrain at Bulsar used formerly to be made by Government; but on the 6th April last the privilege of making such appointment was vested by order of Government in seven of the respectable inhabitants of that place.

Surat.

25. The following is the only case in the Kaira collectorate in which the interference of Government is exercised. The villages of Dakoree and Kunjree were granted in Inam by the Pashwa and Guicowar to Gopal Jugernath Tambeykur, for the support of the temple of Shree Dakorejee, erected by him in A. D. 1770-71. In the former village Tambeykur collected the revenues of the villages, and managed the affairs of the temple, but the police establishment at Dakee was kept up, and the expense defrayed by the former Government. Tambeykur having retired to Satteera, appointed his Gomasta as agent for the management of the affairs of the temple, but this person having misconducted himself, the Guicowar government removed him, and appointed an agent of its own to superintend the police, to collect the revenues of the two Inam villages, and to manage the affairs of the temple.

Kaira.

26. This arrangement was found in force when the country came into the possession of the British Government, and was continued unchanged with this exception, that the police establishment, the expense of which was defrayed from the revenues of the villages, was superintended by an agent, appointed by Tumbeykur, the revenues of the villages being paid into the public treasury and the disbursements on account of the temple being made by the order of the collector, on the requisition of the Tumbeykur's agent. In reference to the question of Government withdrawing all interference in the resources and affairs of the temple, the collector observed, that unless Tumbeykur came from Suttra, and resided at Dakoor, the affairs of the temple would be mismanaged, to guard against which Mr. Kirkland suggested that a committee of natives should be appointed by Government to examine the agent's accounts, and to exercise a general surveillance over him.

27. At the same time Mr. Kirkland stated, that if this arrangement was adopted, the police management should be conducted by Government. He goes on to observe, "There is a population at Dhukore of 1,700 houses and 5,748 souls. It is a place where people from all parts of the country resort to on pilgrimage to the grand temple. On grand days the police from the neighbourhood are sent to aid in protecting them, and to secure the peace, which aid will of course be continued; but a fair of a minor sort is held every full moon, where also a large concourse of pilgrims assemble; it will therefore be necessary to keep up a regular police establishment for the protection of the place (as per margin). According to this calculation, the annual expenses of the police would be rupees 1,122. The police expenses are at present defrayed from the revenues of the temple, and when all interference in the affairs of the idol are given up, it will necessarily devolve on the Government. No decision was passed upon this letter, the general question being at the time under the consideration of the Government of India.

20 peons at 4	
rs. each	80
1 jemadar	- 10
1 trumpeter	- 3/8
	<hr/>
	Rs. 93/8

28. The Governor in Council is of opinion, that the management of these villages should be transferred to Tumbeykur, and that the expense of maintaining the police establishment should be defrayed out of their revenues. If in carrying this arrangement into effect, the collector has doubts on any point, he should refer for the instructions of Government.

Dharwar -	-	Rs. 8,227	8	-	Pilgrim tax.	he total revenue derived by this Government from idol worship,
Poonah -	-	1,535	4	2	Idol offerings.	was rupees 9,972. 4. 9. as per margin; some portion of this has
Ahmednuggur -	-	105	5	9	Ditto.	been given up in the Poona collectorate, but it still remains to
Surat and Broach	-	4	2	10	Ditto.	be determined whether or not the balance is likewise to be relin-
						quished. The statement was sent to the Government of India
						on the 30th January 1838, to which no direct answer has ever
						been received. Its orders on this subject should be again solicited.
Rs. 9,972 4 9						

*30. There is nothing on the record to show the nature of the pilgrim tax, and the collector of Dharwar should therefore be called upon for explanation.

*31. Ordered, that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Government of India in reference to Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter of the 10th August 1840.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Chief Secretary.

(No. 12.)

(No. 41.)

From T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to L. R. Reid, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; dated Fort William, 5 April 1841.

Sir,

Rev. Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 616, dated the 27th February last, detailing the proceedings of the Honourable the Governor in Council in withdrawing from all interference in the management of the native religious establishments of the country.

2. The Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council approves the orders of the Bombay Government as indicated in the resolution, and requests that he may be favoured with a report on those points in which further information has been called for, particularly in regard to the management of the villages in Kaira noticed in paras. 25 to 28 of the resolution.

3. His Lordship in Council is of opinion, that in order to obviate all necessity for any interference in future on the part of Government, it will be advisable to make a specific provision for filling up vacancies that may occur in the committees of natives, to whose management the concerns of the temples are to be made over. Where circumstances admit of the arrangement, the power of electing to vacancies may be given to the community interested in the endowment; but where no such communities exist, the election may be left with the committees themselves. Upon this point his Lordship will be happy to receive a report of the sentiment of the local Government.

4. The large powers possessed by the Company's courts as courts of equity and good conscience, would seem to render unnecessary the passing of a law of the nature alluded to in para. 12 of the resolution. The Governor-general in Council is anxious to avoid as far as possible recourse to legislative measures on any point of the difficult question now happily in course of adjustment.

Dharwar -	-	Rs. 8,327	8	-	Pilgrim tax.
Poonah -	-	1,535	4	2	Idol offerings.
Ahmednuggur -	-	105	5	9	Ditto.
Surat and Broach	-	4	2	10	Ditto.

Rs. 9,972 4 9

5. His Lordship in Council is pleased to authorize the relinquishment of the revenue, as per margin, referred to in para. 29 of the resolution.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. H. Maddock,
Secretary to Government of India.

Appendix, No. 3.

ENCLOSURES to INDIA REVENUE LETTER, 5 July (No. 16) 1841.

EXTRACT INDIA REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, 5 July 1841; dated Fort St. George, 12 June 1841.

From H. Chamier, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated 12 June 1841.

Sir,

Rev. Dept.

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d ultimo, No. 58, and in reply, to transmit a copy of one which has been addressed to the Board of Revenue under this date, containing the instructions which have been issued for giving effect to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, for the withdrawal of all interference with the religious institutions of the natives.

2. I am also directed to take the opportunity of forwarding a copy of a Minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Lushington, and to request the instructions of the Government of India on the question therein contained.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. Chamier, Chief Secretary.

(No. 793.—Revenue Department.)

From *H. Chamier, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue; dated Fort St. George, 12 June 1841.

Gentlemen,

Para. 1. THE Honourable the Court of Directors and the Government of India having ordered the immediate withdrawal from "all interference with native temples and places of religious resort," I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, with reference to my letter of the 21st April last, to request that you will, without delay, suggest the measures requisite for carrying those orders into effect.

2. It is the intention of Government that the interference of all public officers, either with the internal arrangements of the religious institutions in question, or with the administration of their revenues and funds of every description, shall be altogether withdrawn, and be "vested in those individuals who, professing the same faith, may be thought best qualified to conduct that administration with fidelity and regularity, such individuals, together with their subordinate officers, being held responsible to the courts of justice for any breach of the duties and trusts assumed by them;" and this withdrawal his Lordship in Council desires may not be "partial and uncertain, but final and complete."

3. It is not, however, the desire of Government that the revenue officers should relinquish the management of lands attached to religious institutions which have been assumed for the purpose of securing the public revenue, or in order that protection and justice may be afforded to the ryots. The Government of India have remarked, that the continuation of the management of such lands by the revenue officers "is due as a measure of justice to the agriculturists whose contracts and engagements have been made in anticipation of the continued management of the land by Government," and in such cases his Lordship in Council thinks it will be sufficient that the net proceeds of the land should be paid without reservation to the native administrators of the institutions to which they belong.

4. In carrying the instructions which may be issued into effect, it is essential that you give your most careful attention to local circumstances and to native feelings and prejudices, and that you make it generally understood that the object of the Honourable Court of Directors is to leave to the people the management of their own religious institutions without the interference on the part of the revenue officers of Government, and that there is no intention of withholding any authorized and customary payments and allowances.

5. His Lordship in Council also requests you will report the sums of money now in deposit in the several public treasuries belonging to such religious institutions, together with your opinion as to the expediency of making over the amount to the administrators of each institution at once, or whether it would be advisable to keep it still in deposit, to be drawn from time to time as may be required for the purposes of those institutions respectively.

6. His Lordship in Council desires that your report on the subject of the present communication may be submitted without any delay; and with the view of saving time, he desires that the arrangements for each district may be laid before Government as soon as they may be prepared.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Chamier, Chief Secretary.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *C. M. Lushington*; dated 11 June 1841.

REFERRING to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and Mr. Bird's Minute thereon, I request to be informed, whether it is intended to restore to the religious institutions of the country the funds and lands that have been carried to the account of Government from the time the Carnatic was ceded to them, or whether those funds which have been received in excess of their expenses are to remain, unincurred into, in the hands of the Government.

2. This appears to me to be the primary question. There can be no doubt that had the Hindoos been consulted at the time the country was ceded, whether the Government should interfere in the management of their pagodas or not, their vote for non-interference would have been unanimous. Common honesty, therefore, appears to me to dictate, that if we now withdraw all interference (and the orders are imperative on the subject), the funds that we have derived from our interference should be repaid.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. M. Lushington.*(True copies.)
(signed) *H. Chamier, Chief Secretary.*

(No. 68.)

From *F. J. Halliday, Esq.*, Junior Secretary to Government, India, to *H. Chamier, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Fort William, 5 July 1841.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 796, dated the 12th ultimo, with its enclosures, and in reply, to convey the approval of the Governor-general of India in Council to the instructions issued by the Right honourable the Governor in Council for

664.

B 4

giving

Enclosure.

Rev. Dept.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

giving effect to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the withdrawal of all interference with the religious institutions of the natives; and to state, at the same time, that it does not appear necessary to his Lordship in Council to pass any orders on the proposition made by Mr. Lushington.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. J. Halliday*,
Junior Secretary to Government, India.

Appendix, No. 4.

ENCLOSURES to Para. 29, INDIA REVENUE LETTER, 1 November (No. 22) 1841.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Revenue Department, under date the 26th of April 1841.

(No. 1,122 of 1841—Territorial Department, Revenue.)

(No. 17.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India; dated Bombay Castle, 8 April 1841.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 29 of the resolution passed by the Honourable the Governor in Council on the 27th February last, relating to the withdrawal of the interference of Government with native religious institutions, under this Presidency, and forwarded with my letter of the same date; I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the collector of Dharwar, dated the 17th ultimo, reporting that no pilgrim tax exists in that collectorate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 23 of 1841—Territorial Department, Revenue.)

From *E. B. Mills*, Esq. Collector Dharwar, to *L. R. Reid*, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated Dharwar, 17 March 1841.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 30 of the Government resolution transmitted to me with your letter, dated the 27th ultimo, No. 626, I have the honour to acquaint you that there is no pilgrim tax in this collectorate at present. It existed, however, at Goodapoor Ellama's shrine, and a few other places, whilst this was a principal collectorate, and has since been discontinued by order of Government. It was a levy of one pice on every cocoa-nut offered by individuals to the idols. In case of any cloth or ornaments being presented for the use of the idol, the value of the same was also to be paid to Government, to secure the gift for the benefit of the idol.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. B. Mills*, Collector.

(True copy.)
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The foregoing letter requires no order.

Appendix, No. 5.

ENCLOSURES to Para. 30, INDIA REVENUE LETTER, 1 November (No. 22) 1841.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Revenue Department, under date the 14th of June 1841.

(No. 1,653 of 1841—Territorial Department, Revenue.)

(No. 7.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India; dated Bombay Castle, 22 May 1841.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 41, dated the 6th ultimo, conveying the approbation of the Government of India at the proceedings adopted by this Court in withdrawing all interference from the native religious institutions of the country.

2. In

2. In compliance with the wish expressed in para. 2 of your letter, I am desired to transmit, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying copies of a letter from the collector of Kaira, dated the 27th March last, and of the reply thereto, dated the 26th ultimo, relative to the future management of the Inam villages of Dakoor and Kunjeeree, attached to the temple of Runchorjee.

3. From these his Lordship in Council will observe that the management of the Inam villages has been vested in Gunputroo Munnohur Tambekur, grandson of the original manager, who has agreed to carry on the affairs of the villages, and of the temple generally, in the same manner as has hitherto been done, under the superintendence of Government, holding himself answerable to a Punchayet, or committee appointed for the purpose, for any misappropriation of the revenue arising to the institution. For the conduct of police duties in the villages in question, Tambekur is to be invested with a Sunnud of police powers, under Regulation XV. of 1827, section 2, c. 1.

4. The Governor in Council is not aware of any objections to the mode recommended in your 3d para. of supplying vacancies in the committee to whom the management of religious establishments is entrusted, and they will accordingly be adopted wherever practicable.

5. His Honour in Council admits the inexpediency of legislating in regard to the delicate subject of Hindoo or Mahomedan religious institutions, and concurs in opinion with his Lordship in Council, that the Company's Courts may act under existing laws, so as to render any further enactment unnecessary; at all events the experiment should be tried.

I have, &c.
(signed) L. R. Reid, Chief Secretary

(No. 71 of 1841—Territorial Department, Revenue.)

(No. 8.)

From N. Kirkland, Esq. Collector, Kaira, to L. R. Reid, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated 27 March 1841.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 625, dated 27th ultimo, transmitting for my information and guidance an extract of a resolution of Government connected with the question of withdrawing from all interference in the management or control of the native religious institutions of the country, I do myself the honour to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that Tambaykur Gunputrowe Monohur, the grandson of Tambaykur Gopal Wissmanath, the original manager of the villages of Dakore and Kunjeeree, in Enam (from the Peishwa and Guickawaree Governments to the temple of the idol Runchorjee), inhabitant of Sattara, but for the last year residing at Dakore, was called before me and made acquainted with the intention of Government withdrawing its interference from the management of the "Swastan" villages of Dakore and Kunjeeree, and placing the same in the Vinutdar's hands, as the head of the Tambaykur family, and he has agreed to conduct the affairs in the manner detailed below.

Enclosure.

1. That he will collect the revenues of the villages of Dakore and Kunjeeree, from which he will deduct the expenses in the same manner as has hitherto been done by Government, and as settled in the decree of the Sudder Adawlut, dated 25th February 1836, and exhibit the accounts annually to a Punchayet or committee, as recommended in my letter of the 9th September 1837, No. 171; and if that body should consider any item misapplied, it will be refunded and credited to the revenues of the temple.

2. The establishment for conducting the police affairs of the Swastan villages has been fixed as under, with the consent of the Vinutdar:

1 Carkoon, on a salary per annum of	-	-	-	-	Rs. 25	-
1 Mussalchee or Furras, ditto	-	-	-	-	4	-
Contingent expenses, ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-
					<u>31</u>	-
Sebundry:						
1 Jemadar, - ditto	-	-	-	-	Rs. 10	-
20 Peons at 4 rs. each	-	-	-	-	80	-
1 Runsengsa, ditto	-	-	-	-	3	8
					<u>93</u>	8
					Rupees	- 124 8

The above expense, 124 rs. 8 an. per mensem, is to be defrayed from the revenues of the temple of Runchorjee.

3. That the police affairs at present conducted according to Regulation by the Carkoon of the said Gunputrow, be continued in the same manner, under his (Gunputrow's) superintendence; and as the old Carkoon, Junardhun Suddasew, is well acquainted with the business, it will be done according to Regulations, consequently some arrangements should be made to entrust him (Gunputrow) with the superintendence of the police duties.

4. The above is Tambaykur's proposition, and I am respectfully of opinion that the present police authority, according to sec. 41, clause 1, Regulation XII. of 1827, and Regulation IV. sec. 6, of 1830, vested in Tambaykur's Carkoon, be cancelled, and a Sunnud

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nud, under Regulation XV. sec. 2, cl. 1, of 1827, similar to those vesting landholders with police authority, be given to Tambeykur Gunputrow Monohur, the manager of the Enamee villages aforesaid. He is about 25 years of age, and seems to be intelligent, and with the aid of his old experienced Karkoon, I have no doubt will be able to carry on the police duties in an efficient and proper manner. I would therefore solicit the sanction of Government to issue the said Sunnud to Gunputrow, and with it the management of the affairs of the temple and the collection of revenues from its villages will be made over to him. The police assistance at present afforded from the neighbouring mahals should still be continued on the occasion of large assemblages of people at Dakore.

I have, &c.
(signed) *N. Kirkland*, Collector.

Kaira Collector's-office, Neraid,
27 March 1841.

(No. 1,380 of 1841—Territorial Department, Revenue.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Collector of Kaira; dated 26 April 1841.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th ultimo, No. 71, and to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council approves of the arrangement proposed by Tambekur Gunputroo Munohur, consequent on the withdrawal of the interference of Government for the future management of the Inam villages of Dakore and Kunjeree, attached to the temple of Runchorjee.

A Sunnud, vesting Gunputrow with police powers in the above villages, will be issued from the Judicial Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 26 April 1841.

(True copies)
(signed) *S. R. Reid*, Chief Secretary.

(No. 82.)

(No. 9.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, to *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; dated 14 June 1841.

Sir,

Rev. Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,653, dated the 22d ultimo, with its enclosures, and in reply to convey the approval of the Governor-general of India in Council to the arrangements sanctioned by the Honourable the Governor in Council, consequent on the withdrawal of Government interference for the future management of the Inam villages of Dakoor and Kunjeree, within the Kaira collectorate, attached to the temple of Runchorjee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 14 June 1841.

Appendix, No. 6.

ENCLOSURES to Para. 31, INDIA REVENUE LETTER, 1 November (No. 22) 1841.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Revenue Department, under date 31 May 1841.

(No. 1,555 of 1841—Territorial Department, Revenue.)
(No. 22.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India; dated 10 May 1841.

Sir,

No. 1. Petition,
dated 17 Apr. 1840.
No. 2. Acting Col-
lector's Report,
dated 11 Sept 1840.
No. 3. Govt. Letter
to ditto, dated 22
Oct. 1840.
No. 4. First. Asst.
Collector's Letter,
dated 13 Apr. 1841.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying copies of a petition from an individual named Moenoraz Bhut Bin Gunesh Bhut

Bhut Bhide, and the report thereon, by the acting collector of Poona, together with the correspondence which it entailed.

2. The petitioner, it will be observed, claims an allowance of 30 rs. 2 a. which had been granted by the Paishwa's Mamlutdar in A. D. 1816, the year preceding the breaking out of the war, for the support of the temple of Shri Ramchunder, in the Warra Kusha of the Poona collectorate, and was continued up to 1835, when it was transferred by the original grantee to the father of the petitioner.

Rs. 30. 2.

3. The acting collector, in reporting on this case, recommended that the allowance should be continued to the petitioner during his life; but as it does not come within any of the rules laid down for the decision of claims to Warshashuns, I am directed to submit it for the consideration and orders of his Lordship in Council.

4. The allowance was conferred by a Mamlutdar who had, strictly speaking, no authority for this purpose, and was never recognized by the Peishwa's government, which was overthrown in the subsequent year; but as the amount is small, and as it has been enjoyed to the present time, and is appropriated entirely to the service of the temple, the Honourable the Governor in Council recommends that it may be continued in perpetuity as a Dewasthan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10 May 1841.

(No. 23.)

To the Right honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

The humble Petition of *Moneraz Bingunesh Bhut Bhide*, Poozaree in the temple of Rumchundra, in the village of Kusha Wade, in the district of Khed :

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioner humbly begs to tell, that Anaut Bhut Bin Govind Bhut Augul erected a temple of Ram, in the village of Kusha Wade, and for the expenses of the temple Government was pleased to bestow a certain allowance by taxing every village in that district, which was received until Fusly year 1243; but although it was stopped for an inquiry in the year 1244, yet it was collected from the village into the Mamlutdar's treasury.

Enclosure.

Your petitioner afterwards applied to Mr. Escombe, assistant collector, to continue the allowance for the expenses of Ram's temple; that gentleman was pleased to inquire into it, and recommend to continue the allowances as before. Your petitioner has not yet received either an answer or the deposit of some of allowance in the Mamlutdar's treasury; your petitioner, during the interval, has supplied the money for the expenses of Ram's temple; but he being now unable for the future, begs your Honor would be kind as to continue the allowances, and to direct the Mamlutdar to pay the deposit some of money, from the year 1244, and for which act of kindness. That there is a temple of Ram in Kusha Wade, which is built by Govind Bhut Augul, and in which the idolatry of images are established. The revenue of the villages in Kusha Wade was continued by the Peshwa's government, in the time of Bajji Row the Second, for the worship of God, as an annual pension, and it was also continued by the English Government until the year Fusly 1243, but in the year 1244 Fusly the pension of Government had been stopped for an examining whether it was true or not. Your petitioner has given the representation, in order to receive the money that is collected under the Mamlutdar's care in the said Cushas; accordingly Mr. Escombe examining it and wrote to Government, but your petitioner did not the money get.

Poona, 17 April 1840.
Your petitioner as in, &c. &c.
(signed) *Moneraz Bhutt Bin Gunesh Bhide*.

(No. 1,219 of 1840.)

(No. 2.)

REPORT by the Acting Collector of Poona.

IN reply to this petition, the acting collector begs to forward an extract from a report on the Warshasuns in the Khair Pergunna, drawn up by Mr. Escombe while in charge.

"No. 15. Rham Bhut Bin Gunesh Bhut claims a Wurshasun of rupees 30. 2. from Paik Kossee. In A. D. 1816, Ballajee Luximon granted the Wurshasun in question to Anund Bhut Bin Govind Bhut, who enjoyed it till A. D. 1835. In that year he conveyed it away to Gunesh Bhut Bin Chrisha Bhut Bheeray, the father of the present claimant. The grant was made for the support of the temple of Ramchunder at Warra, to which purpose the allowance is said to be still applied. The grant is not hereditary, and for the reasons stated in No. 11, it is invalid; but as the allowance is devoted to the maintenance of the temple, Government, as an act of grace, may be disposed to continue so much as may be actually necessary to fulfil the purpose for which the grant was originally made."

2d. From the above, Government will perceive, that this is a case that does not come under any of the rules laid down by Government for the decision of the claims to Wurshasuns. The date of the original grant of this Wurshasun is very recent, viz. A. D. 1816, and it was held by the original grantee until A. D. 1835, when it was transferred to the father of the

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

petitioner. The grant is not hereditary, but the acting collector begs to recommend that it may be continued to the petitioner during his life.

3d. As Mr. Escombe adverts to Case No. 11 in the above extract, the acting collector begs to annex Mr. Escombe's opinion on that case, for the information of Government.

(signed) P. Stewart,
Acting Collector.

Collector's Office, Poona,
11 September 1840.

EXTRACT from a Wurshasun Report drawn up by Mr. Escombe, comprising the Purgunnahs of *Khair* and *Mawul*.

No. 11. Abba Bhut Bin Balum Bhut claims a Wurshasun from Turfs Goreh and Ambegaon. The Wurshasun was first granted in 1727-28 Lukay, A.D. 1804 and 1805, by Nursing Kunderow, Mumlutdar to Balam Bhut in Sudasew Bhut, the father of the present claimant. The claim was not recognised by any Doomal Pute granted by the Peishwa, and had the grant been one of land, it would, according to the Regulations have been invalid, as made subsequently to the year 1803; so in like manner, and for the same reasons, must the present claims be disallowed. Government may, however, be disposed to continue the allowance during the life of Abba Bhut Bin Balum Bhut.

(True extract.)
(signed) P. Stewart,
Acting Collector.

(No. 3.) (No. 3,257 of 1840.)

From L. R. Reid, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to P. Stewart, Esq. Acting Collector of Poona; dated 22 October 1840.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your report, dated the 11th ultimo, and its accompaniment, on the petition from Mone-raz Bhut Bin Gunesh Bhut Bhide, praying for the continuance to him of a Wurshashun allowance enjoyed by his late father from the Ghora and Ambegaon Turfs of your collectorate, and to request that you will report what portion of this Wurshashun was appropriated to the use of the temple of Shri Ramchunder at Warra.

Bombay Castle, 22 Oct. 1840. I have, &c.
(signed) L. R. Reid, Chief Secretary.

(No. 4.) (No. 574 of 1841.)

From P. Scott, Esq. Principal Assistant Collector in charge, Poona, to L. R. Reid, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated 13 April 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to reply to your letter, No. 3,257, dated 22d October last, requesting to know what portion of the Warshasun allowance enjoyed by the late father of Mone-raz Bhut Bin Gunesh Bhut Bhide, from the Gorah and Ambegaon Turfs, was appropriated to the use of the temple of Shree Ramchunder at Warra, and to state that on inquiry, it appears that the whole amount of rupees 30 was exclusively consigned to the temple in question.

Collector's Office, Poona, I have, &c.
13 April 1841. (signed) P. Scott,
Principal Assistant Collector.

(True copies.)
(signed) L. R. Reid, Chief Secretary.

(No. 24.) (No. 79.)

From T. H. Maddock, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, to L. R. Reid, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; dated 31 May 1841.

Sir,

Rev. Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,555, dated the 10th instant, with its enclosures, relating to the continuance of an allowance of rupees 30. 2. for the support of the temple of Shri Ramchunder in the Warra Kusha of the Poona collectorate, and in reply, to state that the Governor-general of India in Council, under all the circumstances of the case, is unable to sanction the continuance in perpetuity of the allowance in question, as a Dewasthan.

Fort William, 31 May 1841. I have, &c.
(signed) T. H. Maddock,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix, No. 7.

ENCLOSURES to Para. 39, INDIA REVENUE LETTER, 13 June (No. 9) 1842.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council in the Revenue Department, under date the 6th December 1841.

(No. 25.)

(No. 1,640.)

From *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government of North-Western Provinces, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William; dated 11 November 1841.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward, for submission to his Lordship in Council, the original papers noted in the margin, relating to the proceeds of certain shrines in Zillah Moradabad.

2. The Honourable the Lieutenant-governor observes that the appropriation by the Government of the collections derived from these establishments, seems inconsistent with the principles laid down by the Honourable the Court of Directors in their despatches, dated respectively the 3d and 31st March last.

3. It will be perceived that the sum to be relinquished averages rupees 2,851. 10.

4. His Honor desires me to propose that the dispensary at Moradabad be placed on the same footing as those at other stations, and to remark that the pension of Data Ram, amounting to rupees 191. 8. though now placed to account of the shrines, originally formed an independent charge against the Government, like any other. It must, therefore, be continued separately after the renunciation of the proceeds.

	For 1836-37	-	-	Rs. 5,749	15
	1837-38	-	-	2,105	
	1838-39	-	-	3,331	-
	1839-40	-	-	795	15
	1840-41	-	-	2,282	1
	Total	-	-	14,258	2
	Average	-	-	2,851	10

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,

Agra, 11 Nov. 1841.

Officiating Secretary to Government of N. W. P.

ABSTRACT.

Forwards, for submission to His Lordship in Council, original papers relating to the proceeds of certain shrines in zillah Moradabad.

(No. 26.)

(No. 281.)

From *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad, to *J. Thomason*, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra; dated 16 July 1841.

Enclosure.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, to refer you to the correspondence noted in the margin, and to request that you will state whether the application of the proceeds of the shrines of Moteeshur Mahadeo in Kasheepoor, and Chuttree Sahir Peer in Thakoordwara, to the support of a dispensary, militates in any way against the orders of the Honourable Court conveyed in your assistant's letter, No. 886, dated the 29th ultimo.

Revenue.

Board to Government, dated 31 Jan. 1834, No. Orders of Government in reply, dated 17 February 1834, No. 167.

Board to Government, dated 12 Dec. 1834, No. 4 Orders of Government in reply, dated 29 D 1834, No. 398.

2. The Board are led to believe that a similar application of part of the proceeds of the Juggernaut pilgrimage has been disapproved of, and as the observance of the same principle may be perhaps enjoined in these provinces, the Board beg to apply for his Honor's instructions on the occasion.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M. Elliot*, Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad, 16 July 1841.

(No. 1,128.)

From *J. Thomason*, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue; dated 9 August 1841.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 281, dated the 16th July, respecting the proceeds of certain shrines in Moradabad, and in reply to state, for the information of the Board, that his Honor is disposed to think the maintenance of these collections on the part of Government is inconsistent with the principles laid down by the Court of Directors. The information, however, on the records of this office is incomplete, and further particulars are necessary before the subject can be submitted to the Government of India.

Rev. Dept:

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

2. The Board are, accordingly, requested to ascertain and report from what shrines the collections are made, from whom, and in what manner, and to whom the present proceeds will belong if relinquished by the Government. Information is also requisite as to the mode in which the collections are appropriated, and what will be the obligations devolved on the Government when this source of revenue is cut off. It is also desirable to receive an abstract account of the receipts and disbursements of the fund during the last five years, showing the annual amount of the collections at each shrine, and the annual disbursements under each separate head.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Thomason,*
Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Agra, 9 August 1841.

(No. 442.)

From *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad, to *J. Thomason*, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces; dated 8 September 1841.

Sir,
Revenue. WITH reference to your letter, No. 1,128, dated the 9th August last, I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to request that you will submit, for the information and orders of his Honor the Lieutenant-governor, the accompanying letter and enclosure received from the Officiating Commissioner of the Rohilcund division, which appear to give all the information required by Government respecting the appropriation of the proceeds of certain shrines in the district of Moradabad.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Elliot*, Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces,
Allahabad, 8 September 1841.

Enclosures. From Officiating Commissioner of Rohilcund, dated 21 September 1841 (No. 289), with a Letter from Collector of Moradabad, dated 13 September (No. 317.)
(No. 289.)
From *W. J. Conolly*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Moradabad, to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad; dated 21 September 1841.

Gentlemen,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, No. 291, regarding certain shrines in the district of Moradabad, and in reply to submit the accompanying report from the officiating deputy collector, Mr. Cocks. Your Board will observe that the total number of shrines is five, the collections from all of which are appropriated to the support of the dispensary in the city of Moradabad.

2. I should enter into further particulars regarding the history of these shrines, but I observe your Board have already all the necessary information before you in Mr. Blunt's letter, No. 32, of the 14th February last, and the previous correspondence therein noted. If the further connexion of Government with these endowments is considered to militate against the late orders of the Honourable Court on the subject, I trust the same aid will continue to be bestowed in another shape on the dispensary at Moradabad, which is a highly useful institution, and the only one of the kind in the district.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Conolly*,
Officiating Commissioner

Commissioner's Office, Rohilcund Division,
Moradabad, 21 September 1841.

P. S.—The return of the enclosure is requested.

(No. 317.)

Enclosure. From Officiating Collector to *W. J. Conolly*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Rohilcund Division, Moradabad; dated 13 September 1841.

Sir,
In reply to your letter, No. 294, dated the 4th September, I have the honour to inform you, 1st, That the collections are made from the following shrines: Tan Seetula, in the village of Gundoopoora, Pergunnah Sumbhul, in Bhagpoor, Pergunnah Surkuna; from Motee Shuro, Mahadej and Ransuttee and Munda Devee in Kasheepoor, and from Churree Zahirpeer in Thakoordwarah. 2d, The collections are realised in the same way as the revenue, and the proceeds will belong, if relinquished by Government, to the proprietors of the shrines and not to the Zemindars. 3d, The collections are spent on a dispensary, the expenses of which will devolve upon Government, should this source of revenue be cut off.

I herewith

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

23.

I herewith transmit an Abstract Account of the Receipts and Disbursements, as desired:—

For the Year commencing May 1836, and ending April 1837.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From Pergunnah Sumbhul Account:		Disbursed, as per Monthly Abstracts, from February 1836 to January 1837, as charged on the Treasury Accounts for establishment, &c. of the Dispensary of Moradabad - - - - -	
1243 F. S. - -	154 - - Rs. a. p.	- - - - -	1,414 9 9
1244 " - -	61 - -	- - - - -	Medicines purchased for the use of the Dispensary - - - - -
	215 - -	- - - - -	480 4 -
From Pergunnah Surkurrah Account:		Rent of the building appropriated for the Dispensary from February 1836 to January 1837 - - - - -	
1243 F. S. - -	219 - -	- - - - -	150. - -
1244 " - -	51 - -	- - - - -	
	270 - -	- - - - -	
Kasheepoor - - - -	5,258 15 6	- - - - -	
		Total Rupees - -	2,044 13 9
	Total Rupees - -		
	5,743 15 6		

For the Year commencing May 1837, and ending April 1838.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From Pergunnah Sumbhul Account:		Disbursed, as per Monthly Abstracts, from February 1837 to February 1838, as charged in the Treasury Account for the establishment, &c. of the Moradabad Dispensary - - - - -	
1244 F. S. - -	189 - - Rs. a. p.	- - - - -	2,781 14 9
1245 " - -	31 - -	- - - - -	Medicines purchased for the use of the Dispensary - - - - -
	220 - -	- - - - -	428 - 9
From Pergunnah Surkurrah Account:		Rent of the Dispensary from February 1837 to February 1838 - - - - -	
1244 F. S. - -	280 - -	- - - - -	162 8 -
1245 " - -	20 - -	- - - - -	Pension of Dataram, native doctor, for 3½ years, up to 1244 F. S. - - - - -
	250 - -	- - - - -	671 2 -
Kasheepore - - - -	1,630 9 -	- - - - -	Dawk bangy charges - - - - -
Amount credited on account saving from diet charges of patients - - - -	4 9 9	- - - - -	1 4 -
		Total Rupees - -	4,044 13 6
	Total Rupees - -		
	2,105 9 9		

For the Year commencing May 1838, and ending April 1839.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From Pergunnah Sumbhul Account:		Disbursed, as per Monthly Abstracts, from March to December 1838, as charged in the Treasury Accounts, for the establishment, &c. of the Moradabad Dispensary - - - - -	
1244 F. S. - -	137 - - Rs. a. p.	- - - - -	1,566 5 4
1245 " - -	104 - -	- - - - -	Medicines purchased for the use of the Dispensary - - - - -
1245 " - -	49 9 -	- - - - -	377 15 3
	290 9 -	- - - - -	Rent of the Dispensary from March to December 1838 - - - - -
From Pergunnah Surkurrah Account:		Pension of Dataram, native doctor, for 1245 F. S. - - - - -	
1245 F. S. - -	149 - -	- - - - -	191 12 -
1246 " - -	31 - -	- - - - -	
	180 - -	- - - - -	
From Kasheepoor Account:			
1245 F. S. - -	1,791 7 -	- - - - -	
1246 " - -	1,069 - -	- - - - -	
	2,860 7 -	- - - - -	
	Total Rupees - -	Total Rupees - -	2,281 - 7
	3,331 - -		

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

For the Year commencing May 1839 to April 1840.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From Pergunnah Sumbhul Account:		Disbursed, per Monthly Abstracts, from January 1839 to January 1840, as charged in the Treasury Accounts, for the establishment, &c. of the Moradabad Dispensary - - - - -	
1246 f.s.	- - 100 - -	Rs.	a. p.
1247 "	- - 35 - -		
	<u>135 - -</u>		
From Pergunnah Surkurrah Account:		Medicines purchased for the use of the Dispensary - - - - -	
1246 f.s.	- - 169 - -		1,022 2 6
1247 "	- - 49 - -		270 2 11
	<u>218 - -</u>		
From Kasheepore Account:		Rent of the Dispensary, from January to April 1840 - - - - -	
1246 f.s.	- - 300 - -		50 - -
1247 "	- - 117 15 - -		Pension of Dataram, native doctor, for 1246 f.s. - - - - -
	<u>417 15 - -</u>		101 12 - -
Thakoordwarah	- - - - 25 - -		Repairs of the shrine of Motashoer Mahadeo - - - - -
			11 9 6
Total Rupees	- - 795 15 - -	Total Rupees	- - 2,145 10 11

For the Year commencing May 1840, and ending April 1841.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From Pergunnah Sumbhul Account:		Disbursed, as per Monthly Abstracts, from February 1840 to February 1841, as charged in the Treasury Accounts, for the establishment, &c. of the Moradabad Dispensary - - - - -	
1246 f.s.	- - 17 7 - -	Rs.	a. p.
1246 "	- - 11 9 - -		
1247 "	- - 128 - -		
1248 "	- - 80 - -		
	<u>187 - -</u>		2,082 13 6
From Pergunnah Surkurrah Account:		Medicines purchased for the use of the Dispensary - - - - -	
1247 f.s.	- - 151 - -		354 - 0
1248 "	- - 31 - -		Pension of Dataram, native doctor, for 1247 f.s. - - - - -
	<u>182 - -</u>		191 12 - -
From Kasheepore Account:			
1247 f.s.	- - 1,260 1 - -		
1248 "	- - 628 - -		
	<u>1,888 1 - -</u>		
From Koordwarrah Account:			
1247 f.s.	- - 25 - -		
	<u>25 - -</u>		
Total Rupees	- - 2,282 1 - -	Total Rupees	- - 2,628 10 3

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. H. Cocke*,
Officiating Deputy Collector.

Moradabad Collectorship,
13 September 1841.

P.S.—The original enclosures are herewith transmitted.

(No. 27.)

(No. 178.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government of North-Western Provinces; dated 6 December 1841.

Rev. Dept.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 1,640), dated the 11th instant, with its enclosures, and, in reply, to convey the authority of the Governor-general of India in Council for the relinquishment of the proceeds arising from certain shrines in Zillah Moradabad, averaging rupees 2,851. 10. 4.

2. The proposal for the Moradabad Dispensary and the pension of Dataram, referred to in the 4th para. of your letter, will be considered in the General Department, to which the subjects more properly belong.

3. The original enclosures of your letter are returned herewith.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 6 Dec. 1841.

A copy

A copy of the foregoing correspondence to be sent to the General Department, for the consideration of the proposal regarding the Moradabad Dispensary and the pension to Dataram, referred to in the 4th para. of Mr. Hamilton's letter of the 11th ultimo.

Appendix, No. 8.

ENCLOSURES to Para. 29, INDIA REVENUE LETTER, 26 August (No. 13) 1842.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Revenue Department, under date 25 March 1839.

(No. 21.)

(No. 90.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *F. Currie*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Governor-general for the North-Western Provinces; dated Fort William; 25 March 1839.

Sir,

The Honourable the President in Council having taken into consideration the papers which accompanied Mr. Officiating Secretary Thomason's letter (No. 593), dated the 10th November 1837, observes, that the return therein made to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter (No. 6), of the 25th January 1836, does not exhibit any appropriations of the public resources, in money, to purposes connected with the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions in the North-Western Provinces, the return being confined to alienations of land. You are requested, with the permission of the Right honourable the Governor-general, to ascertain what money payments, if any, are made from the public resources for similar purposes.

2. His Honor in Council also remarks that the report required in para. 2 of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter, above referred to, has not been furnished. This information was requested from all the Presidencies by desire of the Honourable Court.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Grant*,

Officiating Secretary to Government of India.

Rev. Dept.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council in the Revenue Department, under date 14 March 1842.

(No. 12.)

(No. 191.)

From *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department, Fort William; dated Agra, 1 February 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Officiating Secretary Grant's letter (No. 90), dated the 25th March 1839, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter and statement received from the Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, showing the amount of funds appropriated from the public resources for purposes of the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,

Officiating Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces.

Rev. Dept.

(No. 14.)

From *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad, to *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra; dated 11 January 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to the orders of Government (No. 948), dated 22d July 1839, I am desired to forward a statement, showing the amount of appropriation of public resources, in money, to purposes connected with the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions in the North-Western Provinces. The proportion devoted to each respectively is shown in the margin, where also will be found an abstract of the preceding report, showing the estimated revenue of the endowments for the same purposes in land.

2. The Board regret that so much delay has occurred in submitting this report, but as much difficulty was experienced by the local officers in collecting for the first time the requisite information,

Revenue.

Hindoos.		Mahomedans.	
Rs.	56,641 2 2	Rs.	53,884 5 3
	294,038 7 10		135,268 - 11
	<u>350,679 10 -</u>		<u>189,152 6 2</u>

formation, it was not possible for the Board to submit it at an earlier period for his Honor's information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Elliot,*

Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces,
Allahabad, 11 January 1842. Secretary.

GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT, showing the Extent of the Public Resources annually alienated for Purposes connected with the Mahomedan and Hindoo Religions in the North-Western Provinces.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	ENDOWMENT IN MONEY.			PROPORTION ALIENATED TO	
		British Grant.	Former Grant.	Total Annual Amount.	Mahomedans.	Hindoo.
		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Delhi	Bhuttecanal	—	—	—	—	—
	Paneeput	2,291 3	—	2,291 3	2,257 14	33 5
	Hurreanah	1,830 12	1,818 9	3,649 5	3,419 8	229 13
	Delhi	280	2,242 10	2,522 10	2,477	45 10
	Rohtuk	—	145 14	145 14	109 3	36 11
	Gurgaon	1,075	8	1,083	333	750
	TOTAL	5,476 15	4,215 1	9,692	8,595 9	1,095 7
Meerut	Deyrah Dhun	—	2,891	2,891	—	2,891
	Saharunpore	300	18,040	18,340	17,317	1,023
	Moozuffurnuggur	—	2,191 4 1	2,191 4 1	1,817 12	373 8 1
	Meerut	—	640 12 3	640 12 3	479 4 3	161 8
	Boolundshahur	—	1,012	1,012	221 12 6	790 4
	Allyghur	—	16,245 1 10	16,245 1 10	10,497 12 7	5,747 5 3
	TOTAL	300	41,020 2 8	41,320 2 8	30,333 9 4	10,986 9 4
Kumaon	Kumaon Proper	—	829 1	829 1	—	829 1
	Gurhwal	—	10,987 6 7	10,987 6 7	—	10,987 6 7
	TOTAL	—	14,816 7 7	11,816 7 7	—	11,816 7 7
Rohilkund	Bijnour	—	—	—	—	—
	Moradabad	—	895 5 10	895 5 10	895 5 10	—
	Saheswan (Budaon)	—	379 12	379 12	379 12	—
	Pilibheet	—	—	—	—	—
	Bareilly	994 6 5	7,729 2 6	8,723 8 11	4,785 5	3,938 3 11
	Shahjehanpore	—	2,981 5 1	2,981 5 1	1,641 13 8	1,339 7 5
	TOTAL	994 6 5	11,985 9 5	12,979 15 10	7,702 4 6	5,277 11 4
Agra	Muttra	—	13,589	13,589	327 9 6	13,261 7 3
	Agra	—	2,142 12	2,142 12	155 4	1,987 8
	Farruckabad	—	2,200 13 10	2,200 13 10	1,186	1,014 13
	Mynporee	—	10 13 8	10 3 8	10 3 8	—
	Etawah	—	48 3 4	48 3 4	48 3 4	—
		TOTAL	—	17,991 11 7	17,991 11 7	1,727 15 4
Allahabad	Cawnpore	175	889 10 3	1,064 10 3	515 13 3	548 13
	Futtehpore	—	125 13 6	125 13 6	125 13 6	—
	Kunneerpore	—	249 6 4	249 6 4	—	249 6 4
	Calpee	—	1,306 6 4	1,306 6 4	122 6	1,184
	Bundal	—	5,731 10	573 10	641 12	5,089 14
	Allahabad	—	279 8 4	279 8 4	279 8 4	—
	TOTAL	175	8,582 6 9	8,757 6 9	1,685 5 1	7,072 1 8

GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT, &c.—continued.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	ENDOWMENT IN MONEY.			PROPORTION ALIENATED TO	
		British Grant.	Former Grant.	Total Annual Amount.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Benares	Goruckpore	-	-	-	-	-
	Azimgurh	-	124 2	124 2	32 14	91 4
	Juanpore	-	-	-	-	-
	Mirzapore	-	3,012	3,012	2,812	200
	Benares	225 15	-	225 15	60	165 15
	Ghazeeapore	23 4	73 2	96 6	23 4	73 2
	TOTAL	249 8	3,209 4	3,458 7	2,028 2	530 5
Saugor	Saugor	-	2,017	2,017	388	1,629
	Jubalpor	-	840 8	840 8	194	646 8
	Hoshungabad	63	1,538 12	1,601 12	278 8	1,323 4
	TOTAL	63	4,396 4	4,459 4	860 8	3,598 12

ABSTRACT.

Delli	5,476 15	4,215 1	9,692	8,596 9	1,095 7
Meerut	300	41,020 2 8	41,320 2 8	30,333 9 4	10,986 9 4
Kumaon	-	11,816 7 7	11,816 7 7	-	11,816 7 7
Rohilkund	894 6 5	11,985 9 5	12,979 15 10	7,702 4 6	5,277 11 4
Agra	-	17,991 11 7	17,991 11 7	1,727 15 4	16,263 12 3
Allahabad	175	8,582 6 9	8,757 6 9	1,685 5 1	7,072 1 8
Benares	249 8	3,209 4	3,458 7	2,028 2	530 5
Saugor	63	4,396 4	4,459 4	860 8	3,598 12
TOTAL - - - Company's Rupees	7,252 8 5	103,216 15	110,475 7 5	53,834 5 3	56,641 2 2

(signed) *H. M. Elliot*, Acting Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,
Officiating Secretary to Government North-Western Provinces.Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad,
11 January 1843.

The foregoing letter requires no order.

Appendix, No. 9.

ENCLOSURES to GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FOREIGN (SECRET) LETTER,
25 February 1844.

(No. 148 of 1843.)

(No. 1,259.)

From Secretary to Government of Scinde to *F. Currie, Esq.*, Secretary to Government
with the Governor-general; dated Currahie, 6 December 1843.

Sir,

By direction of his Excellency the Governor of Scinde, I have the honour to forward, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copies of the correspondence detailed in the margin, having reference to a claim preferred by certain Syuds and others, residents of Tattah, for a continuation of certain grants made to them by the ex-Ameers and others. His Excellency is uncertain what may be his Lordship's wishes on this subject, and as

From Captain Preedy, collector and magistrate at Currahie, No. 158, dated 14 Nov. 1843, to Secretary to Government of Scinde, with one Persian Enclosure.

No. 1,047, dated 16 Nov. from the latter to the former.
No. 185, dated 28 Nov. from the former to the latter.
No. 1,193, dated 29 Nov. from the latter to the former.
No. 195, dated 2 Dec. from former to latter with four Persian Enclosures.

the

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

the petitioners have of course great influence in this country, he would wish before deciding to be favoured with his Lordship's instructions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(No. 158 of 1843.)

From the Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachie to the Secretary to Government of Scinde;
dated Kurrachie, 14 November 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a petition from the Suyuds of Tatta, praying that certain allowances granted to them by the Ameers for the support of their religion, amounting to (14,000) fourteen thousand rupees per annum, may be continued.

I am decidedly of opinion, that this should not be granted, but I shall feel obliged by your submitting the question for his Excellency's decision.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector and Magistrate, Kurrachie.

Kurrachie, Collector and Magistrate's Office,
14 November 1843.

(True copy.)
(signed) *F. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(No. 1,047 of 1843.)

From the Secretary to Government of Scinde to Captain *Preedy*, Collector and Magistrate,
Currachie; dated Currachie, 16 November 1843.

Sir,

By direction of his Excellency the Governor of Scinde, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 158, of the 14th instant, and in reply to acquaint you that his Excellency would wish you to report fully on the petition of the Suyuds of Tattah, examining most carefully into the Sunnuds received by them from the ex-Ameers, and the reasons that existed for such large grants; you will also kindly give your reasons for so decidedly objecting to the grant in question being continued.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(True copy.)
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

(No. 185 of 1843.)

From the Collector and Magistrate of Currachee to the Secretary to Government of Scinde;
dated Currachee, 28 November 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,047 of 1843, regarding a petition forwarded by the Suyuds of Tattah, and in compliance with His Excellency the Governor's instructions therein conveyed, beg to inform you that I have most carefully examined the Sunnuds received from the ex-Ameers by the Suyuds, Moollahs, Kazees, and Fakeers of Tatta, and find that the grants made to them are as follows, viz.:

By Meer Hussein Ally to 458 Syuds	} 36 Company's rupees per diem, or 1,080 rs.
Moollahs, Kazees, and Fukkeers, residents of Tatta - - - -	
	} per mensem. Total, 12,960 Company's rupees per annum.

The whole of which sum was given by Meer Noor Mahomed, and continued by his son, in charity to the above individuals, to support them in idleness, under an idea that the Mahomedan religion would thereby be promoted and supported. Shah Jehan, Emperor of Delhi, granted to two Suyuds, residents of Tatta, viz. to Suyud Abdool Luteef and Abdool Nujud

Nujud 70 karwars of grain per annum, but this has not been continued to their descendants, either by the Kalloras or Talpoors. Their descendants, however, share with the other Suyuds in the above sum granted by Hoosain Ally. The Emperor Humayoon, when at Tattah in the year of the Hijree 950, granted in charity to Suyud Shaik Hussein Gelanee 2,000 ashrupees per annum and directed that the same should be continued to be paid by his descendants. The grant was not continued after Humayoon's death, but the descendants of the Suyud share in the above sum granted by the Ameer. In addition to the above grants are the following, viz.:

- By Meer Hoossein Alli in the Beronoth of Tatta :
- To Suyud Moolah Ally Shah 30 cassahs of moongh per annum.
 - To Suyud Ally Rukyah Shah 24 of rice per annum.
 - To Suyud Ally Buksh 12 rupees ditto.
- By Meer Shadad in the Seree Purgunnah :
- To Suyud Alli Ashkem Sherayee 7 Company's rupees 6 annas per mensem.
 - To Suyud Goolam Moortya Loofer 11 Company's rupees 6 annas per mensem.
 - To Suyud Mookly Alli Shah 4 Company's rupees per mensem.
 - 20 rupees and 2 kanoors of Badjori per annum.
 - To Suyud Imaum Buksh 4 Company's rupees per mensem.
 - 20 rupees per annum and two karwars of rice.
 - To Suyud Sauber Alli Shah 60 Hyderabad rupees and 3 karwars of rice per annum.
 - To Kazee Meer Alli 4 Company's rupees per mensem.
- By Meer Subdarin Donejah Talooka :
- To Bin Alli Sherajee 7 Hyderabad rupees per mensem.
- By Meer Nusseer Khan in the Kukeralla Purgunnah :
- To Meer Alli, Tyzool Ally, and Submun, sons of Mahomed Ashreef, 6 Hyderabad rupees per mensem.
 - To Suyud Murul Alli 7 Hyderabad rupees 8 annas per mensem.
 - To Suyud Nuzzur Allh 10 Hyderabad rupees per mensem.
- By Meer Hoossein Ally :
- To Sutok Ram Oodassee 2 karwars of rice per annum.

In conclusion, I beg to state that my reasons for objecting to the grants in question being continued are, first, because by continuing them we shall be contributing funds to the support of a religion which we know to be false. We are bound to tolerate all religions, but not I conceive to support any but our own. In the second place, by continuing these grants we afford the means of leading an idle dissolute life to nearly 500 individuals, who have no claim to such indulgence, and who would, were these grants discontinued, be obliged to turn their attention to some useful occupation. This many of them have already done within the last ten months, during which period they have received no allowance, and the others, if unsupported by Government, would doubtless soon follow their example.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Preedy*, Captain,
Collector and Magistrate, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Collector's and Magistrate's Office,
28 November 1843.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(No. 1,193 of 1843.)

From the Secretary to Government of Scinde to Captain *Preedy*, Collector and Magistrate, Kurrachee; dated Kurrachee, 29 November 1843.

Sir,

By direction of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 185, of yesterday's date, and to request that you will forward to me certified copies of the Sunnuds of the Suyuds and others of Tatta on which they ground their claims.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

(No. 195 of 1834.)

From the Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee to the Secretary to Government of Scinde
dated Currachee, 2 December 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,193, of the 29th ultimo, and in compliance with your request to forward certified copies of the Sunnuds granted to the Suyuds and Moollahs of Tattah by the ex-Ameer Hoossein Ali, by his father Moor Mahomed, and by the Emperors Shah Jehan and Hummayoon.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Preeedy*, Captain,
Collector and Magistrate, Kurrachee.

Currachee, Collector's and Magistrate's Office,
2 December 1843.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

TRANSLATION of a Sunnud granted by *Humayoon*, Emperor of India, to Syud Shak
Hossein Gullanee.

I HAVE made an oath, and caused my children to take the same vow, that on my return to India I will give you 2,000 ashruffrees yearly, and they will do the same after my death, and I will also give you a female elephant to ride on.

(True translation.)

Signed and sealed by Humayoon Padshah. (signed) *H. J. Pelly*, Lieut.,
Persian Interpreter.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

TRANSLATION of a Sunnud granted by *Shah Jhan Padshah* to Syud *Abdool Luteef*, and
Syud *Abdool Mujeed*.

SEVENTY kurwars of grain, formerly given to the above Syuds at Sewhan, is now, agreeably to their own request, to be given to them and their heirs at Tatta. The Kardars and people in authority are ordered to comply with this Sunnud without taking any perquisite of any kind.

Sealed and signed by Shah Jhan.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. J. Pelly*, Lieut., Persian Interpreter.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

TRANSLATION of a Sunnud granted by *Meer Noor Mahomed* to the Syuds of Tatta.

THE Syuds, &c. of Tatta having petitioned that they be allowed to receive their salaries, season wages, annual wages, and daily payments according to the usual custom, I hereby order you, Kurdars, Ijardars, and people in authority to grant them the same without any delay or hesitation.

(True translation)

(signed) *H. J. Pelly*, Lieut.,
Persian Interpreter.

27 Jumadoolsanee 1255.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

TRANSLATION of a Sunnud granted by Meer *Hossein Allee* to the Syuds, Moollah, &c of *Tatta*.

LET it be known to the Ijaradars and people in authority at Tatta, that the Syuds, Kazees, Moollas, &c. having made a petition that they be allowed to receive their pensions according to the Purwannahs granted to them by former princes, I hereby order you so to do, taking a receipt from them and debiting my account with the same.

(True translation.)

18 Shawul 1257.

(signed) *H. J. Pelly*, Lieut.,
Persian Interpreter.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(No. 162 of 1844.)

From *F. Currie*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-general, to Captain *E. J. Brown*, Secretary to the Government of Scinde; dated Camp Hingonah, 28 December 1843.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, No. 148, with its enclosures, regarding a claim preferred by some Syuds and other residents at Tattah for a continuation of pensions granted to them by the ex-Ameers and others.

Rev. Dept.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Governor-general to observe that the amount of these pensions appears to be excessive and their object injurious; and before passing any orders regarding them his Lordship would wish to be informed whether any of them have been paid since our conquest.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. Currie*,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-general.

(No. 14 of 1844.)

(No. 183.)

From the Secretary to Government of Scinde, to *F. Currie*, Esq., Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general; dated Currachee, 15 January 1844.

Sir,

By direction of his Excellency the Governor of Scinde, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 162, of 28th ultimo*; and in reply, to state, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, that since our conquest of Scinde, none of the pensions claimed by the Syuds and others at Tatta have been granted.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

* Acknowledging receipt of despatch, No. 148, dated 6 December last, relating to a claim preferred by Syuds and other residents at Tatta, for a continuation of pensions granted them by the ex-Ameers and others, and requesting to know if any of these pensions have been paid since the conquest of Scinde by the British.

Appendix, No. 10.

ENCLOSURES to Paras. 11 & 12, INDIA REVENUE LETTER, 4 July (No. 11) 1844.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council in the Home Department (Revenue), under date the 11th November 1843.

(No. 120.)

(No. 1.)

From *P. Melvill*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, to *G. D. Drury*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; dated 11 November 1843.

Sir,

Rev. Dept.

WITH reference to the extract from the Abstract of Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, for the 15th August last, given below*, I am directed by the Governor-general in Council to request that you will, with the permission of the Most honourable the Governor in Council, transmit, for the information of the Government of India, such papers as may be on record connected with the endowment of the Trenomallee Pagoda.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
11 November 1843.

(signed) *P. Melvill*,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Home Department (Revenue), under date the 9th March 1844.

(No. 1,303.)

(No. 9.)

From *G. D. Drury*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; dated Fort St. George, 12 December 1843.

Sir,

Rev. Dept.

REFERRING to Mr. Secretary Melvill's letter of the 11th ultimo, I am directed by the Most noble the Governor in Council to transmit, as therein requested, all the papers † which have been brought on record to the present date, relating to the endowment of the Trenomallee Pagoda.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. D. Drury*,
Chief Secretary.

* (No. 17.) From Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 20 July 1843:

Submitting, with reference to the extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 24th ultimo, a letter from the sub-collector in charge of South Arcot, reporting that there have been three instances of persons cutting their tongues within the Trenomally pagoda, and stating that the Board would suggest that the Brahmins and others connected with the institution be warned that in the event of the recurrence of such acts, Government will feel themselves called upon to withhold the payments made to it in endowment.

ORDER.—The suggestion of the Board approved, and the collector desired to be instructed accordingly, with an intimation that the same order should be extended to all pagodas where mutilation of any kind is practised.

† Revenue Consultations:—16 May 1843 (Nos. 17 & 18); 2 June 1843 (Nos. 5 to 7); 15 Aug. 1843 (Nos. 49 & 50), 31 Oct. 1843 (No. 1,221); 12 Dec. 1843 (No. 1,378).

(No. 174.)

(No. 10.)

From *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government; dated 6 April 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to para. 4 of my predecessor's letter of 18th February last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue, to forward to you for the information of the Most honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying communication * with its enclosure, from the collector of South Arcot, reporting his having completed the transfer for the religious institutions in his district into the hands of native trustees.

2. The only province remaining in which similar arrangements have not been fully carried out is Canara, the proceedings of the Board of Revenue in regard to which were submitted to Government under date 30th March 1843.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell*,

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George, 6 April 1843.

Acting Secretary.

From *C. H. Hallett*, Esq., Collector of Tremomaly, South Arcot, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue; Fort St. George; dated 21 March 1843.

Sir.

Para. 1. I HAVE the pleasure to enclose a statement showing that I have at length placed all the pagodas in this district in the hands of native trustees.

2. I can assure your Board that to arrange this has been a work of great difficulty. There are still unsettled a few matters of detail, some of which are alluded to in my previous letters on the subject; but I do not deem it necessary to burden the present communication with any discussion relative to them.

3. It is sufficient to state that this day I have made over the last pagoda, and that Government control or management of the religious institutions in South Arcot has been entirely withdrawn.

(signed) *C. H. Hallett*,

Tremomaly, South Arcot,
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, 21 March 1843.

Collector.

* No. 21 in Consultation 30 March 1843.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

A STATEMENT showing the Names of the Tusdeek Davastanums, and the Names of the Trustees to whom they were m
over, under the Orders of Government, in the Southern Division of Arcot and Cuddalore.

Names of the Talooks.	No. of Pagodas	VILLAGES	Names of the Pagodas.	Names of the Trustees to whom the Institution was delivered.	Remark
Tindevanur	1	Markanum - -	Bhoomeswarasawmy	1. Amachella Moodelly, Puttamonegar of Markanum. 2. Sabapuly Moodelly, Puttamonegar of Markanum. 3. Coomaruppa Moodelly, inhabitant of Markanum.	
	2	Mylum - -	Soobromoneusawmy	1. Palliasawmy, Pundaram of Bommiapoliem.	
	3	Puntharapooloor -	Audekosavapermaul	1. Moottooveerah Reddy, Moonsiff of Pautharapooloor.	
	4	Ditto - - - -	- - Kylvanathaswarasawmy.	2. Rama Reddy, Puttamonegar of Pautharapooloor. 3. Tautoo Reddy, of Pautharapooloor.	
	5	Allattoor - -	Valaroyasawmy -	1. Bulcharow, Puttamonegar of Alaloor. 2. Vydelinga Moodelly, ditto of ditto. 3. Jyah Pillay, inhabitant of ditto. 4. Audysashoh, Puttamonegar and Moonsiff of Nagar villages.	
	6	- - Cusbah Tindevanum.	- - Lutchmenarasomasawmy.	1. Vincataramanachary of Tindevanum. 2. Moottoovencataramah Reddy of Bramadasesem. 3. Vencatakistnah Reddy of Molasoor. 4. Commarappah Reddy of Kelyanoor. 5. Moottoovencatapaty Reddy of Peroomboukum. 6. Ramasawawmy Reddy of Omendoor. 7. Casava Reddy of Saurum. 8. Rangoonada Moodelly of Alleemboolloor. 9. Vencataroya Pillay of Tindevanum.	
	7	- - Cusbah Tindevanum.	Tintanaswarasawmy	1. Ramacharry of Tindevanum. 2. Soshiah of Mulagramum. 3. Vurdopundit of Nalmookul. 4. Moottoovencatarama Reddy of Bromadasesem. 5. Ramasawmy Reddy of Peroombaukum. 6. Vencataramah Reddy of Nageoopy. 7. Moottooeemoruppa Reddy of Colliar. 8. Vurdapillay of Tindevanum. 9. Narrama Reddy of Saurum.	
	8	Kielapaukum -	Aswathaswarasawmy	1. Teroonullore Jyengar, Puttamonegar and Moonsiff of Oolaondymputi. 2. P. Soobaroya Moodelly of Keelapaukum Oolandyamputi. 3. Moottoovencatapaty Reddy of Cullarampaukum.	
	9	Paroomookul -	Govindurajahpermal	1. Anundarow, Puttamonegar of Nalmookul.	
	10	Ditto - - - -	- - Mooheapdeewarasawmy.	2. Rajoonada Pillay, ditto of Paroomookul 3. Ramoo Moodelly of ditto. 4. Baulakistnama Naik of ditto.	
11	Ditto - - - -	Sunjeveroyasawmy -	1. Saumala Jyengar of Vellapoorum. 2. Moottya Moodelly of ditto. 3. Sasha Jyer of Rullany. 4. Shanmooga Moodelly, Moonsiff of Vellapoorum. 5. Vencataroya Moodelly, Puttamonegar of Vellapoorum. 6. Kistanava Moodelly alias Appocooly Moodelly of Vellapoorum.		
Vellapoorum	12	Vellapoorum -	Vycoontahpermal -	1. Moottoobasava Reddy of Salaganoor. 2. Nansina Reddy, Puttamonegar of Ooratare. 3. Vencatasoobah Moodelly of Vellapoorum.	
	13	Ditto - - - -	Sunjeveroyasawmy -		
	14	Ditto - - - -	- - Kylosonadaswarasawmy.		
	15	Trevamattoor -	- - Auberamaswarasawmy.		

A STATEMENT showing the Names of the Tnsdeek Davastanums, &c.—*continued.*

ies of the sloaka.	No. of Pagodas.	VILLAGES.	Names of the Pagodas.	Names of the Trustees to whom the Institution was delivered.	Remarks.
poorum <i>continued.</i>	16	Parayovarum -	Natratharakasawmy -	1. Vengoonier Davastanum, Monegar of Parayoverum. 2. Jyahswamy Pillay of Parayoverum. 3. Arnachella Reddy of Toorany. 4. Snudrasara Reddy of ditto. 5. Yacambara Reddy of ditto.	
	17	Singerygoody -	Stralatchmenarasim- masawmy.	1. Lutchoomeenarraina Reddy, Puttamonegar of Tennul. 2. Vydelinga Reddy, Puttamonegar of Ootaryput. 3. Visoovanauda Reddy, Puttamonegar of Teroopampauh.	
	18	Teroovakaray -	Vurdarayaswamy -	1. Menjanamahamoony Daseegar of Kilway, Nuttum of Teroovacaery, residing at Vallennellore.	
	19	Ditto - - -	Chundrasakarawamy	2. Poorooshatma Reddy, Puttamonegar of Codookeor. 3. Scetarama Reddy, Puttamonegar of Moottooranput.	
	20	Chavoor - - -	Rooshabpooreswara- swamy.	1. Nullappa Naick, Puttamonegar of Chavoor. 2. Narraina Reddy of ditto. 3. Narrainaswamy Moodelly of Congaryput. 4. Pereyatombly Goonden of ditto.	
	nagherry	21	Bowanagherry -	Vencatasapermall -	1. Seenevasa Jyengar, Puttamonegar and Moonsiff of Audwaraganuttum. 2. Annahdorry Jyengar of Audwaraganuttum. 3. Jyahdory Jyengar of Moottypullum. 4. Seenevasa Jyengar (Sianvegum).
22		Ditto - - -	Vadapooreswarawamy	1. Aroonachella Goorookul, Puttamonegar of Tollum. 2. Jyah Goorookul of Tollum. 3. Aryapootma Moodelly.	
23		Ditto - - -	Sunjeveroyasawmy -	1. Lutchoomeenarrainacharry of Luntapellah.	
24		Suntapettah -	Ditto - - -		
25		Vencalampettah -	Vanoogopasawmy -	1. Sashadry Jyengar Goomastah of Shrotrumdar Moortoonjah Terroovencala Pillay. 2. Vencatarama Naick, Puttamonegar of Pillapelliem. 3. Vencatachella Naick of Pillapelliem. 4. Ramoo Naick, Puttamonegar of Polliem. 5. Moottoorama Naick, ditto of Tumbypettah. 6. Veerasawmy Jyengar, Curnum of ditto.	
26		Ditto - - -	Sunjeveroyasawmy -	1. Vengunnacharry, father of Anoomuntacharry.	
27		Teerlanagherry -	Sevapooreswarawamy	1. Baulakistnamah Naiker of Teroopapooloor.	
28		Ditto - - -	Sunjeveyroyasawmy	1. Lutchoomanarraincharry.	
29		Teagavully - -	Teroochokanadaswar- asawmy.	1. Baulakistnama Naiker of Teroopapooloor.	
nargady		30	Streemoostum -	Stree Boovarahasawmy	1. Cutchycullyana Runguppa Kalacka Tala Oodiar, Zemindar of Oodiarpolliem.
	31	Ditto - - -	Nietaswarasawmy -	1. Vencataramacharry, Moonsiff of Cullypandy. 2. Soobbier of Streemoostum. 3. Auroomogapundarum of Vackaramary. 4. Chedumbra Pillay, Puttamonegar of ditto. 5. Tillyn Pillay of Munnargoody.	
	32	Munnargoody -	Veera Narrainsawmy	1. Ambalavanapillay of Naivassel. 2. Chennapunny Chedumbra Pillay of Munnargoody. 3. Perryapunnay Allagapillay of Munnargoody. 4. Mungalum Pillay of ditto. 5. Moolloosawmy Pillay, Moonsiff of ditto.	

A STATEMENT showing the Names of the Tusdeek Davastanums, &c.—*continued.*

Names of the Talooks.	No. of Pagodas.	VILLAGES.	Names of the Pagodas.	Names of the Trustees to whom the Institution was delivered.	Rem.
Munnargady — <i>continued.</i>	33	Odiargoody - -	Aununlaswarasawmy	1. Ambalavana Pillay of Maivasel. 2. Chennapanny Chedumbra Pillay. 3. Pereyapunny Allagopillay. 4. Mungalum Pillay. 5. Moorogapillay of Poolloor. 6. Ramasawmy Reddy, Puttamonegar of Oodiargoody.	
Ellevenasore	34	Ellevenasore - -	- - Gramaathanathaswarasawmy.	1. Siccandoo Narasingaroyer of Ellevenasore. 2. Vencalarems Naik, Puttamonegar of Eryoor. 3. Ramasawmy Gounden, Puttamonegar of Ellevenasore. 4. Soobaroya of Oomaramungalum. 5. Villyappa Oodian, Puttamonegar of Villyoor.	
	35	Ditto - -	Sunjeveroyasawmy -	1. Ramasawmy Odian of Potmulul. 2. Chinnadoo Odian, Puttamonegar of ditto. 3. Moottya Odian, ditto of Jeeyamungalum.	
	36	Oolundoor - -	Mahaswaraswamy -	1. Ponsoosawmy Nynour, Puttamonegar of Oolundoor. 2. Ramakistna Reddy, Puttamonegar of Summonengoor. 3. Paupoo Reddy, Puttamonegar of Mudyanoor.	
	37	Rooshevanthen -	Arthonareswaraswamy	1. Tendappa Nynaur, Puttamonegar of Secretary. 2. Moolloo Oodian, Puttamonegar of Pundagopandy. 3. Narranapillay, Moonsiff of Vingalum. 4. Carootta Manremooloo Moopen of Rooshevanthen.	
	38	Trevananellore -	Vycoontapermal -	1. Moottooluga Reddy of Saullanood. 2. Juggunnauda Reddy of Teroovananellore 3. Moollyal Naik, Puttamonegar of Manacoopum.	
	39	Ditto - -	Keepapooreswaror -	1. Jayunnada Reddy, Puttamonegar of Trevananellore. 2. Moolloolenga Reddy, Moonsiff of Sallanoor. 3. Vencattavurdah Reddy of Cauryput. 4. Sooboo Naik, Puttamonegar of Tadoollacoondoor. 5. Moollya Oodian, Puttamonegar of Teroorena Nellore. 6. Narriana Oodian, Puttamonegar of Malayempul.	
	40	Gramum - -	Audecasavapermal -	1. Royd Reddy, Puttamonegar of Gramum. 2. Kistna Jyengar, Puttamonegar of Tenmungalum. 3. Moolloomarraina Reddy, ditto of Cooranoor. 4. Vencattaramah Reddy, Moonsiff of Gramum.	
	41	Ditto - -	- - Sevaloganathaswaraswamy.	1. Moottoonarraina Reddy, Puttamonegar of Cooranoor. 2. Royal Reddy, Puttamonegar of Gramum. 3. Cooppa Gounden, ditto of ditto.	
	42	Pareekul - -	- - Streehutchoomy Marasimmaswamy.	1. Rumachendra Jyer, Puttamonegar of Paroombauk. 2. Jyahviengar of Pariekul. 3. Vencattachella Gounden of Eroondy. 4. Ramapadiachy of Paroombauk. 5. Cundasawmy Pillay of Eroondy.	
	43	Trenamananellore -	Vurdurajahswamy -	1. Narasirga Jyengar, Puttamonegar of Trenamananellore. 2. Polly Reddy, Puttamonegar of Seroothonoor 3. Narasah Reddy of ditto. 4. Nullanundah Reddy of Trenamananellore.	

A STATEMENT showing the Names of the Tusdeek Davastanums, &c.—continued.

Names of the Talooks.	No. of Pagodas.	VILLAGES.	Names of the Pagodas.	Names of the Trustees to whom the Institution was delivered.	Remarks.
Ellevanasore —continued.	44	Trenamanellore	Binlaganaswarasawmy	1. Vencatakistna Reddy, Puttamonegar of Trenamanellore. 2. Vencatagooroova Jyer. 3. Mootoo Reddy, Puttamonegar of Saulamungalum. 4. Seenevasa Naick, Puttamonegar of Maroodoor.	
Trecullore	45	Trecullore	Trevekramaswamy	1. Maupilly Jyengar <i>alias</i> Vencatacherry of Trecullore.	
	46	Ditto	Sunjeveroyaswamy	2. Singaparoonial Jyengar, Goomastah of Nymaracharrior.	
	47	Teroovarungum	Streerunganadaswamy.	1. Vencatalaulah Cherry of Teroovarungum. 2. Condama Naik of Naugalcody.	
	48	Keeloor	Veerallaswaraswamy	1. Cooltapa Moodelly, Puttamonegar of Trecullore. 2. Mollya Moodelly. 3. Moottya Oodian, Puttamonegar of Keeloor.	
	49	Jumby	Jumboonathaswaraswamy.	1. Soodamany Moodely, Puttamonegar of Jumby. 2. Bole Reddy of Mailandub.	
	50	Teroopaly Pundal	Moddyastonathaswaraswamy.	1. Jyemperoomaul Pillay of Maroor. 2. Ramasawmy Oodian of Sillelingamodum.	
	51	Aragundanellore	Alloolenadaswaraswamy.	1. Seenevasa Jyengar of Aragundanellore. 2. Ramasawmy Oodian, Puttamonegar of Sillelingamodum.	
	52	Annoor	Ramanathaswaraswamy.	1. Saloo Royen of Arniioor.	
	53	Ditto	Vurdarajapermal	2. Soobaroyen of ditto.	
	54	Woolaganellore	Arthanadiswaraswamy.	1. Gungadara Nynar Poligar of Cheria Salem. 2. Coonoo Naik of Oolaganellore. 3. Coolapachachy. 4. Soobaroya Pillay, Puttamonegar of Woolaganellore.	
Cullacoorehy	55	Valembar	Audeecasavapermal	1. Appahcooty Syengar, Puttamonegar of Valembar. 2. Narrain Jyengar of Valembar. 3. Ersapilly, Curnum of ditto. 4. Alapapilly, Puttamoneygar of Lutchyem.	
	56	Seroovungoor	Aupulsagayaswaraswamy.	1. Mooloosawmy Goorookul of Seerovungoor.	
	57	Ditto	Karywerderajaswamy	2. Aroonachella Pillay, Puttamonegar of Seerovungoor. 3. Veenyeelelah Pillay of Seerovungoor.	
	58	Salem	Vurdarajaswamy	1. Gungadra Nuynar Poligar of Salem. 2. Maupilly Nynar <i>alias</i> Teroovunnada Pillay of Namaseveyapoorum.	
	59	Ditto	Gongatharaswaraswamy.	3. Rama Jyen, Puttamonegar's Goomastah of Salem.	
	60	Paundlum	Parthasarathypermal	1. Nauchyapilly, Puttamonegar of Paundlum. 2. Vencattachella Pillay of Paundlum. 3. Vencataroya Puttamonegar.	
	61	Varaujarum	Pasooapatheeswaraswamy.	1. Mootoo Oodian, Puttamonegar of Varajarum. 2. Ramasawmy Oodian of Varajarum. 3. Calyleelah Oodian. 4. Maureemooloo Oodian.	
Cuddalore	62	Trepapooloor	Paulalaswaraswamy	1. Boulakistnamah Naiker of Trepapooloor.	

A STATEMENT showing the Names of the Tusdeek Davastanums, &c.—*continued.*

Names of the Talooks.	No. of Pagodas.	VILLAGES.	Names of the Pagodas.	Names of the Trustees to whom the Institution was delivered.	Remarks.
Cuddalore— <i>continued.</i>	63	Trevundepoorum -	Streethavanaegaswamy.	1. Boulakistnama Naiker of Trepapooloor.	
	64	Teroovandacoody -	Vamanapooreswarawamy.	1. Sadaseva Reddy, Mootadar. 2. Vencalapaty Reddy, Mootadar.	
	65	Cuddalore - -	Visoovanathaswamy -	1. Eresuppa Chellyar.	
Trevandy -	66	Trevady - -	Virattapaswarawamy	1. Soobaroyar of Seroovalloor.	
	67	Ditto - - -	Stree Runganadaswamy.	2. Senachulla Pillay of Trevandy.	
Trenomalay -	68	Ditto - - -	Suranarrainswamy -	1. Narasimmamoorlyacharry of Poongoonum.	
	69	Ditto - - -	Sunjeveroyaswamy -	2. Vencattachella Pillay, son of Cooppeah Pillay.	
	70	Punrotty - -	Sunjeveroyaswamy.		
	71	Poongoonum -	Sunjeveroyaswamy.		
	72	Trenomalay -	Vanoogapalawamy -	1. Appahsawmy, Moodeliar of Madras.	Wealthy and respectable inhabitants of Madras.
73	Ditto - - -	Annachellaswarawamy.	2. Baulasobaroya, Moodeliar of Madras.		
74	Ditto - - -	Deergumbah - -	3. Soobaroya, Moodeliar of Madras.		
75	Ditto - - -	Sunjeveroyaswamy -	4. Singaravalo, Moodeliar of Madras.		
76	Ditto - - -	Aucannamalywarer	5. Ramasawmy, Moodeliar of Madras.		
Trenomalay -	77	Chingum - -	Vanoogopalawamy -	1. Vencatachella Moodelly, Puttamonegar of Chengum.	
	78	Ditto - - -	Doorgambah - -	2. Sooboo Naik, ditto of Collacoolum.	
	79	Ditto - - -	Verashabapooryswarer.	3. Lutchoomana Oodian, ditto of Coyempur.	
	80	Vellavatum -	Agastaswarawamy -	1. Munnappa Oodian, Puttamonegar of Rajunlongul. 2. Mootoo Naik.	
	81	Ditto - - -	Vierdarajaswamy -	- - - - -	- - For the last twenty years no Poogah was performed.
	82	Poothamungaleem	Authereasavapermal	1. Seenevassa Jyengar, Puttamonegar of Boothamungalum.	
	83	Ditto - - -	Agasteaswarawamy	2. Vencatakistnunar. 3. Kistnunar. 4. Runga Jyengar.	
	84	Cangie - - -	Caracandaswarawamy.	1. Baulakistna Reddy, Puttamonegar of Coonjee. 2. Vencatakistna Reddy. 3. Gopaulakistna Reddy.	
	85	Macaloor - -	Streevanoogopalawamy.	1. Ramachendra Reddy, Puttamonegar of Macalal. 2. Kasava Reddy.	
	86	Ditto - - -	Kylausanathaswarawamy.	3. Peroomul Reddy. 4. Chennacasava Reddy. 5. Jagananda Reddy. 6. Kistna Reddy. 7. Vencalasoobah Reddy.	
Virdachellum	87	Virdachellum -	Bindoomahadavawamy.	1. Bavah Sah Mootookistna Cutchyroyer Pollegar of Paroor. 2. Polay Maly Pillay, Puttamonegar of Virdachellum.	
	88	Ditto - - -	Virdachellaswarawamy.	3. Soobaroya Pillay, ditto of Mavaloor. 4. Poorooshottma Reddy, ditto of Sembalumcooroochy.	
	89	Gopoorapoorum -	- - - - -	1. Poorooshottma Reddy, Puttamonegar of Sembalumcooroochy. 2. Vencatarama Reddy.	

A STATEMENT showing the Names of the Tusdeek Davastanums, &c.—*continued*.

Names of the Talooks.	No. of Pagodas.	VILLAGES.	Names of the Pagodas.	Names of the Trustees to whom the Institution was delivered.	Remarks.
Virdachellum — <i>continued</i> .	90	Agarum - -	Cadeendaramaswamy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annamasawmy Patamaisvaravunny Nynar Poligar of Oollungary. 2. Erisipillay, Puttamonegar of Oollungary. 3. Vencatarama Reddy, Puttamonegar of Cooppanullum. 4. Chumatemby Reddy of Coolapookum. 5. Teromalay Jyengar, Puttamonegar's Gemastah of Agarum. 6. Coolunday Padiachy, Moonsiff of Agarum. 	
	91	Fillagoody - -	Vydenadaswamy -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vydenacanacaroya Pillay, Poligar of Fillagoody. 	
	92	Ditto - -	Lootasanapermal -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Punchonada Pillay, Puttamonegar of Allamungalum. 3. Soobaroya Pillay, Puttamonegar of Colyoor. 	
	93	Vasistapoorum -	Rungunadaswamy -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vydenedacankaroya Pillay, Poligar of Fillagoody. 2. Kistmengar, Puttamonegar of Vasistapoorum. 3. Punchanda Pillay, Puttamonegar of Elamungalum. 4. Soobaroya Pillay. 	
	94	Pennadum - -	Paremalamuganadaswamy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aroonachella Pillay, Moonsiff of Pennadem. 2. Appoo Pillay. 3. Soobaroya Pillay. 4. Moollya Pillay. 5. Valoyada Pillay. 	
	95	Ditto - -	Pralayacalaswaraswamy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Chilla Pillay. 7. Saumanada Pillay. 8. Vydenada Pillay. 9. Caroopoo Pillay. 10. Chodumbra Pillay. 11. Soobaroya Pillay. 	
	96	Teroovadalory -	Teerapeeraswaraswamy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ambalavans Pillay, Puttamonegar of Yaryoor. 2. Tambah Pillay of Ponnadem. 3. Vadamalay Pillay, Moonsiff of Teroovadatory. 4. Aroonachella Pillay of Ponnary. 5. Seenavasa Pillay, Puttamonegar of Eroolumput. 6. Soobaroya Pillay of Goodalore. 	
	97	Coohoor - -	Rajnarainapermal -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ramasawmy Oodian, Puttamonegar of Coohoor. 	
	98	Ditto - -	Swornapooraswaraswamy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ramasawmy Oodian, Puttamonegar of Carendalacooroochy. 3. Soobaroya Oodian of Coolwar. 	

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

A STATEMENT showing the Names of the Tusdeek Davastanums, &c.—*continued.*

Names of the Talooks.	No. of Pagodas.	VILLAGES.	Names of the Pagodas.	Names of the Trustees to whom the Institution was delivered.	Remarks.
Virdachellum — <i>continued.</i>	99	Podioor - -	Posoopatheswaraswamy.	1. Ramachendra Jyer of Nulloree. 2. Ramasawmy Oodian, Puttamonegar of Sapaukum. 3. Nullanaiga Pundarum, Puttamonegar of Vapoor. 4. Tumboo Naik, Puttamonegar of Madooravully. 5. Ramasawmy Naik, Moonsiff of Poodioor.	
	100	Nulloor - -	Beleavanaswaraswamy.	1. Ramachendra Jyer of Nulloor. 2. Nullanaiga Pundarum of Vapoor. 3. Ramasawmy Oodian, Puttamonegar of Sapookum. 4. Ponnambala Widow, Puttamonegar of Noyer. 5. Tawdavarroija Oodian, Puttamonegar of Viennialore. 6. Sevagnana Oodian, Puttamonegar of Nulloor.	
	101	Seroovankum -	Runganadaswamy -	1. Ramalinja Reddy, Moonsiff of Seerovanhum. 2. Appoo Pillay, Puttamonegar.	
	102	Ditto - -	Kolaswaraswamy -		
	103	Gengavarum -	Vuidarajaswamy -	1. Narrana Jyen, Puttamonegar of Pooroovullore. 2. Vencatakistna Reddy, Puttamonegar of Soullompoudy. 3. Caryvurda Oodian of Chitput.	
	104	Sengavarum -	Runganadaswamy -	1. Sashadryacharrigar. 2. Coopiah Pillay.	
	105	Auvanyapoorum -	Streelutchmarasemmaswamy.	1. Soobareya Pillay of Poodoocolloy. 2. Narraina Oodian, Puttamonegar of Seesamungalum.	
Chitput -	106	Nadoomgoonnum -	Streeramachendraswamy.	1. Annahviengar, Puttamonegar of Enjeemadoo. 2. Venkatakindna Reddy, Puttamonegar of Soullompoudy. 3. Ooryvurda, Oodian of Chailput.	
	107	Ditto - -	Deergachellaswaraswamy.		

Trenomalay, South Arcot, Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, }
21 March 1843.

(signed) C. H. Hallett, Collector:

(No. 493.)

(No. 18.)

THE Most honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the arrangements at length completed in South Arcot, but observes that the collector and the Board have omitted to place before Government the information which might have shown the grounds upon which the several trustees were appointed by the collector, and the proceedings are not therefore satisfactory to his Lordship in Council. The Board will now supply the information.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*, Acting Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 12 May 1843.

(True copies.)

(signed) *G. D. Drury*, Chief Secretary.D^y to Consultation, 16 May 1843 (No. 17 A.)

(No. 11.)

To the Right honourable the Governor in Council, Madras.

The humble Petition of *Samarow* Vakeel of the Bramins' Ryots, respectable Inhabitants, Merchants, &c. of the Tookoody of Tendeivanum, in South Arcot.

Enclosure.

THE late Carnatic and Mussulmen rulers continued to perform several charities in the Tusdeek Destamans or Pagodas in the above Talook. The Honourable Company continued to collect the incomes allotted by us for the said Pagodas, and to pay ready cash for the performance of the charities by establishing Tusdeeks. But now the collector of the above zillah has, under the authority of Government, issued orders for the withdrawal of the Circar's interference, and for the nomination of churchwardens, so the Tahsildar of the above Tookoody requires that churchwardens should be nominated. If their nomination takes place, it will be a source of great injury to the treasure and other properties of the Pagodas, and to the convenience of the public, and no other danger is necessary for them. If it is true that the Government have in view the protection of the population, they should cause the affairs to be conducted in the same manner as was hitherto done. On representing to the collector of the zillah on this subject, through the Tahsildar, we obtained no order. We therefore pray, that the Government will issue orders that the affairs should be conducted in the manner as was hitherto done, or if it be deemed inconvenient to issue such orders, the Tahsildar may be directed through the collector not to nominate churchwardens until a reply is obtained for the memorial which the people of all countries propose to address to Her Majesty the Queen of England on this subject.

15 September 1841.

(signed) *Samarow*.

(A true translation.)

(signed) *S. Ranganaicoolo*, Translator.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *G. D. Drury*, Chief Secretary.D^y to Consultation, 27 June 1843 (No. 5.)

(No. 254.)

(No. 12.)

From *E. C. Lovell*, Esq. Acting Secretary to the Revenue Board, Fort St. George, to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated 25 May 1843.

Enclosure.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 12th instant, in which, in reference to the recent arrangements concluded for terminating Government interference with the religious institutions in the district of South Arcot, it is remarked, "that the proceedings under review are not satisfactory, as the collector and Board have omitted to place before Government the information which might have shown the grounds upon which the several trustees have been appointed by the collector. The Board are now called upon to supply the information.

In Cons. 25 May 1843.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Board to remark, that the correspondence noted in the margin, forwarded to Government with Mr. Bourdillon's letter of the 13th February, appeared to contain all the information which could be furnished on the subject in question. In the first of those communications, the collector particularized the different descriptions of pagoda endowments obtaining in this district as divided into Sheellarah, Muddaystak, and Tusdeek, and explained the manner in which he proposed to effect the settlement of the two first classes of religious institutions, his views in regard to which met the approval of the Board.

From Collector of South Arcot, No. 10 in Cons. 25 May 1843.
To ditto, 2 June 1842.
From ditto, 24 October 1842.
In Cons. 31 Oct. 1843.
To ditto, 31 October 1843.

Para. 2. June 2, 1843.

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regard

regard to the Tusdeek Pagodas, for which it was necessary to nominate trustees, and which are the institutions more particularly contemplated in the Minutes of Consultation under acknowledgment, Mr. Hallett, in his letter of 24 October 1842, para. 6, writes as follows:—

“ In this district there is a difficulty which probably does not exist in others. I allude to the fact of there being no men of great wealth and influence in South Arcot. There are not the Meerassadars of Tanjore, or the Moolahdars of Chingleput and Salem. The only persons available as trustees are the monegars and superior ryots.”

2. In their reply under date 31 October 1842, the Board, in communicating their final instructions to the collector, advocate the formation of committees “ by the appointment of the heads of the village, with or without the conjunction of one or two principal inhabitants, or of the Curnum,” and add, that “ in general where a valid Meerassy claim to the management of a pagoda existed, the Board preferred the recognition of that claim to any other.”

3. The communications above referred to have all been submitted to Government, and an examination of the statement forwarded with my letter of the 6th ultimo, as exhibiting the parties to whom the management of the Tusdeek Pagodas had been intrusted, will, it is hoped, evince that the selection of trustees has been conducted in strict conformity with the principles laid down in those documents. It will then be observed, that the persons appointed trustees are almost exclusively the Mongars or other village officers, the Jyencar or Acharee Brahmins, or the Reddies or other influential ryots; and that as far as practicable these three classes have been associated in the management. The Board would beg respectfully to direct the attention of Government to column 5 of the Statement already quoted, and to the correspondence referred to in the preceding paras., as, with every wish to afford the most complete information on all details connected with the final settlement of so important a measure, they apprehend that, except in one instance, it is not in their power, nor in that of the local revenue authorities, to furnish more ample explanation than has been already submitted to Government.

4. The exception above alluded to is that of the principal temple at Trenomallee, whose trustees are merely described as being wealthy and respectable inhabitants of Madras. Considering the amount of endowment and the establishment annexed to this Pagoda, and its celebrity as a place of pilgrimage, it would have been desirable that more explicit information had been given as to the circumstances under which the present trustees have been appointed. Several petitions, remonstrating against the proceedings of the collector, in the case of this institution, have been received by the Board; and Mr. Hallett has been requested, in reporting on them, to particularize the character and claims of the present nominees, and the causes which have induced him to commit the administration of the Pagoda to their charge. On receipt of his report it shall be communicated to the Most noble the Governor in Council without delay.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell*,
Acting Secretary.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George, 25 May 1843.

(True copies.)
(signed) *G. D. Drury*, Chief Secretary.

(No. 32.)

(No. 13.)

From *C. H. Hallett*, Esq. Collector of Chellumbun, South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 10 May 1842.

Enclosure.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to their proceedings of 10th and 24th of June 1841, I have the honour to address the Board on the subject of the withdrawal of all interference by the collector in the management of the religious institutions in this district, and the placing them entirely under the control of those professing the same faith.

2. There are in South Arcot three descriptions of pagoda revenues:

1st. Chellara, or Manem lands, within the village, for the support of small Pagoda^s belonging to the community.

2d. Muddayasta, or Manem lands, situated anywhere, of somewhat greater extent, for the support of Pagodas of a large size and more general resort.

3d. Tusdeek, or Great Pagoda lands; and fees which have been assumed on a fixed money allowance in lieu.

3. The first, Chellara, are completely under the management of the Mongars and village community. They consist of Enam lands, &c. yielding, if fully cultivated, Rs. 37,911. 10. 5. per annum, and it may be estimated that they actually produced about 20,000 rupees.

4. The second, Muddayasta, are nominally subject to a supervision by the Tahsildar to ascertain if the expenditure has generally been made for the purposes intended; but in reality they have been, almost equally with the Chellara, independent of all Circar interference. They consist of Enam lands, &c., yielding rupees 27,432. 10. per annum, if fully cultivated, and may be actually estimated to produce about 19,000 rupees.

5. With

5. With a strict order that both these classes of property be interfered with in no way by any Circar officer, they may be left as they are, and the result will be exactly what is desired, without giving offence or injury to any one by change.

6. There remains, then, to be considered only the third, or Great Pagoda land revenues and fees, for which a fixed money allowance has been given; and it is in respect to this class that difficulties in effecting the proposed measure spring up in every direction.

7. In the years 1806 to 1808 these revenues were estimated by the then principal collector, Mr. Ravenshaw, who appears to have gone most carefully and fully into the subject, thus:

	Cous.	a.	Pags.	f.	c.
Poonjee land resumed	-	-	4,033	9	-
Nunjee land resumed	-	-	1,203	14	-
Tolocal land resumed	-	-	28	-	-
Sosumtrum or fees resumed	-	-	-	-	13,508
Soonah dayem - ditto	-	-	-	-	793
Fees, &c. receivable from Sholreem and Dehaub, Enam villages	-	-	-	-	1,272
					25,329
Sayer Mogamary resumed	-	-	-	-	2,502
					14
					28
					10
					9
Total			Pags. 27,831	24	31

To Board, 24 Jan. 1806.
From Board, 24 July 1806.
To Board, 20 Aug. 1809.
From Board, 8 Sept. 1809.

And sanction was given for pagodas 27,857, as annual compensation. This amount was declared by Mr. Ravenshaw to be most liberal, and he evidently then contemplated either to lessen it or to make it embrace a greater number of Pagodas. Under this acknowledgment I conclude it was that it afterwards became reduced in 1809 and 1810 to pagodas 18,648. 38. 5. or rupees 65,270. 15. 5. as explained in the Statement noted in the margin.

See Statement, No. 1 in (A.) sent to Board 6 Oct. 1834.

8. There is a vast deal of correspondence connected with the discussion of this subject during these years, but a reference to it can scarcely be of any service to the Board; it is sufficient to state that the amount was then defined, and has so remained and been annually paid ever since.

9. There has also been additional sanction for three sums, amounting to rupees 3,349. 8. making a total of rupees 68,620. 7. 8. Out of this I can disburse to parties in charge of Chuttrums and Musjeds rupees 1,458. 6.: this will leave an annual balance of rupees 67,162. 1. 5. to relieve which from all control by Government officers, is to be considered.

10. This sum of rupees 67,162. 1. 5. is disbursed to 107 institutions. I have been able to induce persons to come forward as trustees for 52, which will receive rupees 81,087. 7. 6. There remain 55, the share of which is rupees 36,074. 9. 11.; of these I can at present persuade no parties at all to undertake the management.

Vide Statement.

11. The property possessed by these 107 Pagodas may be roughly estimated as follows:—

	Rupees.
In gold	58,978
Silver	62,569
Other metals	33,499
Cloths	17,867
Cars, &c.	40,887
Total	213,800

which of course should remain untouched.

12. The accumulation of Russer* funds in deposit on account of them is rupees 24,163. 7. 3. Of this amount rupees 7,206. 3. 3. exclusively belongs to three, and should be reserved in their favour. There is no record of the extent in amount received from each institution; neither has the expenditure from these funds been apportioned to the several institutions. I would suggest that as each is made over to the appointed trustees, a share of the accumulation fund be paid according to the Tuskick of the Pagoda.

* Savings from difference in price of grain, occasional non-performance of ceremonies, &c. &c.

13. It is not to be disguised that the determination of the Government to withdraw their control over these institutions has been felt by the people to be a most severe blow, Mamool or custom, the *lex non scripta*, especially respected by natives, guarantees them, they assert, in the protection, which they now learn they are to lose, to be replaced by separate administration of people who they well know will not, in the performance of their duty, be actuated by pure and disinterested motives. Still, therefore, hoping that the present system will stand, and, more immediately in connexion with their individual interests, unable to spare time from their agricultural pursuits, uncertain of their abilities to act satisfactorily, dreading the constant disputes which they foresee must arise, both among themselves and the courts of law, and superstitiously fearful that any, even acci-

dental, mismanagement might visit themselves or posterity with misfortune, the majority of the respectable natives I find have very decided objections to undertaking the charge.

14. The law of England, without thought whether then professed creed be Christian or infidel, never refuses protection to the weak and incompetent in the management of their property, with the enlightened view of preventing present injury and future injustice to heirs. I therefore conceive that in each instance power over any part of these funds should be bestowed only if well deserved; and where this is not attainable the control must remain with the collector, pending his endeavours to induce others to come forward to relieve him. To throw down large property and accumulated funds to be taken up by no appointed officers, cannot be defensible on any religious principle, while it would surely prove subversive of quiet, and productive of confusion and discord.

15. Much, moreover, will depend on the result of the management of those first undertaken by trustees; if favorable, the difficulties will vanish. On this account, I intend to be very careful in transferring, and may possibly reject some of the names now submitted; but under all circumstances I am of opinion that it must be a work of time.

16. It has been suggested that when given up once completely to the trustees, any disputes arising in connexion with the Pagoda will be referred to the civil courts as if that were not interference. I am quite at a loss to understand how religious zeal can possibly define that when a dispute between two dancing girls as to the right of succession, or any other question, after much expense, tedious delay, and exasperation, encouraged by the Vakeels, is decided in its constituted court by its appointed judge, the Government interferes less than when the collector summarily, during his circuit, and upon the evidence produced, upon the spot settles the same point. Under this impression I am most decided in recommending that where the institution with its revenues is transferred on appeal against any act of the trustees, or against the succession to a vacancy amongst them, if preferred within a reasonable stated period, shall be made to the collector rather than to the civil court, to be summarily and finally disposed of by him. I think this important as regards the interest of the people, and likely to create satisfaction for the injury which they generally feel the change inflicts, as well as to encourage many to come forward, who are at present unwilling to execute the office.

17. It will be remarked that the sanctioned annual payment was in lieu of lands and various fees; the latter cannot be re-established, the former could only be traced by a careful scrutiny of the several Pymash accounts. But I need not point out to experienced revenue officers the difficulties and uncertain result of such a proceeding, and will therefore only add, that restoration of the identical lands and fees, enjoyed previous to 1806, is impossible.

18. It should be observed that in this communication, I have purposely confined myself to the general question. There are many matters of detail and trifling difference which can best be left to my discretion in carrying out the proposed measure. I will repeat here, in conclusion, that, consistently with the object in view, I am of opinion the lands, &c. at present enjoyed by the small Pagodas, may remain untouched; that the money allowance, in preference to a restoration of their old rights, must be continued to the large Pagodas; that whenever the management of any Pagoda is transferred to trustees, appeal against any act should lie to the collector for summary and final disposal, rather than to the judge for decision in the court; and that a total abrupt withdrawal of control by the Circar officers is impracticable, without offending justice and good government, while all that is wished for may be obtained gradually, and in the course of time.

(signed) *C. Hughes Hallett*, Collector.

Chillumbrum, South Arcot,
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, 10 May 1842.

(True copies)
(signed) *G. D. Drury*, Chief Secretary.

(No. 82.)

(No. 14.)

From *C. Hughes Hallett*, Esq., Collector of Cuddalore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 24 October 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of 6th instant, which generally leads me to infer that I have been misunderstood by the Board to such an extent, that I am forced, in justice to myself, to make a few observations.

2. I beg most respectfully to represent to the Board, that I never was authorized to carry my proposals into effect. I have always regretted that I did not receive such authority, for from the first the Board will read from my letters, that I looked to progressive success, from the result of first making over some of the Pagodas. In the letter which I received,
dated

dated 2d June, para. 6, it is stated, respecting the Tusdeek Pagodas, "It will be necessary before making over charge to these individuals, that they should execute an agreement," &c. "A form of agreement to the above effect, is already before Government," &c. In no part of the letter was there anything to guide me to the supposition that it conveyed such authority as that now mentioned; but if there had been any ambiguity even elsewhere, the positive expression, that "before making over" a certain agreement, the form of which was at the very time under consideration of Government, was to be entered into, left me no option; if I made over the Pagodas without the execution of the agreements, I was failing to do what the Board declare to be "necessary," and the only meaning that could be attached to the wording was, that I should wait for the receipt of the form of document. I was so anxious speedily to make over some, particularly as I was going on circuit through my district, that I would gladly have interpreted the Board's directions to such effect, which I trust will be allowed was impossible.

3. I have carefully read over both my letters on the subject; I can most positively assert that I never intended to write one word on the general question, and I am now quite unable to find any part in either that can be construed into such a discussion. The whole contents consisted of a statement of the objections urged by the people, and of my suggestions for overcoming those objections, with an opinion that time only was required to carry out the proposed arrangement satisfactorily to all parties.

4. From the very first I have clearly made it known all over the district, that nothing could change the determination of Government for the entire withdrawal of all interference; but the Board expect too much when they call upon me not to allow the people in any degree to retain a "hope that the present system will stand." All has been done that can be done, to convince them that such hope is utterly vain, but with the system still prevailing in the adjoining zillahs, and with their own strong wishes on the subject, it is impossible to annihilate all hope, which under the most adverse circumstances will live.

5. In this district there is a difficulty, which probably does not exist in others, where the separation has been completed; I allude to the fact of there being no men of great wealth and influence in South Arcot. There are not the Murassudurs of Tanjore or other Mootahdars of Chingleput and Salem. The only persons available as trustees are the Monegars and superior Ryots.

6. The Pagoda at Chellumbrum is managed in a manner which does not afford satisfaction to any class of the community, except a body of Bramins who live in idleness and are fed entirely from the funds. Even were such a management thought worthy by the Government of intimation elsewhere, I am sure that to hold it up as an example, instead of encouraging, would be the means of dissuading the people from becoming trustees.

7. In the latter part of the letter to which I have the honour of replying, one or two modes of proceeding are pointed out as likely, if adopted, to tend towards the accomplishment of the proposed end. I had hoped that my previous assurance, that my best exertions had been afforded, would have satisfied the Board that such first steps could not have been overlooked.

8. I will conclude by repeating that I will spare no trouble in the matter, for neither the Board nor the Court can more earnestly wish that the matter were finally disposed of than myself.

(signed) *C. Hughes Hallett*, Collector.

Cuddalore, Collector's Cutcherry,
24 October 1842.

(True copies.)

(signed) *G. D. Drury*, Chief Secretary.

(No. 15 A.)

STATEMENT showing the Amount payable from the Treasury for the Support of the Tusdiek
have and have not been appointed

Names of the Talooks.	No. of the Pagodas.	VILLAGES.	Names of the Pagodas.	Amount of Tusdiek in lieu of the Resumed Revenue, &c.	Value of Property remaining in each Davastanum.	
		PAGODAS for which Trustees or Administrators have been selected :				
Tindevanum	1	Murkanum -	Bhoomeswarasawmy	709 13 6	1,490 8 11	
	2	Mylum - -	Soobramaneaswamy -	906 11 9	5,755 4 5	
	3	Pauthara - -	Audekasanapermal -	567 5 6	597 15 3	
	4	Poolloor - -	Kylasanathaswarasawmy.			
	5	Alalloor - -	Valaroyaswamy -	553 3 6	568 14 1	
	6	Paroomoo - -	Govindarajapermall	465 3 3	324 14 9	
	7	Rull - -	Mookeahdieswarasawmy.			
Villoopooram	8	Ditto - -	Seryeeverayasamy -	924 10 -	1,455 3 6	
	9	Villoopooram -	Vycoontaparnaul -			
	10	Ditto - -	Sunjeeveroyasawmy -			
	11	Ditto - -	Kylasunadaswarasawmy.	961 1 3	4,192 1 9	
	12	Trevamettoor -	Auberaswaswamy -			
	13	Parujavarum -	Natrothorakasawmy -	492 14 6	1,154 1 7	
	14	Teroovakary -	Vurdaroyasamy -	914 1 6	1,104 8 8	
15	Ditto - -	Chendrasakarasamy -				
Bhowangherry	16	Chovoor - -	Roosbhapooreswarasawmy.	739 12 -	1,990 6 7	
	17	Bhowangherry -	Vencalapermaul -	840 3 -	999 9 5	
	18	Ditto - -	Vadapooreswarasawmy.			
	19	Ditto - -	Sunjeeveroyasawmy			
	20	Ditto - -	Ditto of Suntapellah	997 1 4	1,852 13 8	
	21	Vencatum - -	Vanco Gopaulasamy			
	22	Pellah - -	Sunjeeveroyasamy -	745 4 -	1,659 2 -	
	23	Teerlanagany -	Sevapooryswarasamy			
	24	Ditto - -	Sunjeeveroyasamy -			
	25	Teagovelly -	Trechockanadaswarasawmy.	594 8 -	2,614 13 7	
26	Streemooshtum -	Stree Boovarahaswamy	2,890 3 5	16,574 12 7		
Munnargoody	27	Ditto - -	Nalaswarasamy -	700 8 -	1,117 10 4	
	28	Munnargoody -	Veernarrinasamy -	874 11 -	3,158 8 8	
	29	Odurgoody -	Anuntaswarasamy -	574 5 -	1,658 3 11	
Ellevanasore	30	Ellevanasore -	Gromarthanathaswarasawmy.	1,801 2 5	1,614 5 1	
	31	Ditto - -	Sunjeeveroyasamy -			

(No. 15 A.)

Davastanums, in lieu of Resumed Revenue, &c. as well as those Davastanums for which Trustees in the Southern Division of Arcot, &c.

NAMES OF THE TRUSTEES SELECTED.	Remarks of the Collector.
<p>-- Eggia Arnachulla Moodely Puttamonegar, Labaputty Moodely and Amarapa Moodely of the same village. Palliasawny Pendarum of Baminiah Polu in Villapoozem Talook.</p>	
<p>-- Moodooneerah Reddy Moonsiff, Ranny Reddy Puttamonegar and Narrain Reddy, brother of Tahie Reddy, of the same village. -- Butcha Row Puttamonegar, Archaca Ramasamy Jyengar of the same village, and Coopparayer Vencataroyer Puttamonegar of Nager village.</p>	
<p>-- Ragoonatha Pillay Puttamonegar, Ramoo Moodely Vencalachella Pillay, of the same village, and Annunda Row, Puttamonegar of Nulmookul. -- Samabengar Vencatroya Moodely Puttamonegar and Streenmoga Moodely Moonsiff.</p>	
<p>-- Sabauputty Pendarum of Pareyupullum, Mootia Moodely and Appoocooly Moodely Puttamonegar.</p>	
<p>-- Soobramania Nunberan Vencalasooboo Moodely of the same village, Moodoobasavareddy of Salagannoor, and Narrain Reddy of Verallor. -- Vingoorua Pagoda, Monigar Jyasawny Pillay, Arnachellareddy of Torevey, Chendrasacara Reddy and Acumbra Reddy.</p>	
<p>-- Menjanaramosney Daskarif Kuhuoy Mullum of Teroovakary, residing at Vellearrellore, Rungah Pillay Curnum of Tervakarray, and Comarapa Counden Moneyum Gomastah.</p>	
<p>-- Narrain Reddy Puttamonegar, Nellabanda Naik and Jyaleo Naick of the same village.</p>	
<p>-- Streenvasiengar of Medevarachanullum, Amathoviengar Jyathoreigar of Moollepullum Archaca Streenvasiengar. Slannekay Arnachella Goorkul, Jya Goorkul, Mereapoota Moodely. Lutchme Narranacherry.</p>	
<p>-- Shashadry Jyengar Goomastah of Moodoovesen, Terrovengada Pillay Shatrumdar Anyeroopum Vencalarama Naik of Pellapoliem, Vencatta Chella Naik Puttamonegar and Moonsiff, of the same village, Ramasamy Naik of Polliem, Moodoorama Naik of Tambepellah, Verasamy Curnum of Vencattapellah for Bistnoo Pagoda, Vencataramana Charry for Sunjeverayasamy.</p>	
<p>Balakistnama Naik, great merchant of Trepapooloor, Lelmy Narraina Chery. Balakistnama Naik of Trepapooloor.</p>	
<p>-- Tatalacherry of Malepooleargody, Saloo Madova Chery Pullahmoniem and Moonsiff of Streenooshlom, and Chembra Pillay Pullahmoniem of Vaekaramary.</p>	
<p>-- Vencalaramana Charry Moonsiff of Kullepandy Soobeen Mahajanum of the Stremoostum, and Hemogapundaram of Vuckarysamy.</p>	
<p>-- Jyanien of Cusbah Naultoo Chumpapumy, Chellumba Pillay Mungalampilly and Mootosamy Pillay Pullahmoniem of the same village.</p>	
<p>-- Naultoo Anbalavanapilly of Myvasel, Naultoo Pareapanna Duloyapilly Moorogapilly Pullahmoniem of Pooltoor, Naultoo Sabauputty Pillay of Vologum, Keelpandy and Ramascowmy Reddy Pullahmoniem of Odiargody.</p>	
<p>-- China Toomby Nyuar Puttamonegar of Kaneyar, Villia Odian of Comaramun galum Chennadoo Odian of Purunthel, Narasinga Row of Chickadoo.</p>	
<p>-- Rumasamy Odian of Parunthel, Coollama Naik Pullahmoniem of Coonjarum, and Jyaleo Naik Puttamonygar of Nillarassoor.</p>	

STATEMENT showing the Amount payable from the Treasury

Names of the Talooks.	No. of Pagodas.	VILLAGES.	Names of the Pagodas.	Amount of Tussiek in lieu of the Resumed Revenue, &c.	Value of Property remaining in each Davastanum.
Ellevanasore —continued.	32	Oolandoor -	Moshaswarasamy -	853 10 -	1,683 7 6
	33	Rooshevunther -	Arthanareswarasamy	712 3 -	1,036 11 -
	34	Trevana Nellore	Vycoontvasa Permaul	1,091 2 6	2,755 5 4
	35	- Ditto - -	Krepapooreswarer - }		
	36	Gramum - -	Audecasavarpermaul	894 5 -	935 9 6
	37	Ditto - -	--Sevalakanathaswarasawmy. }		
	38	Parekull - -	-- Stree Lutchy Narsemmasomy.	567 4 -	2,839 6 9
	39	Trevamanellore	Burdarazasamy - }	882 2 6	794 6 1
	40	Ditto - -	Buctojaswarasamy - }		
	Trecullore -	41	Trecullore -	Trevakramasamy - }	2,352 9 7
42		Ditto - -	Sunjeveroyasamy - }		
	43	Teroovarungum	Streerunganadasamy	1,443 15 1	2,827 11 11
Cullacoorchy	44	Woljanellore -	Arthanareswarasamy	708 8 -	297 15 9
	45	Valumlour -	Audecasavapermaul -	546 13 11	403 14 1
	46	Seeroovenjoor -	-- Aupulshayawasarasamy.	603 13 -	440 14 3
	47	Ditto - -	Kary Vurdarazasamy		
	48	Salem - -	Vardarajaswamy - }	826 15 -	572 7 2
	49	Ditto - -	-- Gungatheraswarassamy. }		
Cuddalore -	50	Trepapooloor -	Pantataswaraswamy -	1,414 - -	9,612 3 9
	51	Trevendapoorum	Streethavanaigaswamy	835 11 -	11,310 3 2
	52	Teroovandacoolly	-- Yamanapooreswarasamy.	181 13 -	671 14 11
TOTAL - -				31,087 7 6	91,355 7 2
PAGODAS for which Trustees have not yet been selected or persons willing to accept the offer made to them:					
Tindevanum	53	- - -	-- Cusbah Tindevanum Lutchmonarsummaswamy.	754 2 6	1,085 1 6
	54	- - -	- Cusbah Tindevanum Tinleenaswaraswamy	737 18 -	1,276 0 2

for the support of Tusdiek Davastanums, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF THE TRUSTEES SELECTED.	Remarks of the Collector.
<p>Ramoosamy Nynar, Puttahmonigar of the village.</p> <p>-- Taduppa Nynar, Puttahmonigar of Nattanundul Seethoo, and Poondy Moolloo Oodian, Puttamoniem of Mundagapudy in Callacoorchy Talook, Narrain Pillay Moonsiff of Vengalum, Paulamoopen of Shooshevundum, and Palamoopen of the same village.</p> <p>- - Moodoolinga Reddy of Sulbeenoor, Moolteal Naik, Puttamoniem of Manacoopum, Moolloosamy, Puttahmonigar of Yalunthoray.</p> <p>- - Vencalaourdah Reddy, P. M. of Trevana Nellore, Mooltoo Oodian Narrain Oodian, P. M. of Malayempull, Sooba Naik, P. M. of Tadoolahcondoor.</p> <p>- - Royaloo Reddy, P. M. of Grumum, Vencatasoobeah, P. M. of Kunjarumpu, Kishengar, Moonsiff of Gramum.</p> <p>- - Moodoo Narrain Reddy, Puttahmonigar of Coorahnoor, Cooppoo Coondah, Puttahmonigar of Gramum, and Valah Pillay of Gramum, &c.</p> <p>- - Ramasawmy Nynar, P. de Purekul, Ramasamy Naik, P. M. of the village, and Ramachendriah, P. M. of Paroomboukum.</p> <p>- - Ramanuppa Naik, P. M. of Arunthadoor, Nursah Reddy, P. M. of Seratumoor, Paupey Naik, P. M. of Anavaury.</p> <p>- - Erresuppah Nynary, <i>alias</i> Lutchmona Nynary Petty Reddy, P. M. Seerullanoor, and Jugunatha Reddy, P. M. of Trevanellore.</p> <p>- - Veeraragava, Charry to the Pagoda Priest, a minor, about 16 years old, is said by the Tahsildar to be willing to receive charge of this Pagoda, but no other.</p> <p>- - Vincalatala, Charry of the Priest of the Pagoda, is said by the Tahsildar to be willing to receive charge of this Pagoda, but no other.</p> <p>- - Soobaroya Pillay, P. M. of Wollaganellore, Sennalumbuwachary, Goomastah of Comatchyremmal, Polygary and Pitchandy, Moopun, &c. of the same village.</p> <p>- - Ramasamy Jyengar Jyengar, Narraina Jyengar Tremalaiengar, and Erroosapillay of the same village.</p> <p>Moodoosomy Goorkul Arnachella Pillay, P. M., and Vanalecteeh Pillay, P. M. of the same village.</p> <p>- - Gengaltuera Nynary Poligar Rumien, his Gomastah, Teeromureth Pillay, son of Punnoabala Pillay, Ramalingien Curnum, and Vencatchella Pillay.</p> <p>Balakistama Naik of Trepapooloor.</p> <p>- - Ditto - - - Ditto.</p> <p>Sathaseva Reddy and Vencalaputty Reddy.</p> <p>- - - - - S. O. - - - - -</p>	<p>S. O.</p>

STATEMENT showing the Amount payable from the Treasury

Names of the Talooks.	No. of Pagodas.	VILLAGES.	Names of the Pagodas.	Amount of Tax due in lieu of the Resumed Revenue, &c.	Value of Property remaining in each Davastanum.
Tindevanum —continued.	55	- - -	-- Kulapookumaswas- thasaraswamy.	420 2 6	527 1 3
Trevandy	56	- - -	-- Trevandy Streru- gandaswamy	1,266 8 6	2,333 6 -
	57	- - -	-- Ditto Veeroollah- saswerer.	1,295 12 -	2,042 11 6
	58	- - -	- - Ditto Saranar- rainswamy.	637 10 -	107 7 -
	59	- - -	- - Ditto Sunjeve- royaswamy.	91 5 -	- - -
	60	- - -	- - Punrooly Sunje- veroyaswamy.	22 2 9	- - -
	61	- - -	- - - Poongoonum Sunjeveroyaswamy.	22 2 9	- - -
Villoopoorum	62	- - -	- - - Sengeryoody Streelutchnarasimsamy	1,036 4 -	3,969 13 11
Triyamalay	63	- - -	- - Trenamallie Van- gojupalswamy.		
	64	- - -	- - Ditto Arnachella- swaraswamy.	5,925 12 6	65,559 15 10
	65	- - -	Ditto Durgumbah		
	66	- - -	Sunjeveroyaswamy		
	67	- - -	Arnanmalaswerer		
	68	- - -	- - Cheerjum Vanoo- gopaulswamy.		
	69	- - -	Ditto Doorgumbah	632 1 -	1,516 - 9
	70	- - -	- - Ditto Vereshaba- pooryswarer.		
	71	- - -	- - Vellavalum Agas- taswaswamy.		
	72	- - -	- - Ditto Vurdaraja- swamy.	1,668 14 -	1,221 3 4
	73	- - -	- - Bathoomungalum Authecaswarahper- nal.	785 2 -	1,222 3 4
	74	- - -	- - Ditto Agestea- swaraswamy.		
	75	- - -	- - Caujee Caracanda- swaraswamy.	351 13 6	257 5 -
	76	- - -	- - Macaloor Stre- vanoogopaulswamy.		
	77	- - -	- - Ditto Kylasana- thaswaswamy.	509 12 -	623 15 6
Verdachellum	78	- - -	- - - Verdachellum Bindoomadovaswara- swamy.	2,338 4 1	14,598 1 6
	79	- - -	- - Ditto Verdachella- swaraswamy.		
	80	- - -	- - Gopoorapooram Gopooraswaswamy.	1,227 12 -	2,007 9 11
	81	- - -	- - Agarum Codunda- ramaswamy.	496 14 -	214 9 3
	82	- - -	- - Tillagoody Vyen- adaswamy.		
	83	- - -	- - Ditto Sookhasa- napermal.	2,568 7 -	4,420 7 8
	84	- - -	- - - Vasistapoorum Runganadaswamy.		
	85	- - -	- - Pennadum Per- mala Rungunada- swamy.	976 8 -	1,024 13 4
	86	- - -	- - Ditto Pruloya- calaswaswamy.		
	87	- - -	- - - Teeroovadalory Teerlapooraswaswa- my.	839 6 -	791 15 1

for the support of Tustjek Davastanums, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF THE TRUSTEES SELECTED:	Remarks of the Collector.
S. O.	S. O.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

STATEMENT showing the Amount payable from the Treasury

Names of the Talooks.	No. of Pagodas.	VILLAGES.	Names of the Pagodas.	Amount of Tsdick in lieu of the Resumed Revenue, &c.	Value of Property remaining in each Davastanum.
Verdachelum —continued	88	- - -	-- Coohoor Rajanarainapermal.		
	89	- - -	-- Ditto Swarnapooreswaraswamy.	574 14 -	195 6 2
	90	- - -	-- Podioor Pasopathyswaraswamy.	878 7 -	326 12 1
	91	- - -	-- Nulloor Belvoonaswaraswamy.	1,814 10 4	2,434 3 3
	92	- - -	-- Seroovankum Runganadaswamy.		
	93	- - -	-- Ditto Tholaswaraswamy.	624 7 -	465 10 8
Trecullore -	94	- - -	-- Keeloor Veerattaswaraswamy.	899 12 6	1,585 4 7
	95	- - -	-- Jumby Jumboonathaswaraswamy.	648 10 -	586 15 9
	96	- - -	-- Teroopalay Pundalchaddegaslanathaswaraswamy.	561 4 -	350 7 9
	97	- - -	-- Aragundanellore Alloollinadaswaraswamy.	620 6 -	346 14 4
	98	- - -	-- Annioor Ramnadaswaraswamy.		
	99	- - -	-- Ditto Vurdaroza Permal.	834 7 -	1,444 2 9
Cullacooreby	100	- - -	-- Paundalum Parthasarathypermaul.	539 11 -	422 3 11
	101	- - -	-- Vararyarum Pasopathaswaraswamy.	923 4 -	551 - 7
Chitput -	102	- - -	-- Gengavarum Vurdarazaswamy.	736 9 8	360 - 5
	103	- - -	-- Sungavarum Runganadaswamy.	420 2 -	1,510 7 9
	104	- - -	-- Auvanyapooram Stree Lutchmenara Sunmaswamy.	632 2 -	2,383 9 6
	105	- - -	-- Nadoomgoomun Streramachendraswamy.		
	106	- - -	-- Ditto Deergachellaswaraswamy.	442 12 4	4,226 3 1
Cuddalore -	107	- - -	-- Cuddalore Visvanathaswamy.	318 8 -	329 7 10
TOTAL - - -				36,074 9 4	122,444 5 3
GRAND TOTAL - - -				67,162 1 5	213,799 12 5
A B S T R A C T.					
Amount of 52 Institutions for which Trustees have been appointed - - - - -				31,067 7 6	91,355 9 2
Amount of 55 Institutions for which Trustees have not been appointed - - - - -				36,074 9 11	122,444 5 3
				67,162 1 5	213,799 12 5

for the support of Tusdiek Davastanums, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF THE TRUSTEES SELECTED.	Remarks of the Collector.
<p style="text-align: center;">S. O.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">S. O.</p>

(Errors excepted.)

(signed)

H. Hughes Hallett, Collector.

(True copies.)

(signed)

G. D. Drury, Chief Secretary.

(No. 268.)

(No. 16.)

Enclosure.

From *E. C. Lovell*, Esq. Acting Secretary to the Revenue Board, Fort St. George, to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated 5 June 1843.

Sir,

29 May, in Cons.
5 June 1843.

Para. 1. IN reference to the concluding para. of my letter of 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you for submission to the Most noble the Governor in Council the accompanying communication, with its enclosures, from the collector of South Arcot, furnishing explanation as to the considerations which have actuated him in the selection of the trustees to whom the principal temple at Ternamallee has recently been confided.

2. From this it will be perceived, that the individuals to whom (in the absence of all qualified parties resident in the district willing to undertake the trust) the collector has been induced to commit the administration of the affairs of the Teroonamalee Pagodas are five native gentlemen of Madras, benefactors to the institution, connected in commercial concerns with South Arcot, and whose nomination is generally acceptable to the inhabitants of the district. The persons who have petitioned against these appointments are the Goorookuls and other servants attached to the Pagoda, who may have a Meerasee right to certain offices within its walls, but are not men of such property or consideration as would entitle them to the superintendence of the institution, and whose nomination as trustees has been deprecated by all the more respectable portion of the community. Mr. Hallett's arrangements appear to the Board to have been concerted with judgment, and carried out with much firmness and moderation.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell*,
Acting Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
5 June 1843.

From *C. H. Hallett*, Esq. Collector of South Arcot, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 29 May 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour, in reply to your letters of the 10th ultimo, 15th and 25th instant, enclosing several petitions, to report fully upon the subject, because the quantity of petitions* presented, their bold and extraordinary misrepresentations and falsehoods, together with the number of fictitious signatures annexed, must have induced the Board to attach an importance to the subject which it by no means really deserves.

2. It will be in the Board's recollection, that in my communications relative to carrying out the orders of Government to withdraw all Arkar control in the management of the Pagodas, I pointed out many difficulties which delayed success, but in the case of no single Pagoda did I meet with such entire and consistent opposition as in that of Trenomally.

3. My records show how I pressed the Talook authorities to persuade inhabitants to come forward. I urgently endeavoured to make the Vattovalum Polygar, the only man in the neighbourhood of any rank, to undertake the trust. At the time of the Jummahbundy in 1251, I personally called upon the people to nominate their own trustees. This I repeated a few months later, in September 1842, when in the Talook; and finally when a vast number of people, at the time of the feast in November, were assembled from Madras and the neighbouring districts, I invited parties to come forward that I might accomplish what was desired.

4. All this was in vain.

5. Just at this time one of the Goorookuls or priests of the Pagoda, receiving a monthly salary of 10 rupees, proposed to undertake the management. I replied, that if agreeable to others who would associate themselves with him in the trust, I would consent, and I must remark, that nothing but the exigency of the case would have induced me to accept his proposal, even with the security of respectable joint trustees, as I was acquainted with this man, and knew him to be of a quarrelsome and turbulent disposition.

6. However, he would not agree to any divided power, and the Ryots of the Talook petitioned Government on no account to allow the charge to be given to the Goorookuls, which two circumstances at once stopped all chance of arrangement with him:

7. The Trenomally is one of the five great Siva Pagodas of Southern India. It is situated in a very poor country, and is unsupported by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or even of the district. For these reasons, although I had hitherto, as in other cases, hoped to appoint trustees who resided somewhere near, now that I failed, I naturally, as a last resource, looked to parties who, while not in the immediate locality, took an interest in the institution.

8. I found that the inhabitants of Madras gave great support to the Pagoda generally. That

* Returned.

No. 479
480
489
490
491
496
497
509
670
717
750
769
785
817
} of 1843.

Government,
No. 1,485 of 1841,
No. 1,649 of 1841.

That Soobaroya Moodely (one of the new trustees) gave annually rupees 319. 6. for the performance of ceremonies.

That Poonamollee Putchyappa Moodely gave rupees 159. 11. annually.

That Putchyappa's estate gave 365 rupees annually.

That of 76 Choultries built in Trenomally town, 31 were by the liberality of Madras people.

That of the jewels and property of the Pagoda, 30,000 rupees' worth out of the whole 70,000 rupees value, were presented by natives of Madras; and that the car, estimated at a cost of rupees 35,000, was also a gift from the same quarter.

9. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, to myself, and with positive justice to those who had such concern in the Pagoda, that after one or two communications, I found the following gentlemen, residents of Madras, willing to undertake the office of trustees:—

Soobaroya Moodely, above-mentioned, as a patron.

Appasawmy Moodely, who has extensive indigo transactions in South Arcot.

Ramasawmy Moodely, son of J. Chunnatombly Moodely.

Baula Soobaroya Moodely of Tollicut.

Singaravalo Moodely of Connoor, son of Mooroguppa Moodely.

10. I accordingly requested them to meet me at Trenomally in March, that they might personally receive from me the charge on my arrival. I found four present, and in several conversations I ascertained that in every respect they were most desirous of conducting the affairs of the institution to the satisfaction of the people, agreeably to which they signed the document, a translation of which I enclose.

(A.)

11. As the Tahsildar reported to me that the Sonadree Goorookul would not give up the key of the room, that the jewels might be examined in the presence of the new trustees, I sent for him, and explained the impropriety of his conduct; assured him that no change whatever was contemplated in the internal management; that all officers would remain in the same situations; and that he was exposing himself to punishment by his contumacy. He was obstinate, however, and not wishing to hurry him into error, I dismissed him, stating that he must present himself the next morning and give up the key.

12. He accordingly came, declared that the Pagoda was his own, and that he had a Meerassy right to it, as well as its property; I explained that the same rights which he had always enjoyed would be continued to him, as well as to all others connected with the Pagoda; that he was but a servant, for the performance of certain duties and ceremonies, which would be maintained without change, and warned him of the consequence of his misconduct. Though evidently well aware that he had nothing to complain of, from a dogged and premeditated determination to oppose the orders of Government and the collector, he refused to deliver the key, and this too not in a manner which called for interpretation, as asserted, but in plain language, and by gestures also, which he repeated, and which no one at all acquainted with Tamil could misunderstand.

13. I was forced to punish him. As he was being led away in charge of peons, about 200 or 250 persons, including nearly all the Pagoda servants, 120 in number, and headed by the other Goorookuls, rushed forward, and using violent language and menaces, immediately before my face rescued him from custody and carried him off. A great number of ryots were close by, for the purpose of receiving puttahs. They flocked towards the mob at the moment, but almost instantly left it. The mob was then increased by some inhabitants of the town, who being usually employed in furnishing supplies to the Pagoda, had been persuaded by the Goorookuls that they would lose their trade; and after attacking the houses of the trustees and the Shenstadar, carried the rescued prisoner, with flags and tom-toms, into the Pagoda.

14. Having availed myself of my own powers of punishment, as regarded a considerable number of those who assisted with the mob, I found it imperative on me to proceed with more rigour towards a few of the ringleaders, and with this view issued warrants for the apprehension of five persons who had been most conspicuous, and also evidently had acted on a preconcerted plan. They, together with the rescued prisoner, secreted themselves in the sacred part of the Pagoda; and with the exception of one, there they are now acting on their own free will, and interfered with in no degree by me, as I have given strict orders that nothing be done towards their apprehension that can possibly offend the feelings of the natives, which might have been the consequence of taking them forcibly (which of course I could easily have done at any time) from their place of refuge.

15. By their behaviour alone is the Poojah stopped; and on this point I will only refer to the translation of a notice published by me on occasion of the non-performance of the usual ceremonies on the first feast day after the disturbance.

(B.)

16. Previous to finally making over charge to the five trustees, I proposed to all the people assembled to associate five of themselves, if they had such wish, with the other five. None of the respectable Monegars desired to do this; a few troublesome characters proposed that 20 of themselves should take the trust; and on my asking why they had never come forward earlier, they admitted that they all "purposely kept back, in the hope to force the Circar into continuing the control."

17. I then finally appointed the five individuals above named; and with reference more particularly to your letter of the 25th instant, in addition to what is explained above, I

would state that they are of the same faith ; that they are respectable and wealthy ; that I have every reason to conclude that they are capable of doing justice, as trustees, to a Pagoda which, besides being greatly supported by Madras inhabitants, and neighbouring districts, is yearly endowed by the Rajah of Mysore, Chundoo Lall of Hyderabad, and by our Government ; while, on the other hand, the instigators of the several petitions are worth nothing, are badly disposed (I may instance their encouraging poor wretches to cut out their tongues in the Pagoda), and by their criminal conduct have brought upon themselves the almost certain punishment of long imprisonment, under Regulation III. of 1831. I may as well also remind the Board that I selected them only when the whole of South Arcot refused the trust.

18. The Board cannot fail to observe that there are in reality but few signatures to the petitions ; the same handwriting appears over and over again ; indeed, they emanate only from a small party attached to the Goorookuls, and misled by their absurd assertions that I have stopped the Poojah ; that I am starving them ; have appointed Christians as trustees, &c. &c. In proof of this I may mention, that on my proceeding immediately from Trenomally into the adjoining Talook of Chilput, all the respectable inhabitants, verbally, and in writing, begged of me on no account to employ the Goorookuls, but to maintain those I had appointed. This was repeated in still stronger terms in the next Talook, Tindevanum ; and in Villapoorum it would have been the same, but that illness suddenly compelled me to hurry away. The Cuddalore Talook has also presented a like request.

19. I cannot conclude without adverting to the malicious attacks in these petitions upon my head Sheristadar ; neither he nor I was previously acquainted with the trustees. As was his duty, holding so high and confidential a situation, he hesitated not to express an opinion that they were more worthy of the trust than the Goorookuls, who, as well as all others in South Arcot, had purposely kept back. But it is idle to attribute bad motives for such an opinion, when it went only to bestow a charge refused rather than coveted by all. I shall only add, that in this, as in all other matters, I have found this officer actuated by a wish to benefit the people generally.

No. 101 of 1843.

20. I regret having been forced to go into this affair at such length, for in itself it is undeserving of it. The case is precisely similar to that of the Virdachillum Pagoda, respecting which a petition was presented to the Board, and endorsed under date 20 March 1843.

21. The Goorookuls are still secreted in the Pagoda, with some of their friends, who keep them supplied with provisions. Probably the people of the district will soon compel them to turn out ; my interference is and will be only exerted for the preservation of the peace, and for the legal prosecution of the offenders upon the fitting opportunity.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. H. Hallett,
Collector.

South Arcot, Collector's Cutcherry,
Cuddalore, 29 May 1843.

(A.)

TRANSLATION of a Document executed by *Appasawmy Moodely*, *Balasoobarayah Moodely*, *Singaravaloo Moodely*, and *Soobbaraya Moodely*, Trustees of Aroonachelluswarah Sawmy Pagoda, at Teronamallie, under date 21 March 1843.

IN conformity with the permission of the collector of South Arcot, we hereby acknowledge to have received from Vencata Row, the Tahsildar of Trenomallie, the charge of the Aroonachelleeswarah Sawmy Pagoda, in the Cusbah. We will continue all the expenses of the said Pagoda for the daily offerings, weekly, monthly, and annual festivals, according to the Tuscic fixed by the Circar, and continued up to this date, and keep an account truly of receipts and expenses thereof.

We will not, of our own accord, create any new ceremony, or discontinue those at present existing, or infringe the rights established heretofore for the Pagoda in question.

The savings of Cusser shall, at the close of every Fusly, or at any time, be appropriated to the repairs of the pagoda vehicles, purchase of jewels, cloths, &c., on due consideration of their expediency, as may be required by the principal parties attached to the Pagoda. As trustees of the Pagoda at Trenomallie, we will, to the best of our ability, control its management according to the Maumool, in the manner most conducive to the wishes of the people, for whose satisfaction its preservation is desirable.

Witnesses :

(signed) *Vencalasoobaredy*, of Voon-
namalla Palem.
Moodookistnana Naik, of
Collacoleh.
Pareyapillay, Curnum of
Kusbah Trenomallie.
Vasientharoyah Chelly, of
Cusbah.

(signed) *Appasawmy Moodely*.
Ramasawmy Moodely.
T. Balasoobbeerayen.
Singaravaloo.

On the consent of
Soobaraya Moodely.
T. Ramasawmy Moodely.

(signed) *Thalagherry Jyen*, Peishwa.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. H. Hallett, Collector.

(B.)

TRANSLATION of a Notice issued by the Collector of South Arcot, dated Teroonamalie, 17 March 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given that the collector would on no account whatever interfere with the usual ceremonies and customs of the Pagoda; if any hindrance is offered to their performance, it is by the misconduct of some of the pagoda servants and others, who, by opposition to the orders of Government and to the collector (who is only anxious in enforcing those orders to do what is best for the whole people,) are subjecting themselves to severe punishment.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. H. Hallett, Collector.

(True copies.)

G. D. Drury, Chief Secretary.

(No. 682.—Revenue Department.)

(No. 17.)

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of CONSULTATION, under date 24 June 1843.

Enclosure.

READ the following letter from the acting secretary to the Board of Revenue.

[Here enter 25 May and 5 June 1843, Nos. 254 and 268.]

1. The Most noble the Governor in Council concurs with the Board of Revenue in opinion that under all the circumstances the collector of South Arcot has exercised a sound discretion in placing the Pagoda of Trenomally in charge of the trustees named by him.

2. His Lordship in Council is desirous of receiving from the Board an explanation of the statement in para. 17 of the collector's letter, in which he observes, that the Pagoda "is yearly endowed by the Rajah of Mysore, Chundoo Lall, of Hyderabad, and by our Government," although it appears from the sentence following, that poor wretches "are not unfrequently instigated to cut out their tongues in the Pagoda." His Lordship in Council would consider it highly objectionable and at variance with the orders of the Honourable Court to give special support to an institution where practices are encouraged opposed to the rules of common humanity, and he requests the Board will report the nature and circumstances of the endowment referred to.

(signed) G. D. Drury, Chief Secretary.

(A true extract.)

(signed) G. D. Drury, Chief Secretary.

(No. 366.)

(No. 18.)

From E. C. Lovell, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Revenue Board, Fort St. George, to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated 20 July 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. IN reference to the correspondence noted below,* I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for submission to the Most noble the Governor in Council, the accompanying communication, with its enclosure, from the sub-collector in charge of South Arcot, supplying the information called for in extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 24th ultimo.†

2. From this letter there would appear to have been three instances of persons cutting their tongues within the Trenamullee Pagodas, one referrible to feelings of superstition, the other two emanating, in all probability, from a desire to throw odium on the measures proposed to be adopted by the collector for the transfer of the temple to native trustees. It does not appear whether either of the parties was seriously injured. As remarked by Mr. White,

* From the Collector, 29 May, in Consultation, 5 June 1843; to Government, 5 June 1843; from Government, 24 in Consultation, 29 June 1843; 17 in Consultation, 20 July 1843.

† In Consultation, 29 June 1843.

White, existing Regulations do not authorize the infliction of such punishment as would deter persons from attempting the outrage in question. The Board would, however, suggest, that it might be desirable to enlist the interests of the Bramins and others connected with the Pagoda against the practice, by warning them, that in the event of the recurrence of such acts, Government will feel themselves called upon to withhold the payment now made in endowment of an institution whose votaries are instigated or encouraged in the commission of such atrocities.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
Acting Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
20 July 1843.

From *D. White, Esq.*, Sub-Collector in charge of South Arcot, to *E. C. Lovell, Esq.*, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated Cuddalore, 17 July 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. IN reference to the information regarding certain endowments made to the Pagoda at Trinomally, called for in your letter, I have the honour to forward you an extract, from a statement exhibiting the revenues of each Pagoda in this district, which was submitted to the Board by Mr. Ravenshaw, the then collector, under date 20th August 1808. By this it will be observed, that the income of the Pagoda, composed of Enam land, Mera, Soduntrum, Vartama, Soornadayem, &c., which has been resumed by Government, originally amounted to pagodas 1,918. 26. 9, or rupees 6,715. 6., but was subsequently, under the opinion of the Board, reduced to rupees 5,938. 8. 6., which has been annually paid by the Government from the year 1809-10 up to the present period.

2. The sum of pagodas 701 per annum was, under a deed of gift executed by his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, and dated 2d June, paid to the Pagoda of Trinomally, from the year 1816 to August 1831, when the amount was, in common with other similar grants to religious institutions, reduced to rupees 435, which has been annually paid up to the present time, at the Commissioner's office at Bungalow, to a person deputed from the Pagoda establishment.

3. The endowment of Chundoo Lall, of Hyderabad, is 14 annas per diem, or rupees 319. 6. per annum. This sum appears to have been paid by Chundoo Lall only for a few years. He further employs an agent at Trinomally to superintend the appropriation of this grant:

4. The act of a man cutting his tongue in the compound of the Pagoda was first brought to Mr. Hallett's notice in September 1842, when he was at Trinomally. It appears that Mr. Hallett sent for the Goorookuls of the Pagoda and warned them that if they allowed such acts to be committed, their conduct would be brought to the notice of Government. He also ordered that the offender, who was a native of Tanjore, should be sent away from the village, and issued a proclamation prohibiting the practice.

5. In March 1843, when Mr. Hallett was again at Trinomally, the offence was again committed by an inhabitant of the Ticullore Talook, who, upon being questioned, indicated by signs that he could not speak, and the act was voluntary. He was accordingly sentenced by the magistrate to pay a fine of 5 rupees, in default of which he was committed to the gaol for 15 days.

6. Another occurrence of the same atrocity was brought before the magistracy in April last. The offender, a native of Trinomally Talook, pleaded that he had committed the act in the hope that he would thereby be relieved from sickness; and he was also committed to the gaol for 10 days, in default of payment of a fine of 5 rupees.

7. It is probable that two of the instances of the commission of this atrocity above mentioned were committed for the purpose of throwing odium upon the collector and his arrangements regarding the Pagoda, and to support the petitions to Government and the Board against his measures; for I am informed that the inhabitants of Trinomally have repeatedly urged in their petitions, that, in consequence of Mr. Hallett's orders, some people had already mutilated themselves by cutting their tongues, and many more intended to do the same.

8. It appears that this atrocious act is occasionally committed by natives under a vow, or a superstitious feeling of its efficiency in curing dangerous diseases; and although it is opposed to rules of common humanity, and ought to be suppressed by law, I am not aware of any Regulation by which a punishment can be inflicted sufficiently severe to effect this object.

(signed) *D. White,*
Sub-Collector in Charge.

South Arcot, Collector's Cutcherry,
Cuddalore, 17 July 1845.

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT from a Detailed Statement (No. 2) showing the Revenue of each Great PAGODA in the Southern Division of Arcot, forwarded to the Board of Revenue by Mr. Ravenshaw, the late Collector, under date 20 August 1808.

Names of the Pagodas.	Number of Pagodas.	ENAM LAND, &c.			From Customs or Somyer Magama.	Total, including Sauyer.	Waste Land, &c.
		Land Enam, Meera, Sodamtrum, Soomadayam, Suwa, Maumem, and Shrotruum.					
		Cultivated Land.	Waste..	Total.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.
Trinomalay Division : Cusba Trinomalay.		Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c. *
reevanoogapala Sawmy	5	1,228 40 58	340 19 42	1,569 15 20	75 - -	1,644 15 2	340 19 42
itto, ditto, Arnachel-shwarasamy							
itto, ditto, Durgamba							
itto, ditto, Sunjeeveroy-swamy							
itto, ditto, Ammalay							

Deduct, Somyer Magamah abolished.	Total.	Remainder resumed and included in Jumma.	Amount Payable by Circar.			Number of Pagodas.	Names of the Pagodas.
			Amount according to the Tusdeek.	Amount payable to Jan Pagoda Muzdeed, Repairs of Pagoda, and Expenses of Vearpooja.	Total.		
Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.		Trinomalay Division : Cusba Trinomalay.
75 - -	415 19 42	1,228 40 58	1,918 26 9	- - -	1,918 26 9	5	Sreevanoogapala Sawmy Ditto, ditto, Arnachel-shwarasamy. Ditto, ditto, Durgamba. Ditto, ditto, Sunjeeveroy-swamy. Ditto, ditto, Amalay.

(True extract.) (signed) D. White, Sub-Collector in Charge.

(No. 875.)

THE Most noble the Governor in Council approves the suggestion of the Board of Revenue submitted in the foregoing letter, and desires that the collector of South Arcot may be instructed accordingly. His Lordship in Council is of opinion, that the same orders should be extended to all Pagodas where mutilation of any kind is practised.

Fort St. George, 12 August 1843.

(signed) J. F. Thomas,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) G. D. Drury, Chief Secretary

(No. 19.)

(No. 496.)

From E. C. Lovell, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated 16 October 1843. Enclosure.

Sir,

Para 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will submit for the consideration of the Most noble the Governor in Council, the accompanying correspondence which has recently taken place with the acting collector of South Arcot relative to the measures which have been adopted for placing the trustees selected for the future management of the Pagodas Trenomalie, in possession of those institutions.

From Acting Collector, South Arcot, 29 May, in Consultations, 5 June 1843.

2. The previous correspondence on this subject which was submitted to Government with my letter of the 5th June last, will have shown Government the difficulties which the collector had to contend with in finding duly qualified persons who were willing to undertake the future management of the institutions, and the vexatious opposition which was made by the Goorookuls or Priests to any arrangements which should in any way interfere with them.

3. At the same date of the letter above referred to the Goorookuls, who had been most contumacious in their conduct towards the collector, were carried in triumph to the Pagoda by the assembled mob, and were there secreted in the most sacred part of the temple, refusing to deliver up any portion of the jewels or paraphernalia to the newly-appointed trustees.

4. The collector abstained from doing what might be considered distasteful to the feelings of the people, had he pursued the Goorookuls into the interior of the Pagoda, and ejected them by force; trusting that forbearance would have brought about what he was unwilling to effect by force.

No. 3 and 4 in Collector's letter, 10 October.

5. The result, however, has been a failure, and the Goorookuls apparently have taken advantage of the suspense to excite a feeling in their favour. It will be seen from the enclosures to the acting collector's letter, that endeavours are making to get up a party in the adjoining Talook of Tricalore to support the Goorookuls, and that unless some decisive measures are taken effectually to settle the question before the approaching festival at Trenomalee, serious consequences may be the result.

6. It appears that the festival cannot be duly celebrated without the jewels or paraphernalia, which are in possession of the Goorookuls, who, unless compelled, will not permit the Pagoda to be opened; and as Government have concurred in recognising the appointment of the trustees named by the collector, it seems necessary that the Goorookuls should be at once peremptorily called upon to give themselves up, and make over the jewels to the newly-appointed trustees, in the presence of some responsible European officer, or that measures should be adopted by the deputation of persons of caste to proceed into the Pagoda and seize the persons of the Goorookuls, and then require them to make over the jewels to the new trustees; or on the Goorookuls' refusal, to cause the trustees to take possession of them, in presence of witnesses.

7. The Board solicit the early instructions of the Most noble the Governor in Council, as the festival at Trenomalee commences on the 27th proximo; and it is desirable that whatever is resolved upon should be done before that event, or before the crowd, who usually attend on that occasion, begin to assemble.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
16 October 1843.

(signed) E. C. Lovell,
Acting Secretary.

(No. 1,154.—Revenue Department.)

(No. 20.)

Enclosure.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES OF CONSULTATION, under date 27 October 1843.

READ the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

[Here enter 16 October 1843 (No. 496).]

Para. 1. THE Most noble the Governor in Council observes, that in sanctioning, under date the 12th May last, the arrangements proposed by the collector of South Arcot, Mr. Hallett, for the management of the Trenomalee Pagoda, the object of the Government was to give the charge to parties in whose hands the interests of the institution would be secured, and who it was assumed, would be acceptable to the great body of the worshippers.

Letter, 10 October 1843, para. 3.

2. The papers now submitted lead the Government to question whether this latter object has been attained; and whilst his Lordship in Council concurs in the opinion of the acting collector and magistrate, that his duty is at present confined to the preservation of the peace, he considers it desirable that the Board should call upon that officer to report without delay whether the Goorookuls, who have possession of the jewels and the paraphernalia, are *bonâ fide* supported in their pretensions by the popular voice. In this case it may be desirable to make a subsidiary arrangement, which shall constitute them additional or co-trustees with the persons already in office.

3. Should this not be found practicable, there is nothing to prevent the trustees from proceeding against the Goorookuls by due course of law, suing them for the property wrongfully withheld.

4. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the Board of Revenue might have consulted with advantage the present trustees as to the course they would propose to adopt in reference to the matter of their petitions; and they will now instruct the acting collector to pursue that course which may lead to some amicable arrangement.

5. His Lordship in Council cannot approve of the measures followed by the magistracy in this case. The peons, who were directed to serve the warrant, should have been long ago withdrawn, or the authority of the magistrate fully and promptly enforced. The course taken

taken could have but one effect, to encourage resistance, and to foster, if not create, the excitement now subsisting.

(A true extract.)
(signed) *J. F. Thomas*, Secretary to Government.
(A true copy.)
(signed) *G. D. Drury*, Chief Secretary.

(No. 571.)

(No. 21.)

From *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated 23 November 1843. Enclosure.

Sir,

REFERRING to the Minutes of Consultation, under date 27th ultimo, I have the honour, under instructions from the Board of Revenue, to forward, for the purpose of being laid before the Most noble the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter and enclosure this day received from the acting collector of South Arcot. 20 in Consultations,
23 November 1843.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell*,
Acting Secretary.
Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
23 November 1843.

From *W. D. Davis*, Esq., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 20 November 1843.

Para. 1. WITH reference to your letter, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Board, that the warrant which was issued against the Goorookuls of Trenomally Pagodas has been withdrawn. 28 October 1843.

2. Immediately after the receipt of your letter under reply, I invited the trustees, by an endorsement on a petition they forwarded to me, to attend at my cutcherry, in order that I may be enabled to effect some amicable settlement between them and the Goorookuls, as suggested by Government in the 2d and 4th paras. of the Minutes of Consultation. They have not only failed to obey the above requisition, but from their letter, copy of which is herewith forwarded, they do not seem to evince the smallest anxiety regarding the Pagoda affairs, nor do I think they will ever be able to discharge the functions entrusted to them with any satisfaction to the people, who seem at present opposed to their interference with the affairs of the Pagoda. 27 October 1843.
11 October 1843.

3. The Goorookuls and some of the inhabitants of the Trenomally district, appeared before me, and expressed great unwillingness to the arrangement already made. From the conversation I had with them, and from what I have heard since my arrival here, the popular voice seems to be in favour of the Goorookuls. Besides which, it appears that the jewels and other property belonging to the Pagoda have been entrusted to the charge of these persons from time immemorial, and that none but themselves are acquainted with the subterraneous recesses within the Pagoda where the most valuable ornaments are secured.

4. I detained the Goorookuls and the people for about a week, expecting the arrival of the trustees; but on the receipt of their letter already quoted, the people have taken their leave, stating that as no measures have been adopted by the trustees towards the celebration of the approaching grand annual festival, they were willing to perform it at their own cost, pending the decision of Government. I have, therefore, issued orders to the police officer of the place, prohibiting his interference with its celebration, directing him at the same time, to exert his utmost to preserve the peace.

(signed) *W. D. Davis*, Acting Collector.
South Arcot, Collector's Cutcherry
Cuddalore, 20 November 1843.

(No. 1.)

From *M. Soobaroyem Moodelly*, *T. Balasobarey*, and *C. Appasawmy Moodelly*, Esquires, to *W. D. Davis*, Esq., Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, &c.; dated 11 November 1843.

Sir,

IN reply to your indorsement on our letter to you, dated the 30th ultimo, we beg to request that you will have the goodness to communicate to us in writing the arrangement you intend to make with regard to Teroonamallee Pagoda, of which we are appointed trustees. *T. Ramasawmy Moodelly* and *C. Singaravaloer Moodelly* being absent to Bangalore, we are afraid that our personal attendance before you would be of very little consequence, before we could know your sentiments on the subject of our two letters to you dated the 21st September and 21st October last.

(signed) *M. Soobaroyem Moodelly*,
T. Balasobarey,
C. Appasawmy Moodelly.

Madras, 11 November 1843.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

(No. 1,297.)

As it appears from the communication which accompanied the foregoing letter, that the arrangement for the management of the Trenomally Pagoda has entirely failed, the Board of Revenue will be pleased to take an early opportunity of submitting a new arrangement for the future trust of this institution.

(signed) *G. D. Drury*, Chief Secretary.
Fort St. George, 12 December 1843.

(True copies.)

(signed) *G. D. Drury*, Chief Secretary.

(No. 22)

(No. 110.)

Enclosure.

From *W. D. Davis*, Esq., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 20 November 1843.

Sir,

28 October 1843.

Para. 1. With reference to your letter, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Board, that the warrant which was issued against the Goorookuls of Trenomally Pagoda, has been withdrawn.

27 October 1843.

2. Immediately after the receipt of your letter under reply, I invited the trustees, by an indorsement on a petition they forwarded to me, to attend at my catchery, in order that I may be enabled to effect some amicable settlement between them and the Goorookuls, as suggested by Government in the 2d and 4th paras. of the Minutes of Consultation. They have not only failed to obey the above requisition, but from their letter, copy of which is herewith forwarded, they do not seem to evince the smallest anxiety regarding the Pagoda affairs, nor do I think they will ever be able to discharge the functions entrusted to them with any satisfaction to the people, who seem at present opposed to their interference with the affairs of the Pagoda.

11 November 1843.

3. The Goorookuls and some of the inhabitants of the Trenomally district, appeared before me, and expressed great unwillingness to the arrangement already made. From the conversation I had with them, and from what I have heard since my arrival here, the popular voice seems to be in favour of the Goorookuls. Besides which, it appears that the jewels and other property belonging to the Pagoda have been entrusted to the charge of these persons from time immemorial, and that none but themselves are acquainted with the subterraneous recesses within the Pagoda, where the most valuable ornaments are secured.

4. I detained the Goorookuls and the people for about a week, expecting the arrival of the trustees; but on the receipt of their letter, already quoted, the people have taken their leave, stating, that as no measures have been adopted by the trustees towards the celebration of the approaching grand annual festival, they were willing to perform it at their own cost, pending the decision of Government. I have, therefore, issued orders to the police officer of the place, prohibiting his interference with its celebration, directing him at the same time to exert his utmost to preserve the peace.

(signed) *W. D. Davis*,
Acting Collector.

South Arcot, Collector's Catchery,
Cuddalore, 20 November 1843.

From *M. Soobaroyem Moodelly*, *T. Balasobary*, and *C. Appavsaamy Moodelly*, to *W. D. Davis*, Esq., Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, &c.; dated 11 November 1843.

Sir,

In reply to your indorsement on our letter to you, dated the 30th ultimo, we beg to request that you will have the goodness to communicate to us in writing the arrangement you intend to make with regard to Teroonamullee Pagoda, of which we are appointed trustees. *T. Ramasawmy Moodelly* and *C. Singaravalo* Moodelly being absent to Bangalore, we are afraid that our personal attendance before you would be of very little consequence before we could know your sentiments on the subject of our two letters to you, dated the 21st September and 21st October 1843.

We have, &c.

(signed) *M. Soobaroyem Moodelly*,
T. Balasobary,
C. Appavsaamy Moodelly.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. D. Davis*, Acting Collector.

(True copies.)

(signed) *G. D. Drury*, Chief Secretary.

Order.—The foregoing requires no order.

PART II.

Juggernaut.

— No. 1. —

(No. 19.)

EXTRACT LEGISLATIVE LETTER from *India*, dated 4 November 1843.

Para. 40. UNDER the instructions received from your Honourable Court, in your despatch (No 17), dated 25th August 1841, orders have been issued for transferring the Suttaees Hazaree Mehal to the Rajah of Khoorda, as superintendent of the Juggernaut temple. The terms on which the transfer was ordered to be made are, that the average proceeds of the mehal, now carried to credit of the Government donation to the temple, shall be deducted therefrom, and that the embankments shall be kept up by Government as heretofore, the expense being borne by the estate. According to the wish of the ryots, pottahs have been ordered to be delivered to them previously to making the transfer.

Leg. Cons. 31 May
1843, No. 9 to 11.
Appendix, No. 1.

— No. 2. —

(No. 21.)

EXTRACT LEGISLATIVE LETTER to *India*, dated 4 September 1844.

Letter from, dated 4 November (No. 19.) 1843, (para. 40 and 41) Instructions for the transfer to the Rajah of Khoorda, as superintendent of the temple of Juggernaut, of the Suttaees Hazaree Mehal. (Appendix No.) 17. Approved.

— No. 3. —

(No. 6.)

Legislative Department, 4 April 1843.

Our GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India* in COUNCIL.

Para. 1. We transmit to you ten copies of a publication respecting the present state of the temple of Juggernaut, and the arrangements for withdrawing the interference of Government and its officers with the affairs of that temple, which have been adopted under your authority, and have received our sanction.

Superintendence of
Native Religious
Institutions.

2. In the 24th page, we find the following passage:—

“ If we are not to expect the interposition of Government to abolish practices which every humane mind condemns, we are entitled to demand that at least its patronage and support may be withdrawn from the iniquitous system. That patronage and support, notwithstanding the abolition of the pilgrim tax, are still afforded ostensibly and substantially to Juggernaut, in the following instances:—

“ 1st. In the annual payment of 60,000 rupees for the perpetual maintenance of the establishment of the temple, the fees of the pilgrim-hunters, the embellishment of the idol, and the pomp of the festivals.

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H 4

“ 2dly. In

“2dly. In permitting the trade of the Puharees or pilgrim-hunters, a class of men whose occupation is to travel over most parts of India, to entice the ignorant and superstitious Hindoos to undertake a pilgrimage which is attended with greater loss of life and innumerable other evils, than any other superstition.

“3dly. In employing the authority of the police to impress the labouring classes in the surrounding country to drag the idol’s car at the great festivals.”

3. On the first of these three heads we wish to receive information on the following points; viz.

1st. The specific ground on which it was stated in Lord Auckland’s minute of the 17th November 1838, “Our promise of the allowance for the support of the temple is distinct and unconditional;” and 2dly, the authority under which the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernaut, mentioned in Regulation XII. of 1805, section 30, was first granted, or the period during which it may be known to have been received, and its amount. In furnishing this information, you will state whether the assertion in page 40 be correct, that “the lands belonging to the temple ever constituted the only known endowment pertaining to it.”

4. On the second head, we desire to be informed whether, (as stated in pages 24, 37, and 40), “the trade of the Puharees or pilgrim-hunters,” is sanctioned by the Government. You will be careful that the Government does not, by any act whatever, cause it to be believed that it sanctions or in any way gives countenance to the proceedings of these people.

5. On the third head, you will inform us whether the authority of the police be employed to impress the labouring classes to drag the car at Juggernaut, or at any other temple; and you will understand it to be our express desire, that the authority of the police may, on the contrary, be employed on all occasions in protecting the labouring classes from any such compulsory service.

6. In procuring the information now called for, we desire that, with reference to the statement in page 5, that, under the arrangements sanctioned by us, the superstition at Juggernaut “is now flourishing beyond all experience;” and with reference also to the statements in pages 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, and 22, regarding the loss of life among the pilgrims, rated as high as 50,000 yearly, you will at the same time ascertain the truth in these respects, as correctly as may be practicable, from the best informed quarters.

7. You will lose no time in transmitting to us the most accurate information procurable, on the several points above-specified.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Lushington,*
John Cotton,
&c. &c.

London, 4 April 1843.

— No. 4. —

(No. 26.)

Legislative Department, 6 December 1843.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India* in COUNCIL.

Superintendence of
Native Religious
Institutions.

WITH reference to the instructions conveyed to you in our despatch of the 4th of April last, in this department (No. 6 of 1843), we have to express our hope that the information therein called for, with respect to the temple of Juggernaut, has been already obtained and transmitted to us; and our desire that this should be done without delay, in the event of your inquiries on the subject not having yet been completed.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. Cotton,*
J. Shepherd,
&c. &c.

London, 6 December 1843.

— No. 5. —

(No. 13.) Legislative Department, 18 June 1844.

Our GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India* in COUNCIL.

Para. 1. WE are much surprised and disappointed that we have received no reply to the instructions addressed to you in our despatch of the 4th April (No. 6) 1843, calling for information with regard to the Juggernaut pagoda, to which we drew your attention again in our despatch of the 6th December (No. 26) 1843.

Superintendence of
Native Religious
Institutions.

2. If the information have not been furnished before the receipt of the present despatch, we desire that this may be done immediately, with an explanation of the cause of the delay which has occurred.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. Shepherd,*
H. Willock,
&c. &c.

London, 18 June 1844.

— No. 6. —

HOME DEPARTMENT.—LEGISLATIVE.

(No. 14 of 1844.)

To the Honourable the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to your despatches, as per margin, we now have the honour to forward the report furnished by the Government of Bengal on the several points connected with the late arrangements for withdrawing all interference with the temple of Juggernaut, on which your Honourable Court require information; and we also submit for your Honourable Court's consideration, copies of the minutes which have been recorded by the late Governor-general, and by ourselves, on the particular question of the annual payment made by Government for the support of the temple.

Leg. No. 6 of 1843,
dated 4 April.
Leg. No. 26 of
1843, dated 6 Dec.
Appendix, No. 2.

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bird.*
T. H. Maddock.
F. Millett.

Fort William, 12 July 1844.

— No. 7. —

(No. 25.) Legislative Department, 18 December 1844.

Our GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India* in COUNCIL.

(No. 14.) India Legislative Letter, 12 July 1844.

Para. 1. FROM the papers accompanying your letter in this department of the 12th of July last (No. 14), respecting the temple of Juggernaut, we are fully confirmed in our previous impression that the employment of Purharees, or pilgrim-hunters, is not sanctioned by the Government, and that the authority of the police is never exerted in forcing the labouring classes to drag the car at Juggernaut, or at any other temple, but always in protecting them from any such compulsory service. The imputations cast upon the Government in these respects prove to be wholly groundless.

Juggernaut.

2. It appears that the records of your Government do not enable you to show upon what specific ground it was stated in Lord Auckland's minute of the 17th November 1838, that "our promise of the allowance for the support of the temple is distinct and unconditional." The nature of the pledge under which it was considered incumbent upon us to continue the established allowance, seems to have been the assurance held out by Sir Arthur Wellesley in his negotiation with the Mahratta Vakeels, and by Lord Wellesley and the officers acting under his authority in Cuttack, that the temple, and the bramins attached to it, should be taken under the protection of the British Government. This assurance was in strict conformity with the principles on which the affairs of our empire in India have uniformly been administered. The allowance was fixed at 60,000 rs. per annum, but is stated in the report of the Bengal Government, dated 11th March 1844, to have been reduced to 36,178 rs. 12 a. 2 p. in consequence of "the relinquishment of the Sataees Huzaree estate" to the temple. We are of opinion that it would be very advisable, according to the suggestion offered in the same report, to commute the remainder of the allowance in the same manner, by restoring any other lands of equal value which may formerly have belonged to the temple. We desire therefore that if you concur in this view you will take the necessary measures for carrying this arrangement into effect; and that the lands may be left exclusively to the management of the officers of the temple, and thus that the discontinuance of our interference with its concerns may be made complete.

We are, &c.

(signed) *J. Shepherd,*
H. Willock,
&c. &c.

London, 18 December 1844.

— No. 8. —

(No. 18.)

EXTRACT LEGISLATIVE LETTER from *India*, dated 28 June 1845.

Letter to, No. 25 of 1844.
Proposed commutation of the
money allowance paid to the
Temple of Juggernaut.
Leg. Cons. 15 March 1845,
No. 16.
Appendix, No. 3.

Para. 36. THE Government of Bengal has been furnished with a copy of this despatch, and requested to call for a report respecting any land that may formerly have belonged to the temple of Juggernaut, and which may now be made over for the purposes of that temple, in commutation of the money allowance at present paid by Government.

APPENDIX TO PART II.

Appendix, No. 1.

ENCLOSURES to Paragraph 40, LEGISLATIVE LETTER, 4 November (No. 19) 1842.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department (Legislative), under date 31 May 1843.

(No. 1,122.)

(No. 9.)

From the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, to F. J. Halliday, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; dated 5 September 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to the orders communicated in Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter, No. 147, of the 1st November 1841, I am directed by the honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal to request that you will lay before the Supreme Government the accompanying correspondence in original,* regarding the transfer of the Suttaees Heuzaree Mehal to the Rajah of Khureeh, as superintendent of the Juggernaut temple, under the instructions received from the Honourable Court, for the withdrawal of all interference with the land belonging to that endowment.

2. The Sudder Board of Revenue were directed, in furtherance of the above orders, to submit an opinion as to the best mode of transferring these lands, and they, in consequence, recommended on the 21st January last, that the estate denominated Sataees Heuzaree, now under government management, should at once be made over to the Rajah.

3. The wishes and interests of the ryots and inhabitants of the estate appearing not to have been sufficiently consulted or inquired into, as had been the evident intention of the Court and Supreme Government, the Board are again called upon to ascertain whether they might not desire a settlement, or a delivery of pottahs to them, previously to the mehal being made over to the Rajah.

4. The result has been that they are found to be anxious to receive pottahs from Government, as shown by the Board's letter of the 17th ultimo, No. 315; and it will be seen from the correspondence that had previously taken place, that the terms on which the Board and Commissioner of Cuttaek have recommended the mehal to be made over, are that its average proceeds now carried to credit of the Government donation to the temple, should be deducted therefrom, and the embankments should be kept up by Government as heretofore, the expense being borne by the estate. The Deputy Governor is of opinion that the transfer recommended by the Honourable Court may properly be carried into effect in the manner suggested by the Board and the Commissioner, pottahs being first given to the ryots who have declared themselves desirous of receiving them. His Honor solicits the instructions of the Supreme Government on the subject.

5. With regard to the modification of Regulation XIX. of 1810, the Board, as will be perceived, were directed, under orders of the 16th November 1841, to prepare and submit a draft Act in conformity with the views of the Honourable Court of Directors; this they have not yet done, and it is the intention of His Honor to call their particular attention to the same.

I have, &c.

(signed) John S. Torrens,

Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 5 Sept. 1842.

(No. 1,512.)

Enclosure (No. 10).

From F. J. Halliday, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue; dated 16 June 1841.

Rev. Dept.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor of Bengal to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 147, of the 1st instant, from the secretary to the Government of India,

* To Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 1,512, dated 16th November 1841.
 From Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 31, dated 21st January 1842, with one enclosure.
 To Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 179, dated 1st February 1842.
 From Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 155, dated 27th April 1842, with enclosure.
 To Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 632, dated the 23d May 1842.
 From Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 315, dated the 17th instant, with one enclosure.

India, with a copy of the despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors to which it gave cover.

2. The Board will perceive that the despatch conveys instructions under two heads; first, the modification of Regulation XIX. 1810, so that "the rules which require any European officers to interfere in the management of the funds and affairs of any mosque, pagoda, or temple, may be rescinded." The Board are requested to prepare a draft Act for this purpose, and so as to provide that suits against managers of such institutions for misfeasance may be tried in the courts on the plaint of any interested party.

3. The second head of the Honourable Court's despatch recommends the withdrawal, under certain circumstances, of the Government management from lands belonging to the temple of Juggernaut, which for the sake of ensuring justice and protection to the ryots, it had been considered by the Supreme Government desirable to retain.

4. The Board will be pleased to communicate with the Commissioner of Cuttack upon this subject, and to ascertain and report his opinion, how far consistently with existing pledges, expressed or understood, the Government management can now fairly be withdrawn; and also to what extent those special circumstances have actually taken place in Cuttack, which the Court allude to as rendering it possible to withdraw from the management without injuring the ryots.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. J. Halliday*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 16 November 1841.

(No. 21.)

From *E. Currie*, Esq. Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department; dated 21 January 1842.

Sir,

Present, *C. W. Smith*, esq.

I AM directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,512, of 16th November last, forwarding copy of a letter, No. 147, of 1st idem, from the secretary to the Government of India, together with the copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date 25th August 1841.

2. With reference to the second paragraph of your letter under reply, the Board desire me to state that they will give their best and early attention to the proposed modification of Regulation XIX. of 1810, but the subject is a wide as well as an important one, and they solicit his Lordship's indulgence for a brief delay.

3. In regard to the second head of the Honourable Court's despatch, which recommends the withdrawal of the Government management from lands belonging to the Temple of Juggernaut, the Board observe, that there appears to have been some misapprehension either on the part of the home authorities or of the Supreme Government, respecting the ground on which it was proposed to retain the management of these lands in the hands of the revenue authorities. They are not aware that this plan was ever considered necessary for the purpose of securing protection and justice to the ryots; but the management was retained by the revenue authorities, because the net proceeds of the lands (amounting, the Board believe, to about 17,000 rupees per annum) go to the reduction of the annual amount paid by the state as a donation. This was fully explained in the 9th paragraph of the Board's report, No. 230 of 19th June 1839, and again in the 6th paragraph of their subsequent address, No. 269 of 30th May 1840.

4. Upon the receipt of your letter under reply, the Board called upon the Commissioner of Cuttack for any information he might be able to afford respecting the Sattaees Heuzaree Mehal, and the report of that officer, No. 101 of 12th instant, is herewith forwarded for the information of Government, under the circumstances therein detailed, and with reference to the wishes of the Honourable Court, it is certainly desirable that the management of these lands should be transferred to the superintendent of the temple, and this arrangement may very easily be effected by making over to that person the Sattaees Heuzaree Mehal, and by deducting from the annual donation the amount, which, upon an average of the last ten years, has been earned to the credit of that donation, on account of the profits of the mehal. If his Lordship approves of this suggestion, the Board will instruct the local authorities to carry it into effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Currie*,
Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William,
21 January 1842.

From *A. J. M. Mills*, Esq., Commissioner of the 19th Division, to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William; dated 12 January 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of the Board's letter, No. 303, of the 8th of December, requesting me to report at what period, and under what circumstances, the net proceeds of the Satais Heuzaree Mehal were first applied to the reduction of the amount granted by Government as a donation to the temple of Juggernaut.

2. I called

2. I called on the collectors of Cuttack and Pooree to furnish the required information. The collector of Cuttack stated that he was unable to trace any documents in his office relative to the Satais Heuzaree Mehal. The collector of Pooree promising that he could obtain no information from the records, replied to the following effect, that he was informed by the Rajah of Kurdah and the Dewal Kureen, that from the conquest till the year 1216, or 1808, A. D., it was the custom for the Purchees of the temple to collect the revenues from the lands, &c. appropriated to the support of Juggurnauth, and to expend it in the service of the idol, like any other lakeraj land, Government making up the deficiency whatever it might be; and that in the year above mentioned the land was taken under the management of Government on an application from the Purchees, and the expenses of the temple defrayed from the collections of the Pilgrim tax, the revenue of these lands and khunjahs, &c. which come under the denomination of the Sataies Heuzaree Mehal, being carried to account in that office, where it continued till the abolition of the tax.

3. The collector argues that the revenue of the Satais Heuzaree Mehal was not applied as a reduction of the amount paid by Government, but that the said amount, which varied at different times, was given in excess by the Government; but it appears to me that a directly opposite conclusion is fairly deducible from the facts above set forth.

4. I have been more successful than the collectors in searching the records of my office, and I gather the following particulars from the correspondence noted in the margin. Collector to Revenue Board, dated 19th December 1807.
Board to Government, dated 29th December 1807,
Government to Board, dated 29th January 1808.

5. It appears that up to the year 1207, the lands assigned for the support of the temple were managed by its servants, the receipts and disbursements were annually adjusted, and the deposit, which varied each year, was made good by cash payments from the Government treasury.

6. Mr. Webb, with his report of the 19th November 1807, submitted a detailed account of the different expenses connected with the support of the temple, of receipts of every kind, which of course include the collections of the Satais Hazaree Mehal (the principal source of the revenue), and of the cash advanced by Government for six years. From this it appears that the expenses of the temple for six years averaged sicca rupees 65,995. 5 a. 9 g. 1 c., the receipts of every kind, sicca rupees 30,884. 12 a. 13 g., and the cash advanced by Government, sicca rupees 29,355. 11 a. 13 g. 1 c.* Mr. Webb disallowed various charges, and proposed to allow sicca rupees 56,342. 9. 8. Average receipts were taken at 30,884 sicca rupees; deficit 25,458 rupees, as the amount to be annually disbursed by Government; and as to khunjees or fixed assignments on the jumma of the district, he added, "of the khunjahs or fixed assignments several have been brought on the jumma of the district, a measure which I would recommend to be adopted with all, and the amount may be paid from the treasury of Government. This mode would certainly be more advantageous than allowing the servants of the temple to collect from the landholders of the district, who, in fact, receive a deduction in their revenue on this account." The Revenue Board, in their letter of 29th December 1807 to the Governor-general in Council, concurring in the admissibility of the measure, proposed to instruct the collector to include the amount in the ensuing settlement of the district.

7. The Government approved of the Board's proposition for limiting the expenses of the temple in future to a sum not exceeding sicca rupees 56,342. 9 a. 8 p., exclusive of the broad cloth, which was directed to be supplied from the Export warehouse, and desired the Board to issue the necessary instructions to the collector; the Board gave no specific directions, merely sending the correspondence for the collector's information and guidance; but from that date, viz. 5th February 1808, the above amount has been paid from the tax treasury, and the Sataies Hazaree Mehal has been managed by the tax officers.

8. I quote from a subsequent letter from the Board to the Governor-general in Council, dated 18th of March 1808, the following paragraphs:

9. "From the report which we had the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council, on the 29th December last, relative to the receipts and disbursements of the temple, it will be seen that the whole of the expense which the collector deemed necessary for the temple was 56,342 sicca rupees. The average receipts on account of the temple, for six years, were 30,884 sicca rupees, leaving a deficiency of 25,458 rupees to be paid by Government. Instead of paying a fixed sum under the new system, we formerly stated it as our opinion that it would be more advisable to allow, in addition to the endowments of the temple, a certain per-centage upon the collections on account of the tax, in order that the income of the temple and the revenues of Government might rise or fall together."

10. "In respect to the receipts on account of the tax for 1807, if 20 per cent. were allowed on the gross collections, the income of the temple, assuming the endowments at 30,884, would be only 1,960 less than the amount fixed by the collector for the future expenditure on account of the temple. From the reports received from the collector, particularly from the letter which we had the honour to submit on the 29th December last, there appears every reason to suppose that the resources of the land assigned as an endowment to the temple,

* The proceeds of the Sataies Hazaree Mehal have considerably fallen off: they are assumed by Mr. Wilkinson (vide Commissioner's letter to Board, No. 2,133, dated 14th September 1837) at Rs. 16,738. 9. 10., and I am awaiting a report from the collector to bring the subject of the resettlement of the lands to the Board's notice.

temple, are considerably more than the amount brought to account; we therefore conceive that if 20 per cent. upon the net receipts by Government were annually allowed, it would abundantly suffice for the expenses of the temple, under the management of the Rajah of Khurdah."

9. The Governor-general in Council, in reply, dated 8th of April 1808, stated as follows: "The Governor-general in Council approves your proposition for granting a per-centage on the net receipts arising from the tax on pilgrims in aid of other endowments of the temple, and he is not aware of any objection to fixing the rate at present at 20 per cent. His Lordship in Council is, however, of opinion that an option should be reserved to Government of augmenting or reducing the rate as from time to time may appear advisable."

10. I cannot, however, find that the per-centage in the net receipts accruing from the tax was annually paid. The amount paid by Government orders above quoted, is the amount which has been annually disbursed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. J. M. Mills*,
Commissioner.

Office of Commissioner, 19th Division,
12 January 1842.

(No. 179.)

From *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue; dated 1 February 1842.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 21, of the 21st ultimo, with its enclosure, being a reply to the orders communicated on the 16th November last, No. 1,572, regarding the modification of Regulation XIX. of 1810, and withdrawal of the interference of Government with the lands belonging to the temple of Juggernath.

2. His Lordship observes that the Board consider the Supreme Government to have misapprehended the ground upon which it was proposed to retain the management of the lands belonging to the temple of Juggernath, in the hands of the revenue authorities; and it appears that the Board have therefore thought it unnecessary to make the inquiry suggested in my letter.

3. But though it is very true that the Commissioner and the Board gave, for the recommendation they made, the reason stated in your letter, it is certain that the measure was adopted by the Supreme Government for the reasons described in para. 3 of my letter, No. 1,512, of the 16th November 1841, viz. for the sake of ensuring justice and protection to the ryots.

4. His Lordship requests, therefore, that the Board will prosecute the inquiry indicated in my former letter, and report the result.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. J. Halliday*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 1 February 1842.

(No. 155.)

From *E. Currie*, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, Fort William; dated 27 April 1842.

Sir,

Mis. Dept. Present,
C. W. Smith and
T. R. Davidson,
esqrs.

IN reply to your letter of the 1st February last, No. 179, directing the institution of further inquiry on the subject of discontinuing the interference of Government with the lands belonging to the temple of Juggernath, I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the accompanying letter, No. 789, from the Commissioner of Cuttack, under date the 2d instant, with its enclosures.

2. There appears to the Board to be no reason why the lands in question, commonly called the Sattaees Hazaree Mehal, should not at once be made over to the Rajah of Khurda, as superintendent of the temple. The grounds on which Government sanctioned his exclusion from the management of Delung in 1819, do not apply to the present case, and as the mehal is an endowment of the temple, the government officers would not be warranted in making any settlement of the lands as proposed by the collector; while, on the other hand, the ryots will enjoy the protection of the laws in the same manner as the tenants of any other estate.

3. There can be no objection to a compliance with the Rajah's request, that the average proceeds of the estate may be deducted from the two last kists of the government donation. The embankments, as recommended by the commissioner, should be kept up by the Government, as heretofore, the expense being borne by the estate in the manner suggested by Mr. Mills, viz. by adding the average cost of the repairs to the amount of deduction to be made from the annual donation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Currie*, Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William,
27 April 1842.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

71

(No. 789.)

From A. J. M. Mills, Esq., Commissioner of the 19th Division, to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William; dated 2 April 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter, No. 30, of the 19th February last, on the subject of withdrawing the interference of Government with the lands belonging to the temple of Juggernaut, to forward copy of a letter from the officiating collector of Poona together with the translate of a letter from the superintendent of the temple.

2. The superintendent was called on to state whether he had any objection to undertake the management of the Sataies Hazaree Mehal, on the terms mentioned in the fourth paragraph of your address to Government, No. 21 of the 21st January 1842.

3. The Board will observe that the Rajah is willing to take the mehal under his own management, but stipulates that the average amount of receipts, which comes to 17,001 rs. 10a. 8 p. (as per statement at foot), may be deducted from the two last kists, and that the embankments may be kept up as heretofore by Government. To the first proposition there is of course no objection. As regards the embankments, I am informed by the executive officer that the sum of 4,184 rs. 12 a. 10 p. has been expended by Government in constructing and repairing embankments in the Satais Hazaree Mehal during the last ten years, which gives an average expenditure of 418 rs. 7 a. 8 p. per annum.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1839 - - -	17,065	2	5
1840 - - -	18,085	8	8½
1841 - - -	18,088	4	7½
1842 - - -	17,963	10	2½
1843 - - -	17,175	-	3
1844 - - -	16,826	1	-½
1845 - - -	17,767	11	-
1846 - - -	16,049	10	9½
1847 - - -	15,275	19	10½
1848 - - -	16,984	11	10½
TOTAL -	Rs. 170,016	10	9½

4. The officiating collector is of opinion that the mehal should be settled first, and then made over to the superintendent; as he remarks, that if made over in its present state, the superintendent will be enabled to act exactly as he pleases; whereas, if settled, there would be some protection for the ryots, who, he fears, would otherwise suffer much by change.

5. The Rajah of Khurdah bears the character of being an ignorant and thrifty landlord, utterly regardless of the rights and happiness of the peasantry. He has been excluded from the management of the Limbaee Pergunpah, Talookah Delany, because of the fear which was entertained that his management would be detrimental to its prosperity. I send, for easy reference, extracts from the correspondence on this subject.

6. I do not, myself, attach much importance to this impression. If the Rajah be allowed to engage for Delany, he should, in like manner, be entrusted with the management of the Satais Hazaree Mehal. Touching the settlement of this mehal, I do not see how, as the mehal is an endowment of the temple of Juggernaut, we could legally make a detailed settlement of the lands; and though the ryots may not therefore be so effectually shielded as the ryots of Delany are from injustice and oppression, yet when it is remembered that a ryot can obtain summary redress with damages, if any attempt be made to levy by distraint an unjust rent from him, and can, either under section 18 of Regulation VIII. of 1819, or under Act XL. of 1840, be summarily restored to and maintained in possession (by either the collector or the magistrate) of the lands from which he may have been ousted, it must, I think, be admitted that he, the ryot, is well and duly protected.

7. The circumstances detailed in my report of the 12th January last, No. 101, will fully show that no pledge, expressed or understood, stands in the way of our restoring the mehal to the superintendent of the temple.

8. Touching the embankments, I would recommend that they be kept up, as heretofore, by Government. It is necessary, I think, for the completeness of the general embankment lines, that Government should retain charge of and repair the same; but I would deduct the amount of the annual average cost of repairs, viz. 418 rs. 7 a. 8 p. as well as the average profits for the last ten years, and make over the mehal to the superintendent, reducing the annual donation on account of the temple to the sum noted below*.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. J. M. Mills, Commissioner.

Office of Commissioner, 19th Division, }
2 April 1842.

(No. 120.)

From O. W. Malet, Esq., Officiating Collector of the Southern Division of Zillah Cuttack, to the Commissioner of the 19th Division Cuttack; dated 8 March 1842.

Sir,

IN answer to your letter, No. 490, dated 1st instant, regarding the making over the Sataies Hazaree Mehal to the superintendent of the temple, on the condition of the ten years' average of the profits of the estate being deducted from the present allowance for the

	Rs.	a.	p.
Annual Donation - - - - -	58,178	11	-
Deduct, on account of Satais Hazaree Mehal - Rs. 17,001 10 8			
On account of embankment repairs - 418 7 8			
	17,420	2	4
Rs.	35,758	9	6

the temple, I have the honour to forward in original the Rajah's answer to my perwannah on the subject.

2. He is willing to receive it, but wishes that he may receive his payment in three of the five kists, as at present, the deduction, which amounts to rupees 17,001. 10. 8. to be made out of the other two, and wishes the bunds, &c. to be kept up by Government.

3. The dates of payment and requested deductions are as follow:

Assin, or September	-	-	-	-	-	13,294	10	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aughun, or November	-	-	-	-	-	13,294	10	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Poos, or December	-	-	-	-	-	6,647	5	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fagun, or February	-	-	-	-	-	13,294	10	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bysack, or April	-	-	-	-	-	6,647	5	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

4. I have not been called upon for my opinion, but trust I shall not be deemed impertinent in saying that I think it would be the best plan to settle the mehal first, and then make it over to the superintendent. If made over in its present state, he will be enabled to act exactly as he pleases; whereas, if settled, there will be some protection for the ryots, who I fear otherwise will suffer much by the change.

I have, &c.
(signed) *O. W. Malet*,
Officiating Collector.

Southern Division of Zillah Cuttack,
Collector's Office, Poona, 28 March 1842.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Martin*,
Uncovenanted Assistant to Commissioner.

EXTRACT from a LETTER of Mr. *W. Wilkinson*, Collector; dated 20 October 1837.

31. THE zemindar of this estate is Maharaja Ramchunder Deo, Rajah of Khurdah, and in his petition in reply to my call on him to state whether he was willing or not to engage on the terms proposed, objects to the jumma, and says that he could not pay a higher assessment than 30,000 rs. per annum. This, considering his rank and the peculiarities of Limbaee in respect to its great liability to inundation, I believe he could not do; and were I disposed or did I think it expedient to recommend his restoration, I should certainly not fix a higher sum for him to pay than he has himself; but from his character, habits, and situation, I am of opinion it would be ill-judged policy to restore him. By adoption of such a measure Government would lose annually 5,943 rupees per annum, and the inhabitants would not in any way benefit by the change of management; neither do I think that they wish for his restoration.

32. The Rajah is extremely ignorant, prejudiced against all reform and improvement, and so attached to the customs of his forefathers, as not to allow even his son and heir to leave the walls of his palace before his own death, let it be ever so protracted. He considers himself a sovereign, and would be looked upon as such by the ryots of Limbaee; and he is thrifty of his money, and has, I understood, accumulated a considerable sum; yet he has no aptness for business, and would entrust the entire management of the zemindaree to agents, if not revert to the plan which his father adopted, apportioning the several villages of the pergunnah amongst his personal attendants, in lieu of salary.

Vide para. 29 of Mr. Stirling's letter, dated 26th October 1819.

33. The Rajah is very anxious to obtain possession of this estate, and has repeatedly petitioned the several Commissioners to be readmitted to engagements; and Government have also declared it to be expedient to treat him with every consistent degree of liberality; but feeling satisfied that, in addition to the loss of revenue, his admission to the management of the mehal would be detrimental to its prosperity, I recommend that his offer be not acceded to, and that he receive, as heretofore, 10 per cent. maliknah on the actual collections.

(signed) *O. W. M.*

EXTRACT from a LETTER of Mr. *Stirling*, Secretary to the Commissioner; dated 24 October 1819.

24. It appears, however, to the Commissioner necessary to consider fully, on the present occasion, the line of conduct to be adopted towards the acknowledged zemindar of this estate, the Rajah of Khurdah.

25. It would now be fruitless, he observes, to regret the admission of this person's title to a zemindaree tenure in pergunnah Limbaee, through a mistake as to the fact of his possession in former years, which was discovered when just too late. The grant of proprietary rights to the heads of villages, as having the best claim to the privilege, and a separate settlement with them, would probably have promoted essentially the welfare of the ryots, and the improvement of the estate, and have secured to Government a far larger revenue than can ever be obtained through the medium of a zemindar of the Rajah's character.

26. The system of management all along pursued by Rajah Mukund Deo, as described in Mr. Forester's report, appears to have been very injurious to the prosperity of the estate; and

and he evidently had no feelings for the rights and happiness of that peasantry who, under all circumstances of calamity and revolution, still retains so strong a sentiment of attachment towards the representative of their ancient chiefs. Mr. Trower had likewise remarked on this subject in his report on the Limbaee settlement. The Rajah, who constantly resides at Poree, and entrusts his concerns to a set of unprincipled agents, who have plundered him and oppressed the ryots, has always been in distress, and never able to perform his engagements. The ryots will now be relieved from their thralldom, &c.

(signed) O. W. M.

EXTRACT from a LETTER of Mr. *Stirling*; dated 26 October 1819.

17. As far as the question of strict right is concerned, Government has determined that the Rajah cannot claim under any regulation or order to engage on any more favourable terms than as a zemindar, at a fixed and comparatively easy jummah, with reference to the ordinary principles of assessment. It may be added, that the family, it is believed, have long ceased to expect that they will ever be readmitted to the possession of the estate on such highly favoured terms as alone would render it worth their having. The arrangement suggested for their support and maintenance, in the letter regarding Limbaee, is sufficiently liberal, and, combined with the pecuniary and other advantages resulting from the superintendency of the temple, must entirely preclude all just ground of complaint.

EXTRACT from a LETTER of Mr. *Holt Mackenzie*, Secretary to Government; dated 24 December 1819 (No. 8.)

28. THE sentiments of Government generally concur with those expressed by the late Commissioner, in regard to the course of procedure to be followed towards the Rajah of Khurdah. The conduct of the late Rajah, or his officers, would seem to have been little calculated to promote the prosperity of the inhabitants of that tract of country; and there appears reason to fear that the management of the present Rajah would not prove more successful.

(True extracts.)

(signed) O. W. Malet,
Officiating Collector.

(No. 632.)

From *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue; dated 23 May 1842.

Sir,

PREVIOUSLY to passing orders on your letter (No. 155) of the 27th ult., I am directed by the Honourable the Deputy-governor of Bengal to request that the Board will, if possible, caused to be ascertained from the ryots themselves of the Sattaees Heazaree Mehal whether they are desirous of having a settlement and pottahs before making the mehal over to the Rajah of Khurdah, or superintendent of the Juggernath temple.

Fort William, 23 May 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. J. Halliday*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 215.)

From Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department; dated 17 August 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 23d May last (No. 632), I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to submit, for the information of the Honourable the Deputy-governor, the accompanying copy of a letter from the collector of Khurdah, to the address of the Commissioner, under date the 8th instant, from which it appears that the ryots and surburkars of the Suttaees Hazaree Mehal are desirous of receiving pottahs from Government.

Sudder Board of Revenue,
17 August 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Currie*, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

(No. 427.)

From *R. C. Hamilton*, Esq. Collector of Southern Division Zillah Cuttack, Pooree, to
A. J. M. Mills, Esq. Commissioner for the 19th Division Cuttack, dated the 8th
August 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,401, dated the 20th of June last, with copy of one from Government to the address of the Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 632, dated the 23d of May 1842, and in reply to state that I have made particular inquiries on the subject, and have ascertained that the ryots and suburakars of the Sattaees Hazaree Mehal will be very thankful for pottahs previous to making over the mehal to the Ex-Rajah of Khurdah, as superintendent of the Juggernath temple.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. C. Hamilton*,
Collector.

Southern Division Zillah Cuttack,
Commissioner's Office, Pooree, 8 August 1843.

(A true copy.)
(signed) *E. Currie*, Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William,
17 August 1842.

(No. 37.)

(No. 11.)

From *T. R. Davidson*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 31 May 1843.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,122, dated the 5th September last, regarding the proposed transfer of the Sattaees Hazaree Mehal to the Rajah of Khurda, as superintendent of the Juggernath temple, under the instructions received from the Honourable Court for the withdrawal of all interference with the lands belonging to that endowment.

2. The Honourable the President in Council approves of the arrangements recommended in paragraph four of your letter for making the transfer in question; the ryots being in the first instance furnished with pottahs from the collector.

3. His Honor in Council requests that the Sudder Board may be called upon to submit without delay the draft Act alluded to in the concluding paragraph of your despatch.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. R. Davidson*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 31 May 1843.

P. S.—The original papers which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

Appendix, No. 2.

ENCLOSURES to LEGISLATIVE LETTER, 12 July, (No. 14.) 1844.

(No. 35.)

From *T. R. Davidson*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to *F. J. Halliday*, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 24 May 1843.

Sir,

Home Dept.
Revenue.

I AM directed by the Honourable the President in Council to request that you will submit for the consideration of the Honourable the Deputy-governor of Bengal, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 4th of April last, transmitting copies of a publication respecting the present state of the temple of Juggernath. The Honourable the President in Council requests that his honor the Deputy-governor will be pleased to direct the information which the Honourable Company requires to be furnished to the Supreme Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. R. Davidson*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber, 24 May 1843.

(No. 8.)

From *T. R. Davidson, Esq.,* Officiating Secretary to Government of India, to *F. J. Halliday, Esq.,* Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 17 February 1844.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the President in Council to forward to you, to be laid before the Honourable the Deputy-governor the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 6th December, No. 26, of 1843, and to request that the information with respect to the temple of Juggernath, called for in my letter, No. 35, dated the 24th May last, may be furnished without delay.

Home Dept.
Revenue.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. R. Davidson,*

Council Chamber, 17 February 1844.

Officiating Secretary to Government of India.

(No. 177.)

From Secretary to the Government of Bengal to *T. R. Davidson, Esq.,* Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated Fort William, 11 March 1844.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 35 of 24th May 1843, with its enclosure, being copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors in the Legislative Department, No. 6 of 1843, requiring information on the following heads:

Revenue.

1. What are the specific grounds on which it was stated in Lord Auckland's Minute of 17th November 1838, "Our promise of the allowance for the support of the temple is distinct and unconditional"?

2. What is the authority under which "the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernath," mentioned in Regulation XII. of 1805, section 20, was first granted, or the period during which it may have been known to have been received, and its amount?

3. Is the assertion correct, that "the lands belonging to the temple," ever constituted "the only known endowment pertaining to it"?

4. Is the trade of the Puharees or pilgrim hunters sanctioned by Government?

5. Is the authority of the police employed to impress the labouring classes to drag the car at Juggernath, or at any other temple?

6. Is it true, that under the arrangement sanctioned by the Honourable Court, the superstition at Juggernath is now flourishing beyond all experience; and lastly,

7. What is the proportion of mortality among the pilgrims; and does it, as has been stated, reach the extent of 50,000 annually?

2. I am now to transmit to you, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council, the correspondence which has taken place, in furtherance of the directions of the Supreme Government and the Honourable Court, and which will supply all the information procurable upon the subjects referred to.

Letter to Officiating Secretary, Sadder Board of Revenue. No 578, dated 29th May 1843.

Letter to ditto, No. 740, dated 24th July 1843.

Letter from ditto, No. 270, dated 4th August 1843.

Letter to ditto, No. 948, dated 9th October 1843.

Letter from ditto, No. 850, dated 27th October 1843, with enclosures.

3. Regarding the last five questions, it will be seen—

1st. That the assertion is not correct, that "the lands belonging to the temple" ever constituted "the only known endowment pertaining to it." Upon this head the following extract is given by the Commissioner from a statement prepared by Mr. Græme, the collector, in 1805:—

	Jumma of 1211 Kahunas of Cowrees.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mouzahs or villages comprising the Satais Hazaree				
Mehal - - - - -	47,303 13 -	11,848	7	3
Rent-free lands in small portions - - - - -	630 - -	157	8	-
Khunjah or money assignments of pergunnahs in the Mogulbundee - - - - -	68,711 - -	17,177	12	-
Khunjahs or claims on the rent-free lands and villages in the Mogulbundee - - - - -	29,107 12 15	7,276	15	2
Resources of the temple under various heads; viz. poll-tax, custom duties, intestate property, &c. -	42,533 12 6	10,638	7	1
Khunjahs in certain killahs - - - - -	3,113 8 -	778	6	-
	1,91,509 14 1			
		Sic. Rs.		
		47,877	7	6
		or Cu.'s Rs.		
		51,069	4	3

And upon every "Lall Jattree," 15 annas.

- 2d. That the trade of the Purbarees is not sanctioned by Government; and,
 3d. The people are not pressed by the police to drag the car at Juggernath, nor, his Honor adds, at any other temple, the assertions of the pamphleteer on these two heads being entirely without foundation.
 4th. That the abolition of the tax at Juggernauth has added to the number of the pilgrims, but that the splendour of the ceremonies has in no other respect been augmented.
 5th. That the statement of 50,000 deaths annually among the pilgrims is a gross exaggeration, though it is not easy to frame any accurate estimate on the subject. The civil surgeon of Pooree, it is stated, computes the deaths among the pilgrims at that station during the last three years at 484 annually; but this, it is added, is exclusive of the mortality at the last Ruth Jutra, when it is reckoned that about 700 pilgrims died out of 50,000 who attended the festival.

4. Respecting the first two questions, the facts appear to be as follows:—

5. When the British forces entered Cuttack in 1803, great pains were taken to inculcate upon the officer commanding the necessity of conciliating the people by a careful attention to the sanctity of their religious edifices, and the security of their rites and ceremonies.

"The situation of the pilgrims passing to and from Juggernath will require," thus wrote Lord Wellesley to Colonel Campbell upon that occasion, "your particular attention. You will be careful to afford them the most ample protection, and to treat them with every mark of consideration and kindness.

"On your arrival at Juggernath, you will employ every possible precaution to preserve the respect due to the pagoda, and to the religious prejudices of the Bramhins and pilgrims. You will furnish the Bramhins with such guards as shall afford perfect security to their persons, rites, and ceremonies, and to the sanctity of the religious edifices, and you will strictly enjoin those under your command to observe your orders on this important subject with the utmost degree of accuracy and vigilance.

"The Bramhins are supposed to derive considerable profits from the duties levied on pilgrims; it will not, therefore, be advisable at the present moment to interrupt the system which prevails for the collection of those duties. Any measures calculated to relieve the exactions to which pilgrims are subjected by the rapacity of the Bramins, would necessarily tend to exasperate the persons whom it must be our object to conciliate. You will therefore signify to the Bramins that it is not your intention to disturb the actual system of collections at the pagoda. At the same time you will be careful not to contract with the Bramins any engagements which may limit the power of the British Government to make such arrangements with respect to that pagoda, or to introduce such a reform of existing abuses and vexations, as may hereafter be deemed advisable.

"You will assure the Bramins at the pagoda of Juggernath, that they will not be required to pay any other revenue or tribute to the British Government than that which they may have been in the habit of paying to the Mahratta Government, and they will be protected in the exercise of their religious duties.

"In every transaction relative to the pagoda of Juggernath, you will consult the Civil Commissioner whom I have named for the settlement of the province of Cuttack.

"You will understand that no part of the property, treasure, or valuable articles of any kind contained in the pagoda of Juggernauth, or in any religious edifice, or possessed by any of the priests or Bramins or persons of any description attached to the temples or religious institutions, is to be considered as prize to the army. All such property must be respected as being consecrated to religious use, or by the customs and prejudices of the Hindoos. No account is to be taken of any such property, nor is any person to be allowed to enter the pagodas or sacred buildings without the express desire of the Bramins."

6. At the same time the Governor-general addressed the Civil and Military Commissioners the following letter, which, with its enclosure, shows as clearly as that last cited, his Lordship's anxious desire to secure the goodwill of the Bramins of Juggernauth, and the expectations of favour and protection which it was thought expedient to hold out to them for this purpose:—

"I am directed by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor-general to transmit to you the enclosed letter from Juggernaut of Tirveni, the oldest and most eminent of the pundits of Bengal, to Ramchund and others, Bramins residing at the temple of Juggernaut, encouraging those Bramins to place the temple and themselves under the British protection.

"An English transcript of the substance of that letter, together with a memorandum in English and Persian, of the principal pundits residing at Juggernaut, are enclosed for your information.

"Mr. Hunter, who has been appointed to be an assistant to Mr. Melville, is charged with the delivery of this despatch.

"You will exercise your discretion with regard to the time and the mode of transmitting or delivering the letter to the persons to whom it is addressed; and you will adopt every measure practicable for the purpose of cultivating an amicable intercourse with the persons named in the memorandum."

7. The English transcript alluded to in this letter was to the following effect:

The Pundit Juggernaut "states that from the knowledge which he possesses of the character of the English, he is enabled to assure Ramchund, &c. that they need not be afraid to form a connexion with the British Government, which is distinguished for its peculiar benevolence to its subjects. That satisfied of this truth themselves, they must exert all their powers of persuasion to inspire the respectable characters in that quarter with the same degree

degree of confidence. That it is impossible adequately to express his sense of the excellencies which characterize the disposition of the English, and that the British Government not only permits the Hindoos to enjoy the free exercise of their religion, but manifests the greatest degree of benevolence, favour, and indulgence towards them, and all persons of whatever persuasion, rank, or condition in life."

8. That at this period, the authorities charged with the occupation of Cuttack were doing their utmost, according to the obvious intentions of Government, to inspire the Bramins of Juggernaut with a belief in the good intentions of the British Government towards their temple, and were holding out to them the understanding that the English would take the place of the native rule in all that respected the protection and support of the shrine, is clearly established by the extract of the letter which follows from the Civil Commissioner, Mr. Melville, to the Governor-general, dated 9th September 1803.

"I merely state those circumstances to your Lordship, as I do what a Bramin this day told me as a fact, that the Bramins at the holy temple had consulted and applied to Juggernaut to inform them what power was now to have his temple under its protection, and that he had given a decided answer that the English Government was in future to be his guardian."

9. Accordingly the Bramins and other officers connected with the temple, actuated no doubt by the belief which the previous negotiations were evidently intended to convey, received the invading army with perfect cordiality, which on the other hand was entirely expected and appreciated by the representative of the British Government, who thus writes to the Governor-general, under date 19th September 1803:

"The letter which Colonel Harcourt wrote to the priests of the temple of Juggernaut gave them much satisfaction, and they sent a deputation of some of their principal men to meet him one march distance from the temple; but on this subject I shall only say that they appear to consider their being placed under the protection of the British Government as a blessing of Providence."

10. The letter from Colonel Harcourt on this occasion was the following:

"I beg you will be pleased to state to his Excellency the Most noble the Governor-general that we have this day taken possession of the city of Juggernaut."

"Upon application from the chief Bramins of the pagoda, I have afforded them guards (of Hindoos), and a most satisfactory confidence is shown by the Brahmins, priests, and officers of the pagoda, and by the inhabitants of Juggernaut, both in their present situation and in the future protection of the British Government."

11. A few days later, Mr. Melville again addressed the Governor-general the following letter, in which he plainly expresses his expectation, which was also of course that of the Bramins and the people, that the British Government would assume, in regard to the temple, its expenses, the appointment of its officers, the pilgrim tax, and the annual donations, the same position that had been occupied by the former rulers.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Most noble the Governor-general in Council, that the temple and town of Juggernaut are placed under the happy protection of the British arms, and the immediate command of the party has most judiciously, by Colonel Harcourt, been given to an officer peculiarly qualified for the important trust."

"There are only two inlets to the town and temple of Juggernaut, and those are on the high road which leads through the Cuttack province, from the north to the south of India; the southern inlet is close to the town; and the northern inlet within less than the distance of a mile. At each of those inlets the Mahratta government kept a guard and an office, where a tax was levied on the pilgrims who were on their way to the temple; the rates which were fixed were higher on those who came from the northward than on those who came from the south; 11 rs. 3 as. was the sum payable by a pilgrim from Bengal, and pilgrims notoriously poor were exempted, and subject only to a small exaction from the peons and guards. The amount of the annual collections of Government at those inlets is estimated at from 2½ to 5 lakhs of rupees."

"The offerings given within the walls of the temple by the pilgrims to the priests and officers of Juggernaut are exclusively for the expenses of the temple, and its establishment of officers, &c.; besides which, the temple has attached to itself, for its support, land rents to a considerable amount, and at the annual celebration of two particular festivals, the extra expense is defrayed by Government; this may amount to from 30,000 to 40,000 rupees annually."

"For the management of the land rent attached to the temple, and in fact for the general superintendence of the receipts and disbursements, and some other controlling authority respecting the regular discharge of the respective duties of the officers attached to the temple, a person is always appointed and resides on the part of the Government. The person of this description who resided on the part of the Mahratta Government fled a few days previous to our arrival."

"I ascertained, by personal conversation with the head Brahmin of the temple, that the necessary duties could for a short time be properly carried on without the appointment now mentioned, and many reasons occurred to my mind for deferring this appointment, one of the first of which was, I was decidedly of opinion an appointment so important in all its consequences and relations ought to be made by the supreme authority itself."

12. Receiving no immediate answer to this application, Mr. Melville repeated it in still more explicit terms on the 23d October following.

"I am anxious to receive the commands of his Excellency the Most noble Marquis Wellesley, in answer to my letter of the 26th ultimo, respecting the appointment of the

Dewul Purcha, or person on the part of the Government who has the control of the receipts and disbursements, &c. of the temple of Juggernaut. Sewajee Pundit, the person who last represented the Mahratta Government in that situation, has lately asked permission to wait upon me, but I declined his visit.

"I wish also to receive his Lordship's instructions on the subject of continuing the system of making collections from the pilgrims to the temple of Juggernaut; and on this occasion, after the most mature deliberation, I venture to propose the continuance of those collections, under positive restrictions that not an anna even shall ever in any shape be taken from any pilgrim except those denominated Laal Jautries, an appellation which they willingly take to themselves as exempting them from the disgrace of being considered indigent. The annual collections may be expected to amount to from two or three lacs of rupees; and I consider the established checks as affording fair security against embezzlement."

13. The reply given to these references, on the 1st November 1803, was as follows:

"I am directed by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of letters from Mr. Melville, under dates the 26th September and 23d October, and to communicate to you his Excellency's instructions on the points referred by Mr. Melville in those letters for the orders of the Governor-general.

"On the subject of the restoration of office of Sewajee Pundit, the person who controlled the receipts and disbursements of the temple of Juggernaut under the Mahratta Government, I am directed to observe that in the opinion of his Excellency, that measure is calculated to confirm the confidence of the Brahmins and officers of the temple of Juggernaut in the liberality and protection of the British Government. On the other hand, the restoration of the officer who exercised the superintending authority at Juggernaut under the Mahratta Government, may possibly open a channel of intrigue with the enemy, eventually injurious to the British interests. If however you should be of opinion that this objection is ill-founded, and that Sewajee Pundit by character and ability is duly qualified for the trust, you are authorized to restore him to the station which he held. In any other case you will report the circumstances for the information of his Excellency the Governor-general and await his Excellency's final orders on the subject.

"With regard to the question of continuing the system of making collections from the pilgrims to Juggernaut, which was practised under the Mahratta Government, I am directed to inform you that if those collections have ceased since the occupation of Juggernaut by the British authority, the Governor-general does not wish that those collections should at present be renewed. If the collections should not have ceased, they are to continue under the superintendence and control of the civil local authority.

"I am further directed to observe that it is impracticable to form a final arrangement for the regulation of the temple of Juggernaut, until the Governor-general shall have been furnished with a detailed statement of the system of management which has hitherto prevailed in that temple, and his Excellency accordingly directs that you will transmit that information at the earliest practicable period of time."

14. The Commissioners replied, "We do not find, after the most diligent inquiry, the character of Sewajee Pundit sufficiently respectable to make it appear to us desirable that he should continue long in the office of Dewul Purcha in the temple of Juggernaut; but as some person in that capacity is immediately wanted to keep the different establishments of the temple from falling into confusion, we have given the temporary charge to Sewajee Pundit, on his promising to act justly and faithfully, and that he will in the space of 20 days deliver to us all the accounts of the temple for one whole year; and we are in hopes that in those accounts materials will be found for preparing the information sought for by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor-general."

15. The order published by the Commissioner on this occasion identifies the Government most closely with the institution at Juggernaut, and proves incontestibly the views entertained by that authority, of the position which the British Government ought to hold in relation to the temple, and the understanding on which the concurrence of the Brahmins had been obtained to the peaceable occupation of the country.

"Be it known to the Dewul Kurun and Sewaks (or officers and servants) of the 36 departments of the Sree Temple of the Juggernaut Jeeo, that whereas it has come to our knowledge that from the want of a Dewul Purcha on the part of the English Company in the temple of Sree of Juggernaut Jeeo, much confusion has arisen in the service of the temple, and in the performance of the duty of the Cole Boge, &c. in the service of Sree Jeeo above mentioned; therefore Sewajee Anketes, the former Dewul Purcha, has now been appointed and proceeds to the temple aforesaid; it is therefore ordered that according to former custom, it is incumbent on you to be present with the Purcha before mentioned, and with contented minds to attend at the fixed times the service of Sree Jeeo. On this subject be particularly attentive."

16. Before the detailed information could be collected for which the Government had called, to assist it in deciding upon the proper arrangements to be made for the future management of the temple, the Commissioners found themselves called on by the Brahmins, in virtue of previous negotiations, and, as it would appear, according to the responsibilities of its predecessors in respect to the temple which the British Government had purposely assumed, to disburse, as had been done by former Governments, the usual sums required for the expenditure of the ceremonies. The Commissioners therefore addressed the Government in the following terms:

"We have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor-general, that repeated petitions and applications have been made to us by the officers and priests of the temple of Juggernaut, requesting the renewal of the toll
which

which has under all the former Governments in Cuttack, been levied on pilgrims arriving at Juggernaut.

"It appears that heretofore the sum of 11 rupees was levied by Government on Laal Jatrees, or pilgrims of a certain class and description, on their reaching Juggernaut, previous to their arrival at the temple, where a further sum of two rupees was given to the officers of the temple, making the whole sum 13 rupees.

"The 11 rupees collected by Government was supposed to constitute a fund by which the state was reimbursed for the heavy charges incurred by Government in the support of the pagoda; and although the annual amount of the expenses defrayed by Government was very great, the yearly revenue arising from the toll on the pilgrims did more than cover the ordinary expenditure; the building itself, however, must be supposed subject to decay, and the overplus might be considered a source from which demands incidental to its renewal were to be defrayed.

"We have been applied to for the customary advance of 16,000 rupees, to provide supplies of rice and ghee, &c. for the consumption of the priests and their families, and of the pilgrims during their residence at Juggernaut, at the approaching festival. If these donations are denied, it is to be apprehended, in addition to the great distress it will occasion, that the pagoda will be deserted; and if those disbursements are continued without establishing the former resources to meet so heavy an expenditure, we beg to be honoured with the commands of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor-general for the appropriation of the required sum from the territorial revenue of the province.

"It is further our duty to submit to the consideration of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor-general, not only the expediency but the policy of renewing the tax on pilgrims proceeding to Juggernaut. In this view of the subject it appears that the priests and officers of the pagoda would be highly pleased with the renewal of a certain source of revenue, on which their livelihood depends; and it is not on the other hand unreasonable to suppose they have considerable doubts at present as to the continuance of donations to so large an amount, whilst no apparent provision is made to meet that expenditure.

"On these grounds we beg leave strongly to recommend the renewal of the tax on Laal Jatrees, under the strictest regulations, to secure its being levied with every degree of mildness, humanity, and care."

17. It seems to be established by this last letter, agreeably to the whole tenor of the previous proceedings, that in the opinion of the two parties to the negotiation which had preceded or accompanied the advance of the British army, the Commissioners namely on the one side, and the Juggernaut Brahmins on the other, the British Government had taken up a position which authorized the priests to look to it as a matter of course, for the full amount of pecuniary assistance which they had been accustomed to receive from their own national governors.

18. The Bramins, with characteristic suspicion, were doubtful whether the English would keep faith on this vital point, and were eager that by the re-establishment of the tax levied by former Governments on the pilgrims, the interests of the new rulers might be brought in aid of their veracity, their former promises renewed and corroborated, and as it were a public and manifest seal set to the engagements into which they had already avowedly entered. The Commissioners on their part expressed no doubts of the responsibility of Government, but on the contrary treated it as a matter of indispensable obligation; and it was evidently on that account, and as having actually incurred on the part of Government the liability to provide these funds, that they readily adopted the suggestions of the Bramins as to the source from which reimbursement might be secured.

19. To this appeal the Government thus replied, under date 4th May 1804:

"In his Excellency's instructions to you for the establishment of the authority of the British Government in the province, he directed that all the collections levied on the pilgrims proceeding to Juggernaut should be abolished. Great oppressions had been exercised by the Mahratta Government in levying these collections, and it was impracticable to inquire into them, or to reform them, during the progress of the British army in the conquest of the province; his Excellency in Council, therefore, judged it to be preferable to order a general abolition of these duties in the first instance, instead of attempting to regulate them under the principles of their original establishment, leaving it for future consideration whether these duties should be wholly or partially established under a better regulated system of collection. From the information received from the First Commissioner on this subject, his Excellency in Council is satisfied that it will be, in every point of view, advisable to establish moderate rates of duty or collection on the pilgrims proceeding to perform their devotions at Juggernaut. Independently of the sanction afforded to this measure by the practice of the late Hindoo Government in Cuttack, the heavy expense attendant on the repair of the pagoda, and on the maintenance of the establishment attached to it (which has always been defrayed by the government of the province), render it necessary, from considerations connected with the public resources, that funds should be provided for defraying this expense. His Excellency also understands, that it will be consonant to the wishes of the Bramins attached to the pagoda, as well as of the Hindoos in general, that a revenue should be raised by Government from the pagoda. The establishment of this revenue will be considered, both by the Bramins and the persons desirous of performing the pilgrimage, to afford them a permanent security that the expenses of the pagoda will be regularly defrayed by Government, and that its attention will always be directed to the protection of the pilgrims resorting to it, although that protection would be afforded by the Government under any circumstances. There can be no objection to the British Government's availing itself of these opinions for the purpose of relieving itself from a heavy

annual expense, and of providing funds to answer the contingent charges of the religious institutions of the Hindoo faith maintained by the British Government. His Excellency in Council therefore desires you will proceed without delay to establish duties to be levied from the pilgrims proceeding to Juggernaut, taking the advice of the principal officiating Bramins attached to the pagoda, as to the rates which may be collected from the several descriptions of pilgrims without subjecting them to distress or inconvenience. Previously, however, to the collection or arrangement of any duty on pilgrims proceeding to Juggernaut, you will report the rates of duty, and the rules under which you may propose to levy them, for the consideration of the Governor-general in Council, under whose further orders you will be empowered to regulate this important question."

20. The answer of the Commissioners, reporting, as was required of them, the rates of tax proper to be levied from the pilgrims, cannot be traced; but it must have been at some period considerably later in date than the last letter, for it was not until 1806 that the legislative Act was passed by which the tax was established, and which was doubtless framed in accordance with the Commissioners' suggestions.

Sec. 30, Reg. XII.
1805.

21. In the meantime, however, viz. on 5th September 1805, Regulation XII. of that year was passed; in which, without any reference to the tax, not then established, the donation to the temple is distinctly called "The established donation for the support of the Temple of Juggernaut;" and is at the same time expressly excepted from the operation of the laws regarding the resumption of religious pensions and allowances generally.

22. It appears, therefore, from the facts above stated, that when the British Government undertook to provide funds, in the shape of an annual donation for the contingent expenses of the temple, it never was intended that the said donation should be a charge on the general revenues of the country, but was agreed to, as had been done by the preceding native governments, for the purpose of providing the temple with the means of defraying the expenditure of the ceremonies, on the understanding that the state was to be reimbursed by the revival of the pilgrim tax. Such being the circumstances of the case, the Deputy Governor is clearly of opinion that when, by Act No. X. of 1840, the Government of India resolved that the tax should be relinquished, and the temple, with all its concerns, delivered over to the Raja of Khoorda and the priests, with no responsibility whatever, except to the established tribunals, we might, with perfect fairness and propriety, have required that we should in future be relieved from the payment of the donation in question, and he has not the slightest doubt that the parties above named, on condition of getting the whole management into their hands, would joyfully have agreed to such an arrangement.

23. The question is now somewhat complicated. Unfortunately Lord Auckland took a different view of the question, and considered that we were pledged to the continuance of the donation, under the erroneous supposition that the pledge could not be got rid of without a breach of faith, and it is the assurance implied by the donation having been continued since the tax was abolished, and not any original promise that it should be everlasting, which, in the Deputy Governor's opinion, now constitutes the difficulty. His Honor deeply regrets that the plan of the President in Council for getting rid of all connexion with the temple at once was not adopted. The object originally in view was no doubt to secure the peaceable possession of the province, by conciliating the people in general, and by removing from them all apprehension of any design on our part to interfere with their religion; but it was fully understood by all parties that we were not to be losers by the measure, and that we were to be reimbursed by the collections from the pilgrims. When, however, the means of reimbursement no longer existed, in consequence of the boon granted to the Hindoo community at large by the abolition of the tax, and the parties in charge of the temple had before them the prospect of a great influx of pilgrims, and a still greater influx of offerings, it appears to the Deputy Governor that it was neither necessary nor proper, nor consistent with the object in view, that the donation should be continued.

24. It will be for higher authority to determine whether or not, as the case at present stands, the donation in question (now reduced, by the relinquishment of the Satais Huzaree estate, to \$6,178. 12. 2.) can with propriety be resumed; but if it cannot, means might be devised less objectionable than the present system for keeping faith with the Bramins, and yet severing more completely that connexion with the institution which has caused such just animadversion. Much of the resources of the temple is in land, managed by its own officers, and with which, after the completion of arrangements now in progress, the Government servants will in no way interfere. It might be possible to convert the present money donation into land, and thus get rid for ever of all connecting ties with the institution and its officers; at all events, the experiment is worthy of consideration; and should it meet with the approbation of his Lordship in Council, the Deputy Governor will, without delay, enter upon such inquiries as may be necessary with a view to the execution of the project.

Fort William,
11 March 1844.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fred. Jas. Halliday,*
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 578.)

From Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue; dated Fort William, 29 May 1843.

Revenue.

Sir,
I am directed by the Honourable the Deputy-governor of Bengal, to forward to you the accompanying original letter, No. 35, dated the 24th instant, together with copy of a despatch

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

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despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and a printed publication received from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and to request that the Board will be pleased to furnish to this department the information called for by the Honourable Court relative to the temple of Juggernaut.

2. The return of the original papers, with your reply, is requested.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Under Secretary to Government of Bengal.

(No. 740.)

From Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue; dated Fort William, 24 July 1843.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Honourable the Deputy-governor of Bengal to request that the information called for under orders, No. 478 of the 29th May last, relative to the temple of Juggernaut, may be furnished with as little delay as possible.

Revenue.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Under Secretary to Government of Bengal.

(No. 270.)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to F. J. Halliday, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department of Bengal, Fort William; dated Fort William, 4 August 1843.

Sir,
WITH reference to your letter, No. 740, dated 24th ultimo, I am desired by the Sudder Board of Revenue to inform you, that it appeared, after considerable research, that the records of the Board's office did not enable them to answer satisfactorily the inquiries of the Honourable Court relative to the temple of Juggernaut, as communicated by your letter, No. 578 of the 29th of May last, and as it further appeared that the required records had probably been transferred to Cuttack on the 29th of December 1818, the Commissioner was instructed to favour the Board as early as practicable with all the information his office affords, and which he might be able to obtain from other credible sources, forwarding with his report such records, in original, of his office as would throw light upon the subject of the Honourable Court's inquiries.

Mis. Dept. Present,
J. Pattle and J.
Louis, esqrs.

2. On receipt of the Commissioner's report, no time shall be lost in replying to your former letter, and should that report not be received by the 15th instant, the Commissioner will be reminded to expedite his answer.

I have, &c.
(signed) Geo. Plowden,
Officiating Secretary.

(No. 948.)

From Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue; dated Fort William, 9 October 1843.

Sir,
I AM desired to request that you will solicit the Board's attention to my letters noted in the margin, and that the information called for relative to the temple of Juggernaut, may be furnished at an early date.

Revenue.
No. 578, dated 29th
May.
No. 740, dated 24th
July.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Under Secretary to Government of Bengal.

(No. 350.)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to F. J. Halliday, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department; dated Fort William, 27 October 1843.

Sir,
WITH reference to my letter, No. 270, dated the 4th of August, I am now directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to reply fully to your letter, No. 578, dated the 29th of May, conveying a communication in original, No. 35, dated 24th idem, from the Home Secretary to the Supreme Government, together with its accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 4th of April preceding, and a printed publication

Mis. Dept. Present,
J. Pattle and J.
Louis, esqrs.

cation respecting the present state of the temple of Juggernaut, and requesting the Board to furnish the information called for by the Honourable Court on that subject.

2. My former letter, No. 270 above mentioned, intimated that as their records did not enable the Board to answer satisfactorily the inquiries of the Honourable Court, they had been necessitated to call upon the Commissioner of the Cuttack division to furnish all the information to be derived in his office, and also whatever further intelligence he might be able to obtain from other credible sources.

No. 1,943.

3. Mr. Mills' reply, dated 26th of August, and received on the 3d ultimo, is herewith submitted in original, and the Board proceed to notice *seriatim* the inquiries made of them, copying them for greater convenience of reference on the margin.

Firstly, the specific ground on which it was stated in Lord Auckland's Minute of the 17th of November 1838, "our promise of the allowance for the support of the temple is distinct and unconditional."

4. Mr. Mills' report shows that with laudable attention to the orders he received, he has employed the utmost research to obtain information on this head, but he has not succeeded in discovering (nor have the Board after a careful examination of their records) on what specific ground Lord Auckland's statement was made. Mr. Mills has however brought together a variety of evidence, affording, in his estimation, conclusive proof of the correctness of that statement, and of his own concurrent opinion that the Government are bound in faith and justice not to discontinue the payment of the established donation for the support of the temple.

5. The following is a summary of the evidence in question:—

Para. 4.

1stly. The accounts rendered by the officers of the temple for the two years preceding the accession of the British power, show that it was the practice of the Mahratta government to make good the annual deficiency in the receipts as compared with the disbursements from the state treasury, and the practice was continued for some years by the British Government.

2dly. The instructions issued by the Governor-general in Council,* when a British army was formed in 1803 to occupy the province of Cuttack for the guidance of the commanding officer, Colonel Harcourt.

3dly. Colonel Harcourt, on the march to Cuttack, addressed a letter from Manikpattam to the Brahmns of the pagoda of Juggernaut, "encouraging them to place the pagoda under the protection of the British."†

4thly. The interference and authority exercised on the part of Government upon the acquisition of the province, in the superintendance and management of the temple and its concerns, shown in defraying the expenses necessary to its support, aiding for the due performance of the ceremonies, checking the accounts, and instituting inquiries with the view of arranging for the permanent regulation and support of the temple, and raising a revenue to meet its expenses.

5thly. The declaration enacted in Regulation XII. of 1805.‡

6. After the most attentive and deliberate consideration of the circumstances above stated, and the arguments which Mr. Mills has deduced from them, the Board arrive at a conclusion different from that of the Commissioner. They have endeavoured to examine the question of "Pledge or no pledge," abstractedly and apart from all religious consideration, and they have no hesitation in declaring that they cannot find that the Government have ever bound themselves by any pledge, conditional or unconditional, not to discontinue the allowance paid to the temple. On the contrary, to the conviction of the Board, there is nothing in the information before them which shows that that allowance has had any other origin or character than that of a boon gratuitously bestowed and continued, and they are clearly of opinion that the Government payment might fairly and honestly have stopt simultaneously with the abolition of the pilgrim tax.

7. A glance at the history of the period, supported as it is by the information given by Mr. Mills, as derived from his records and other sources, shows that there was no political necessity for any pledge. The conquest of Cuttack from the Mahrattas in 1803, was a very easy achievement, being rather a cession than a conquest, and any pledge, had such been

* "To employ every possible precaution to preserve the respect due to the pagoda and to the religious prejudices of the Brahmns and pilgrims." He was desired "not to disturb the actual system of collections at the pagoda," but was at the same time interdicted from "contracting any engagements which would limit the power of the British Government to make such arrangements with respect to the pagoda, or to introduce such a reform of existing abuses and vexations as might hereafter be deemed advisable." "To assure the Brahmns that they would not be required to pay any other revenue than that which they had been in the habit of paying, and that they would be protected in the exercise of their religious duties."—*Marquis of Wellesley's Despatch*, vol. iii. p. 269, para. 6.

† *Marquis Wellesley's despatch*, vol. iii. p. 374, paras. 7, 8, 9. Authorities quoted:—Commissioner's letter to collector of Juggernaut, dated the 2d of June 1804; Commissioner's letter of the 3d of July 1804; Commissioner's letter of the 11th March 1805; Government reply to Board's letter 17th June 1806.

‡ Provided also, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to authorize the resumption of the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernaut, the charitable donation to the officers of certain Hindoo temples called Anoo Chuttree, and the allowance granted for the support of the Hindoo temple at Cuttack called Sektaram Takhoor Barree.

Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to authorize the resumption of the rents of any lands assigned under grants from the Raja of Berar, or from any zemindar, talookdar, or any actual proprietor of land in the sillah of Cuttack, as endowments of the temple of Juggernaut, or Mutta, in the vicinity of that temple, or for similar purposes; provided, however, that any fixed quit-rent which the holders of such lands are bound to pay by the conditions of their grants shall continue to be paid agreeably to former usage.

been given, must therefore have been altogether gratuitous; for nothing was or could have been given in return. But this point the Board observe is not left to depend on conjecture, for Lord Wellesley's instructions to Colonel Harcourt, as quoted by Mr. Mills, expressly interdicted him from contracting any engagements, and allowed him to promise only that the Brahmins should not be required to pay any other tribute or revenue than they had been in the habit of paying, and that they would be protected in the exercise of their religious duties; and thus the chief circumstance adduced by Mr. Mills to establish the existence of a pledge affords, in the Board's judgment, the most powerful argument against any engagement having been contracted.

8. Having then got the province free of pledge, as it is certain we did, has the Government since the acquisition given any pledge? The Board are of opinion that it has not, and that the passages quoted from Regulation XII. of 1805 by Mr. Mills, on which he lays so much stress, holding the small portion taken from section 30* to be quite conclusive as to the perpetual condition of the established donation, cannot be so construed. Sec. 8, and concluding portion of sec. 30.

9. Section 8, the Board remark, has reference only to lakhiraj lands and would appear to be quite beside the present question. The other passage from section 30 has reference to pensions, and mentions the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernath, which it exempts from the operation of the law of 1793, relating to pensions, extended to Cuttack by the said section, and of the other rule, defining under what circumstances and conditions pensions shall be considered hereditary or only life grants therein enacted. It is therefore manifest that the only argument to be derived from the passage quoted by Mr. Mills, in connexion with the remainder of the section, is, that Government did not at that time intend to resume the donation, and not that a promise or pledge was given to continue the Government payment in perpetuity. The Board entertain no doubt whatever that the Government, with perfect consistency, propriety and justice, could have discontinued the donation simultaneously with the abolition of the tax on pilgrims.

10. It is true that the allowance is styled an "established donation." But an "established donation" and a donation in perpetuity, are, the Board remark, widely differing terms, the former being merely indicative of a boon having been conferred indefinitely, and the other marking specifically its duration; and it is on this point especially worthy of remark, that the whole history of the donation, from the time of the Moguls to the period of the correspondence quoted in paragraph 9 of Mr. Mills' report, places it in connexion with the tax on the pilgrims. Hence we see that the mention of the established donation in section 30 is followed in section 31 by the special retention of the tax which was exempted from abolition with the sugar duties of the province, and in the following year, 1806, the mode of collecting it was arranged and the tax legalized. The Board consider that the words "established donation" have manifestly reference only to the donation having existed previous to the acquisition of the province by the British Government, and that its payment was always defrayed from the tax on pilgrims; the donation and the tax being two ingredients of one and the same system, established by preceding native governments, and not originating with or ever confirmed in perpetuity by the British Government; and it follows that the tax having been abolished, the payment of the donation made from the tax ought of necessity to stop: but whether in that case the Brahmins should not be allowed to take the tax from the pilgrims who voluntarily resort to the temple, the junior member thinks may be a question. The senior member considers that the system now pursued of not allowing any other payments than donations by the pilgrims should not be altered, and the information he has obtained induces him to believe the collections have, since this restriction has existed, been more considerable than at any previous period.

1806, A. D.

11. Mr. Mills has not been able to trace, nor have the Board, the authority under which the established donation was first granted, nor the exact period during which it has been paid; but from the correspondence and other authorities quoted in Mr. Mills' narrative, it appears probable that it was continued and paid by the British Government from the commencement of its connexion with the province, conformably to the practice of the Mahratta Government. The amount during the Mahratta rule and the first years of the British Government, appears to have been variable and dependent on the receipts, the practice having been to check the accounts and make good from the State Treasury the excess in the disbursements over the receipts. But in 1807 the inquiries made by Mr. Webb, the collector of Cuttack, under instructions from the Government, showed the average expenditure for six years, (that is, for two years of the Mahratta rule, and four of the British Government), to have been 65,999 sicca rupees, and at his recommendation, after he had disallowed various charges, the amount to be disbursed by Government was fixed at 50,343 sicca rupees, exclusive of broad cloth for decorating the cars, the receipts of every kind being computed at 30,884 sicca rupees, and the deficit at 25,458 sicca rupees.

12. The Commissioner replies, certainly not; and gives the following abstract taken from a statement, No. 8, prepared in 1805 by Mr. Graeme, the collector, which shows the temple to have been possessed of other resources under various heads, besides its landed endowments:—

* Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the resumption of the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernath, the charitable donation to the officers of a certain Hindoo temple called Annoo Chuttee, and the allowance granted for the support of the Hindoo temple at Cuttack, called Sesteram Takoor Barree.

† See Paras. 9 & 10 of Mr. Mills' Report.

	Jummah of 1211 Kaluns of Cowries.	
Mouzahs or villages, comprising the Sataees Hazaree Mehal - - - - -	47,393 13 -	11,848 7 3
Rent-free lands in small portions - - - - -	630 - -	157 8 -
Khunjah or money assignments of pergunnahs in the Mogulbundee - - - - -	68,711 - -	17,177 12 -
Khunjahs or claims on the rent-free lands and villages in the Mogulbundee - - - - -	29,107 12 15	7,276 15 2
Resources of the temple under various heads, viz. poll tax, custom duties, intestate property, &c. -	42,533 12 6	10,638 7 1
Khunjahs in certain killahs - - - - -	3,113 8 -	778 6 -
	1,91,509 14 1	Sic. Rs. 47,877 7 6 or Co's. Rs. 51,069 4 3

And upon every "Lall Jattie" 15 annas.

Is the trade of the Purharies or pilgrim hunters sanctioned by the Government, and is the authority of the police employed to impress the labouring classes to drag the car at Juggernaut?—Para. 17 & 18.

Is the superstition at Juggernaut, under the arrangements now sanctioned, "flourishing beyond all experience?"—Para. 19.

What is the probable loss of life annually among the pilgrims?—Para. 20.

13. The Commissioner emphatically contradicts, on his own part, as superintendent of the police of the district, and on the part of the magistrate, the statements of the pamphleteer on these two heads, declaring them to be entirely without foundation.

14. The Commissioner states that the abolition of the tax has, without doubt, added to the number of the pilgrims, but in no other respect has the splendour of the ceremonies been augmented.

The Commissioner replies that it is difficult to form a guess with any approach to accuracy on this head, but he considers 50,000 per annum to be a grossly exaggerated estimate. The

civil surgeon computes the deaths among the pilgrims at Pooree during the last three years at 484 annually, but this calculation is exclusive of the mortality at the last Rut Jatra, when it is reckoned that about 700 pilgrims died out of 50,000 who attended the festival.

16. Finally, the Board desire me to notice that there appears to be a little misapprehension in the concluding remarks of Mr. Mills' report. It is there stated that the abolition of the tax on pilgrims has given satisfaction, but that the body of the Hindoo population are dissatisfied with that part of the arrangement which vested the superintendence of the temple in the Rajah of Khoordah, and withdrew the interference of Government in the management of its concerns.

17. The only reason assigned for the objection of the people to a superior possessing hereditary right to fulfil the duties which have been assigned to him, is that they consider him to be a "thrift character, who endeavours to limit the expenditure to the lowest possible amount, in order that he may appropriate the surplus to his own use." But this objection, the Board remark, appears to be satisfactorily contradicted by the statement made in a former part of the Report, that there is an undoubted increase in the number of pilgrims resorting to the temple, and no diminution in the splendour of its ceremonies.

18. The Commissioner has not shown, the senior member bids me observe, that the withdrawal of our interference with the temple has interrupted the just administration of its affairs; and that our interference "increased the celebrity of the temple," may be doubted, or its discontinuance would have diminished and not increased the number of pilgrims. But, be that as it may, it is, the senior member remarks, beyond question true that the native population have considered our interference an homage paid to their temple; and it therefore has been highly derogatory to our political character, and must have lessened their respect for us as their rulers.

I have, &c.
Sudder Board of Revenue. (signed) G. Plowden.
Officiating Secretary.

P.S.—The Board requested that Mr. Mills' report might be accompanied by such records, in original, of his office, as would throw light upon the subject of the Honourable Court's enquiries; but his Honor will perceive from the postscript to Mr. Mills' letter, that being bound up in books with other miscellaneous correspondence, they could not conveniently be sent.

N.B.—The enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

(True copies.)

(signed) Cecil Beadon,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 1,943.)

From the Commissioner of the Cuttack Division to the Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue.

Sir,

Fort William, dated Cuttack, 26 August 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 114, dated 28th ultimo, with its enclosures, respecting the temple of Juggernath and the connexion of Government therewith, and in reply to submit such information as I have been able to collect, from the most credible sources, on the points specified in the Honourable Court's despatch. To throw light on these points it is necessary to give a succinct history of the origin of the temple and tax.

Miscellaneous.

The temple of Juggernath was built in the year 1128 A.D., in Lord Auckland's Minute of the 17th of November 1839, "the most illustrious of all the Gujapate princes of Orissa," at a cost of from 40 to 50 lacs of rupees. It became one of the most celebrated places of worship in India, and was supported, local tradition relates, by the Hindoo government, on a scale of extraordinary splendour.

The Moguls, who conquered the country early in the 16th century, persecuted the Hindoos with peculiar rigour; and Sterling states: "this religious warfare was at last set at rest by the institution of the tax on pilgrims,* which, if we may credit the author of the work translated by Gladwin, under the title of 'History of Bengal,' yielded to the Mogul Government a revenue of 9 lacs."

The Mahrattas, who succeeded the Moguls, levied the tax, and supported the temple with becoming munificence. They took the superintendence of its affairs under their own control, and paid every attention to the due appropriation of its assets, agreeably to the intentions of the donors.

Mr. Græme's Report, dated 10th June.

I find from the accounts which were rendered by the officers of the temple for the two years preceding the accession of the British power, that in 1801-1802 the sum of kahuns 97,132. 10. 15., equal to sicca rupees 24,283. 6. 3.; in 1802-1803, kahuns 87,228. 10. of cowries, or sicca rupees 21,807. 2. 2. was disbursed by the Mahratta government, to cover the deficit of the receipts over the disbursements. The practice of the Mahratta government was to have the accounts of receipts and disbursements annually adjusted, and to supply the deficiency from its own treasury; and this practice was continued for some years by the British Government. The allowance, there can be no question, was considered permanent, though the amount was variable.

When a British army was found in 1803 to occupy the province of Cuttack, the Governor-general in Council instructed the officer commanding to "employ every possible precaution to preserve the respect due to the pagoda, and to the religious prejudices of the Brahmins and pilgrims." He was desired "not to disturb the actual system of collections at the pagoda," but was, at the same time, interdicted from "contracting any engagements which would limit the power of the British Government to make such arrangements with respect to the pagoda, or to introduce such a reform of existing abuses and vexations as might hereafter be deemed advisable." He was also directed to "assure the Brahmins that they would not be required to pay any other revenue or tribute than that which they had been in the habit of paying, and that they would be protected in the exercise of their religious duties."

Marquis of Wellesley's Despatches, vol. iii. p. 289.

On the 14th of September 1803, Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt occupied Manickpatam; and from that station addressed a letter to the brahmins of the pagoda of Juggernath, "encouraging them to place the pagoda under the protection of the British." On the 16th a favourable answer was received, and a deputation went to the camp to claim protection. On the 18th the army encamped *en route* to Cuttack, at Juggernath.

Marquis of Wellesley's Despatches, vol. iii. p. 374.

On the 14th of October the fort of Cuttack was taken, and the Commissioners for the affairs of the province, Colonel Harcourt and Mr. Melville, deputed Mr. Hunter to Juggernath, to collect the revenue of that division of the country, and to superintend the temple concerns. On the 2d of June 1804 they appointed "an important, disinterested person, Gobindo Rai Mahasoy, to assist him in managing the affairs of the temple." The collector was instructed to implicitly follow the established and approved usages, and to confine his interference and authority within the limits of that which might appear to have been the practice of the former government.

Commissioner's letter to collector of Juggernaut, dated the 2d of June 1804. Commissioner's letter of the 8d of July 1834.

The Government temporarily abolished the pilgrim tax soon after taking possession of the country, "because the Mahratta government had exercised a great oppression in levying the collections, and it was expedient to postpone the collections arising from those sources until a system of collection, void of oppression and inconvenience, could be arranged;" but at the same time authority was given the collector to incur the expenses necessary for the support of the temple, "on the scale on which it was maintained during the late Mahratta government." Advances of cash were made on the part of Government, at the usual proper periods of time; every aid was afforded in the preparation of the Rut, and detailed Jummah Khuruch accounts were submitted, at the close of each year, for the approval of the Commissioners.

Commissioner's letter, dated 11th of March 1806. Commissioner's letter, dated 11th of March 1806.

The

* In Elphinstone's History of India, p. 326, book ix. it is stated that Akbar abolished all taxes on pilgrims.

The Commissioners, on the 11th of March 1805, directed the collector, Mr. C. Græme, to proceed to Juggernauth, "for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the establishment and customs thereof," in order, they remark, "that suitable arrangements might be adopted for the permanent regulation and support of the important religious institution of the temple of Juggernauth." They further observed, "that the establishment of a moderate rate of collecting the duties on the pilgrims proceeding to and from their devotions at Juggernauth is, in every point of view, highly desirable and proper, as well as from the circumstance of its affording the Brahmins and other persons desirous of performing the pilgrimage, confidence and security, in the idea that the expenses of the pagoda will be regularly and permanently defrayed by Government; and that its intention will always be directed to the protection of the pilgrims resorting to it, as the heavy expense attendant on the repair of the pagoda, and in the maintenance of the establishment attached to it, which has always been defrayed by the Government of the province, render it necessary, from considerations connected with the public resources, that funds should be provided for defraying the expense.

Mr. Græme's report is dated the 10th of June 1805, and contains full and complete information on the custom of the former Government in levying and collecting duties upon pilgrims, the different ceremonies performed within the temple, and the resources and revenue thereof. The Commissioner's address to Government is not forthcoming in this office; but Regulation XII. of 1805 was passed on the 6th of September following, and contained the emphatic declarations noted below.* We conquered the country with so little difficulty, by conciliating the people, particularly the Brahmins of Juggernauth; and a promise to take the place of the late Government, in respecting and affording every aid towards the support of their establishment, customs, and usages, and the maintenance of their temple, and especially Juggernauth, is, I maintain, implied in the instructions issued by the Governor-general in Council for the guidance of Colonel Harcourt. Our acts, after we had possession of the country, did not belie that promise; we not only supported the institution with pecuniary donations, but interfered in the details of the disbursements, and in the internal economy and administration of the temple (Consultation of the Board of Revenue of the 5th August 1806); and, so far as words are binding, Government bound itself, by the declaration first quoted, to pay the donation which the late Government appropriated to the support of the temple; and, so far as human justice is to be regarded, our violation of the pledge seems to me beyond all power of explanation.

Sudder Board's letter, 2d of December 1836.

Secondly, the authority under which "the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernauth," mentioned in Regulation XII. of 1805, was first granted, or the period during which it may be known to have been received, and its amount.

I may here state, that the allowance granted for the support of Seetaram Takoos Baree, and certain Hindoo temples called Anoo Chuttree, are still paid; and it has been formally decided by Government that it cannot be resumed.

The Governor-general in Council authorized the Commissioners to defray the expenses of the temple; the date of authority I cannot trace; but the Government in Council, in reply to the Board's address to Government of the 17th of June 1806, were pleased to observe as follows: "In authorizing the collector to incur the expenses necessary for the support of the temple, it was of course to be understood, that such authority had reference to the expenses incurred for the purpose during the late Mahratta Government."

But to continue the narrative. On the 14th of June 1807, the Governor-general in Council, "in consequence of the unsatisfactory accounts rendered by the collector of the receipts and disbursements, and the very imperfect information obtained, at the expiration of so long a period, of the resources of the temple," vested the superintendence of the collection of the tax and of the temple in the collector of Cuttack, and directed that officer (Mr. Webb) to bring up the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the temple, and to make a full inquiry respecting the lands assigned for its support. This information was supplied in Mr. Webb's report of the 19th of November 1807, at whose recommendation the annual allowance was fixed at sicca rupees 56,342. 9. 8. exclusive of broad cloth for decorating the cars; and the Satais Hazaree Mehal, with the "Khunjahs" attaching to it, was taken under the management of the Government officers. The average expenses of every kind for six years (that is, for two years of the Mahratta rule, and four of our Government, were taken at sicca rupees 65,999. 5. 9. 1.; the average receipts of every kind at sicca rupees 30,884. 12. 13, and the cash advanced by the ruling power at sicca rupees 29,355. 11. 13. 1. Mr. Webb disallowed various charges, and fixed the amount to be disbursed by Government at 56,342 sicca rupees, the average receipts being taken at 30,884 sicca rupees, and the deficit at 25,458 sicca rupees.

Did the lands belonging to the temple ever constitute the only known endowment pertaining to it? Certainly not. Mr. Græme's statement (No. 8) shows the lands assigned for the support of the temple and other resources, of which the following is an abstract:—

* Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the resumption of the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernauth, the charitable donation to the officers of certain Hindoo temples called Anoo Chuttree, and the allowance granted for the support of the Hindoo temple at Cuttack called Seetaram Thakoor Barrie.

Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to authorize the resumption of the rents of any lands assigned under grants from the Rajah of Berar, or from any zemindar, talookdar, or any actual proprietor of land in the zillah of Cuttack, as endowments of the temple of Juggernauth, or of Mutho, in the vicinity of that temple, or for similar purposes; provided, however, that any fixed quit-rent which the holders of such lands are bound to pay by the conditions of their grants shall continue to be paid agreeably to former usage.

	Jumma of 1211, Kuhans of Cowries.
Mouzahs or villages, comprising the Satais Hazaree Mehal - -	47,390 13 - -
Rent-free lands, in small portions - - - - -	630 - - - -
Khunjah or money assignments of pergunnahs in the Mogulbundee -	68,711 - - - -
Khunjahs or claims on the rent-free lands and villages in the Mogul- bundee - - - - -	29,107 12 15
Resources of the temple under various heads; viz. poll-tax, custom duties, intestate property, &c. - - - - -	42,653 12 6
Khunjahs in certain Killahs - - - - -	3,113 8 - -
	1,91,509 14 1

And upon every "Lall Jattree" 15 annas.

With reference to the "khunjahs," Mr. Webb remarks, "of the khunjahs or fixed assignments several have been brought on the jumma of the district, a measure which I would recommend to be adopted with all;" and the Board, in their letter to Government of the 29th of December 1807, supported this scheme; but whether it was fully carried out or not, I cannot distinctly ascertain. The amount of khunjah and quit-rents now collected by the Government officers, on account of the Satais Hazaree Mehal, amounts to only rupees 6922. 10. and it may be, therefore, inferred that the remaining khunjahs were included in Mr. Buller's settlement. The Government guaranteed, by sect. 8, Regulation XII. of 1805, that khunjahs or assignments of rent should not be resumed, so that the temple has an equitable claim, should we, in violation of our pledges, discontinue the payment of the donation, to whatever sum has been included in the rent-roll, as well as to compensation in consequence of the abolition of the "sayer" duties.

Vide Commission-
er's letter.

A great quantity of the land assigned for the support of the temple has been either incorporated by the zemindars with the rhyottee lands, and has been since brought on the jumma-bundee, or has been usurped by lakherajdars, as may be concluded from the receipts of the Satais Hazaree Mahal, averaging, inclusive of the Khunjahs, for the last ten years, only 17,001 rs. 10 as. 8 p. Mr. Græme's statement, Nos. 9 and 10, shows lands under charge of the Mutdarees, for the use of Juggernath, and denominated "Khole khunjah," and certain villages granted for the purpose of supplying Juggernath Bhog, independent (he adds) of what was permanently allowed by Government. Mr. Græme remarks, touching the first statement, that the Mutdarees have embezzled a greater portion of the lands, and the jumma of the villages entered in statement 10, was never brought into the accounts of Government.

I beg, on the part of both the magistrate and myself as superintendent of the police of the district, to contradict these most unfounded statements of the pamphleteer; and to state that neither have the Furharrees been encouraged or protected, directly or indirectly, by the officers of Government, nor have the police been employed, directly or indirectly, in the impressment of persons to drag the car since the abolition of the pilgrim tax.

Is the trade of the Furharrees sanctioned by Government, and is the authority of the police employed to impress the labouring classes to drag the car at Juggernauth?

With the Furharrees or Pundahs the government officers cannot in any way come in contact; and as to the impressment of the people, I may add, that the Rajah of Khoordah waited on me last month at Pooree, and implored the aid and assistance of the government officers, for securing the attendance of the "Betiahs," or persons whose duty it is to drag the Ruts, which I peremptorily refused to him. It is for the purpose of obtaining some influence and authority over these people that the Rajah is willing to take the Satais Hazaree Mahals into his own hands, and is desirous of engaging for the revenue of other large estates, his property, but now held khas by Government, for political reasons.

The abolition of the tax has, without doubt, added to the number of pilgrims, but in no other respect has the splendour of the ceremonies been augmented.

Is the superstition of Juggernath, under the arrangements now sanctioned, flourishing beyond all experience?

It is impossible to form even a guess, which has any approach to accuracy, of the number of deaths amongst the pilgrims.

What is the probable loss of life amongst the pilgrims?

When the Rut festival is late in the year, the mortality from cholera, exposure to the wet weather, and bad food, is great; but 50,000 per annum is, in my opinion, a grossly exaggerated estimate. During the last three years the deaths amongst the pilgrims at Pooree are calculated by the civil surgeon at 484 per annum, but this does not include the mortality at the last Rut Jatra, which upwards of 60,000 up-country and Bengallee pilgrims attended, and of whom it is reckoned about 700 died.

In conclusion, I consider it my duty to offer a few remarks on the attempt which is now being made to set aside the settlement of Lord Auckland. The settlement, inasmuch as regards the abolition of the tax, has given satisfaction to the people; but this is not the case with that part of the arrangement which vests the superintendance of the temple in the Rajah of Khoordah. The body of the Hindoo people not only object to the man, who is a person of thifty character, and endeavours to limit the expenditure to the lowest possible amount, in order that he may appropriate to his own use the surplus; but they urge that Government has violated the professions which it avowed when we took the country; by withdrawing our interference with the management of the temple concerns. This interference

secured a just administration of its affairs, and no doubt increased the celebrity of the temple, and therefore is its withdrawal unpalatable to them. However, the withdrawal of our interference has been in their eyes in a great measure redeemed by the faith which we have kept in continuing the payment of the established donation; and I would earnestly entreat the Government to pause here, to let well alone. We are bound in faith and in justice to pay the established donation for the support of the temple, and this is now done in the manner which I think is the least objectionable to our feelings as Christians; and truly has Lord Auckland remarked, "Our pledge was not to the individual priests, but to the Hindoo public," who alone can release us from our obligations.

The plan advocated by some, to discontinue the donation, and to permit the Rajah and priests to collect in lieu thereof the usual fees, would not only involve the violation of the pledge which has been given to the Hindoo public, but the voluntary contributions would gradually degenerate into a source of exaction and oppression on the pilgrims, and would create a great feeling of discontent amongst our Hindoo subjects.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. J. Moffatt Mills*,
Commissioner.

Office of Commissioner, 19th Division,
26 August 1843.

(signed) *W. H. Martin*,
Uned. Assistant to Commissioner.

P. S.—The original enclosures of your letter (four in number) are herewith returned, and should the Board require copies of any of the documents referred to in this communication, I shall be happy to furnish them. The original records are bound up in books, with other miscellaneous correspondence, and could not be conveniently transmitted.

(signed) *A. J. Moffatt Mills*,
Commissioner.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
Under Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTE by the Officiating Secretary, Home Department, dated 10 April 1844.

Donation to the
temple of Juggernath.

ON the 4th of April 1843, the Honourable Court sent to the Government of India a publication respecting the present state of the temple of Juggernath.

In the 24th page of the pamphlet is found the following passage:

"If we are not to expect the interposition of Government to abolish practices which every humane mind condemns, we are entitled to demand that at least its patronage and support may be withdrawn from the iniquitous system. That patronage and support, notwithstanding the abolition of the pilgrim tax, are still afforded ostensibly and substantially to Juggernath in the following instances:—

"1st. In the annual payment of 60,000 rupees to the perpetual maintenance of the establishment of the temple, the fees of the pilgrim hunters, the embellishment of the idol, and the pomp of the festival.

"2d. In permitting the trade of the Purhareas or pilgrim hunters, a class of men whose occupation is to hunt over most parts of India to entice the ignorant and superstitious Hindoos to undertake a pilgrimage which is attended with greater loss of life, and innumerable other evils, than any other superstition.

"3. The employing the authority of the police to impress the labouring classes in the surrounding country to drag the idol's car at great festivals."

It is further asserted in the pamphlet, that "under the arrangements sanctioned, the superstition at Juggernath is now flourishing beyond all experience," whilst in pages 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, and 22, the loss of life among the pilgrims is rated as high as 60,000 yearly.

On all the above points the Court have required information and explanation, especially in regard to the annual payment to the temple. The specific ground, too, on which it was stated in Lord Auckland's Minute of the 17th November 1838, "Our promise of the allowance for the support of the temple is distinct and unconditional," has been required to be shown, and also the authority under which "the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernath, mentioned in Regulation XII. of 1805, was first granted, or the period during which it may have been received, and its amount." At the same time the Court have desired to know whether the pamphleteer's assertion was correct, that the lands belonging to the temple ever constituted "the only known endowment pertaining to it."

The letters now laid before the Government of India prove, what was notorious enough before, that all the charges brought forward in the pamphlet are wholly untrue, save in that the Government pay annually a sum to the maintenance of the establishments of the temple of Juggernath.

With respect to the payment to the temple after the relinquishment of the tax, and the ground on which Lord Auckland recorded and acted upon the opinion that the Government of India was pledged to continue the donation, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, in a letter
from

from Mr. Secretary Halliday, states that it was under an erroneous supposition that a pledge had been given, which could not be got rid of without a breach of faith, that Lord Auckland continued the donation subsequent to the abolition of the tax, and that in his Honor's judgment the only real difficulty which now stands in the way of the Government ridding itself of the payment is the one thus created*. In support of this opinion, and to establish the fact, that when the British Government undertook to provide funds in the shape of an annual donation for the contingent expenses of the temple, "it never was intended that the said donation should be a charge on the general revenues of the country (and as a natural consequence, that Lord Auckland could have had no valid ground for concluding the Government to be bound to aid in the support of the temple, when it had withdrawn from all interference with its officers). Numerous extracts from correspondence which passed between the authorities, military and civil, employed in the newly-acquired province, are brought forward.

It is matter for consideration whether the facts developed in the cited extracts are not well calculated to account for, if they do not warrant the correctness of Lord Auckland's declaration, that "our promise of the allowance for the support of the temple is distinct and unconditional."

That Lord Wellesley thought the British Government bound to maintain the establishments, and keep the pagoda in repair under any circumstances, may be fairly inferred, for it is made plain, that at the Commissioner's suggestion he allowed the usual aid to be given to the Brahmins of the temple in 1803, at a time when it was thought inexpedient to collect a tax, and when at length, in 1804, he consented to the re-establishment of the tax, and to that end called upon the Commissioner for the plan to be pursued, and the rates of collection proper to be fixed. His instructions were conveyed in these terms: "Independently of the sanction afforded to this measure by the practice of the late Hindoo Government in Cuttack, the heavy expense attendant on the repairs of the pagoda, and on the maintenance of the establishments attached to it (which has always been defrayed by the Government of the province), render it necessary, from considerations connected with the public resources, that funds should be provided for defraying this expense. His Excellency also understands that it will be consonant to the wishes of the Brahmins attached to the pagoda. The establishment of the revenue will be considered, both by the Brahmins and the persons desirous of performing the pilgrimage, to afford them a permanent security that the expenses of the pagoda will be regularly defrayed by Government, and that its attention will always be directed to the protection of the pilgrims resorting to it, although that protection would be afforded under any circumstances. There can be no objection to the British Government availing itself of these opinions for the purpose of relieving itself from a heavy annual expense, and of providing funds to answer the contingent charges of the religious institutions of the Hindoo faith maintained by the British Government."

These instructions and remarks were elicited from the Government by a despatch from the Commissioner in the province, in which an application was submitted "for the customary advance of 16,000 rupees to provide supplies for the consumption of the priests and their families, and of the pilgrims;" and further drawing the attention "of his Excellency the Governor-general to the policy of renewing the tax on pilgrims proceeding to Juggernath." In this view of the subject wrote the Commissioner: "It appears that the priests and officers of the pagoda would be highly pleased with the renewal of a certain source of revenue on which their livelihood depends; and it is not, on the other hand, unreasonable to suppose they have considerable doubts at present as to the continuance of donation to so large an amount, whilst no apparent provision is made to meet the expenditure."

Now, from the above correspondence it is difficult to resist the conviction that Lord Wellesley was willing to avail himself of the doubts of the Brahmins to restore the pilgrim tax; not because, without its re-establishment it would have been "politically" justifiable to hold back the usual donation, but because considerations connected with the revenues rendered it expedient so to provide for the donation.

Were any additional proof needed to show the light in which the Government of 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, considered the donation to the temple of Juggernath, it is found in the 30th section of Regulation XII. of 1805, a Regulation passed before the pilgrim tax was re-established, and which, as observed by the present Commissioner of Cuttack, contains the emphatic declaration, "Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the resumption of the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernath, the charitable donation to the officers of certain Hindoo temples called Annou Chuttne, and the allowance granted for the support of the Hindoo temple of Cuttack, called Seetaram Thakoor Barree."

It is probable that in Lord Wellesley's letter of instruction of the 4th May 1804, and in the

4th May 1804,
para. 16, Mr. Secretary Halliday's
letter, No. 177,
dated 11th March
1804.

Para. 16, Mr. Secretary Halliday's
letter, No 177.

* Lord Auckland, when absent from his council, recorded his opinion in a Minute, dated Loodiana, 17th November 1838. The abolition of the tax was decided on by a resolution of the President of the Council in council, on the 11th of March 1839; present, the Honourable Colonel Morrison, Mr. Robertson, Mr. W. W. Bird, Mr. A. Amos. "The President in Council resolves, in accordance with the opinion expressed in his Lordship's Minute, wholly to relinquish the tax on pilgrims; to continue the yearly donation now given for the support of the temple, for which the faith of Government is pledged."

A Minute was recorded by Mr. Bird, many months after the above resolution was passed (17th October 1839), not objecting to the donation to which in good faith the Government was pledged, but to an arrangement suggested by Lord Auckland, which would have placed the management of the institution, by a deed of trust, in the hands of the Rajah of Koordah. Mr. Bird's Minute is quoted at the 39th page of the printed pamphlet.

the Regulation of 1805, which, at a time when no tax existed, provided for the continuance of an "established donation," Lord Auckland found grounds for his declaration that "our promise of the allowance for the support of the temple is distinct and unconditional."

The Sudder Board of Revenue*, after an attentive and deliberate consideration of the circumstances, have had "no hesitation in declaring that they could not find that the Government have ever bound themselves by any pledge; and the only argument which they think can be derived from the passage in sec. 30, Regulation XII. of 1805," already quoted, "is, that Government did not at that time intend to resume the donation, and not that a promise or pledge was given to continue the Government payment in perpetuity."

But when this judgment was given, the evidence collected by Mr. Mills had alone been considered; and it is very probable that the conclusion might not have been arrived at, had the letter of Lord Wellesley's Government of 1804 been before the Board; at any rate, formed on incomplete evidence, and without a full knowledge of the views which actuated the Government before and after the passing of Regulation XII. of 1805, it does not carry with it that weight which it otherwise would have done.

The Government of Bengal, however, with access to documents which were wanting to the Board, thinks decidedly that no promise was implied, and that Lord Auckland alone complicated the case, by the assurance he held out when he discontinued the tax and preserved the donation to the temple. But if Lord Auckland's Act† is thought to constitute a serious difficulty, the involvements of the case are magnified by reverting to the period when a donation was freely made, although at the time the British Government, unfettered by the question of pledge or no pledge, might without injustice or impropriety have refused to afford its countenance or protection to the temple.

At that juncture, however, when the British Government was free to refuse its support to the temple, motives of policy required that the religious institutions of a newly-conquered province should be tenderly dealt with; and all the orders issued to the military and civil authorities employed in Cuttack evince the utmost anxiety on the part of Lord Wellesley that every precaution should be employed "to preserve the respect due to the pagoda, and other religious prejudices of the Brahmins and pilgrims."

It was this feeling, doubtless, which actuated the Governor-general when he sanctioned the usual outlay on the temple after the pilgrim tax (owing to the objectionable manner in which it had been exacted,) had been suspended, and not the fact that former Governments had granted assistance to the priests, for the Governor-general could not have been blind to the true nature of that assistance. The Mahomedan Government, and afterwards the Mahrattas, levied a tax, and set apart a portion of the proceeds to be expended in fostering an establishment which yielded a tax. Lord Wellesley was not at all likely to have been deceived into the belief that this was a donation, or that it was anything more than a simple disbursement to maintain a profitable institution. A payment of such a character might, without injustice or impropriety, have been forthwith discontinued, and no doubt would have been discontinued had the Government deemed it expedient so to do; expediency, however, led the Government to pursue a different and conciliatory course. A donation was yearly made; in an enactment this donation was termed an established donation, and when at last a tax was reimposed, the Governor-general, in words and by acts that can scarcely be mistaken, ruled that the right of the Hindoo institutions to protection and support could not be touched by the revival or abolition of a tax.

(signed) *T. R. Davidson,*

Officiating Secretary to Government of India.

10 April 1844.

* The Board of Revenue, when addressing the Bengal Government on the 26th April 1838, considered the Government pledged. The senior member in 1838 is the senior member in 1844.

Mr. Pattle, the senior member of the Board, in a Minute dated the 19th April 1838, thus expressed himself: "This temple should be left to the support established and pledged by law, and that which may be derived from voluntary contributions." Again, "But the Government are pledged, by a specific regulation, and by its practice for more than 30 years, to the payment of a fixed sum annually for the support of the temple."

† The Act was apparently the Act of the Government, nor would it seem that the then Government, or any subsequent Government, however anxious it may have been to be relieved of all connexion with the affairs of the temple, ever for an instant contemplated an arrangement for that purpose which did not embrace some provision for the "pecuniary obligation;" thereby recognising as just "the difficulty" which is said to have been created in 1839 and 1840.

The pamphleteer has quoted some words from a despatch of the Government of India, 20th August 1838, consisting of the President and Council (the Honourable A. Ross, T. C. Robertson, W. W. Bird) to suit his own purpose; but he has been careful to conceal the real sentiments of the council in regard to the donation. They are in the 14th para. of the despatch in question: "According to the former statement, Rajah Runchunder Deo, the superintendent, is willing to release the Government from its pecuniary obligation to support the temple, provided that he is allowed to collect the contributions; but the Rajah is not the only person whose assent to such an arrangement is necessary. The payments which the Government is bound to make are received, for the most part, by the Purchas of the temple. They would probably concur in such an arrangement, if their own individual interests were duly cared for," &c.

The plan which the President in Council submitted to the Governor-general is summed up in the 24th para. of the same letter. The arrangement would have suited the Rajah of Khoordah and the priests of the temple, but it overlooked the interests and feelings of the people in general. Lord Auckland, therefore, did not assent to the recommendation of his council; and the council, adopting his Lordship's views, abolished the tax and continued the money payment. It is to be observed, that the Act X. of 1840 does not allude to the "established donation" in any way whatever, that question having been finally disposed of by the resolution of the President in Council in March 1839.

MINUTE by the Governor-general; dated the 11th April 1844.

THE obligation we incurred was to support the temple; we cannot relieve ourselves from that obligation by depriving ourselves of certain revenues which may be considered to have been reimposed, after temporary discontinuance, for the purpose of bearing or lightening our burthen.

Lord Wellesley did what he did from views of policy; there exists still the same reason for following his views.

We have chosen to abolish the pilgrim tax, for the purpose of disconnecting ourselves from a religion with which it was held that we ought to have no concern. The effect of the abolition of the tax on pilgrims has of course been to increase the number of pilgrims, and thereby to strengthen the religion taught by the Brahmins. If we think it wrong, now we have deprived ourselves of the revenue we derived from the pilgrims, to continue to perform the obligation we were understood to have incurred of supporting the temple, it would be better to allow the receipt of a moderate tax, to be paid to the priests for the sole purpose of defraying the charges to which we are liable, the disbursement of the sum received being left in their hands as well as its receipt.

To give lands, that is, the revenue from lands, and to give money, are in fact the same thing; our real position with respect to the temple would not be altered by the substitution proposed.

(signed) *Ellenborough.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *W. W. Bird*; dated 15 April 1844.

HAVING already expressed my sentiments on the subject, as Deputy-governor of Bengal, Temple of Juggernaut. in the letter from Mr. Secretary Halliday, dated the 11th ultimo, I shall endeavour to compress what further I have to say into as small a space as possible.

2. In pursuance of the instructions received from home to withdraw from all interference, and from affording any sort of patronage or support to the temple of Juggernaut, the President in Council addressed a letter on the 20th of August 1838 to the Governor-general, Lord Auckland, then at Simla, soliciting his opinion on the subject, and recommending to his Lordship, as the only plan proper to be adopted for carrying out the object in view, "that the Government should relinquish the tax now levied by it from pilgrims, and make over to the Rajah of Khoordah, as superintendent of the temple, and to the chief priests, the management of the Suttaees Huzaree Mehal, (they binding themselves to adhere to the settlements with the landholders of the mehal, made by the collector and confirmed by Government,) and also to leave to the Rajah and the priests the entire management of the rites, ceremonies, and affairs of the temple, and the distribution among themselves of the fees and donations offered by the pilgrims, on condition that the Rajah and priests should relinquish all claim to the annual payment heretofore made by the British Government on account of the expenses of the temple, and should engage to pay annually to the magistrate the sum of 3,754 rupees for the support of the pilgrim hospital, and 2,666 rupees for the subsistence of pauper pilgrims."

3. To this condition, however, Lord Auckland would not agree. He considered that we were pledged to continue the donation under any circumstances, whether the Rajah and the priests were willing to relinquish it or not; that our promise of the allowance for the support of the temple was distinct and unconditional, and should be fulfilled to the letter, in order that it should thus be made manifest that our professed reasons for the important measure which we were about to adopt, were also our real ones, and that no considerations of pecuniary benefit had affected our resolution.

4. Under these circumstances the President in Council drew up the resolution based upon his Lordship's views, dated the 11th March 1839, which, after some further discussion on subordinate points, was at length adopted. In the course of that discussion I took the opportunity of stating, in a minute dated the 17th of October of the same year, that we ought to avoid everything calculated to be considered as guaranteeing to the Hindoo community the preservation in perpetuity of those abominations, our total disconnexion with which had been so loudly called for as indispensably necessary to the honour and character of the British nation, and that all we had to do was to withdraw from interference, leaving the temple of Juggernaut with the individuals belonging to it, like the Hindoo temples at Benares, with which we have never interfered, to take care of themselves. "By so doing," I added, "we should as far as practicable replace the temple in the state in which it was before the management was assumed by us. The Hindoo community would have the same security for the good conduct of those in charge of it as they had for their temples elsewhere. We should get rid of all responsibility, and accomplish in the shortest and simplest mode, what, unless I greatly mistook, would afford no less satisfaction to natives than to Europeans." In these sentiments the President and Council recorded their entire acquiescence.

5. Lord Auckland, however, adhered to his own views in regard to the donation, which has accordingly been continued up to the present date, with no other change than the transfer of the Suttaees Huzaree Mehal to the Rajah of Khoordah and the priests, which reduces the amount to be annually paid by Government in support of the temple to rupees. 36,178. 12. 2.

6. But the Home authorities having seen reason to question the soundness of Lord Auckland's

land's views, further inquiries, by their direction, have been made, from the result of which it appears that the whole arrangement originated in motives of policy at the time, and that nothing took place to prevent its being set aside, provided an alteration of circumstances should render such a measure desirable to the parties concerned. There was consequently nothing that could be considered an indissoluble pledge to prevent the adoption of the plan proposed by the President in Council, to which there is no doubt that the Rajah and the priests would have been perfectly willing to agree; and it is obvious that if we were not at liberty to stipulate for the discontinuance of the donation on the relinquishment of the pilgrim tax, neither were we at liberty to withdraw from the official 'superintendence which we had hitherto exercised in support of the temple, the Government being just as much pledged to the one as to the other.

7. "The opportunity of discontinuing the donation having been thus lost, and the right of the temple to receive it in perpetuity unreservedly acknowledged, neither the Rajah nor the priests will of course consent to relinquish it without some new equivalent. But where is this equivalent to be found? We have given up unconditionally to the parties in charge of the temple the fees and offerings of the pilgrims, now greatly augmented by the abolition of the tax; and as to imposing it again in a moderated form, to be collected by the priests from the pilgrims, in excess of their voluntary offerings, such a measure could not properly be resorted to, for the reasons assigned when a scheme of a similar nature was originally proposed. These reasons I give in Lord Auckland's own words as follows:

"The question arises whether Government could properly make over the collection of the tax, as a tax fixed by law, to the superintendent and priests of the temple for their own benefit. For it is said, that, to protect the people from extortion, it would be necessary that the rate of fees (by which name rather than that of a tax, an impost levied by the priests might best be designated) should be fixed, and should on no account exceed that of the tax now fixed by law. I agree, however, in the opinion expressed by the President in Council, that though restrictions may be placed on fees, there can be no limit to the amount of gratuitous offerings, and that the priests can render any rate of fees nugatory; for even under the present system it seems that only those who are too poor to be able to pay more than the tax escape extra demands. The plan therefore seems to be, on this account as well, not a practicable one, as it would be otherwise decidedly objectionable, inasmuch as it gives to the priests a legal right, such as nowhere else exists, of exaction sanctioned by the Government against the pilgrims who may visit the temple. I think that these objections are unanswerable, and am disposed consequently with the President in Council to give a clear preference to the plan of wholly abolishing the tax, and all authoritative demands upon the pilgrims."

8. Such are the reasons against imposing a tax on the pilgrims, to be collected by the superintendent and the priests, for the purpose of relieving us from the annual donation. To convert the money payment into an assignment of land, the revenue thereof to be collected by the superintendent and the priests, is likewise not without objection; but it is the course which by the desire of the Home authorities has been pursued in the case of the Suttaees Huzaree Mehal, and appears, as matters actually stand, to be the only alternative.

(signed) *W. W. Bird.*

MINUTE of the Honourable *T. H. Maddock*; dated 20 April 1844.

Money allowance to the Temple of Juggernath.

THE question for consideration in this case is, whether the Government is under any pledge to continue the allowance now made from the public treasury in support of the temple of Juggernath and its establishments; and if it were a question between private individuals, there certainly are grounds on which a lawyer might plausibly argue against the obligation of the pledge. But as it appears to me that there are no grounds on which a great Government can with any propriety attempt to evade the obligations which it has voluntarily incurred, and which up to the time of the last settlement of this question, when the pilgrim tax was abolished, it has formally acknowledged.

At that period, during the government of Lord Auckland, when the abolition of the pilgrim tax was the point urged upon the Government of India by the Court of Directors, it might have been easy to abolish the tax as an impost from which the Government derived an income, and to separate the Government from all concern with the temple, and this might then have been effected even without restoring the Satais Huzree Mehal or its revenues to the Rajah of Khoordah and the priests of the temple, for he and they would have been ready enough to close their connexion with the Government, if they had been allowed to collect the tax on their own account; and this would have been the simplest course to adopt, both because there could have been no objection on the score of offence to religion in the tax being continued, provided the British Government had no concern in the collection, and derived no pecuniary benefit from it, and because the probability then was and now is that whatever is saved to the pilgrims in the remission of the tax is exacted from them in some other shape, over which the Government cannot and ought not to have any control.

That opportunity was lost because, as it appears from his minutes, Lord Auckland thought it the duty of Government to protect the Hindoo votaries from the exactions to which they might have been subjected if the levying of the tax had been left uncontrolled in the hands of the Pundahs and others interested in it as a source of income to themselves. I do not suppose that the abolition of the tax was likely to diminish to the people the expense of their pilgrimage, and whether it was likely to have that effect or not, the matter was one that

that might have been left to be settled between the parties interested in it. For whether the temple has its resources increased by an annual donation from Government or not, we may feel perfectly assured that its priests will so manage their affairs as to extract, whether it be in the shape of tax at the barriers, or in the shape of fees at the gates and in the interior of the temple, the whole of the little store that the pilgrim has brought with him.

But as we did not avail ourselves of the opportunity we possessed of saying to the Rajah of Khoordah and the benefited priests of Juggernath, that we gave up to them the lands which originally belonged to the temple, and allowed them for the future to levy the tax for their own benefit, but adopted another plan, by which, though the tax was abolished, we continued to pay the allowance which we were before supposed to pay out of the sums realized by us from the tax, I do not see how we can now consider ourselves absolved from the obligation of continuing payment, unless by negotiation with the parties interested in the allowance; and it is very doubtful, for the reasons I have stated, whether they would find any advantage in the revival of the tax for their own benefit, to compensate them for the loss of the money allowance which they now draw from the treasury.

Such a measure may, if the Government thinks proper, be proposed to the parties interested; but if they reject it, I cannot think it would be just or honourable to discontinue the payment; and I cannot think that any attempt to avoid the odium of being subject to such payment by a grant of land yielding revenue equal to its yearly amount, would be worthy of a great Government, or would make any substantial difference in the position in which we now stand with relation to the temple of Juggernath.

I should be glad to see an attempt made to induce the Rajah of Khoordah and the other persons interested in this question to undertake the management of the temple of Juggernath, with full permission from the Executive Government to levy what tax they think proper from pilgrims, and the discontinuance of all payment to them from the treasury; but if they are unwilling to accede to such an arrangement, I consider Government bound to continue the payment.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *F. Millett*; dated the 3d July 1844.

Of the seven points of inquiry referred to us in this despatch, the five last are sufficiently answered by the letter from the Bengal Government and its accompaniments; I shall therefore confine my remarks to the two first; viz.:

*Court's Despatch,
Legislative Department,
No. 6, of 1843,
dated 4 April 1843.*

1. The specific ground on which it was stated in Lord Auckland's Minute of the 17th November 1838, "Our promise of the allowance for the support of the temple is distinct and unconditional."

2. The authority under which "the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernath, mentioned in Regulation XII. 1805, sect. 30, was first granted, or the period during which it may be known to have been received, and its amount."

With regard to the first query, there is nothing on the records of this Government to show the specific ground on which Lord Auckland rested his statement beyond what appears in the minute itself. His Lordship therein observed, "Sect. 30, Regulation XII. 1805, guarantees, in absolute and unqualified terms, the money allowances which had been assigned to the temple. On taking forcible possession of Cuttack, we conciliated submission by binding ourselves to the accustomed maintenance of the temples of the country, and the same principle which would withhold this pledged payment would, if followed out, pluck its endowments from every religious institution in the country."

With respect to the second query, it cannot now be ascertained whether any portion of the pilgrim tax collected under the Mahomedan government was devoted to defraying the expenses of the temple.

The undisturbed sovereignty of the Rajah of Berar, dated from A. D. 1755-56. The Mahratta government continued to levy the tax, and not only supported the temple, but took upon itself the superintendence of its affairs, making good from the public treasury the sum in which the annual disbursements exceeded the annual receipts of the institution. These payments in the last three years of the Mahratta rule were,—

Willaity Era.	A. D.	Sic. rs.
1208 - - -	1800-1 - - -	20,393
1209 - - -	1801-2 - - -	21,498
1210 - - -	1802-3 - - -	18,432

We have no information as to the amount of payments of any earlier date.

The main point for consideration is, how far the original resolution of the British Government to continue the annual payment to the temple is to be regarded as a pledge, or in the nature of a pledge, so that it cannot now be abandoned without impairing our public faith.

The conciliatory measures adopted by the Marquis Wellesley for the establishment of the authority of the British Government in the province of Cuttack, and, as a special means to that end, of gaining over the priests of Juggernath, as well as the first steps taken in the management of the affairs of the temple, are fully set forth in paras. 15 to 19 of the letter from the Bengal Government.

It will be observed that Marquis Wellesley warned the officer appointed to command the troops

troops "not to contract with the Bramins any engagements which might limit the power of the British Government to make such arrangements with respect to the pagoda as might thereafter be deemed advisable;" and on the 1st November 1803, whilst he directed the temporary discontinuance of the pilgrim tax, he postponed any final arrangement for the regulation of the temple until a detailed statement of the system of management theretofore prevailing should be furnished by the Commissioners.

Meantime the Commissioners applied for authority both to make the usual donations from the public treasury, and to re-establish the pilgrim tax as a resource to meet the expenditure, which indeed they appear to represent as the object for which the tax was established, though it is well known such was not the origin of it. "If these donations are denied," they write, "it is to be apprehended, in addition to the great distress it will occasion, that the pagoda will be deserted; and if these disbursements are continued without establishing the former resources to meet so heavy an expenditure, we beg to be honoured with the commands of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor-general for the appropriation of the required sum from the territorial revenue of the province."

The reply of Government (dated 4th May 1804) to this application is the document most pertinent to the question at issue. It authorizes the re-establishment of the tax, and contains the following observations:

"Independently of the sanction afforded to this measure by the practice of the late Hindoo Government in Cuttack, the heavy expense attendant on the repair of the pagoda, and on the maintenance of the establishment attached to it (which has always been defrayed by the government of the province), render it necessary, from considerations connected with the public resources, that funds should be provided for defraying this expense. His Excellency also understands that it will be consonant to the wishes of the Bramhins attached to the pagoda, as well as of the Hindoos in general, that a revenue should be raised by Government from the pagoda. The establishment of this revenue will be considered, both by the Bramhins and the persons desirous of performing the pilgrimage, to afford them a permanent security that the expenses of the pagoda will be regularly defrayed by Government, and that its attention will always be directed to the protection of the pilgrims resorting to it, although that protection would be afforded by the Government under any circumstances. There can be no objection to the British Government's availing itself of these opinions for the purpose of relieving itself from a heavy annual expense, and of providing funds to answer the contingent charges of the religious institutions of the Hindoo faith maintained by the British Government."

As the questions of the continuance of the payments and the revival of the tax were thus agitated together, it is difficult to determine with confidence how far the first would have been entertained independently of the second. The expressions used in the above quoted reply seem to show that the protection of the pilgrims (and not payment of the expenses of the temple) was all that Government felt bound to give independently of the tax. And it certainly appears, to me that no pledge to continue the payment under all circumstances can be elicited from the correspondence.

Collection of papers respecting the temple of Juggernaut, printed by order of The House of Commons, in May 1813, p. 25.

Pp. 16, 21, 22, *ibid.*

The first order of Government sanctioning the annual payments, traceable in the records, is dated the 23d January 1806, though previous permission must have been given. It authorizes the acting collector of the tax on pilgrims "to make such advances of cash as might appear to be necessary for the support of the temple, and for the maintenance of its ministers and officers, and as might be conformable to former established usages."

With reference to para. 20 of the letter from the Government of Bengal, it may be observed that the draft of a regulation for the collection of the tax was laid before Government on the 21st November 1805, and though not then passed into a law, orders were issued on that date for the collection of the tax according to the provisions contained in it, which orders were carried into effect in January 1806. The books of the Accountant-general show the following entries:

Collections on Account of the Pilgrim Tax:

								<i>Sic. rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1804-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	453	12	1
1805-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,684	-	-

Sundry Expenses of the Temple:

								<i>Sic. rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1804-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,003	13	3
1805-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,532	13	3

In a statement submitted by the collector of the tax on the 6th May 1807, I find the payments from the public treasury in the first two years of our rule entered thus:

Williarty Years.		A. D.			<i>Sic. rs.</i>
1211	-	-	-	1803-4	38,876
1212	-	-	-	1804-5	34,080

The materials of this narrative, extending from June 1806 to April 1808, are taken from the printed collection above quoted.

It will be useful to trace the proceedings of the Government respecting the temple of Juggemath after the departure of Marquis Wellesley, with reference to the particular point under consideration.

On

On the very first adjustment of the receipts and disbursements on account of the pilgrim tax, viz. from the 23d January to 30th April 1836, the Board of Revenue, apprehending that the receipts from the pilgrims would scarcely prove sufficient to defray the expenses of the temple, suggested to the Government a modification of the system, both as to the collection of the tax, and the superintendence of the affairs of the temple, proposing to confine the interference of Government to the levy of a duty from the pilgrims in like manner as was done at Gyah and Allahabad.

In reply, the Government desired that the collector might be called on for "a detailed statement of the sums paid or payable on account of the temple up to the 31st May (1806), and for a full explanation of the grounds on which the expenses had been incurred;" and the Board were requested to submit a draft of new rules for the future management of the temple, on the principle stated in their letter. The Government observed, "In authorizing the collector to incur the expenses necessary for the support of the temple, it was of course to be understood that such authority had reference to the expenses incurred for that purpose during the late Mahratta Government."

The plan prepared by the Board, under the above instructions, was shortly this :

To allow the priests to collect their own fees from the pilgrims instead of employing the Government officers for the purpose; and this on the principle that so long as the Government agency was employed, the pilgrims would limit their payments to the established fees; whereas were the priesthood allowed to collect their own fees, the richer votaries would be induced to make voluntary presents far exceeding those fees :

To assign to the priesthood, for defraying the expenses, and for discharging the allowances and salaries of the persons attending to administer the affairs of the temple, the produce of the endowment lands, together with such fees as might be authorized to be levied on account of the temple, with any voluntary contributions which might be offered by the wealthy Hindoos. In support of their plan the Board remarked, "that the net amount of the duties levied by Government from the pilgrims resorting to Gyah, amounts annually to about a lack and a half of rupees; at that place the collector has no further interference with the pilgrims than to levy certain duties from them on the part of Government; in respect to the ceremonies to be performed, or to any donations to the priesthood, the collector has no concern whatever."

"According to the proposed system," they further remark, "the expense to be incurred on account of the Government will be, 1st, The collector's establishment; and, 2d, The establishment of the darogahs at the two ghats."

This plan the Board first communicated to the collector of Juggernauth, with directions to report whether any, and if any, what objections occurred to him against the intended alteration.

The collector, after some suggestions regarding the internal management of the temple, observed, "I suspect the priesthood will not willingly agree to continue the ceremonies of Juggernauth in the present style, with the funds proposed to be assigned to them by the 4th paragraph of your letter; but on this subject I have not considered it advisable as yet to consult any person."

In submitting their scheme to Government, the Board write : "The collector states his opinion generally, that he considers the plan practicable and advisable; but at the same time he expresses his doubts whether the priesthood would consent to the arrangement, unless other funds are appropriated for the expenses of the temple than those we propose to be left for that purpose, viz. the lands at present assigned, and such fees for the officiating priests as were heretofore received by them under the Mahratta Government; but on this point we do not ourselves entertain any doubts, as we think the above funds, with the voluntary contributions from the wealthy, will be fully sufficient to defray all the necessary expenses of the temple.

* * * * *

The plan will at least be attended with this advantage, that Government will know the extent of the expense to which it will be subjected in the collection of the duty from pilgrims; and we think that all interference on the part of Government in regard to the internal management of the temple, should as much as possible be avoided."

The Government replied : "The plan suggested in the 3d paragraph of your letter for defraying the expenses of the temple, appears to the Governor-general to be very advisable, provided that it can be carried into effect consistently with the attention which the Governor-general in Council is desirous of showing to the religious opinions of the Hindoos in providing for the support of the temple; to enable the Governor-general in Council, however, to form a more accurate judgment on this point, you are desired to submit to him a statement of the allowances at present assigned, either in land or money, for the support of the temple, and of the expenses of the institution, on the scale of moderation on which the Governor-general in Council concludes it was maintained during the late Mahratta government."

Very little satisfactory information being subsequently obtained respecting the funds applicable to the support of the temple, and of the whole expense required to be disbursed in a year for the institution, the Government ordered a further investigation into the extent and situation of the endowment lands, and a proper mofussil settlement to be made of them under the collector's immediate control and direction, and addressing the Board of Revenue, added : "On consideration of the amount of revenue which may be expected to be derived from the above-mentioned lands, and of the other resources noticed in the collector's letter, Government will be enabled to judge whether it be necessary to assign any further funds for the support of the temple of Juggernauth or otherwise. In the meantime

you will direct the collector not to advance any further sums on that account, without the special sanction of Government."

The purveyor,
Tehsildar, and
cash-keeper of the
temple.

Meanwhile the affairs of the temple began to fall into disorder. The Sataees Huzareh Purcha demanded payment of a balance which he stated to be due to him on account of the temple, to the amount of 14,646 rupees, and declared his inability to advance any further sums to meet the expenses of the ceremonies. The chief Purcha represented to the collector that the expenses of the temple had always been defrayed from its own funds, and the assistance received in cash from Government; that three great festivals were approaching; that after the settlement of the Sataees Huzareh Purcha's accounts, "a new arrangement might be made for the future;" but that in the meantime, "unless some money should be given at present by the Government," there would be the utmost difficulty in carrying on the affairs of the temple.

Under these circumstances the collector urged upon the Board of Revenue the expediency of advancing whatever money might be absolutely required for the ensuing festivals; and of immediately investing the Rajah of Khoordah with his authority, and making the payments to him. And further, he recommended that the accounts of the Sataees Huzareh Purcha should be passed, and that a permanent allowance should be assigned to the temple.

In submitting these propositions to Government, the Board of Revenue remarked on the very great increase on the expenses of the temple in late years, the charges of 1213 being nearly double those of 1208, and the small comparative increase in the funds; but admitted the necessity of an immediate advance of money; and doubting whether any accurate information could be obtained as to the amount of the requisite annual expense, and of the funds of the temple, excepting as to the produce of the endowment lands, they concluded, from the accounts submitted, that there existed a necessity for some advances being made by Government in addition to the funds of the temple, and for reasons stated they suggested that 20 per cent. on the net collections of the pilgrim tax should be appropriated for that purpose. Subsequently the collector submitted to the Board statements of all the receipts and disbursements on account of the temple during the preceding six years, according to the best information he could procure, observing, however, that no satisfactory account of the produce of the endowment lands could be furnished, but after actual measurement made. The general result of these inquiries on the average of the six years was as follows:

A. D. 1805-6.
A. D. 1800-1.

Expenses of the temple, exclusive of repairs of the building, and woollen cloths for the cars	Sic. rs.
Receipts of every kind, exclusive of cash advanced by Government	65,095
Cash advanced by Government	30,884
	29,335

The collector proposed to fix 56,342 sicca rupees as the limit of the annual expense for the future. Several of the khunjas or fixed assignments having been already brought on the jumma of the district, he recommended that this measure should be adopted with all, and the amount paid from the Government Treasury. These propositions were approved by the Board, and finally sanctioned by Government, who also authorized the allowance of 20 per cent. on the net collections of the pilgrim tax, in aid of the endowments of the temple, but reserved to itself the option of augmenting or reducing the rate as from time to time might appear advisable. From that time the lands and assignments were taken under Government management; and the limit of 56,342 sicca rupees for the expenses was adhered to, that sum being annually paid out of the pilgrim tax. The rule respecting the per-centage appears to have been abandoned.

In reporting these and other arrangements regarding the temple and the tax to the Court of Directors, the Government observed, "Great difficulties have occurred, from the peculiar nature of the case, in placing the management of the temple and the collection of the tax on a proper footing; we trust, however, that those difficulties have at length been nearly overcome, and that the final arrangements now in contemplation will, among other advantages, be productive of some increase in the public revenue. But whatever may be the result with respect to that point, your Honourable Court will consider the revenue which may be obtained by their means as of little moment compared with the importance of consulting the wishes and religious opinions of the natives, in a case affecting them with so lively an interest as must necessarily be excited by arrangements for the support of their most celebrated place of worship."

It is clear, from this narrative, that in 1806 the Government of Bengal did not consider itself bound, as by a pledge, to continue this annual payment, for the inference may be fairly drawn from their proceedings, that if the result of the inquiries then instituted had shown that the funds of the temple were sufficient to meet the expense of the ceremonies, on the scale in which they were conducted under the Mahratta rule, the payment would have been discontinued, though the pilgrim tax would still have been levied for the benefit of Government; but the result was otherwise, and consequently the payment was continued, because it was "consistent with the attention which the Governor-general in Council was desirous of showing to the religious opinions of the Hindoos, in providing for the support of the temple." A question has been raised as to the intent of the proviso in sect. 30, Regulation XII. 1805.

By the local authorities in Cuttack it is regarded as containing a distinct pledge that the donations and allowances therein specified shall be continued in perpetuity. The Sudder Board of Revenue construe it as merely declaring, in general terms, that those donations and

and allowances are not to be affected by the provisions of the law as laid down in the preceding part of the section, and as leaving their nature and extent quite undefined; and they allege that all that can be inferred from it is, that the Government did not, at the time the law was passed, intend to resume them, and not that a promise or pledge was given to continue them in perpetuity.

The force of this and similar provisoes in the Bengal Regulations seems to be, that the grants specified in them are not affected by the general provisions of the Regulations in which they respectively appear; and whenever such grants cannot otherwise be affected, the proviso amounts to a virtual confirmation; but if they are liable to challenge on grounds independent of the Regulation, they are not saved by the proviso.

So far as I am acquainted with the history of the institutions specified in the proviso in question, the charitable donation to the officers of the Anoo Chutree, and the allowance for the support of the Seetaram Thakor Baree, stand on a different footing from the donation for the support of the temple of Juggernath. The two former were gratuitous and unconditional; the last, which, under the Mahratta rule, varied in amount according to the excess of the expenditure over the receipts of the temple, cannot be regarded in the same light. These payments were made in support of an establishment, productive, by means of the pilgrim tax, of a large revenue to the State, and may be looked upon as disbursements for the maintenance of a profitable institution; the last, therefore, might be judged liable to be withdrawn, and the two former not so liable, with perfect consistency.

It may still be useful to consider how the question of the payment might have been adjusted at the time of the abolition of the pilgrim tax.

The maximum amount of the annual expenses of the temple was fixed by the Government, in 1808, at 56,342 sicca rupees; at the same time the receipts of the temple were calculated at 30,884 sicca rupees, leaving 25,458 sicca rupees to be made good by the Government, besides an annual supply of 484 yards of woollen cloth.

But two items were included in the calculation of expenses which had no connexion with the temple, viz.:

	<i>Sic. rs.</i>	
A donation for the support of pauper pilgrims - - - - -	2,500	<i>See Letter from Commissioner of Cuttack, dated 15 Sept. 1837.</i>
And the expense of a Mohun Bhog established by the mother of Rug- goojee Bosla - - - - -	5,000	
	<i>Sic. rs.</i>	
	7,500	56,342 30,884 <hr style="width: 100%;"/> 25,458

Which being deducted, the temple expenses are reduced to 48,842 sicca rupees.

On the other hand, a deduction must also be made from the receipts, as an assignment had been made on certain lands for the special purpose of defraying the expense of the Mohun Bhog.

The receipts, therefore, would be 25,884 sicca rupees, and the amount to be paid by Government (exclusive of the woollen cloth) 22,958 sicca rupees.

But since the Government in 1809 took the collection of the entire funds of the temple into its own hands, it became answerable for the whole expense, viz., sicca rupees 48,842, or Co's rupees 52,098. 12. 3. to which being added 1,080 Company's rupees, the value of the woollen cloth to be supplied, the total annual expense devolving on the Government was Co's rupees 53,178. 12. 3.

The Suttaees Huzareh Mehal has now been transferred to the Rajah of Khoordah, the superintendent of the temple, on which account the following deduction is to be made from the above sum:

	<i>Co.'s rs.</i>	
Annual produce of the mehal - - - - -	17,001 10 8	<i>See Letter from Bengal Govern- ment, dated 11 March 1844, paras. 11 & 16.</i>
Repair of embankments executed by Government - - - - -	418 7 8	
	17,420 2 4	53,178 12 3 <hr style="width: 100%;"/> 53,178 12 3 17,420 2 4 <hr style="width: 100%;"/> 35,758 9 8

Which reduces the annual payment to Co.'s rupees 35,758. 9. 6.

But this balance again is liable to deductions on several accounts. First, for the fees of the priests of the temple, the exact nature of which I do not clearly comprehend. The Commissioners of Cuttack, after adverting to the tax of 11 rupees levied from the pilgrims on account of Government, state, "The offerings given within the walls of the temple by the pilgrims to the priests and officers of Juggernath, are exclusively for the expenses of the temple and its establishment of officers," &c. And in a subsequent communication they say, "It appears that heretofore the sum of 11 rupees was levied by Government on Laal Jatreys, or pilgrims of a certain class and description, on their reaching Juggernath, previous to their arrival at the temple, where a further sum of two rupees was given to the officers of the temple, making the whole sum 13 rupees."

Mr. Gramme in his statement of the endowments of the temple, after enumerating six heads, amounting to 47,877 sicca rupees, adds a seventh in these words, "And upon every Laal Jattrey, 15 annas."

During the investigations of 1806, the collector of the tax was directed by Government to ascertain the fees theretofore received by the ministers and officers of the temple, with a view to determine whether they should be paid separately or included in the tax, and "proportionable allowances assigned to the officers from the public treasury." The collector proposed that the "fees of the Fundas, &c. should be publicly fixed, and collected by the

Pp. 23, 25 & 37, c f
the collection above
quoted.

Pundas themselves, separate from the tax, as was formerly done under the Mahratta Government," "as the pilgrims would never be well treated by their conductors, unless they receive a present from their own hands." This was approved by Government, and the collector was ordered to fix the rates at which such fee should be levied, and publish the rates for general information at the temple and in its vicinity, and to report the rates so fixed for the confirmation of Government. In another letter the collector states that "the Purchas receive fees upon all presents made to the god."

P. 89, of the collection before quoted.

Section 6 of Regulation IV. 1806, enacted that the pilgrim tax "is to be considered to include the usual fees of the officers of the temple, and these fees shall in future be paid to them out of the funds which have been or may be assigned for the support of the temple. Provided, however, that this rule shall not be considered applicable to the officers denominated Purharies and Pundahs, who shall be entitled to receive, in conformity to established usage, a fee from the pilgrims, according to a table of rates, which shall be kept fixed at the temple of Juggernaut, and in places adjacent to the temple for general information. The officers attached to the temple are accordingly strictly prohibited from making any demands for money exclusive of the tax and fees specified in this and the preceding sections."

Section 18 of the same Regulation provided that "such salaries shall be allowed out of the funds to be assigned for the support of the temple. * * * To the ministers and officers of the temple, as the Governor-general in Council may hereafter think proper to fix for their support."

Regulation IV. 1809, which repealed Regulation IV. 1806, contained no provisions on these points.

It does not appear from the collector's letter of the 19th December 1807, that the fees of the priests were included in his calculation of the income of the temple, but the statements which accompanied that letter are not available for reference. The amount credited in the Government accounts under the head of "Russoom (fees) of Purharies and Pundahs," during the last 10 years of the existence of the tax, was 3,040 Company's rupees per annum.

Excepting 1829-30 and 1831-32, when it was 4,813 and 3,546 Company's rupees respectively.

As the levying of fees from the pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut was prohibited by Act No. 10, of 1840, it may be a question whether this item should be deducted from the sum now payable by Government. Being a long-established usage, the reason of the prohibition does not clearly appear, and probably the consequences were not foreseen at the time: such a prohibition is really nugatory, as in one shape or other the pilgrim will always be made to surrender whatever property he may carry with him to the temple, and if necessary it can be repealed.

The second item to be deducted is the sale proceeds of the Mahapershaad or food that has been placed before the idol. The annual receipt under this head, during the last ten years of the tax, was annually 4,043 Company's rupees.

Excepting in the years 1830-31 and 1831-32, when it was 4,031 and 4,064. From 1208 to 1212, Willaity, these receipts were,

	<i>Sic. rs.</i>
1208	- 5,484
1209	- 5,294
1210	- 4,919
1211	- 4,918
1212	- 4,877

A third item is the proceeds of sale of old raths and other materials. These receipts are duly entered in the Government accounts, but I have not ascertained the exact amount. In the statement submitted by the collector, in May 1807, for the preceding five years (1208 to 1212 Willaity) the proceeds average 383 rupees.

A fourth item, which ought to be allowed for, is the value of offerings made to the idol, and fees levied on presenting those offerings. In the Jumma Khurrach account forwarded by the collector, with his letter of the 6th May 1807, I find the following entry:

Dhujia Pandika, or presents and fees on presenting presents.	
Willaity.	<i>Sic. rs.</i>
1208	- - - - - 988
1209	- - - - - 1,141
1210	- - - - - 1,407
1211	- - - - - 1,215
1212	- - - - - 1,669

And, in the column of remarks, "Liable to fluctuate excessively, and most probably worth at least four times the amount credited, if honestly accounted for."

In his subsequent letter of the 19th December of the same year, he says, paras. 19 and 20, "With the consent of the Purchas, I deputed an Ameen to oversee and state the quantity and value of cloth presented for the purpose of being displayed on the wheel at the top of the temple, on which Government receives, from the person presenting, its full value, as a fee, under the head of Dhujia, exclusive of which the presenter has also to pay the fee of the Purchas and others for their ministry during the ceremony. Another Ameen was deputed to ascertain the quantity of voluntary presents made at the throne of Juggernaut in cash, bullion, and jewels, the whole of which, under the title of Pnduka, should be brought to the credit of Government, but the result of these measures has not given me any information of value."

Nothing appears at credit in the Government accounts, under the title of offerings; if anything has been realized in this shape it must have been in very small sums, and is mixed up with the proceeds of sale of the Muhapershaud.

Under sect. 4, Reg. IV. 1809, it was the duty of the Suttaees Hazareh Purcha to give an account to the collector of the tax of all offerings and presents made to the idol. It is incredible that the voluntary offerings at so celebrated a place of pilgrimage should be few or of little value, and it may be reasonably presumed that in respect of this source of income, so little susceptible of check, there has been extensive misappropriation.

Supposing

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

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Supposing then that the Suttaes Huzareh Mehal had been transferred to the Rajah of Khoordah, on the abolition of the pilgrim tax, and proper deductions made from the annual payment on account of other items of the temple funds, the amount of that payment would have been reduced to a sum of about 28,000 Company's rupees, without allowing for offerings.

Sum given above	-	-	Co's. rs. a. p.
Priests' fees	-	-	35,758 9 6
Sale of food	-	-	Co's. rs. 3,040
Sale of raths, &c. (say)	-	-	4,043
			400
			<hr/>
			7,483 - -
			<hr/>
			28,275 9 6

Now the annual amount of the pilgrim tax, on an average of the collections of the 11 last years preceding the abolition, was 95,389 Company's rupees, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the greatest part, if not the whole of this sum, would after the abolition find its way to the temple in some shape or other. This consideration, without anticipating an augmentation of income from an increase in the number of pilgrims consequent on the abolition of the tax (an increase which we find has taken place), should surely have been sufficient to allay apprehension that the discontinuance of an annual payment of 28,000 Company's rupees would have left the resources of the temple in so crippled a state, as to give just cause of complaint that the Government had disappointed the expectations of the Hindoo community in withdrawing the necessary support from the institution.

But this sum could not have been withdrawn altogether, inasmuch as compensation was due to the temple, on account of some of the sources of its income having been abolished by the Government. In the abstract Jumma Khuruch, forwarded by the collector in May 1807, the sayer of the last year of the series 1212 Willaty (A. D. 1804-5) is entered at cowries 16,379. 8. 6. khus., or sicca rupees, 4,094. 13. 3. And in the column of remarks it is stated, "These saers have within a few days been abolished by the magistrate, except two, which are entirely within the temple, amounting to about 5,100 khar (1,275 sicca rupees). The magistrate says the balance * is claimable from Government.

Sic. rs. a. p.
* 4,094 13 3
1,275 - -
<hr/>
2,819 13 3

Again, in his letter of the 19th December of the same year, with which he submitted the statements of receipts and expenses of the temple for the preceding six years, and in which he calculated the average income of the temple for that period at sicca rupees 30,884. 12. 13., he makes the following remarks :

Pp. 64, 66, collection of printed papers.

"The whole of the collections under the head of Sayer have been resumed, with the exception of the collection of the six Bhoges; this is a tax paid on the sale of Mahpershaud within the temple; but the head being, "Town Duties and Collections on the six Bhoges," the amount will be much diminished, for the town duties are abolished."

"The amount, Appendix No. 8, exhibits the assignments for defraying the charges detailed in Appendix 9, with the exception of two articles (both which are of the nature of sayer, and must be eventually abolished). The Commissioners resumed the whole, and threw them into the Khyrath Gundee account of the district; the expense will therefore be paid by Government from that department in future."

And again, speaking of the annual expenses of the temple, which he calculated, on the average of the six years, at 65,995 sicca rupees, he says :

"Exclusive of these expenses is one for the repairs of the temple itself, which was formerly defrayed by an abwaub denominated Kurrembarea. It appears not to be fixed in its amount, nor can I learn what the gross amount of the collection was; but in future, such repairs as are necessary must be made at the expense of Government, as the abwaub is consolidated in the land revenue."

Further, it will be observed that in Mr. Græme's statement, prepared in 1805, the khunjahs or money assignments of pergunnahs in the Mogulbundee are stated at 17,177 sicca rupees, and the khunjahs or claims on rent-free lands and villages in the Mogulbundee, at 7,276 sicca rupees, aggregating 24,453 sicca rupees: whereas the tunkee rents and assignments now made over to the Rajah of Khoorda amount to 6,922 Company's rupees only.

17,177
7,276
<hr/>
24,453

This may be in a great measure accounted for by some of the assignments having been brought on the general rent-roll of Government.

The collector of the tax, in his letter of the 19th December 1807, stated that several of the assignments had been brought on the jumma of the district, and recommended that the remainder should be dealt with in the same way; which, as has been before stated, met with the approval of Government.

The Commissioner of Cuttack, in his letter of the 26th August 1843, adverting to this proposition, observes :

"Whether this scheme was fully carried out or not, I cannot distinctly ascertain. The amount of khunjahs and quit-rents now collected by the Government officers, on account of the Suttaes Huzareh Mehal, amounts to only 6,922 rupees; and it may be therefore inferred that the remaining khunjahs were included in Mr. Buller's settlement." He adds: "A great quantity of the land assigned for the support of the temple has been either incorporated by the zemindars with the ryotty lands, and has been since brought on the Jommabundee, or has been usurped by the lakhrajdars."

Judging from Mr. Græme's remarks, the embezzlement of some of the endowment lands by the officers of the temple in charge of them commenced before our acquisition of the province.

It is to be regretted that we have not before us the statements of the receipts of the temple which accompanied the collector's letter of the 19th December 1807, for the purpose of comparison with Mr. Græme's previous statement of 1805; the latter giving 47,877 sicca rupees as the annual income of the temple, besides a tax of 15 annas on every Lall Jattrey; the former only 30,884 sicca rupees. But enough has been stated to show that

All the records relating to Cuttack, which were formerly in the Revenue Board, are now in the Commissioner's office at Cuttack.

a considerable sum must have been set aside from the Government payment of 28,675 rupees as an equivalent for the resumed revenues of the temple, putting it still further beyond doubt that on the abolition of the pilgrim tax the temple might safely have been left to its own resources, and a most desirable result have been attained in the complete separation of the Government from all connexion with it.

Under present circumstances such an object is more difficult of attainment, yet I still entertain a hope that it is not altogether beyond reach. I would willingly agree to an adjustment on the principles above described, calling for the necessary information for the purpose of determining the proper amount of compensation for the temple revenues resumed by the Government; and I should also be prepared to acquiesce in the proposition of the Bengal Government to effect the adjustment by a transfer of land.

(signed) *F. Millett.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *W. W. Bird*; dated the 4th July 1844.

Juggernauth:

AFTER perusing Mr. Millett's valuable Minute, I have reconsidered with the utmost care the whole question connected with the temple of Juggernauth, and I have come to the following conclusions:

That no pledge to continue the donation in perpetuity can be elicited from the correspondence.

That neither the British Government on the one hand, nor the superintendents of the temple on the other, ever contemplated the continuance of the donation, except in connexion with the pilgrim tax, to which both looked as the only foundation for its permanency.

That the Government being thus free from all pledge, is at liberty to withdraw itself from all connexion with the temple, to withhold all pecuniary support which does not properly belong to it, and to leave the superintendents to levy their own fees and manage their own affairs, as in all other religious institutions throughout the country.

That the tax having been abolished, there is no longer any legitimate source from whence the donation can be paid; and that its payment is uncalled for, inasmuch as the pilgrims, on visiting the temple, are compelled to surrender, as before, everything that belongs to them.

That the proper foundation on which the temple should rest is its own endowments, and the fees and offerings of its votaries; that the Suttaees Huzaree estate, and all other lands, resumed or otherwise, to which it may have any just claim, should be relinquished or compensated for, and that all interference on the part of Government in the management of its affairs, and all contributions for its support, should be for ever discontinued.

Having come to these conclusions, I beg leave to make the following propositions:

That the donation paid by Government for the support of the temple of Juggernauth, out of the general resources of the State since the abolition of the pilgrim tax, be continued no longer.

That such part of Act X. 1840, as prohibits the levying of fees from the pilgrims, on the part of the priests or other officers of the temple, be rescinded.

That the ministers of the temple may be authorized to levy from the pilgrims such religious fees as may be consistent with former usage, and that all lands originally belonging to the temple which upon inquiry may be found to have been improperly resumed or alienated, be restored, or if restoration is impracticable, that other lands of equal extent and value be assigned to it in their stead.

By these means we shall be able, without any breach of good faith, to get out of the singular and discreditable situation in which we are placed, of having taken upon ourselves the payment of an equivalent for the religious fees of an idolatrous temple, in order that the resort to it on the part of its worshippers may be easy and inviting. The pilgrims will have to pay no more than they already do, namely, whatever can be exacted from them by the ministers of the temple, as at every other shrine; and the temple will recover the natural and indefeasible right, exercised at every other place of Hindoo worship in India, of fixing its own price on the enjoyment of the religious benefits which are supposed to belong to it.

(signed) *W. W. Bird.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *T. H. Maddock*; dated 8 July 1844.

Affairs of the temple
of Juggernauth.

Lord Ellenborough's Minute, dated 11 April 1844; Mr. Bird's Minute, dated 16 April 1844; Mr. Millett's Minute, dated 3 July 1844; Mr. Bird's Minute, dated 4 July 1844.

SINCE the last meeting of Council, I have given my best attention to the subject to which the papers noted in the margin refer, and as, unfortunately, I cannot concur in the proposition submitted by the Governor-general in his last Minute, dated the 4th instant, I will endeavour to show sufficient reasons for not adopting the course recommended in that paper.

It may be observed, *in limine*, that Mr. Bird's first proposition in his Minute, dated 15th April 1844, was to make compensation to the temple of Juggernauth for the money allowance now paid out of the public treasury, by an assignment of lands, the yearly income of which would equal the amount of the present yearly allowance. In his last Minute, dated the 4th instant, Mr. Bird advocates another course of proceeding; viz. the total discontinuance

ance of any Government support to the temple, the rescinding of so much of Act X. of 1840 as prohibits the superintendent and the priests of the temple from levying fees from the pilgrims who resort to it, and restoring all lands which have been illegally or improperly resumed from it.

I am not aware that any new facts have been elicited in the interval to have led the Governor-general to the conclusion that Government is free from all pledge to support the temple, is at liberty to withdraw from all connexion with it, and to withhold all pecuniary support which does not properly belong to it.

It is true that Government has given no written bond of perpetual support to the temple of Juggernath, but no one can read the instructions of Lord Wellesley on the subject, both before and after our occupation of the province of Cuttack, and the correspondence of the Commissioners as quoted in the report of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, dated the 11th of March last, without being convinced that it was the intention of the Government of that day to afford to the priests of the temple, and through them to the whole Hindoo community, the fullest assurance that words could convey, of our continued favour and protection, and that the "position which the British Government had then assumed entitled the priests to look to it as a matter of course, for the full amount of pecuniary assistance which they had been accustomed to receive from their own national governors;" and this, too, before we had re-established the tax on pilgrims, which does not appear to have been collected in the first year of our rule.

This position was further confirmed by Regulation XII. of 1805, which, without any reference to the pilgrim tax, which was not then re-established, styles our donation to the temple "the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggernath," and exempts it as such from the operation of the laws regarding the resumption of religious pensions and allowances generally.

Under such circumstances, a great government cannot consistently affirm that it is under no pledge for the perpetual support of this institution, or that the continuance of the "established donation" was never contemplated by either party but in connexion with the pilgrim tax, seeing that this donation was regularly paid, even while the pilgrim tax was discontinued. And much less are we now in a position to make such affirmation, having only four years ago confirmed our responsibility for this donation as an obligation on the Government, fulfilled without demur for 35 years, quite distinct from the pilgrim tax, and acknowledged and confirmed at the very moment of abolishing that tax.

For these reasons I am not now, more than when I last stated my opinion on this point, willing to admit Government to be free from all pledge to protect and support the temple of Juggernath, or, in the words of the Governor-general, "free from all pledge, is at liberty to withdraw itself from all connexion with the temple, to withhold all pecuniary support which does not properly belong to it, and to leave the superintendents to levy their own fees and manage their own affairs, as in all other religious institutions throughout the country."

To such a course of argument the advocates of this establishment, and the whole Hindoo population might fairly reply, that the British Government, in its earlier career, found it necessary to court the Bramins of Juggernath and took them under its protection, and held out to them promises of perpetual support; but that now that it has gained every advantage that was expected from their influence and goodwill, and no longer requires their assistance, it is anxious to discard them; and having made a bad bargain with the Bramins in 1840, is now anxious to throw upon the people the burden of contributing to their support, instead of continuing its own established donation for the purpose.

It would at least be consistent with justice, when considering the degree of obligation under which the British Government lies to one of the principal religious institutions of the great body of its subjects, to allow the other party a hearing on the point; and I have always thought, that before the adoption of such decisive measures with regard to the pilgrim tax as were effected by Act X. of 1840, it would have been well to consult the persons most interested in the question, although the Bramins were not aggrieved by the abolition of the tax, as the same allowance has been since made to them by Government as that which they received before, and the people at large derived positive benefit from the abolition. But if I then thought we should have acted in concert with the superintendent and priests of the temple, much more do I think that it will now be becoming in Government, when it is considering whether, having discontinued the present established donation in money, it shall substitute for that donation an assignment on the revenue, or a free licence to levy what fees they can from the Hindoo population, to give the superintendent and priests of the temple of Juggernath an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject.

I have already stated in my minute, dated the 20th April last, that I look upon the substitution of an assignment on the land revenue for the present money payment to the temple of Juggernath as a mere expedient for seeming to withdraw our patronage while virtually we continue the same extent of support as before. Such a mode of evading the money payment could be satisfactory only to those who are ignorant that the temple of Juggernath is only one out of innumerable Hindoo temples, the establishments and the worship of which are partly maintained by money payments from the public treasury; and it cannot be proposed to commute all these payments in a similar manner, though there is no other reason for making Juggernath an exception than such as arises from its greater celebrity, and from the notoriety of the Government's late connexion with its management.

The fact of that connexion with an idolatrous institution was the original cause of offence and animadversion in England, which led to the abolition of the connexion by Act X. of 1840.

1840; and it might have been supposed that that measure would have satisfied the scruples of the most earnest objectors to the connexion, had they known that our present relation to the temple of Juggernath is become the same as that in which we stand to all the religious institutions in the country; that is to say, that we, as rulers of the country, are guarantee for the permanency of their endowments, whether those endowments consist of grants of money from the Treasury, or grants of land made by former sovereigns of the country; that is to say, of very moderate appropriations for the maintenance of the religious institutions of the Hindoos, or a trifling fraction taken from the aggregate of the revenues contributed by these same Hindoos to the general service of the State, to defray the charges of their religious establishments.

Before the passing of Act X. of 1840, I should have preferred to the arrangement then made, an amicable accommodation with the superintendent and priests of Juggernath, which would have relieved the Government from all further payments in support of the endowment, by permitting the priests to levy certain fixed fees on pilgrims, as an equivalent to the established donation from the Government; and this might have been then effected without any legislative enactment, merely by the Government ceasing to collect the tax, and authorizing the superintendent and priests to collect such fees as had been customary under former dynasties. But even that measure would have been highly unpopular among our Hindoo subjects, inasmuch as it would have announced to them the withdrawal of our support to the institution after an uninterrupted patronage of it for 36 years. The Act of 1840 was rendered popular by its relieving the people from the former impost on pilgrims; and it was made acceptable to the privileged class, who preside over the affairs of the temple, by continuing to them the pecuniary support of Government, while it probably enabled them to draw more from the pilgrims than they could afford to pay while subject to the tax. The measure now proposed by the Governor-general would offer no advantage to the people; and, while it left them to the almost uncontrolled exactions of the Brahmins, must convey to their minds the idea that Government, in withdrawing the support which it had hitherto afforded to the priests, and in revoking the boon accorded to the people by Act X. of 1840, has, for the first time, exhibited a total disregard to the interests of both parties. And the difficulty now attending the proposed measure must be enhanced by the necessity of legalizing the imposition of fees in consequence of their having been prohibited by that Act; and if fees on any scale are to be made legal, they must be defined in such a way as would, under the intervention of our legal officers, and, of a consequence, our interposition in the affairs of the institution, more direct and more complicated than they ever can be under the system now existing. Otherwise we must incur the odium of leaving the people without protection against any imposition which the priests may think fit to lay upon them.

Taking into consideration these objections to the measure proposed by the Governor-general, I am the more reconciled to the plan adopted under Lord Auckland's administration, which exempted pilgrims from arbitrary exactions, and left them free access to the temple of Juggernath, subject only to such donations as they would voluntarily make.

According to the propositions now before us, if this Government is to take any further step in the matter, the choice seems to be between the adoption of the Governor-general's last proposition, or the commutation of the present money donation to the Juggernath establishment into an assignment in the revenues; that is to say, a grant of land which will produce an income equal to the Government donation. I have stated the objections which I see to either of these measures; to the first, because of its exceeding unpopularity in withdrawing from the people the protection which has hitherto attended their pilgrimage to Juggernath ever since our acquisition of the province of Cuttack, and leaving them a prey to the unchecked exactions of the priests of the temple; and to the second, on account of its utter nullity and pretence of altering the relation of Government towards the Juggernath endowment, while that relation, as far as support and patronage are concerned, would remain unchanged; and I am fully convinced in my own mind, that the fairest and wisest course for the present Government to adopt is to let the present arrangement remain as it is.

If my colleagues are of a different opinion, I would suggest that, as there is no pressing urgency for immediate action, and as this is really a question of very great political importance, it might not be unwise to let the further discussion of it lie over till it can be considered in a full Board; or, as I do not perceive from the letters of the Honourable Court of Directors, of the 4th April and 6th December 1843, that we are called upon to legislate or to take any further steps whatever in this matter, and are merely directed to answer certain queries, founded upon a pamphlet published last year in London, to which we have now the means of replying, I would propose to transmit all the papers now before us to the Honourable Court for their consideration, and await their further orders.

I may be permitted to add, that legislation on subjects of this nature ought to be avoided as much as possible, and that, if the Home authorities should decide upon making any alteration in the present state of our relation to the temple of Juggernath, they cannot adopt the Governor-general's last proposition without an enactment, but have the option of commutating the money allowance of Juggernath into a grant of land.

The Honourable Court of Directors are well aware how much the permanent security of our empire in India depends upon our continuing to maintain, as heretofore, the religious institutions of the people, and all their endowments, as we found them in existence; and though there may be persons both in this country and in England who, ignorant of the consequences that might result from any persecution of the national religion, would gladly see the established allowance to the temple of Juggernath discontinued,—with whom the
measure

measure now under consideration would be popular,—I think that if popularity ought ever to be an object with such a government as that of India, we have first to conciliate the goodwill of our Indian subjects, and look, in all our measures, to their contentment and happiness. And as it is manifest that we cannot wean them, but slowly and gradually, from their ancient superstitions, we cannot be too cautious how we offend their prejudices, or make them suspect that we design to deprive their religion of the toleration and protection which we are understood to have guaranteed to it, and which every government is bound to afford to the religion of its subjects.

It is their confidence in this protection that has hitherto kept the Bramins faithful subjects of the British Government, and has secured the fidelity and attachment of the native army, composed chiefly of Hindoos. This is not the time to try hardy the loyalty of these or any other classes of our subjects, and I trust the Home authorities will agree with me in thinking that we have done enough in separating ourselves from all concern in the collection of the pilgrim tax, and the management of the temple of Juggernaut, and that, whether the arrangement of 1840 was or was not the best that might have been made, it is inexpedient now to agitate the question and disturb men's minds with the fear of further change, and of change which may be detrimental to the interests of the people.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock.*

Appendix, No. 3.

EXTRACT LEGISLATIVE CONSULTATION, 15 March 1845.

(No. 230.)

(No. 16.)

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bengal; dated 15 March 1845.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 177, dated the 11th March 1844, I am directed by the Governor-general of India in Council to forward to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 18th December 1844, No. 25.

2. You will be pleased, with the permission of the Right honourable the Governor of Bengal, to call for a report respecting any land that may formerly have belonged to the Juggernaut temple, and which may now be made over for the purposes of that temple in commutation of the present annual allowance of money paid by Government.

I have, &c.

Council Chamber,
15 March 1845.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to Government of India.

PART III.

Religious Ceremonies.

— No. 1. —

(No. 20 of 1841.)

Legislative Department, 13 Sept. 1841.

To the Honourable the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Honourable Sirs,

Leg. Cons. 31 May
1841, Nos. 1 & 2.
Leg. Cons. 2 Aug.
1841, Nos. 13 &
14.
Appendix, No. 1.

WE forwarded copies of your despatch, No. 11, dated the 31st March last, to the several local governments, and have now the pleasure to transmit a communication from the Madras Government, enclosing its orders for the discontinuance of all presentations or offerings on the part of Government at native festivals, and prohibiting the attendance of troops and military bands, and the firing of salutes, at such festivals.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>Auckland.</i>	<i>W. Casement.</i>
	<i>T. Nicolls.</i>	<i>H. T. Prinsep.</i>
	<i>W. W. Bird.</i>	<i>A. Amos.</i>

Fort William, 13 Sept. 1841.

— No. 2. —

(No. 71.)

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from *Fort William*, dated 22 December 1841.

Leg. Cons. 2 Aug.
1841, Nos. 62 to
64.
List, No. 95.
Appendix, No. 2.

Para. 140. WITH reference to the instructions of your Honourable Court, communicated by the adjutant-general of the Madras army to the commanding officer of the Nagpore subsidiary force, directing the discontinuance of the attendance of troops or of military bands at native festivals or ceremonies, and the firing of salutes on such occasions, the resident having requested the orders of Government for his guidance in regard to the observance of the course prescribed with respect to the celebration of the Dusserah, at which it had been usual for the British functionaries, and a considerable portion of every arm of the subsidiary force, to meet the Rajah, it was observed in reply, that the orders of your Honourable Court, prohibiting the Company's officers from participating in the religious ceremonies of the natives of India, were to be strictly obeyed, and the resident was directed to shape his accustomed attendance, and that of the troops at Nagpore, upon the Rajah, at the anniversary of the Dusserah, in the manner prescribed by your Honourable Court; and so that while all personal honour should be paid to his Highness, neither the resident, nor any part of the subsidiary force, should be present upon duty at the performance of religious ceremonies.

No. 3.

(No. 2.) Legislative Department, 1 February 1842.

Our GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India* in COUNCIL.

Para. 2. Fort St. George Revenue (Secretary's) Letter, 16 March (No. 13) 1841.
 Whole. „ Military Letter - - - 26 March (No. 12) „
 „ „ „ - - - 17 August (No. 36) „
 „ India Legislative Letter - - - 13 September (No. 20) „

1. We have received your letter of the 13th September last (No. 20), with its Religious ceremonies of the natives. enclosures, relative to the discontinuance of offerings, and of the attendance of troops at any native festivals under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and have to express our entire approbation of the manner in which effect has been given to our orders on this subject.

2. We feel assured of your taking care that those orders are equally observed at the other Presidencies.

We are, &c.

(signed) *G. Lyall,*
J. L. Lushington,
 &c. &c. &c.

London, 1 February 1842.

APPENDIX TO PART III.

Appendix, No. 1.

ENCLOSURES to LEGISLATIVE LETTER, 13 September (No. 20) 1841.

EXTRACT LEGISLATIVE CONSULTATION, 31 May 1841.

From *T. H. Maddock*, Secretary to the Government of India (No. 73), to *H. Chamier*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, and (No. 74) *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 31 May 1841.

Leg. Dept. Sir,
 IN continuation of my letter, No. 58, [No. 59], from the Revenue Department, dated the 3d instant, I am directed to forward to you, for the information of the [Right] Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 31st March (No. 11 of 1841), with the request of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, that the instructions therein contained may be carried into effect in such a careful and judicious manner as, without involving any serious delay, may, in the opinion of the [Right] Honourable the Governor in Council, seem best fitted to fulfil the intentions of the Honourable Court, as expressed in the last paragraph of the despatch.

Fort William, 31 May 1841. I have, &c.
 (signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 2.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India (No. 78), to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and (No. 72) *J. Thomson*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of North-western Provinces, dated 31 May 1841.

Leg. Dept. Sir,
 I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to forward to you, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor of Bengal, [Honourable the Lieutenant-governor] and for such orders as may be considered necessary, the accompanying copies of two despatches from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated and numbered as per margin.

Rev. dated 3 Mar. 1841, No. 2.
 Leg. dated 31 Mar. 1841, No. 11.

Fort William, 31 May 1841. I have, &c.
 (signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT LEGISLATIVE CONSULTATION, 2 August 1841.

(No. 13.)

(No. 921.)

From *H. Chamier*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, dated 6 July 1841.

Rev. Dept. Sir,
 1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 73), dated 31st May 1841, and, in reply, to request the Government of India may be referred to the accompanying copy of a letter, addressed to the Board of Revenue, under date 6 April last, ordering the discontinuance of all presentations in the shape of offerings, on the part of Government, at native festivals, from which it will be observed that the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors have been anticipated in this instance.

2. An extract (paragraphs 1 to 4, and paragraph 6) of the despatch, a copy of which accompanied your letter, on the subject of escorts and salutes on the occasion of native festivals, having been communicated to the Military Department for disposal, I am directed to transmit to you a copy of the letter addressed under this date, in that department, to the major-general commanding the army in chief.

Fort St. George, 6 July 1841. I have, &c.
 (signed) *H. Chamier*,
 Chief Secretary.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

1097

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(No. 465.)

(No. 14—Enclosure.)

From *H. Chamier*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, President and Members of the Board of Revenue, dated 6 April 1841.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to the orders of Government, under date the 13th ult., No. 345, I am directed by the Right hon. the Governor in Council to request that instructions may be issued to the collectors in the provinces for the general discontinuance of all presentations in the shape of offerings, on the part of Government, at native festivals, if any such practices should still obtain.

(signed) *H. Chamier*, Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 6 April 1841.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2,558.)

From Lieutenant-colonel *S. W. Steel*, Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to Major-general Sir *R. H. Dick*, K. C. S. and K. C. H., commanding the Army in Chief, dated 6 July 1841.

Sir,

UNDER instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, conveyed through the Government of India, I am directed to intimate to you that the attendance of troops or of military bands at native festivals or ceremonies, and the firing of salutes on occasions of that nature, are in future to be discontinued, with the object of separating the Government and its officers, as far as possible, from all connexion with the ceremonies of the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions.

2. With this view, the attendance of British functionaries or troops upon native princes to the places in which any of their religious ceremonies are performed will be discontinued, but the attendance will be given, and all customary marks of respect paid at the palace or place of residence of those native princes who have been heretofore accustomed to that distinction on the occasions of their going forth and returning from such festival or religious observance.

3. No troops or military bands of music will in future be called out, and no salutes fired in honour of the festivals themselves.

4. The Right honourable the Governor in Council has directed me to express his wish that the importance of effecting these changes from former practice, in a manner calculated not to alarm the minds of the natives, or offend their feelings, may be strongly impressed upon all officers in command of troops.

5. I am further instructed to convey to you the desire of the Right honourable the Governor in Council that these orders may be issued to the officers commanding divisions and forces, in the form of a circular letter, and promulgated in the same manner to officers commanding corps and detachments under their command.

(signed) *S. W. Steel*, Lieut.-col.
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 6 July 1841.

(True copies.)

(signed) *H. Chamier*, Chief Secretary.

Appendix, No. 2.

ENCLOSURES to INDIA POLITICAL LETTER, 22 December (No. 71) 1844.

EXTRACT FORT WILLIAM POLITICAL CONSULTATION, of 2 August 1841.

(No. 62.)

From the Resident at Nagpore to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, at Fort William, dated 22 July 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, that during the whole period Mr. Elphinstone was resident at this court, and up to 1818, whilst Mr. Jenkins was resident, it was customary for the resident

dent and his suite, with the mounted portion of the escort, to meet the Rajah in a field near the city, and remain in attendance on him whilst he performed part of the Dusserah ceremony. From 1818, the year in which the present Rajah was elevated to the Guddee, up to this time, not only the resident and his suite, but a considerable portion of every arm of the subsidiary force, has met the Rajah in the same field at the Dusserah, and continued there until the usual ceremony was completed. From the accompanying circular, addressed to the commanding officer of the Nagpore subsidiary force by the Adjutant-general of the Madras army, dated the 8th instant, it appears that the attendance of British functionaries and troops is to be discontinued. As I have not, however, received any communication from the Supreme Government on the subject, I will be obliged to you to solicit for me the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council for my guidance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Wilkinson*, Resident.

Nagpore Residency, 22 July 1841.

Document alluded to in the foregoing Letter.

(No. 3,465—Circular.)

(No. 63)

From the Adjutant-general of the Army, Fort St. George, to the Officer commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force, dated 8 July 1841.

Sir,

By order of the officer commanding the army in chief, I am directed to intimate to you that under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, conveyed through the Government of India, the attendance of troops or of military bands at native festivals or ceremonies, and the firing of salutes on occasions of that nature, are in future to be discontinued, with the object of separating the Government and its officers, as far as possible, from all connexion with the ceremonies of the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions.

2. With this view the attendance of British functionaries or troops upon native princes to the places in which any of their religious ceremonies are performed will be discontinued, but the attendance will be given, and all customary marks of respect paid at the palace or place of residence of those native princes who have been heretofore accustomed to that distinction, on the occasions of their going forth and returning from such festival or religious observance.

3. No troops or military bands of music will in future be called out, and no salutes fired in honour of the festivals themselves.

4. In effecting these changes from former practice, you will be good enough to guard most carefully against anything that can insult, alarm, or offend the feelings of the natives; it will not be necessary to issue any orders on the subject, but simply to discontinue those that have been customary, and thus quietly, and, if possible, without any particular notice, to allow them to fall into desuetude.

5. The officer commanding the army in chief also directs me to request that you will be good enough to communicate these instructions by circular letter to officers commanding corps and detachments in the force under your command.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Alexander*, Lieutenant-colonel,
Adjutant-general of the Army.

Fort St. George, Adjutant-general's Office, 8 July 1841.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. T. Trewman*, Brigadier,
Commanding N. S. Force.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. Wilkinson*, Resident.

(No. 64.)

Ordered, That the following Reply be returned to the above from the Secretary to the Government of India (No 2.135) to the Resident at Nagpore.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor-general in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 22d ultimo, submitting copy of a circular issued by the Adjutant-general of the Madras army, directing the discontinuance of the attendance of British functionaries and troops on the occasion of native festivals, and requesting the instructions of the Supreme Government for your guidance.

Political Dept.

2. On this subject I am desired to observe, that the orders of the Honourable Court, prohibiting the Company's officers from participating in the religious ceremonies of the natives of India, are to be strictly obeyed, and you will therefore shape your accustomed attendance, and that of the troops at Nagpore, upon the Rajah at the anniversary of the Dusseera, in the manner prescribed by the Honourable Court, and so that, while all personal honour shall be paid to his Highness, neither you nor any part of the subsidiary force shall be present upon duty at the performance of religious ceremonies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 2 Aug. 1841.

(True Copies.)

(signed) *T. L. Peacock,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

East India House, 8 August 1845.

EAST INDIA.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE relative to Mah
medan and Hindoo Worship.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 August 1845.

[Price 1s. 2d.]

664.

Under 16 0

R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SIR THOMAS TURTON;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

11 June 1850.

Martis, 23° die Aprilis, 1850.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to Inquire into the Circumstances attending the DEFALCATIONS in the ACCOUNTS of Sir Thomas Turton; and to Report their Opinions as to the Course which The House ought to adopt with respect to the Claims of the Sufferers in consequence of those Defalcations.

Veneris, 26° die Aprilis, 1850.

Committee nominated :

Mr. Roebuck.
Marquis of Douro.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Elliot.
Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Bouverie.
Sir James Hogg.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

Martis, 11° die Julii, 1850.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to Report the Minutes of Evidence to The House.

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to Inquire into the Circumstances attending the DEFALCATIONS in the ACCOUNTS of Sir *Thomas Turton*, and to Report their Opinions as to the Course which The House ought to adopt with respect to the Claims of the Sufferers in consequence of those Defalcations, and to whom several Petitions praying for Redress were referred, and who were empowered to Report the MINUTES OF EVIDENCE taken before them to The House;—HAVE considered the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT:

IT appears from the evidence given to this Committee that Sir T. Turton was appointed in the year 1841 Registrar to the Supreme Court at Calcutta by the Court itself, Sir Edward Ryan being at the time Chief Justice.

The Supreme Court exercises a civil, ecclesiastical, and admiralty jurisdiction, and Sir T. Turton acted as registrar to the Court in its various characters of a civil, ecclesiastical, and admiralty court.

● By the 39 and 40 Geo. 3, c. 79, s. 21, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Court is made *ex-officio* administrator of all intestate estates. The words of the Act having this effect are as follows:

“That from and after the first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord 1801, whenever any British subject shall die intestate within either of the said presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or the Territories subordinate to either of the said presidencies, or to become subordinate thereto, and on return of the citation to be issued from the proper Ecclesiastical Court, no next of kin or creditor shall appear and make out their claim to the administration of the effects of the intestate deceased to the satisfaction of the said Court, it shall and may be lawful for the Registrar of such Court respectively, and he is hereby required to apply for, and such Court is hereby required and directed to grant such letters *ad colligenda bona*, or of administration, as to such Court shall seem meet, by virtue whereof such Registrar shall collect the assets of the deceased, and shall bring them for safe custody into such Court, and account for them regularly in like manner as is now by law provided, in cases where assets are vested in the hands of any officer of the Court under or by virtue of the equitable jurisdiction of any such Court.”

A subsequent Act of Parliament requires the Registrar, in the execution of the duty imposed on him by the previous statute, to keep separate accounts, open to public inspection, of his receipts and disbursements in respect of each estate. The same enactment makes it his further duty, twice a year, to file in Court a schedule, stating the receipts, payments, and balances in regard to each estate, and the administrations he has brought to a close. These schedules are required to be published in the Presidency Gazette, and to be forwarded to England, there to be published in the London Gazette. 55 Geo. 3, c. 84,
s. 5.

Besides the statutory regulations, the Registrar's duties, as administrator, were further controlled by rules of the Supreme Court. He was required to give security,

security, with two sureties, for the due execution of his office, to the amount of 10,000*l.* He was also directed to invest, in securities of the Indian Government, all cash balances, on any single estate, exceeding 50*l.*, while, as to any aggregate balance, on all the estates together, which should exceed 1,000*l.*, he was required to apply to the Court for directions. The Government securities thus purchased are directed to be deposited in the Company's treasury by the Registrar, who is to take a receipt from the Sub-treasurer, giving the particulars of the security, and specifying the estate making the purchase. This receipt is ordered to be filed with the Record-keeper.

The Registrar was remunerated, for the performance of his duties, by a commission of five per cent. on the assets of the estate administered, which is alleged to have yielded Sir Thomas Turton an income of about 6,000*l.* a year. The fees of his several offices were paid over to the Government. This commission of five per cent. appears to have been the regular customary charge in India for administration of the estates of deceased persons by private executors and administrators.

In the fulfilment of his duties as administrator, Sir Thomas Turton thus became entrusted with a very large sum of money, belonging to the next of kin, and other parties interested in the estates of intestate persons, and amounting, when he resigned in February 1848, to upwards of half a million of pounds sterling.

At this time it appears that there existed, as compared with what was due to the Administration Fund, a deficiency in the assets of about 75,800*l.*

At the same time there were further deficiencies, one of about 1,940*l.* upon sums due to intestate estates in the hands of the Registrar, in respect of which no administration had ever been taken out; another of about 730*l.* deposited with him as Equity Registrar to secure costs; another of about 1,200*l.* trust monies in his hands under a Provincial Act; and lastly, a small sum of about 110*l.*, received by him as curator for an individual estate.

Besides these, there were other deficiencies, respectively amounting to about 5,980*l.* and 4,340*l.*, of which, one was due on account of estates administered by Sir Thomas Turton, either under the will of testators, or otherwise, not under the statute; and the other arose upon estates of natives of India, for which he was accountable, as administrator by consent. As regards these two sums, they came into the hands of the Registrar by the act of the parties, and it appears to Your Committee to be obvious, that no question, as to the liability of the public to indemnify the losers, can fairly be raised; they are therefore left by Your Committee out of further consideration.

Your Committee consider it unnecessary to enter into any conjecture as to the mode in which the fraud upon the parties interested in these various funds was accomplished; but it appears that the schedules filed in court were grossly falsified, and the accounts of the office were most imperfectly and irregularly kept.

Of the vast sums which came into the Registrar's hands as *ex officio* administrator of intestate estates, by the mere operation of law, a sum of nearly 80,000*l.* has been unaccounted for by Sir T. Turton.

Sir T. Turton voluntarily resigned his office of Registrar on the 25th of February 1848, and at the same time the two persons who had been his sureties became bankrupt.

The claimants upon these estates which have been thus misappropriated by the *ex officio* administrator have therefore no legal claim upon any one for compensation for the losses to which they find themselves subjected by no neglect or default of their own. Neither the Government of England nor that of India is responsible by law for these losses. No individual, and no body of men can be compelled by any legal proceeding to satisfy these claims. Under the peculiar circumstances, it seems fit to make compensation from the funds hereinafter mentioned to such individuals as may prove their losses upon such conditions as may be deemed reasonable for avoiding delay, vexation, expense, and deception.

Your

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SIR THOMAS TURTON.

Your Committee find that a number of persons, defrauded under very similar circumstances by the Registrar of Madras (who died insolvent in 1817), were reimbursed their losses under an Act of Parliament which directed them to be paid out of the Indian Revenues. The passing of this Act of Parliament was preceded by the appointment of a Committee of your Honourable House, which inquired into the case; an inquiry which resulted in a recommendation by them that the parties should be indemnified.

Parl. Paper,
No. 258, Sess.
1829.

Your Committee also find that a similar case of defalcation occurred six years ago in New South Wales; Mr. Manning, the Registrar there, who had the administration of intestate estates, became insolvent. Security had been taken, rules of court to ensure full responsibility had been made, and accounts called for in this case; but the admission of any liability on the part of the Home Government to supply his default was distinctly and decidedly refused by the Colonial Secretary. The course taken to indemnify the sufferers has been to pass an Act of the Colonial Council during the last year, which conferred on them a rateable share of the funds which should accrue from time to time from the intestate estates remaining unclaimed for a period of six years.

See Parl. Paper,
No. 666, Sess.
1845.

Acts of New South
Wales, 13 Vict.
c. 44, 1849.

Your Committee are of opinion, that, without involving any probable encroachment on the revenues of India, means of compensation for the sufferers by Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations can be found, which may be appropriated to that purpose, and to such source of compensation they would prefer to have recourse. They find it stated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta that there are ancient unclaimed estates, which may be made available for that purpose. These estates Your Committee have reason to believe, from the Papers before them, exceed the amount now in question.

The Chief Justice, in examining how the sufferers might be indemnified, appears to have considered three sources for their payment—

The unclaimed estates.

The fees of the Court;

And part of the Commission heretofore wholly received by the Registrar.

The Indian Government seems to have objected to any one of these sources being so applied; against such an application of the fees, their objection, that it would be taxing the future suitors of the Court for a purpose in which they had no concern, appears to Your Committee to be conclusive, and to a certain extent the same consideration applies, although perhaps not with equal force, to the suggested application of any part of the Commission; but Your Committee think that the unclaimed estates do present a fund at once connected with the office where the defalcations have arisen sufficient to meet the claims of these parties, and peculiarly appropriate to the required object.

Your Committee find that no provision has been made, either by the Imperial Legislature, or by any act of the Indian Government, for the disposal of such portions of this property as may continue unclaimed; and Your Committee seeing the course adopted in reference to unclaimed dividends and prize money, feel justified in recommending that a legislative enactment be introduced, empowering the Indian Government to take possession of this property, as a fund from which to defray the losses of the class of sufferers by the defalcation of Sir Thomas Turton, which Your Committee think entitled to favourable consideration.

At the same time Your Committee would require, if such an arrangement be acceded to, that care should be taken in event of any future claimants proving their right to these estates, that their interests should not be prejudiced by such a disposition of their property, but that the general Indian Revenue should be liable to make good the same.

Your Committee would therefore suggest, to prevent further delay and injury to the unfortunate sufferers, that they should be forthwith reimbursed their losses by the Indian Government out of the funds in the hands of the Registrar, appearing as unclaimed estates.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Jovis, 2^o die Maii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Marquis of Douro.
Mr. Elliot.
Mr. Roebuck.

Mr. Armstrong.
Sir James Hogg.

Mr. ROEBUCK called to the Chair.

Committee deliberate on their course of proceeding.

Resolved, That the Right Honourable Sir *Edward Ryan* be summoned for to-morrow.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at Half-past One.]

Veneris, 3^o die Maii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. ROEBUCK in the Chair.

Marquis of Douro.
Sir James Hogg.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Bouverie.

Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Armstrong.
Mr. Elliot.

Witnesses were examined.

Veneris, 10^o die Maii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. ROEBUCK in the Chair.

Mr. Bouverie.
Mr. Elliot.
Marquis of Douro.
Viscount Jocelyn.

Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Armstrong.

Committee deliberate on their course of proceeding.

Resolved, That Mr. *Wm. Perrott*, Official Assignee, and Mr. *J. Wilkinson*, Solicitor, be summoned for Tuesday next, at Twelve.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Twelve.]

Martis, 14^o die Maii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. ROEBUCK in the Chair.

Mr. Armstrong.
Marquis of Douro.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Bouverie.

Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Elliot.
Viscount Jocelyn.

Witnesses were examined.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at Two o'clock.]

Veneris, 17^o die Maii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. ROEBUCK in the Chair.

Mr. Armstrong.
Marquis of Douro.
Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Elliot.

Mr. Bouverie.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Sir James Hogg.

Draft Report proposed by the Chairman, read a first time as follows :

"It appears from the evidence given to this Committee that Sir T. Turton was appointed in the year 1841 Registrar to the Supreme Court at Calcutta by the Court itself, Sir Edward Ryan being at the time Chief Justice.

"The Supreme Court exercises a civil, ecclesiastical, and admiralty jurisdiction, and Sir T. Turton acted as registrar to the Court in its various characters of a civil, ecclesiastical, and admiralty court.

"By the 39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 79, s. 21, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Court is made *ex officio* administrator of all intestate estates. The words of the Act having this effect are as follows :

"That from and after the 1st day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord 1801, whenever any British subject shall die intestate within either of the said presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or the territories subordinate to either of the said presidencies, or to become subordinate thereto, and on return of the citation to be issued from the proper Ecclesiastical Court, no next of kin or creditor shall appear and make out their claim to the administration of the effects of the intestate deceased to the satisfaction of the said Court, it shall and may be lawful for the Registrar of such Court respectively, and he is hereby required to apply for, and such Court is hereby required and directed to grant such letters *ad colligenda bona*, or of administration, as to such Court shall seem meet, by virtue whereof such Registrar shall collect the assets of the deceased, and shall bring them for safe custody into such Court, and account for them regularly in like manner as is now by law provided, in cases where assets are vested in the hands of any officer of the Court under or by virtue of the equitable jurisdiction of any such Court."

"A subsequent Act of Parliament requires the Registrar, in the execution of the duty imposed on him by the previous statute, to keep separate accounts, open to public inspection, of his receipts and disbursements in respect of each estate. The same enactment makes it his further duty, twice a year, to file in court a schedule, stating the receipts, payments, and balances in regard to each estate, and the administrations he has brought to a close. These schedules are required to be published in the Presidency Gazette, and to be forwarded to England, there to be published in the London Gazette. 55 Geo. 3, c. 84, s. 5.

"Besides the statutory regulations, the Registrar's duties as administrator were further controlled by rules of the Supreme Court. He was required to give security, with two sureties, for the due execution of his office, to the amount of 10,000 £. He was also directed to invest, in securities of the Indian Government, all cash balances, on any single estate, exceeding 50 £, while, as to any aggregate balance, on all the estates together, which should exceed 1,000 £, he was required to apply to the Court for directions. The Government securities thus purchased are directed to be deposited in the Company's treasury by the Registrar, who is to take a receipt from the Sub-treasurer, giving the particulars of the security, and specifying the estate making the purchase. This receipt is ordered to be filed with the Record-keeper.

"The Registrar was remunerated for the performance of his duties by a commission of five per cent. on the assets of the estate administered, which is alleged to have yielded Sir Thomas Turton an income of about 5,000 £ a year. The fees of his several offices were paid over to the Government. This commission of five per cent. appears to have been the regular customary charge in India for administration of the estates of deceased persons by private executors and administrators.

"In the fulfilment of his duties as administrator, Sir Thomas Turton thus became entrusted with a very large sum of money, belonging to the next of kin, and other parties interested in the estates of intestate persons, and amounting, when he resigned in February 1848, to upwards of half a million of pounds sterling.

"At this time it appears that there existed, as compared with what was due to the Administration Fund, a deficiency in the assets of about 75,800 £.

"At the same time there were further deficiencies, one of about 1,940 £ upon sums due to intestate estates in the hands of the Registrar, in respect of which no administration had ever been taken out; another of about 730 £ deposited with him as Equity Registrar

to secure costs; another of about 1,200 *l.* trust monies in his hands under a Provincial Act; and, lastly, a small sum of about 110 *l.*, received by him as curator for an individual estate.

“ Besides these, there were other deficiencies, respectively amounting to about 5,980 *l.* and 4,340 *l.*, of which, one was due on account of estates administered by Sir Thomas Turton, either under the will of testators, or otherwise, not under the statute; and the other arose upon estates of natives of India, for which he was accountable as administrator by consent. As regards these two sums, they came into the hands of the Registrar by the act of the parties, and it appears to Your Committee to be obvious, that no question, as to the liability of the public to indemnify the losers, can fairly be raised; they are therefore left by Your Committee out of further consideration.

“ Your Committee consider it unnecessary to enter into any conjecture as to the mode in which the fraud upon the parties interested in these various funds was accomplished; but it appears that the schedules filed in court were grossly falsified, and the accounts of the office were most imperfectly and irregularly kept.

“ Of the vast sums which came into the Registrar's hands as *ex officio* administrator of intestate estates, by the mere operation of law, a sum of nearly 80,000 *l.* has been unaccounted for by Sir T. Turton.

“ Sir T. Turton voluntarily resigned his office of Registrar on the 25th of February 1848, and at the same time the two persons who had been his sureties became bankrupt.

“ The claimants upon these estates which have been thus misappropriated by the *ex officio* administrator have therefore no legal claim upon any one for compensation for the losses to which they find themselves subjected by no neglect or default of their own. Neither the Government of England nor that of India is responsible by law for these losses. No individual, and no body of men can be compelled by any legal proceeding to satisfy these claims. Under the peculiar circumstances, it seems fit to make compensation, from the funds hereinafter mentioned, to such individuals as may prove their losses upon such conditions as may be deemed reasonable for avoiding delay, vexation, expense, and deception.

“ Your Committee therefore recommend to the favourable consideration of The House the propriety of providing immediately for such compensation out of those funds which The House may deem most appropriate to the purpose.

“ Your Committee feel themselves called upon to make this recommendation, as well by the peculiar hardship of the case itself, as by the authority of a precedent occurring under circumstances precisely similar to the present, at the Presidency of Madras.

“ The judicial system of Madras was in 1800 changed, and made similar to that of Bengal, at which time a Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, holding the office of ecclesiastical registrar under the old system, was appointed by the newly-constituted court to the office, which he had held under the court that had been just abolished.

“ In the year 1817 suspicions arose respecting the conduct of this officer. His death immediately followed the first open expression of those suspicions; and upon inquiry he was discovered to have made away with the funds intrusted to his care, to the amount of about 49,242 *l.* out of the estates of intestates, and 664 *l.* 16 *s.* out of the monies paid to him under the various orders of the Court by the suitors thereof.

“ Applications for redress were from time to time made by the persons who had suffered in consequence of this officer's conduct. The redress, however, was delayed from year to year; till at length Sir James Mackintosh, in the year 1829, brought the matter under the notice of the House of Commons, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances of the case. This Committee was appointed, and reported. Sir James Mackintosh appears to have brought in a Bill that same year, which, from some unexplained cause, did not pass into an Act. But in 1830 he again asked leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of paying out of the territorial revenues of India the persons who had suffered loss in consequence of the delinquency of this officer. That Bill was passed into a law, and now stands recorded among the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, as 11 Geo. 4 and 1 Will. 4, c. 75. The preamble of that Act thus minutely describes the circumstances of the case; circumstances which, at that time, induced the Legislature to reimburse those whose money had been made away with by a public officer.

“ Whereas Gilbert Ricketts, Esq., deceased, late registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in the East Indies, was, as such registrar, empowered by an Act of the 39th and 40th years of the reign of King George the Third, intituled, ‘An Act for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same,’ to administer to all British subjects dying intestate within the presidency of Madras, and the said Court was thereby directed to grant such letters of administration to the registrar of the court; and accordingly the said Gilbert Ricketts did obtain from time to time administrations out of the said Court to several persons who had died intestate within the said presidency of Madras, and as such administrator, collected their estates and effects: And whereas the said Gilbert Ricketts

Ricketts got into his hands and possession, as such registrar, certain sums of money ordered by the said Court to be paid into Court by the suitors thereof, and afterwards died insolvent, on or about the 4th day of December 1817, without having lodged in the treasury at Madras the monies and effects he had so as aforesaid received on account of the estates of intestates, and from the suitors of the said Court; by reason whereof those persons representing the said intestates, and lawfully entitled to their estates, as well as the suitors of the said Court, have suffered great loss and damage in this respect: And whereas in order to know the state and particulars of the deficiency of the said Gilbert Ricketts in respect of the estates of intestates, and the monies paid in by the suitors of the Court, that came to his hands, the honourable the Judges of the said Court, Sir John Newbolt and Sir Edmond Stanley, made an order, bearing date the 15th day of December 1817, whereby it was referred to Mister John Shaw, the then Registrar of the said Court, Mister George Garrow, the Accountant-general, Sir Samuel Toller, knight, Advocate-general, Mister Henry Byne, barrister-at-law, and Mister Robert Orme, Company's solicitor, as a committee or commissioners, to inquire into and report upon the accounts of the then late registrar, Mister Gilbert Ricketts, relative to the suitors' money and the estates of deceased persons which came to his hands: And whereas the survivors of the said commissioners made their report to the Court, bearing date the 29th day of July 1820, whereby they reported, that in respect to the estates of intestates that came to the hands of the said Gilbert Ricketts, there was a deficiency of pagodas 123,105, and 37 fanams, making in British sterling money, at the rate of eight shillings to the pagoda, 49,242 l., and in that of the suitors a deficiency of pagodas 1,662, making in British sterling, at the rate aforesaid, 664 l. 16 s.; the particulars whereof, and the estates and suitors to whom due, are set out in the schedules to the said report annexed, and forming part thereof, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D): And whereas upon the aforesaid commissioners having made the aforesaid report of the 29th day of July 1820, to the said Court of Madras, in pursuance of the order of the said Court, of the 15th day of December 1817, the honourable the Judges of the said Court transmitted the same, on the 30th day of August 1820, to the Governor in Council at Madras, stating that Mister Ricketts died insolvent, and that there was no fund applicable to the discharge of the balances reported due, and recommended it as highly important to public justice that some fund should be provided for the discharge of such claims: And whereas it is expedient that provision shall be made for payment to such persons as shall appear entitled thereto, of the several sums so lost by the malversation of the said Gilbert Ricketts."

"Another and later instance of malversation by an *ex officio* administrator of intestate estates, Mr. Manning, has occurred in the colony of New South Wales. In that case Lord Stanley, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, denied all responsibility on the part of the Imperial Government. The consequence has been, that the Colonial Legislature has provided for the payment of the losses out of the unclaimed intestate estates, that from time to time are expected to come into the possession of the Government.

"In both of the above-mentioned cases, payment will have been in the end made by the Government. In the first case, in which Your Committee are unable to perceive any difference from that of Sir T. Turton, the reimbursement was immediate, and out of the funds belonging without doubt to the State. In the second, the payment will be slow, precarious, and spread over a number of years, and out of funds which the State appropriates, believing that lapse of time precludes all probability of the real owner being found.

"Your Committee do not consider themselves called upon to suggest to Your Honourable House which of these funds ought to be deemed the most appropriate source whence to obtain the means of satisfying the claims of those who have suffered by the offence of Sir T. Turton.

Draft Report proposed by Mr. Bouverie read 1^o, as follows:—

"Before stating the conclusion, at which they have arrived respecting the matter referred to them, Your Committee beg to bring under the notice of The House the leading facts, respecting the defalcations in the accounts of Sir Thomas Turton, as they appear from the Papers laid before The House, the Evidence before Your Committee, and the Acts of Parliament relating to the offices held by him.

1849:
Parl. Paper, 417.

"Sir Thomas Turton was, in 1843, appointed by the Supreme Court of Calcutta, Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Court, an office which is combined with that of Equity and Admiralty Registrar.

"This officer is required, by statute, to take out letters of administration of the effects of all persons dying intestate in the presidency, when no next of kin or creditor should appear and make out their claim to administer. A subsequent Act of Parliament requires the Registrar, in the execution of the duty imposed on him by the previous statute, to keep separate accounts, open to public inspection, of his receipts and disbursements in respect of each estate. The same enactment makes it his further duty, twice a year, to file in Court a schedule, stating the receipts, payments, and balances in regard to each estate, and the administrations he has brought to a close. These schedules are required to be published

Papers, p. 17. Mr. Clark's Ev.

published in the Presidency Gazette, and to be forwarded to England, there to be published in the London Gazette. It appears to have been the practice for these schedules only to bring down the accounts to a period six months antecedent to the time at which they were filed.

" Besides the statutory regulations, the Registrar's duties, as administrator, were further controlled by rules of the Supreme Court. He was required to give security, with two sureties, for the due execution of his office, to the amount of 10,000*l.* He was also directed to invest, in securities of the Indian Government, all cash balances, on any single estate, exceeding 50 *l.*, while, as to any aggregate balance, on all the estates together, which should exceed 1,000 *l.*, he was required to apply to the Court for directions. The Government securities thus purchased are directed to be deposited in the Company's treasury by the Registrar, who is to take a receipt from the Sub-treasurer, giving the particulars of the security, and specifying the estate making the purchase. This receipt is ordered to be filed with the Record-keeper.

" The Registrar was remunerated for the performance of his duties, by a commission of five per cent. on the assets of the estate administered, which is alleged to have yielded Sir Thomas Turton an income of about 5,000 *l.* a year. The fees of his several offices were paid over to the Government. This commission of five per cent. appears to be the regular customary charge in India for administration of the estates of deceased persons.

" In the fulfilment of his duties as administrator, Sir Thomas Turton thus became entrusted with a very large sum of money, belonging to the next of kin, and other parties interested in the estates of intestate persons, and amounting, when he resigned in February 1848, to upwards of half a million of pounds sterling.

" At this time it appears that there existed, as compared with what was due to the Administration Fund, a deficiency in the assets of about 75,800 *l.*

" At the same time there were further deficiencies, one of about 1,940 *l.* upon sums due to intestate estates in the hands of the Registrar, in respect of which no administration had ever been taken out; another of about 730 *l.* deposited with him as Equity Registrar to secure costs; another of about 1,200 *l.* trust monies in his hands under a Provincial Act; and lastly, a small sum of about 110 *l.*, received by him as curator for an individual estate.

" Besides these, there were other deficiencies, respectively amounting to about 5,980 *l.* and 4,340 *l.*, of which, one was due on account of estates administered by Sir Thomas Turton, either under the will of testators, or otherwise, not under the statute; and the other arose upon estates of natives of India, for which he was accountable, as administrator by consent. As regards these two sums, they came into the hands of the Registrar by the act of the parties, and it appears to Your Committee to be obvious, that no question, as to the liability of the public to indemnify the losers, can fairly be raised; they are therefore left by Your Committee out of further consideration.

'ages 17, 28, and 2.

" Your Committee consider it unnecessary to enter into any conjecture as to the mode in which the fraud upon the parties interested in these various funds was accomplished; but it appears that the schedules filed in court were grossly falsified, and the accounts of the office were most imperfectly and irregularly kept.

" It is with respect to the sums, amounting altogether to nearly 80,000 *l.*, which came into the possession of the Registrar by act of law, not with the voluntary consent of the losers by his defalcations, that the question is submitted to Your Committee, whether the sufferers have any valid claim to be indemnified, and if so, from what sources.

" On the part of the sufferers, and their claim to be reimbursed out of some public funds, it may be urged that the Registrar was a public officer, appointed by the Government, responsible and accountable to the Government, and taking possession of their funds by authority of an Act of Parliament; that his receipt of them was a receipt by the Government, and that the latter is bound to answer for the default of their agent in the execution of the duties thus cast upon him by law. It is further alleged, that the checks and regulations to which the Registrar was subjected, both by Act of Parliament and rules of court, as well as the pecuniary security taken from him, were not only an admission by the Government that they were responsible for his acts, and were anxious to secure themselves against his default, but also operated as an inducement to parties to place confidence in his administration, by conferring on the office a credit which otherwise it would not have had.

" This view is strongly supported by the fact, that the persons who were defrauded under very similar circumstances by the Registrar of Madras (who died insolvent in 1817) were reimbursed their losses by an Act of Parliament, which directed them to be paid out of the Indian revenue. The passing of this Act of Parliament was preceded by a Committee of your Honourable House, which inquired into the case, an inquiry which resulted in a recommendation by them that the parties should be indemnified.

" On the other hand, it is insisted that the Registrar's duty was to administer and distribute the property of those who, by dying intestate, voluntarily left it in his hands; that the duty was exercised purely for the benefit of the parties themselves, to save their property from waste; that the Registrar was really the agent of the parties, and that there

was

was no undertaking, actual or implied, by the Government, that they would be responsible for such funds as should come into the Registrar's hands. The Government did all that fairly could be expected of it to secure the parties from loss, and to give them the fullest means and opportunity of protecting their own interests; and it lay on them, as it was within their own power, to see that the securities provided, and the rules laid down for the preservation of their property, and the guidance of the officer, were not neglected. The infringement of those rules would have been patent to any one who had exercised the power, conferred by the statute, of inspecting the Registrar's books; and parties who have suffered by the neglect to use this right cannot expect to be reimbursed by the public, for losses incurred by their own want of vigilance. It is further submitted, that the course taken by Parliament, in the case of the Registrar of Madras, arose out of the peculiar circumstances of that case, and it was never intended by that course to establish the general principle, that the funds of the public are to be liable for the defalcation in the accounts of all public officers, who, under any circumstances, may be entrusted with the monies of private parties.

"As regards the equity deposits, and the trust monies, Your Committee think that the public ought to save harmless the losers by Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations; but with respect to the more important branch of those defalcations, that in the Administration Funds, Your Committee, upon the whole, after carefully weighing the force of the opposite considerations presented above, are disposed to give preponderance to the objections offered, against holding the public to be responsible. It appears to them, that the general principle affirmed would be a very wide one, if they were to admit the responsibility of the public, in a case, where the trust, filled by the public officer, was first conferred by the nonfeasance of parties who might have avoided the risk, and then exercised for the benefit of other parties, who had the means of ascertaining that he did his duty to them.

"Your Committee are confirmed in this view by the issue of a similar case of defalcation, which occurred six years ago in New South Wales. Mr. Manning, the Registrar there, who had the administration of intestate estates, became insolvent. Security had been taken, rules of court to ensure full responsibility had been made, and accounts called for in this case; but the admission of any liability of the public to supply his default was distinctly and decidedly refused, and the money lost by the parties concerned has not been reimbursed.

"The only course taken to indemnify the sufferers has been, to pass an Act of the Colonial Council during last year, which conferred upon them a rateable share of the funds, which should accrue, from time to time, from the intestate estates remaining unclaimed for a period of six years.

"Your Committee are of opinion, that if without injury to any one, or loss to the public, means of partial or entire compensation for the sufferers by Sir T. Turton's defalcations, can be found, which can be appropriated to that purpose, without the admission of any liability on the part of the public to make good that loss, it might be desirable to have recourse to those means. Your Committee think that the case last referred to points to such a source of compensation; they find it stated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, that there are ancient unclaimed estates vested in the Registrar, which are available for such a purpose.

It appears also, on the same authority, that the present Registrar is content to be remunerated with half the ordinary amount of commission hitherto paid for administration. It does not seem desirable to Your Committee, that such commission as charged to the estates administered by the Registrar, should be reduced to a less amount than that to which private parties, either executors or administrators, are entitled. The difference between the two charges would operate as an inducement to persons not to appoint an executor, and to leave their properties to be administered by the registrar. It appears to Your Committee, therefore, that the difference between what the present Registrar is satisfied to receive, and the whole annual proceeds of his commission, form an available fund which may be dealt with for the same purpose as the unclaimed estates, without injury either to private persons, or the public.

"Your Committee, therefore, would suggest, that it should be ascertained by the Government in India, what is the amount of property which has been lying unclaimed in the hands of the Registrar for a given period of years, and that this, as far as it goes, together with future funds from the same source, should be appropriated, by an Act of the Provincial Government, to the rateable reimbursement of the losses sustained by the defalcations in the late Registrar's accounts.

"They also recommend, that the saving in the commission above referred to, should first be appropriated to meet the claims arising from Sir T. Turton's defalcation, with respect to equity deposits and trust monies, and then be invested in the hands of the Accountant-general, to accumulate as a guarantee fund against any claim which may hereafter be established, to part of the unclaimed estates, appropriated as recommended. After reaching a given amount, to be determined by the Court as reasonable for this purpose, the further accruing income from this source, and the interest of the guarantee fund thus formed, Your Committee think might be applied to the same object as the unclaimed estates, till the whole of the ascertained losses have been liquidated.

[Adjourned till Monday, 27 May, at Two o'clock.

Lunæ, 27^o die Maii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. ROEBUCK, in the Chair.

Mr. Armstrong.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Hastie.
Marquis of Douro.

Mr. Bouverie.
Lord Jocelyn.
Mr. Elliot.

Question, That the Draft Report proposed by the Chairman, be read a second time, paragraph by paragraph, put and agreed to.

Paragraph beginning "The claimants," read as follows: "The claimants upon these estates, which have been thus misappropriated by the *ex-officio* administrator, have therefore no legal claim upon any one for compensation for the losses to which they find themselves subjected by no neglect or default of their own. Neither the Government of England, nor that of India, is responsible by law for these losses. No individual and no body of men can be compelled by any legal proceeding to satisfy these claims. Under the peculiar circumstances, it seems fit to make compensation to such individuals as may prove their losses upon such conditions as may be deemed reasonable for avoiding delay, vexation, expense, and deception."

Amendment proposed (Mr. Elliot), after "Compensation" to insert the words, "From the funds hereinafter mentioned."

Question, That those words be there inserted, put.

Committee divided—

Ayes, 4.
Mr. Elliot.
Lord Jocelyn.
Mr. Bouverie.
Sir James Hogg.

Noes, 3.
Mr. Armstrong.
Marquis of Douro.
Mr. Hastie.

Words inserted.

Amendment proposed (Lord Jocelyn), after the foregoing paragraph, to insert the following:

Parl. Paper, No.
258, Sess. 1829.

"Your Committee find that a number of persons, defrauded under very similar circumstances by the registrar of Madras (who died insolvent in 1817), were reimbursed their losses under an Act of Parliament which directed them to be paid out of the Indian revenues. The passing of this Act of Parliament was preceded by the appointment of a Committee of your Honourable House, which inquired into the case; an inquiry which resulted in a recommendation by them that the parties should be indemnified.

See Parl. Paper,
No. 666, Sess. 1845.

"Your Committee also find that a similar case of defalcation occurred six years ago in New South Wales; Mr. Manning the registrar there, who had the administration of intestate estates, became insolvent. Security had been taken, rules of court to ensure full responsibility had been made, and accounts called for in this case; but the admission of any liability to supply his default was distinctly and decidedly refused by the Colonial Secretary. The only course taken to indemnify the sufferers, has been to pass an Act of the Colonial Council during the last year, which conferred on them a rateable share of the funds which should accrue from time to time, from the intestate estates remaining unclaimed for a period of six years.

Acts of New South
Wales, 13 Vict.
c. 44, 1849.

"Your Committee are of opinion, that without involving any probable encroachment on the revenues of India, means of compensation for the sufferers by Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations can be found, which may be appropriated to that purpose, and to such source of compensation they would prefer to have recourse. They find it stated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, that there are ancient unclaimed estates, which may be made available for that purpose. These estates Your Committee have reason to believe, from the papers before them, exceed the amount now in question.

"The Chief Justice, in examining how the sufferers might be indemnified, appears to have considered three sources for their payment—

"The unclaimed estates.

"The fees of the Court;

"And part of the commission heretofore wholly received by the registrar.

"The Indian Government seems to have objected to any one of these sources being so applied; against such an application of the fees, their objection, that it would be taxing the future suitors of the Court for a purpose in which they had no concern, appears to

Your

Your Committee to be conclusive, and to a certain extent the same consideration applies, although perhaps not with equal force, to the suggested application of any part of the Commission; but Your Committee think that the unclaimed estates do present a fund at once connected with the office where the defalcations have arisen, sufficient to meet the claims of these parties, and peculiarly appropriate to the required object.

"Your Committee find that no provision has been made, either by the Imperial Legislature, or by any act of the Indian Government, for the disposal of such portions of this property as may continue unclaimed; and Your Committee seeing the course adopted in reference to unclaimed dividends and prize-money, feel justified in recommending that a legislative enactment be introduced, empowering the Indian Government to take possession of this property, as a fund from which to defray the losses of the class of sufferers by the defalcation of Sir Thomas Turton, which Your Committee think entitled to favourable consideration.

"At the same time Your Committee would require, if such an arrangement be acceded to, that care should be taken in the event of any future claimants proving their right to these estates, that their interests should not be prejudiced by such a disposition of their property, but that the general Indian revenue should be liable to make good the same.

"Your Committee would therefore suggest, to prevent further delay and injury to the unfortunate sufferers, that they should be reimbursed their losses by the Indian Government out of the funds in the hands of the registrar, appearing as unclaimed estates."

[Adjourned till Monday, 3d June, at One o'clock.]

Martis, 4^o die Junii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. ROEBUCK, in the Chair.

Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Armstrong.
Lord Jocelyn.

Marquis of Douro.
Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Bouverie.

A Witness was examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.]

Martis, 11^o die Junii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. ROEBUCK, in the Chair.

Mr. Armstrong.
Mr. Hastie.
Sir James Hogg.
Lord Jocelyn.

Marquis of Douro.
Mr. Elliot.
Mr. Bouverie.

Question, "That the paragraphs proposed by Lord Jocelyn be inserted," put and agreed to.

Remaining paragraphs of Report, proposed by the Chairman, omitted.

Question, That this be the Report of the Committee, put and agreed to.

Chairman to Report.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 3^o die Maii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Roebuck.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Elliot.
Mr. Armstrong.

Marquis of Douro.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Bouverie.

JOHN A. ROEBUCK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

The Right Honourable Sir *Edward Ryan*, called in ; and Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] I THINK you were Chief Justice in the Supreme Court at Calcutta?—Yes, I was puisne judge from May 1827 to December 1833, and Chief Justice from December 1833 to the 10th of January 1842.

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2. During that time was the appointment of Sir Thomas Turton to the office of registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court in your hands?—It was in the hands of the court; not in the hands of the chief justice.

3. And he was appointed by the court?—He was appointed by the court.

4. At what date was that?—That was in April 1841.

5. Was there any security taken at the time of his appointment?—Yes, there was security in one lac of rupees, 10,000 *l*.

6. Do you recollect the name of the sureties?—Yes; Dwarkanauth Tagore and Rustomjee Cowasjee.

7. At the time he was so appointed, was there a set of rules upon which he was to act, and for his guidance?—Yes, framed by me in 1837.

8. Are the rules which I hold in my hand the rules under which Sir Thomas Turton was to act?—Yes.

9. By certain Acts of Parliament, do not the estates of intestates come, by the mere operation of law, into his hands, supposing the next of kin not to be present?—After the next of kin have been duly cited, and notice given in the mode pointed out in the rules and orders. The rules and orders follow the Acts of Parliament; if no one appears and claims, as next of kin, the estates of intestates, they come into his hands.

10. During the interval that elapsed between the death of the intestate and the time given to the next heir to come in, in whose hands would the property be?—The ecclesiastical registrar would take possession of it, if he could *ad interim* take charge of it; but he would have no legal charge until he obtained administration from the court.

11. Besides being the ecclesiastical registrar, was Sir Thomas Turton in possession of any other office?—Yes, he was equity registrar and admiralty registrar, and he was also ecclesiastical registrar upon the ecclesiastical side of the court, which is an office distinct from that of *ex-officio* ecclesiastical registrar.

12. And in all those separate characters of trustee for the public he held certain portions of property?—No, he held property only in his character of

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ex-officio registrar, that is, as to intestate estates. As equity registrar he had not charge of any funds.

13. Was all the property that was in his hands in that capacity voluntarily placed in his hands as equity registrar?—I think he had not charge of funds as equity registrar, if I recollect rightly.

14. I will read to you a passage from the Report on the defalcations of the late registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. It is as follows: "As registrar on the equity and admiralty sides of the court, Sir Thomas Turton was entrusted with certain small sums deposited by suitors, by way of security for costs. These were classed generally in his books as 'equity deposits.' He had also been specially appointed receiver in a suit in which Robert Denton and others were plaintiffs, and Bebee Poonah and others were defendants; of the estate of Mary Hollier and George Denton; and also in a suit wherein Gabriel Vregnin and others were plaintiffs, and Alexander Colvin and others were defendants; of the estate of Joseph Baretto, the elder; for the administration of which estates those suits had respectively been instituted"?—I believe that is quite accurate.

15. "We believe that the above two classes comprise all the monies entrusted to him, of which it can strictly be predicated that they were 'monies belonging to suitors,' and received by him as an officer of court"?—I believe that is quite accurate.

16. So that he did receive monies?—Small sums.

17. Of suitors as well as of intestates' estates?—As deposits for costs.

18. "The other trust funds committed to him in an official capacity, consisted of, first, court fees received by him as registrar, on the equity, ecclesiastical, and admiralty sides of the court, for which he was accountable to Government; second, monies belonging to an estate of which he had been appointed curator under Act 19 of 1841; third, trust property of which he was official trustee, under Act 17 of 1843; and fourth, the estates of deceased persons, of whom he was *ex officio* the legal representative in this country. This last, and by far most important class, is again subdivisible"?—I believe that is quite accurate, but as to the Act of 1843, I do not recollect that; that was passed after I left India, I do not know the provisions of that Act.

19. With regard to other estates, not of intestates, which came into his hands, did any portion of them come voluntarily into his hands; that is to say, in the cases of persons leaving estates under will, entrusted to him as *ex-officio* registrar?—Yes.

20. Are you at all aware of how he treated those estates?—In the same way as the other estates he had charge of, following of course the directions in the will in the cases in which he was administrator with the will annexed.

21. As chief justice of the court, did you consider that you had any power to call him to account as registrar under you?—If I had had any surmise that he was neglecting his duty, or misapplying the funds of the court, or doing anything in contravention of his duty, the court would have had the power of calling him to account; I do not mean myself solely, but the court would have the power of doing so.

22. And you consider then that the court could put itself in connexion upon the suggestion of improper conduct on the part of its officer, without any formal application to it as a court?—I think it could.

23. And if there had been any supposition in your mind of improper conduct on the part of Sir Thomas Turton while you were chief justice, you would have pursued that course?—I should have pursued that course.

24. You would have called him to account?—Certainly.

25. Is it not necessary, under the Act of Parliament, that he should give in a certain account of the estates in his possession?—Yes, schedules are to be filed in the court, upon, I think, the second and fourth terms; the second or first day of each of those terms; schedules of the account of the estates in his hands, in the terms mentioned in the rules.

26. What was the course of conduct when he came with the schedules into court; what was done?—They were produced in open court. I occasionally took the schedules to my own chambers, and looked at them, of course with no power of detecting their inaccuracy, and then gave them over to the record keeper of the court to file, and gave the usual directions for publication.

tion. The object was, to give those schedules publicity, that all interested in the estates might take steps to see whether they were accurate and right accounts, and make such inquiries as they might deem expedient.

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27. From the inspection of the account, without any special knowledge of any special inaccuracy, you could not detect such inaccuracy in it?—No, I could not detect such inaccuracy.

28. Besides those schedules so presented to the court, a copy of that schedule was in triplicate sent to the secretary of the Government?—For the publication in the Gazette of the residency, and also transmitted, I think, to the Court of Directors in the same form.

29. Sir *J. Hogg*.] To be published in the Gazette?—To be published in the London Gazette.

30. *Chairman*.] Supposing that there had been a suggestion to the Government of India at that time that the registrar was not behaving in a proper way with respect to that money, what power had the Government over him?—The Government had directly no power over him; they had the power to make a representation to the court, and the court would have the power of course, as I said before, of making inquiry, and if they thought he had misconducted himself in his office, or had been guilty of any delinquency of so serious a nature as to require his dismissal, the court would have exercised that power.

31. In whom was the power of dismissing him?—In the judges.

32. What legislative power did the Government possess with reference to his accounts, supposing that they chose to lay down certain rules?—They had absolute power. Since the passing of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, the Governor-general in Council is empowered to legislate for India.

33. Take the year 1844?—That is subsequent, of course, to their power of legislating.

34. Then the Government, if it had been so minded, could have thrown around the property any protection which its wisdom had suggested to it?—It is not likely that the Government would have pursued any course of that kind, without adopting some measure in concurrence with the judges; it is not probable, from the course that affairs have taken in India, where the judges and the Government have acted in unison and concert about all public matters.

35. So that the Government acted in concert with the Supreme Court when legislating with respect to the duties of an officer who formed a portion of that court?—Yes; I think they would have acted in concert, in communication with each other, according to the ordinary course of proceeding in all cases since I have had any knowledge of the court.

36. Have you anything further to suggest?—I made a minute at the time of Sir Thomas Turton's appointment, which I do not know whether the Committee are in possession of.

37. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] You look upon the publicity that was to be given as a check upon the registrar?—Yes, I do; and I do not think it was the duty of the judges to make further inquiry, nor did the statute throw that duty, according to my construction of it, upon the judges; nor do I see how, unless some inquiry was suggested, or some intimation of misconduct, how they could have been aware of what has happened in this case.

38. *Chairman*.] I put the question whether, supposing you had not been put into motion by any similar application to the court, the court could of its own mere motion, and without a suggestion from without, have taken it into consideration?—I meant by suggestion from without, not a moving party making a formal application to the court, but a suggestion, or some information that the officer was improperly conducting himself; then, of course, they could have pursued the matter in that direction.

39. Supposing the idea had arisen in your own mind that there was certain improper conduct going on?—We should have had full power to pursue it beyond all question; but the officer was fully trusted by the court at the time he was appointed, and when I left India, and therefore without some such suggestion I should not have entered upon such an inquiry.

40. Will you read the minute in relation to the appointment of Sir Thomas Turton?—The minute to which I have alluded I hold in my hand, but, with the permission of the Committee, I will first state the circumstances under

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which he was appointed. Sir Thomas Turton had applied for the office, and I informed him that his application would be considered by the judges; but I informed him also that he would not be allowed to give opinions as a counsel, which he was anxious to do; I also informed him he must not be concerned in any mercantile speculations, which one of his predecessors, who became a member of a mercantile house, was supposed to have been concerned in; I also informed him that he would not be allowed to be a director of any joint-stock company. He was unwilling to accede to the terms of not being a director of a joint-stock company, though he was willing to accede after a time to the terms of not giving opinions as a counsel, and I have his letter upon that subject. I will now read the minute, which is as follows: "Wednesday, April 14th, 1841. The judges met in chambers for the purpose of considering who should be appointed registrar on the equity and ecclesiastical sides of the court, in the place of Mr. Dickens, who had tendered his resignation. They thought Mr. Turton should be offered the appointment. Mr. Turton was sent for; the appointment offered to and accepted by him. He was informed that he was expected to conform to the following regulations, to which he assented: 1st. that he was not to be concerned in any mercantile speculations of any description; 2dly, that he was not to act as counsel, and that he was precluded from giving opinion, even on matters not in court and not relating to the conduct of a cause; 3dly, that he ought not to accept the office of director of any public company, insurance office, &c., although he was not precluded from remaining a director of those with which he was connected at the time of his accepting this appointment." This minute was signed by me and Mr. Justice Grant and Mr. Justice Seton. He was at that time the director of an assurance office; he was not a director at that time of the Union Bank.

41. By what means was the registrar remunerated?—He was remunerated under regulations made in 1837, which created a fee fund, and the fees which he received for the offices of admiralty registrar, equity registrar, and ecclesiastical registrar were to be paid to the Government; but he was to receive a percentage as *ex-officio* registrar in lieu of all fees, which formed, in fact, his sole remuneration for acting in those combined offices.

42. Then there was no intention on the part of the Government that he should derive any advantage from the use of the money in his hands?—Certainly not.

43. And if the rules of the court had been acted upon, could he have had at any one time any large sum of money in his hands?—Certainly not; there is a rule of the court preventing his having a cash balance in his hands from any one estate exceeding 500 rupees, 50 *l.*; there is also another rule that makes the aggregate of sums that may arise from several estates, I think the amount is 10,000 rupees, or 1,000 *l.*; then it should be brought to the notice of the court, who should give such directions upon it as they thought fit.

44. Would that statement of his accounts, with respect to each estate, appear in that schedule which he delivered into the court twice a year?—Not the full account of those estates.

45. But would not it appear whether or not he had a balance over and above that sum?—Certainly, it would appear in the schedules.

46. Then if there should appear in those schedules that there were balances of amounts above what the law permitted, whose duty would it have been when they saw that to have inquired into the circumstance of a larger balance being in his hand than was permitted by those rules?—If the court saw it, it would be their duty to inquire into it.

47. So that if at any time there appears upon the schedule to have been a balance in his hand above that which the rule permitted, there was a laches somewhere if it had not been taken notice of?—Certainly.

48. Mr. *Bouverie*.] Was there any provision for inspection of the accounts to see whether there was a balance beyond the regulated amount of any estate at any given time?—With respect to the books, all the suitors have the power of inspecting the books at all times; I mean the persons concerned in the estate.

49. Sir *J. Hogg*.] Everybody?—Yes, upon an established fee; any one might come and inspect the books.

50. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] How were the monies to be invested; was there any direction as to the investment of the monies over and above the amount he was allowed

allowed to keep in his hands?—He was to invest them in Government securities or pay them into the treasury.

51. And to show the receipts of the treasury for all monies?—No, the receipts of the treasury were not shown to the judges.

52. Then how was a check kept upon the registrar at all if he did not show the receipts for the money?—The checks were kept by his accounts; I know no other way. If he desired to get out any of the securities from the treasury he must get a judge's order for that purpose; it was of course by his deceptive accounts that this defalcation has arisen.

53. Mr. *Armstrong*.] He was to pay over the balances in hand, with the exception of 50 l., to the treasury?—To the accountant-general of the Company.

54. Mr. *Elliot*.] With the schedules he did not send to the judges the vouchers?—No, the Act of Parliament does not require that.

55. Mr. *Armstrong*.] Had the judges any means of knowing whether he had paid the money over or not?—No, no more than a judge has the means of knowing when an estate is ordered into court, whether that order has been complied with. The judge does not see to the investment of the fund; the judge knows nothing of that in this country, or in India.

56. *Chairman*.] Would those schedules in any way have suggested the state of the books?—They would, to a certain extent, have suggested the state of the books, because they would have shown the nature of the cash balance.

57. I find here in the report published by the commissioners respecting these defalcations, that "there were no entries in the ledger of 1847 of a date posterior to May 1847; the cash-book of that year purported to have been written up to the 31st of December; and there were some rough waste-books containing the transactions between that date and the 25th of February 1848;" so that there was not a single entry in the ledger after May 1847?—Just so.

58. Could that strange proceeding in any way have been suggested by the state of the schedule?—No, I think not. The schedules, as I understand, in this case were entirely deceptive; they appeared upon the face of them to be right and regular; it was only upon investigation and inquiry that they were found to be a fraudulent and deceptive account.

59. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Was there any authority by whom those ledgers were supposed to be investigated?—None, except the persons themselves; everybody had a right to go and look at them.

60. *Chairman*.] So that supposing there had been any suspicion of anything wrong or not, the Government might have sent a person to inspect those books?—I believe it was thoroughly open; everybody went and looked; people were constantly looking at them.

61. Sir *J. Hogg*.] The Act of Parliament, and the rule of court framed in accordance with it, required the registrar to keep books that would be open at all times to the inspection of all persons?—Yes, and parties who inspected those books were very astute in this way: there were agency houses, who constantly had powers of attorney granted to take the assets out of the hands of the officer and take charge of them, upon which they had a considerable profit, and they were very constantly inspecting those books.

62. *Chairman*.] Can you suggest to the Committee how it was that no complaint was made for so many years?—I am quite unable to suggest anything upon it; I am astonished the thing was not detected before.

63. Sir *J. Hogg*.] You have said that where the assets of any estate amounted to 500 rupees they were invested in Government securities, the rule of the court requiring it?—Yes.

64. And it also required that that Government paper should stand, not in the name of the registrar, but in the name of his office, and state also the date to which it belonged?—Yes.

65. It further required that that Government security should be immediately deposited with the accountant-general and sub-treasurer?—Yes.

66. And I believe it could not be withdrawn from the custody of the accountant-general and sub-treasurer, except upon the order of a judge, which order was made upon a statement by the registrar stating that the paper was required, and specifying the purpose for which it was required?—Yes. All the judges during my time were extremely strict. Whenever I ordered assets out of the hands of the accountant-general which had been deposited there, I inquired particularly into the circumstances for which the registrar required them before

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that order was made. And a rule was framed in 1840, directing that when the residue of an estate was to be remitted to Europe, it should be only remitted in Government securities, unless the parties themselves gave special authority to the contrary. Of course they had the right, if they thought fit themselves, to have it in private bills.

67. And I believe that that rule was framed by you in consequence of representations having been made to you that assets of estates had been remitted home, not to the persons specifically entitled, but to agents, with instructions to those agents to try and find out who the parties entitled were?—Yes. I had found out, with regard to a large house in the city, that the preceding registrar had transmitted a considerable sum of money to England, as I believe, with the best intentions, small sums, with power to pay those small sums over to the parties entitled to them in England; I thought that that was not a course which was proper, and that those funds should not be entrusted to any house, and I passed a rule that unless a specific authority was produced from the party entitled to those funds, they should be transmitted in no other manner but Government securities, and to the party entitled to receive them, and that the proceeding should be stated.

68. And I believe you further ordered that the whole of those funds in the hands of private agents in this country should be instantly sent back to India, and reinvested in Government securities?—I did, and had the whole accounted for.

69. *Chairman.*] Did it ever suggest itself to you when appointing this officer and endeavouring to make all secure, that it would be wise to have auditors of his accounts?—Certainly not; it did not occur to me.

70. Because I find by the present rule, "The Governor-general of India in Council shall, from time to time, appoint an auditor or auditors to examine the accounts of the administrator-general at the time of the delivery of the said schedules, and also at any other time when the Governor-general of India in Council shall think fit"?—The nature of the office is now entirely changed; it is taken from the court; it is an office of a totally different nature.

71. Would it have been at all impossible to have appointed auditors in the individual instance?—It would have been exceedingly difficult; there is a rule amongst the rules that have been referred to, whereby the administrator may be called upon to account before the master, and of course in accounting before the master of the court he would have to produce the vouchers to verify his account.

72. But would there have been any difficulty in having it regularly understood that whenever those schedules were delivered into the court they should be regularly audited by persons appointed by the court for that purpose?—There would have been no difficulty in having such an audit.

73. As a matter of prudence, it would have been possibly wise to have adopted that course?—I continued the system as I found it.

74. *Mr. Armstrong.*] You did not choose to create new officers?—I did not choose to create new officers with new fees, that must have been paid for out of the estates, which must have been charged with the expense.

75. *Sir J. Hogg.*] If the rules as they existed in your time had been honestly followed, would defalcations have been possible?—Defalcation would have been impossible. Perhaps as to the sureties, I may say this much as respects the two sureties I took. Sir Thomas Turton when he was appointed offered as sureties agency houses; I refused to take the surety of any agency houses. Cockerill & Company was offered, then a house that was in high repute, but I took as sureties those whom I considered to be the most substantial persons in Calcutta. Dwarkanauth Tagore was one, and he was then a very rich zemindar, and Rustomjee Cowasjee, who was also a person of reputed wealth. I am not certain what has been the result, whether they have made good the 10,000 *l.* or not; but I was informed by Sir Lawrence Peel that there was every expectation that they would do so; he was so informed by the acting registrar. These sureties were, however, much injured by the failure of the Union Bank.

76. *Mr. Elliot.*] Would the schedules if they had been closely looked at by the persons whose estates were in the charge of that officer, have shown anything to have created suspicion in their minds as to their own estates?—Yes; if they had gone from the schedules to the books they would at once have discovered the inaccuracy of the schedule.

77. Upon

77. Upon the face of the schedule itself would a suspicion have been naturally created in their mind?—Not upon the schedule, because it would have said “cash balance in hand, under 500 rupees, and the rest of the estate paid into the hands of the accountant-general”; but if they had gone to the books, to which they had access, and had examined them, of course they would have seen that was not a true account.

78. *Chairman.*] Was that possible for persons living in Europe?—A great many people not resident in Europe are interested in administrations.

79. *Mr. Elliot.*] In fact, any agent of the parties in Europe could have done it?—Yes.

80. *Mr. Bouverie.*] Who is entitled to the accruing interest upon the Government securities purchased by the balances of the estates?—The estate.

81. *Sir J. Hogg.*] The rules gave as full and ample notice as it was possible to give to all parties who might be interested, either in India or in Great Britain, of the funds that belonged to any relative?—Yes; by the publication of the citations and the publication of the schedules, and also the publication of an annual account, which was not ordered by the rules.

82. And I believe that, independently of what was required by the provisions of any Act of Parliament, copies of all wills and administrations, all inventories, and all accounts current granted to all persons, whether official or not, were transmitted quarterly to the Court of Directors, for the purpose of remaining at the India House, to be open to the inspection of all the world?—Yes, that is part of the rules; everything that publicity could do was done.

83. *Chairman.*] Does the schedule state that certain sums of money have been paid into the treasury?—I really forget the exact form in which it is.

84. If any portion of the estate had been reduced to Company's paper, and that statement was made in the schedule that it was in the form of Company's paper, then it would have been the registrar's duty to have put that Company's paper into the treasury?—Yes, certainly.

85. And therefore if it appeared upon the face of the schedule that he had a certain quantity of money in Company's paper, and if he had not in reality that money in the treasury, the officers of the treasury must have been cognizant of that fact?—It might have been ascertained at the treasury, and they must have been cognizant of it if they had looked at the schedule.

86. Can you inform the Committee of the cost of proceeding when the schedules were sent to the secretary, and what he did with them?—He complied with the rule of publishing them, of course, in the Calcutta Gazette, and then transmitted them in the ordinary course to the Court of Directors here, for publication at home.

87. Supposing that in any one of them he saw an estate, in reference to which there was a statement that a certain sum was in Company's paper, would not it have been somebody's duty to have inquired whether that was in the treasury?—These schedules went to the secretary in the general department; the treasury is a totally separate department, with separate officers, not connected with the secretary's office; the schedules were transmitted to the secretary of the general department; the accounts were sent to the treasury, the accountant-general being a totally different officer.

88. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] If the treasurer had happened to have looked over the schedules, he would then have been aware whether or not that money that was taken from the schedules had been actually paid into the treasury?—He might have been if he turned to the books of the treasury; but the transactions of the treasury at Calcutta are on a very large scale; no man could bear it in his mind; the native officer under him might do so.

89. *Sir J. Hogg.*] Had the accountant-general and sub-treasurer any duty but the ministerial one, to keep the funds safe, when they got them, till they restored them under the order of the judge?—That was solely his duty.

90. *Chairman.*] I see here the name of an intestate, Mrs. Ann Dodd; amongst other things I see 46,725 rupees under the head “Amount of each estate in Company's paper,” that being the heading of that column?—Yes.

91. Then if I follow on, I find another column headed “Amount paid over in cash and Company's paper;” and then it says here, “To be repaid over and remitted; paid to M. W. Foley, esq., acting executor to the estate of the deceased in England”?—Yes.

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92. How would that get to England?—That would be remitted to England by the administrator.

93. Meaning the ecclesiastical registrar?—Yes, that would be remitted by him to England.

94. But being reduced to Company's paper, ought not it to have been sent to the treasury?—Yes. I see the headings of this table before me are, "Intestates' names;" "Amount of securities belonging to each estate;" "Amount in cash received on account of each estate;" "Amount belonging to each estate invested in securities of the East India Company;" "Amount of payments made out of each estate;" "Balance in cash pertaining to each estate."

95. Referring to that head now, do you find any sums beyond what the law permitted?—Yes, there are sums beyond 500 rupees. The other headings are, "Claims preferred against each estate remaining unsatisfied," and "Balance due to the administrator."

96. "Balance in cash" you read as the heading of one of the columns; that is cash in hand of the registrar?—Yes; there are two items of "cash."

97. Sir J. Hogg.] In the list where you have "Balance in hand," will you see whether there are also claims in the columns headed "Claims"?—In some there are.

98. Chairman.] That, I take it, would make no difference; the moment that the balance went over the sum that the law permitted, it became his duty to put it into the treasury, without asking whether there were claims or not?—I believe so.

99. Looking at the thing before you, if you had been the chief justice at that time, would it in any way have excited your suspicion, or have induced you to inquire why those balances were not paid over into the treasury?—I do not see it.

100. Mr. Elliot.] When was the defalcation discovered?—I think in February 1848.

101. When the first half-year's schedules for 1847 ought to have been given in?—Yes, if it were so; if it were February 1848 that he ceased to be registrar.

102. Sir J. Hogg.] Has the ecclesiastical registrar, merely as registrar, any power or control over the assets of any estate of a person dying intestate?—No, not until letters of administration are granted to him by the court.

103. Until he gets a letter of administration granted to him by the court in his official capacity as registrar, he has no power or control whatever over the assets?—None whatever.

104. And when he gets them he has the same power of control as any other administrator possesses, and neither more nor less?—Neither more nor less, except that there is a publicity as to his accounts which does not exist in respect of any other administrator.

105. Chairman.] In a former question I put to you, I distinguished between the time of the intestate's death and the issuing of the order by the court to the registrar, and asked you in whose hands that property was at that time, and you said you believed that as it was got together it was in the hands of the registrar?—I believe very frequently in such cases he got possession of the funds, but he had no legal authority for possession of them until administration was granted by the court, which could not be granted until the returns of the citations by the statute, and then the court granted a formal administration.

106. How long does that take?—I forget the exact time; it is mentioned in the rules; I think it is three successive weeks.

107. Mr. Armstrong.] Is the effect of the rule this, that supposing a person to have died intestate, the official registrar is in the situation of the next of kin, and is entitled to administration on applying for it?—He would be, if there was no person in India to apply for administration as next of kin; he would take possession, to save the assets from depredation.

108. Sir J. Hogg.] If a man was to die in a house he would send and get a list of the furniture, but would not venture to sell it till he got administration?—Precisely.

109. Mr. Armstrong.] He is therefore in the situation of next of kin, and is entitled to administration, no other person of better title having come forward?

—Yes;

—Yes; he could take possession of the assets of an intestate, and then if the next of kin came in before letters of administration were granted to him, he would have to hand over all that he had so possessed himself of to the next of kin, and the court would have no legal custody of those assets at all.

110. Is there any officer in India corresponding to the ordinary, in whom the property is vested till administration is taken out?—No.

111. Then he takes it as any person being next of kin would take it, subject to having the title made to it by taking out actual letters of administration?—Yes, exactly so.

112. *Chairman.*] Let me put this question to you, and see if you can explain something about it: I find among the intestates the name of Sir William Major-general Casement; under the column, "Amount of each estate in Company's paper," I find, "Sicca rupees, 132,000; Company's rupees, 140,800." Then I find, "Amount paid over in cash and Company's paper," "147,291;" then comes the heading of "To whom paid, made over, and remitted," leaving nearly 130,000 sicca rupees in Company's paper in the hands of the registrar; that ought to have been paid over, as I understand, to the treasurer?—I do not know which account that is, whether it is an account of money; there are two accounts which he delivers in.

113. This is headed, "A true and perfect schedule of all estates, the administration of which has been committed to the registrar of this court, under the Act of the 39 & 40 of Geo. 3, of which the net balances remaining on the administrator's accounts have been paid over to those who appeared entitled to the same, since the last report on the 22d day of October 1846 to the 1st day of March 1847." I find only 147,291 rupees accounted for, and therefore I should suppose the residue was in the treasury, being in Company's paper?—I should suppose so. I have no doubt it is right, but I cannot explain how it was.

114. *Sir J. Hogg.*] Was not it in the treasury?—It does not appear whether it was in the treasury or not.

115. *Mr. Elliot.*] Do you consider that it was any part of the Government's duty to check that account in the way suggested by the Honourable Chairman, by means of the treasury or any other authority?—No; I consider the Government to have been merely ministerial as to those accounts; they received them as they were sent to them, and they gave publicity to them.

116. *Chairman.*] So that the general duty of Government to take care of the property of intestates goes for nothing?—I do not think they have that duty cast upon them.

117. Upon whom was it cast?—If upon anybody, of course upon the administrator, in the first instance, and if he committed any fraud, and it was brought to the notice of the judges, it was their duty to dismiss him.

118. Was not it the duty of Government to take every proper precaution that the monies confided to their charge should be taken care of?—It is not strictly confided to their charge; it goes into their treasury; they account for what is given to them, and they return what is given them; that is all they have to do with it.

119. Is not it under Act of Parliament that those estates are placed in the hands of the officers of the Government?—An *ex-officio* registrar is hardly to be called an officer of the Government.

120. Did you not say so just now; that the Government might be considered as composed of the Supreme Government and the judges?—I said that for any changes that were about to be made in the constitution of the court, or any regulation, that the Government and the judges would act in unison together, and that if they had thought that any Act of Parliament was to be passed, or any regulation to be made with reference to those officers, they would have communicated them to the judges, and they would have acted in communication together.

121. Under the general principle of its being the duty of the Government to protect the property that is in its hands, no matter how it came there, ought not the Government to have taken all proper precautions that the ordinary knowledge of business supplies to take care of that property?—I think all proper precaution was taken in this instance, and that nothing that could have been adopted could have prevented forgery and fraud like this.

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122. Then I suppose you fancy the new rules have not effected any good?—I have not seen them.

123. Sir *J. Hogg*.] Is there any Act of Parliament requiring the Government or any of its officers to take any charge of any portion of the funds of an intestate?—Not that I am aware of.

124. Is not the rule of court the only ground upon which the accountant-general and sub-treasurer take the charge of the Company's paper, and do they not take that charge ministerially, at the request and for the accommodation of the court?—I believe so.

125. And I believe further that a rule was framed, which the judges submitted, to request permission of the Government to have the funds placed there for safe custody?—That I am unable to say; I think the original rules were framed before I was a member of the court.

126. Mr. *Elliot*.] The Honourable Chairman asked you just now whether it was not a part of the duty of the Government to take care that care was taken of the property of individuals entrusted to their charge; I wish to know whether the property that has been made away with by Sir Thomas Turton was ever within the charge of the Government?—The money I presume (I am not perfectly acquainted with what he has done) he received under the administration upon which he acted from the court, a separate administration in each case, but having received the assets of the estates under those authorities, he misapplied them, and did not account for them in the manner in which he was bound to do; and he falsified the schedules, and falsified the ledgers, and in that way the money was lost.

127. Do you understand that the money which was in Sir Thomas Turton's charge was in the Government charge before it was paid into the treasury?—I thought I had explained that by my previous answer. The money came into Sir Thomas Turton's possession in the same way that it comes into the possession of any other administrator, though he may not be administrator to estates generally, but an administrator under powers granted by any ecclesiastical court to a particular estate; he has no power either greater or less than an administrator and next of kin who comes in and claims it; he was actually in the same position; he had no more power, and his duties were the same, excepting that there were checks upon his good faith, and checks upon his holding the securities, checks upon having cash in his hands beyond a certain amount.

128. Then the question is, whether Sir Thomas Turton, having that money in his possession in that character, it can be said that it was in the possession of the Government; that the Government had it under their care?—I said the Government had never the possession of those assets, further than holding them as accountant-general in their treasury for the purposes of this administrator.

129. Mr. *Armstrong*.] You mean having such portion as was paid over?—Yes.

130. Mr. *Elliot*.] I am speaking of the portion he retained?—Yes, just so.

Mr. *Francis Clark*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *F. Clark*.

131. *Chairman*.] WHAT are you in the India House?—I hold office in the Secretary's Department, and keep the Records received from the Supreme Courts of Judicature and the Ecclesiastical Courts in India.

132. What are those books you bring here?—Those that are transmitted from the Government of India, from the Supreme Court of Bengal.

133. What are they?—This is a schedule that is prepared half-yearly by the registrar of Bengal, and the others are quarterly returns of such wills as have been proved in court, and such accounts current as have been filed by any administrator or executor.

134. Sir *J. Hogg*.] I believe those documents which you have produced, that is wills, administrations, and copies of schedules and accounts current filed by different executors and administrators, including the registrars, are kept at the India House, and are open at all times to all persons without any fee or charge?—Yes, decidedly.

135. I believe

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135. I believe that an index is kept at the India House to facilitate inquiry and reference to them?—Yes.

136. Will you have the goodness to read the letter of the registrar transmitting those half-yearly schedules for publication in the London Gazette?—Yes; this is addressed to the secretary to the Government: "I have the honour to forward herewith, pursuant to the statute of 55 Geo. 3, c. 84, s. 5, copies in triplicate of the half-yearly schedule of all administrations, whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since the period of exhibiting the last schedule, on the 1st day of March 1841, specifying the amount of such balance, and the persons to whom paid. I also forward, pursuant to the same section of the last-mentioned statute, copies in triplicate of the half-yearly schedule of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received on account of such estates, committed to the charge of the registrar of the Supreme Court, from the 1st day of March, the date to which the last schedule extended, to the 2d day of October 1840, both days inclusive, and also of payments made thereout, with the balances remaining in hand. The same statute directs that this Government should transmit these two schedules in triplicate to the Court of Directors, who upon the receipt thereof are to cause the same to be published in the London Gazette."

137. Are those two schedules, when received at the India House, regularly published in the Government Gazette, in conformity with the provisions of the statute?—In the London Gazette they are all duly published.

138. Then those schedules are sent home and published, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament?—Yes.

139. Is there any Act of Parliament requiring that copies of wills, administrations, inventories, and accounts current, should be sent home?—I know of no Act of Parliament requiring that to be done, but it is a practice which has existed from the earliest period.

140. I believe that the Court of Directors have requested the local Government to request the judges of the Supreme Court to send home regularly copies of all wills, all administrations, all inventories, and accounts current, that they may remain at the India House open to inspection to everybody, without fee or charge, for the purpose of giving the utmost publicity to everybody of all claims?—Yes; they are received quarterly.

141. *Chairman.*] The book that I hold in my hand purports to be certified copies of all inventories, account sales, and accounts current filed in the Supreme Court by executors and administrators of deceased persons, from the 1st of July to the 30th of September 1848; is there such a certified copy of the year 1846 and 1847?—Decidedly there is.

142. This other book I take to be the same?—Yes.

143. Does this also include the official administrator?—Yes.

144. So that if we have that of 1846 and 1847, we shall have what Sir Thomas Turton returned home?—What he filed in the court.

145. *Sir J. Hogg.*] I believe that those documents were formerly transmitted only yearly?—Until 1822.

146. Have the Court of Directors sent out orders that a request should be made to the court to send them home quarterly?—Yes.

147. *Mr. Armstrong.*] Does the registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta send home any accounts quarterly, or only half-yearly?—No separate accounts quarterly, but the accounts he files in the Supreme Court come quarterly with those of other administrators.

148. His schedules only come half-yearly?—Yes.

149. Does he send any other account beyond this schedule; does he send any quarterly account to you?—Not separately as administrator; he sends all the accounts that are filed in the Supreme Court within the quarter, and that includes his own.

150. *Sir J. Hogg.*] That is, the account of the registrar, when he administers to an estate, comes home the same way as the accounts of any other executor or administrator?—Yes.

Veneris, 10^o die Maii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Marquis of Douro.		Mr. Armstrong.
Mr. Roebuck.		Mr. Elliot.
Viscount Jocelyn.		Mr. Hastie.
Sir James Hogg.		Mr. Bouveie.

J. A. ROEBUCK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Francis Clark*, again called in ; and Examined.

Mr. F. Clark.
10 May 1850.

151. Sir *J. Hogg*.] YOU mentioned the last time you were here, that the schedule which you produced, bearing date March 1847, was the last schedule sent to this country by the registrar, through the Secretary to Government?—Yes, I did.

152. Was that statement correct?—Perfectly.

153. Have you endeavoured to find whether any further schedule was filed in court in Calcutta, or published in Calcutta in the Government Gazette?—Yes.

154. And you find that the schedule which you now produce was published in the Government Gazette?—Yes.

155. Was any copy of that schedule forwarded by the Secretary to Government to the Court of Directors, for publication in the Gazette, in London?—Certainly not, because the registrar's letter is dated the 18th of December 1847, and the schedule is dated the 22d of October 1847, and he makes no mention of it.

Martis, 14^a die Maii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Roebuck.		Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Armstrong.		Mr. Bouverie.
Mr. Elliot.		Sir James Hogg.
Marquis of Douro.		Viscount Jocelyn.

JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Josiah Wilkinson*, called in ; and Examined.

Mr. J. Wilkinson
14 May 1850.

156. Sir *J. Hogg*.] YOU are a Solicitor, I believe?—I am.

157. Did you know Mr. Peter Harris Abbott, who was an official assignee under the Bankruptcy Act?—Yes.

158. When was he appointed, do you know?—He was appointed under the Act of the 1st Will. 4, c. 56; it was one of the original appointments under that Act of Parliament, which empowered the Lord Chancellor to appoint official assignees.

159. Do you know anything of the rules or orders of the court prescribing the manner in which an official assignee should discharge his duty?—Yes.

160. I believe he was not permitted, directly or indirectly, to carry on any trade or business, or to hold, or be engaged, in any office or employment other than in his capacity as official assignee?—That is so; the Act gives power to the Lord Chancellor to appoint official assignees, and it gives power to the court

court to make rules for their governance, and the rules made in pursuance of that Act provided that an official assignee should not carry on any trade, and certain other things.

161. Did he then give security to the extent of 6,000 *l.*?—Yes, he gave security by himself and sureties for 6,000 *l.* Another rule was, that he should never hold more than 100 *l.* in his hands of any particular estate.

162. When it exceeded 100 *l.*, what was it his duty to do?—To pay the excess into the Bank of England to the account of the accountant in bankruptcy. That has been altered since.

163. And at the time he paid such sums, I believe it was his duty to deliver to the cashier of the Bank of England the date, the amount of the payment, the name of the official assignee, the name and description of the bankrupt, the particular estate to which the money belonged, and that such monies were placed to the credit of the accountant-general, and of such particular estate?—Yes, just so. That was a necessary provision, in order to present the account correctly.

164. You said he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor under the authority of the Act of Parliament?—Yes.

165. Have the creditors any control whatever over that appointment?—None whatever; nor have they any control over the official assignee when appointed.

166. Have they any control over the funds that come to his hands, or over their investment or appropriation?—That was a matter complained of, as I shall explain presently, that they had no right whatever to interfere with them.

167. Was there any defalcation in the time of Mr. Abbott, and if there was, will you have the kindness to state what that defalcation was, and its extent?—Yes; Mr. Abbott left England, I think, in March or April 1841; absconded, in fact, having at that time, as we afterwards ascertained, the sum of 82,196 *l.* in his hands.

168. Belonging to estates of which he was official assignee?—Yes; just so.

169. If the rules prescribed by the Lord Chancellor, some of which I have called your attention to, had been observed, such a defalcation could not have taken place?—Certainly not; unless there had been 8,000 estates and he had the sum of 100 *l.* of each estate in his hands, but that was not the fact; the fact was he had very large sums of money upon a few estates.

170. And that arose from his totally neglecting the observance of the rules prescribed for the guidance of his conduct?—Yes; it was contended that the commissioners should, and some of the commissioners did, investigate the accounts of the official assignees from time to time, to ascertain that they paid over regularly the surplus assets beyond 100 *l.* of each estate. But after Mr. Abbott had absconded it was ascertained that Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, the commissioner under whom he had acted, had not investigated Mr. Abbott's accounts or checked them in any way. Permit me to say that Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque did not perhaps consider it his duty to do so; it had not been done, we believed.

171. *Chairman.*] All that has been investigated since?—It was a matter of investigation at the time; I was myself conducting it. I am anxious, as my observation might seem to reflect upon Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, in consequence of his not investigating those accounts, to offer the explanation that I suppose he considered it was not his duty to investigate, that he was not bound to do so; I am not making any complaint of his not investigating.

172. *Mr. Armstrong.*] You believe he considered it not to be his duty, but you say that another commissioner did investigate?—I believe some of the other commissioners did. It was a matter of regret that that investigation had not taken place at the time, and expressions were made use of on the subject at public meetings; but I believe Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque had not investigated any of his official assignee's accounts.

173. *Sir J. Hogg.*] Were any, and what steps, adopted by the creditors of the estates, the funds of which had been misappropriated by Mr. Abbott, in order to recover the amount due to them?—The creditors of the various estates were very numerous, and of course to some extent unknown. They were communicated with by advertisements in the newspapers, and a meeting was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 15th of April 1841. At that

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meeting a committee of the creditors was appointed for the purpose of conducting the investigation into Abbott's defalcations, and for the purpose also of endeavouring to obtain, either from the funds in the Bankruptcy Court, or from the public funds, repayment of the money which Abbott had taken away.

174. Was there a petition presented to Parliament by them?—Yes.

175. Do you believe that to be a copy of the petition (*a petition being handed to the Witness*)?—Yes.

176. Read it out, if you please?—"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, The humble Petition of the undermentioned Creditors of different estates under the jurisdiction of the Court of Bankruptcy, to which Peter Harris Abbott was by the Court appointed official assignee; sheweth, that Peter Harris Abbott was appointed an official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy in the year 1832, and that the said Peter Harris Abbott was, under the regulation of the Court of Bankruptcy, attached to the court of Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque; that the said Peter Harris Abbott was as such official assignee assigned by the said commissioner and appointed to the superintendence and management of several bankrupts' estates. That the said Peter Harris Abbott continued to discharge his duties as such official assignee to the several estates to which he was so appointed, from the time of his appointment to the same down to the month of April 1841, when he absconded, having at that time considerable sums in his hands belonging to the several estates to which he had been so appointed official assignee as aforesaid. That by the Act of Parliament in that case made and provided, and by the rules and regulations of the Court of Bankruptcy, official assignees were the receivers of all monies payable to the bankrupts' estates, and that they were bound by a particular rule of the said court to pay into the Bank of England, to the credit of the Accountant-general of the High Court of Chancery, all such sums of money as should come into their hands, as soon as they should amount to 100 *l.*, and at the time of paying such sums should state in writing, delivered therewith to the cashier of the Bank of England, the date and amount of the payment, the name of the official assignee, the name and description of the bankrupt or bankrupts, and the particular estate to which the money belonged, and that it was to be placed to the credit of the accountant-general and of such particular estate; and that the said official assignee should take a receipt for the same from the cashier of the Bank, and carry it to the office of the accountant-general, who would give a proper voucher for such receipt, and that such voucher was to be produced when called for by the commissioners. That notwithstanding such rules and regulations of the said court, Peter Harris Abbott retained in his hands large sums of money beyond 100 *l.* in each estate; and that it has been recently ascertained that he had in his hands the sum of 82,196 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* belonging to several of the estates to which he had been appointed official assignee. That your petitioners are each of them creditors under the said several estates to the extent of 100 *l.* and upwards. That a fiat in bankruptcy was issued against the said Peter Harris Abbott, and that the same has been prosecuted, but that sufficient assets have not been realised under the said estate to pay a dividend even to the private creditors of the said Peter Harris Abbott. That, by one of the rules of the Court of Bankruptcy, it is provided that official assignees should not be engaged in any trade, but that the said Peter Harris Abbott was engaged in several speculative trading companies during the time he was so engaged as such official assignee. That the creditors of bankrupts have no power or voice in the nomination of any official assignee to any particular estate; and that the official assignee is a public officer over whose actions the creditors have no jurisdiction or control. That it was the duty of the said Peter Harris Abbott, as official assignee, to receive all monies belonging to the several estates to which he was appointed by the commissioner, and it was, as your petitioners submit, the duty of the commissioner to see that he duly paid the sums received by him into the Bank of England, according to regulations of the said court, and that it was no part of the duty of the assignees appointed by the creditors to interfere with the monies received by the official assignee, or the investment of the same; and that as evidence that it was the duty of the commissioner so to investigate the accounts of the said Peter Harris Abbott, and to see that the balances in his hands

hands were duly paid into the Bank of England, your petitioners adduce that it was the practice of several of the commissioners to have a periodical examination of the accounts of the official assignees attached to their several courts, and to see that the funds of the several estates under their charge were duly invested pursuant to the Act of Parliament, and the general rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof. That since the defalcation of the said Peter Harris Abbott, another Act of Parliament has passed, regulating the proceedings of the Court of Bankruptcy, which has caused such alterations to be made with reference to official assignees, as more effectually to prevent the recurrence of such a loss to the public as has been incurred in the case of the said Peter Harris Abbott. That your petitioners are advised that the loss occasioned by the said Peter Harris Abbott should be made good to them, and that there are large funds standing to the credit of the Accountant in Bankruptcy in the Bank of England, which might be safely applied to the payment of such loss. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to order that inquiry may be made into the facts stated in this their petition, and that provision be made out of such funds as shall be deemed applicable to the same for the payment of the losses incurred by the defalcations of the said Peter Harris Abbott. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.—Signed by *Masterman, Peters & Co.; Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.; Stone, Martins & Stones; Jones, Lloyd & Co.; Lubbock, Forster & Co.; Prescott, Grote, Ames & Co.; Price, Marryatt & Co.; Dixon, Brooks & Dixon; Cox, Biddulph & Co.; Williams & Co.*, and many others." There were some 300 or 400 signatures to it.

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177. I believe the signatures to that petition included those of most of the principal banking and mercantile firms in the city of London?—Yes.

178. Was that petition presented to the House of Commons?—I believe it was presented by Mr. Benjamin Hawes.

179. And it had the good fortune, I believe, to have the support of the late Mr. Charles Buller?—Yes.

180. I believe, notwithstanding its auspicious introduction and favourable and powerful support, that petition did not succeed?—It did not succeed. We had a great many interviews after the petition was presented with the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with Lord Lyndhurst, and Mr. Goulburn, and eventually a Bill I think was brought in; prepared, if not brought into the House.

181. By whom was the Bill prepared and brought into the House?—By Mr. Benjamin Hawes.

182. Will you state the nature of the communications that passed between yourself or any person who acted on behalf of the creditors, with the Lord Chancellor or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any other public authority; and if you had any correspondence on the subject, have the kindness to state what it is, and deliver in the papers themselves?—It is long since, and I am afraid I have not got my correspondence quite regular. I cannot find some of the copies of my own letters. I have a letter here from Mr. C. A. Grey to myself, dated Downing-street, 26th of April 1841.

183. Mr. Grey being private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—Yes.

184. Will you read it?—"Downing-street, 26th April 1841.—Sir, The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to inform you, in answer to your letter of this morning, that he will be ready to receive the deputation on the subject of the defalcations of Mr. P. H. Abbott, on Saturday next, at one o'clock. I am, &c., C. A. Grey.—J. Wilkinson, Esq." The applications were continued over three or four years.

185. Mr. Arnstrong.] Did you attend at any interview with the Lord Chancellor?—Yes.

186. What was the result?—The Lord Chancellor saw us three or four times, and took into his consideration whether he could appropriate any part of the funds standing to the credit of the bankruptcy unclaimed dividend account, or any of the other accounts, to the purpose; whether he could pay the interest, or any part of the principal, to relieve us. He determined eventually that he could not, and referred us to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the

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the Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it was not a case he could meet. Eventually they both said, that although they had every wish, they thought they could not relieve us.

187. Sir J. Hogg.] In point of fact, up to this day the creditors have got nothing?—Not a shilling.

188. With regard to those documents, will you state who each letter is from, and then deliver them in to show that every examination was made by the parties?—I have another letter from Mr. Grey. We were told at the first interview to send in a memorial; we did so, and I have here an announcement of the receipt of it. In 1842 there was another application to the Lord Chancellor, and also a further application to, and interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I have here a letter of the 24th March 1842, from which it appears that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Lyndhurst were in communication together upon this subject, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer told me that he declined meeting the deputation until he should have had some further correspondence with Lord Lyndhurst. I find in July 1844 there is an appointment by the Lord Chancellor to meet him; and I find in March 1844 there was a report made by the accountant in bankruptcy to Lord Lyndhurst on the subject of our application, and that report is enclosed in a letter to Mr. Hawes.

189. Mr. Bouverie.] Have you got that report?—No, I have not got that. It appears by the letter that Mr. Hawes had it, therefore I have not got the report. There was also a letter of the 10th of April 1845, which was about the time the Bill was abandoned as hopeless. The reason of the Bill which was brought in by Mr. Hawes having been so long suspended was because he was negotiating all this time with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with Lord Lyndhurst, and we hoped we should get the Government to assist us. That correspondence, which I beg now to lay before the Committee, as far as I have it in my possession, is as follows:

Sir,
THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has desired me to inform you, with reference to the memorial of the deputation on the defalcations of Mr. Abbott, that it has been referred to the consideration of the Lord Chancellor.

J. Wilkinson, Esq.

Downing-street, 6 May 1841.
I am, &c.
(signed) C. A. Grey.

Sir,
I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date; I shall be ready to receive any communication from you upon the subject to which you refer, but as I intend leaving London for the holidays as soon as the business of the Court of Chancery is over on Thursday, I must beg to appoint for the purpose of the interview which you mention, a meeting at the House of Lords to-morrow at five.

J. Wilkinson, Esq.

George-street, 22 March 1842.
I have, &c.
(signed) Lyndhurst.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting an interview on the subject of the loss occasioned by one of the official assignees in the Court of Bankruptcy having absconded; and intimating that the Lord Chancellor was about to write to Mr. Goulburn on the subject. As, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not yet received any communication from Lord Lyndhurst on the matter, he must defer having the pleasure of receiving the committee for the present.

J. Wilkinson, Esq.

Downing-street, 24 March 1842.
I have, &c.
(signed) C. R. Pemberton.

Sir,
I HAVE laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer your letter of the 9th instant. He desires me to say that he certainly received a letter from the Lord Chancellor on the subject of the defalcation of Mr. Abbott, but that as it appears to be a matter exclusively belonging to the Court of which Mr. Abbott was the officer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer apprehends that no advantage would result from an interview with the parties.

J. Wilkinson, Esq.

Downing-street, 10 May 1842.
I have, &c.
(signed) C. R. Pemberton.

My Dear Sir,
I HAVE, agreeably with my former communication to you, consulted the accountant in bankruptcy, respecting your proposed Bill, and have desired him to consider the subject of it. I beg leave to enclose for your perusal the report which I have in consequence received from him.

George-street, 16 March 1844.

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I remain, &c.
(signed) *Richard Clarke.*

Quality Court, 27 July 1844.

MR. CLARKE presents his compliments to Messrs. Stevens, Wilkinson, and Satchell, and begs to inform them that he has written to Mr. Hawes, stating that the Lord Chancellor will see him and the other gentlemen mentioned in your note of 11th instant, on Thursday next, at the House of Lords, at half-past four o'clock, in reference to the defalcations of Mr. Abbott.

Sir,

25, George-street, 10 April 1845.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo. I very much regret the loss occasioned to the creditors, previously to my acceptance of the Great Seal, by Mr. Abbott's misconduct, and it would give me great pleasure if, consistently with my duty, I could afford them relief. I have no authority (which I think I stated to you and the deputation) to apply any of the bankruptcy funds to such a purpose. I beg further to state, that since I had the pleasure of seeing you last on the subject, I have directed the state of those funds to be presented to me in all their detail, and I can assure you that the average of the income during the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, as far as the receipts of this last year can at present be ascertained, scarcely exceeds the expenditure. It is obvious, therefore, that nothing can be drawn from this source, for the benefit of Mr. Abbott's creditors, without injury to those to whom these funds are appropriated, and without involving the whole administration in matters of bankruptcy in the greatest confusion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Lyndhurst.*

Benjamin Hawes, Esq., Jun.

190. Sir *J. Hogg*.] You were, I believe, professionally engaged as solicitor for some of the creditors?—I was professionally engaged for one particular estate, which had a very large sum in Mr. Abbott's hands at the time he absconded, and also for the committee which was prosecuting it with the endeavour to get the return of the whole of the money.

191. And the result was that the claim was abandoned as hopeless?—The claim was abandoned as hopeless.

192. Hopeless either as regards payment from the public funds or from the funds in the Court of Bankruptcy?—It was then abandoned as hopeless. I should state even now, that if we could get the funds back again we should be glad to have them.

193. After this defalcation, I believe a new Act of Parliament was introduced for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of any such defalcation?—New rules were made for the regulation of the official assignees.

194. Mr. *Bouverie*.] Was there any application made in respect of any other funds than those that were in the hands of the accountant in bankruptcy?—We went to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Chancellor was inclined to help us if he could, but he could not.

195. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] It was a matter of no importance where you got it from, so long as you got it?—We were not treating it as a trivial matter, but as a matter of duty and right to get this money back again, which had been taken by a public servant over whom we had no control, and we thought it only right that we should be paid by the public who employed him.

196. *Chairman*.] You are a solicitor?—I am.

197. As such solicitor have you had much or any business in the Court of Bankruptcy?—Very considerable.

198. I think in every estate in Bankruptcy, beside the official assignee appointed by force of law there is also an assignee appointed by all the creditors?—Yes; there are very few estates where it is not so.

199. The creditors have the power if they think fit of appointing an assignee to represent them?—Yes; but the creditors' assignee has no control over the funds, and has no power to receive.

200. Has he any power to inspect the books?—Yes, certainly, the bankrupt's accounts.

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201. Is not he able at each step of the proceedings to check the conduct of the official assignee?—I have contended not, and I believe not.

202. You have contended not; did any of the authorities in bankruptcy say he could?—The authorities in bankruptcy at that time said, “Why did not the creditors’ assignees inquire into this?” and our answer was, “They have no power to inquire;” and in point of fact in several instances we showed that they had attempted to make the inquiries and had been denied the information.

203. If the creditors’ assignee had supposed at any one moment that any one of the duties of the official assignee had not been performed, could not he from day to day, and from hour to hour, apply to the commissioners to inspect into his complaints?—He could have applied clearly, but whether he would get relief is another matter.

204. Is there any such case of a creditor’s assignee having applied under such circumstances to the court, and the court having refused to entertain such applications?—In several cases in the course of our investigation the creditors’ assignees stated that they had applied to the court, that the court should get in monies, and make dividends under the estates where they knew there were monies, and they had been refused information; and in several cases the creditors’ assignees had stated that they had applied to Mr. Abbott and he had refused information.

205. Did Mr. Fonblanque, the commissioner, admit that upon an application made to him for the inspection of accounts he had refused such application?—It never came to the court; we were never brought into collision with Mr. Fonblanque upon that state of things.

206. Then are you able to state whether such a complaint did take place?—It was stated so at the public meeting.

207. I need hardly tell you that what was stated at a public meeting is not evidence; my question is, do you, of your own knowledge, know that such a thing took place?—My impression was, and I was so inclined to think, that I did myself apply; but I find on reference to my papers that my application was made after Mr. Abbott had absconded.

208. You are not, of your own personal knowledge, aware of any case of such an application having been made and refused, or of any such application having been made at all?—No, I am not; the universal impression of the profession was that the official assignee was an officer of the court whom we had no right to interfere with.

209. Has not the creditors’ assignee, the full power of knowing the state of the bankrupt’s assets in the hands of the official assignee?—At that time it was certainly considered he had not, but my belief now is that those occurrences have induced a more liberal construction of the responsibilities of the office.

210. Can you tell me of your own personal knowledge of any decisions by the courts of law that have induced such an opinion?—No, I do not know of any instance of a court of law having made such a decision.

211. Mr. *Armstrong*.] What was the use of the creditors’ assignee at all?—He has duties wholly distinct; the official assignee has no power of control over the disposition of property; the time, or the place, or the price, or anything of that kind, which is left entirely to the creditors’ assignee, but the receipt of all moneys is in the hands of the official assignee, and his receipt alone is a discharge.

212. *Chairman*.] Suppose, for example, that on any given day the creditors assignee of a given estate, believing that the sums of money in the hands of the official assignee exceeded the sums permitted by the law, were to have made an application to the commissioner stating those facts, do you believe, or can you tell the Committee of your own knowledge, whether such a thing has happened as that the commissioner would refuse, or has refused, to inspect the accounts?—I do not know that any such application has been made, but I think it probable that the commissioner would then have investigated the accounts, but not that the creditors’ assignee would have been allowed to investigate them. The commissioner would have been put on to the inquiry into the accounts himself.

213. That is to say, that if at any one moment it was believed by the creditors’ assignee that more money was in the hands of the official assignee than he ought to have by law, application to the court to that effect could not have been

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been made, though it might have been well known to everybody?—No, I do not think so.

214. How do you reconcile that answer with your former answer?—I think it would have put the commissioner on an inquiry into the official assignee's accounts, but the state of them would not be known to all the world; that would be a fact known only between the assignee and the commissioner.

215. Would not the commissioner communicate the result to the creditors' assignee?—I think not.

216. Supposing such an application to have been made, might not the next step have been taken by the creditors' assignee to ask for a dividend?—It would have been the commissioner's business to have investigated the accounts if he had chosen so to do; to have ordered the monies to be paid in, and to have ordered a dividend if he had thought proper.

217. But is there any instance of a particular commissioner having been so applied to, and having refused to pursue that conduct you have just now described?—I have said I do not know of any such case of my own knowledge, but I have said what the belief was.

218. Supposing, for example, that there were to have been such a proceeding, would not that be misconduct on the part of the judge?—The judge and the official assignee might have been, I do not say in this instance it was so, but it is possible for the judge and the official assignee to be in collusion together.

219. By no other process, then, could the supervision of the creditors' assignee have been evaded, than by collusion between the commissioner and the official assignee?—It might have been negligence; as, for instance, if the commissioner had been applied to, and had said he would have investigated the point, and had not done so, or had investigated and had been deceived.

220. But in any such case, have you any evidence of your own personal knowledge that such a thing did occur?—No, certainly not; but I say, I believe that it did occur.

221. Mr. *Armstrong*.] In the event of such an application, it must have been the misconduct or the negligence of the judge which prevented its being done effectually?—The creditors' assignee might have been told he had no business with it.

222. *Chairman*.] Was he told so?—You are putting a supposititious case; I do not think any application was made. If I knew of an application that had been made actually, I would answer to the fact; but reasoning upon what might have been, I must state what my belief is. I believe there was a general feeling in the profession that it was no business of the creditors' assignee to interfere with the official assignee; and the official assignees, when first appointed, took that view of it themselves.

223. When you say they took that view of it, and when you say that the creditors' assignee had no right whatever to interfere with the official assignee, can you give any instance within your own knowledge where such an interference had been refused?—I am certain it occurred to me frequently on their first appointment, that the official assignees refused to give me information which I thought I had a right to, but they told me I had none.

224. Did you ever put it to the official assignee to say whether he had more in his hands than 100*l.* in respect of the estate of A.?—I should not have put such an insulting question.

225. You never thought it right to make the inquiry?—No.

226. How would you have got at it if you had wished to ascertain that; what sort of question would you have put to him?—I should never have put such a question unless I supposed he had been guilty of default, and believed him to be a rogue; but I never suspected such a case.

227. You had the power?—As I have said, at the time of the original constitution of that court the official assignees conceived they were the officers of the court, and that they were not amenable to the creditors' assignee, or the solicitor; and the solicitors acted upon the same impression.

228. I again put the question; could not the creditors' assignee have got an account of the estate at any one time, by an application to the commissioner?—I think not; my impression is, not certainly until the audit. At the audit he would get an account.

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229. How often does the audit occur?—The commissioner was bound to appoint an audit, I think, within four months of the date of the fiat. I believe it was either within four or six months that the commissioner was bound to appoint an audit, and at that audit you could ascertain how matters were.

230. Had more than six months occurred between the time of Mr. Abbott's disappearance and any one of the fiats which were in his hand?—No, certainly not without an audit, because the audit was compulsory; there was always an audit.

231. Had there been, in any one of the cases in which he was a defaulter, an audit?—Undoubtedly.

232. And during that audit the creditors' assignee would have got a complete account of all the funds in his hands, and what they were?—Precisely; and the very next day the official assignee might have received 5,000 *l.*, not in the audit, and the audit would have been correct.

233. Was there any means for the creditors' assignee, or a creditor, to ascertain whether the official assignee had received that money?—No, unless he had been a party to the receipt of it. I will give a case in point. I was party to the receipt by Mr. Abbott of 2,000 *l.* I had no right to believe but that that money had been properly paid into the hands of the accountant-general of the Court of Chancery, under the Act of Parliament; but when he was gone, I found he had it in his hands, and had not paid it in.

234. Was there any means of checking him from day to day?—There was no means of checking him from day to day.

235. Mr. *Hastie*.] Could you not have gone to the Bank of England and ascertained whether that money had been paid in to the credit of the estate?—Certainly not.

236. *Chairman*.] The accountant-general could have told you?—He would not have told me.

237. He could have told you?—Yes, but it was no part of his duty to tell me, and no part of my duty to inquire. At this moment, by applying to the Accountant-general's Office, you cannot see the account in any bankrupt's estate.

238. You are aware that when the official assignee pays money into the Bank, he pays it to the account of the accountant-general?—Yes.

239. But, in reality, at the same time he sends in an account to the accountant-general, stating all specific particulars respecting the sums he has so paid?—Yes.

240. In fact he may pay in 5,000 *l.* belonging to 5,000 different estates of which he has given a distinct and accurate account?—Yes.

241. Therefore, in all those cases, there would have been an accurate and specific account in the hands of the accountant-general?—Yes.

242. Upon any occasion upon application to the commissioner could you not have got a sight of that account?—Certainly not formerly. I know no single instance in which such application had been made, and I do not believe I could have got a sight of the account.

243. Mr. *Hastie*.] Do you mean to state to the Committee that the creditors' assignee doubting whether the official assignee had made the payments to the accountant-general, could not by himself, stating that he was the creditors' assignee, have gone to the Bank of England and inquired whether such and such monies had or had not been paid into the Bank?—My belief is, he could not have so done.

244. That is your belief; you do not know it to be the fact?—That is my belief, and I have founded my belief upon this, that I am quite sure if a man went to the Bank of England and said, I am the creditors' assignee under such and such an estate, what money is there in hand, he would not get the information. It is a plain matter of business. How do you know that he is the creditors' assignee? How could the Bank of England tell that he has a right to inquire? There is no provision in the Court of Bankruptcy for any documents by which you can go and ascertain those matters, as there is in the Court of Chancery.

245. When the account is opened in the Bank of England for each particular estate, is not the account headed, The Official Assignee and the Creditors' Assignee?—

Assignee?—No, the account is an account of the accountant-general, to the account of the particular estate. Mr. J. Wilkinson.

246. *Chairman.*] The account is, the account of the accountant-general?—Yes, the account is, the general account of the accountant-general, and the heading of each account is, the Estate of So and So.

247. *Mr. Armstrong.*] The estate of so and so, a bankrupt?—Yes.

248. And no notice is taken of who the creditors' assignee is?—No.

249. *Sir J. Hogg.*] You said that the Lord Chancellor was empowered to frame certain rules for the regulation of the duty of official assignees?—Yes.

250. I mean not under the last Act, but under the Act as it existed in the time of Mr. Abbott?—Yes.

251. Could you lay before the Committee a copy of the orders that are so framed by the Lord Chancellor?—They are public documents; I can get a copy of them; the orders affecting the official assignee are, I think, correctly extracted in this paper (*handing a paper to the Committee*).

252. The object of my question is, to ascertain whether the orders so framed by the Lord Chancellor gave a specific power to the creditors' assignee to interfere in any way in the management or control of the funds, or gave him a right at all times to inspect all books of the official assignee?—There is no such order, certainly.

253. *Chairman.*] Might not he have that power by Act of Parliament?—I am looking at the Act, and I think not.

254. *Sir J. Hogg.*] Can you state positively from your own knowledge as a solicitor, that there was no order framed by the Lord Chancellor empowering the creditors' assignee to inspect the books of accounts of the official assignee?—There was certainly no such order.

255. *Mr. Hastie.*] Do you mean the creditors' assignee has no right to ask the official assignee for a statement of the bankrupt's account?—You are asking me a question of law; I am not competent, perhaps, to answer that question; my impression is that he had no right; that he had his right at the audit appointed under the Act of Parliament to see the accounts, but that he had no right to inquire between the periods of audits.

256. *Chairman.*] At the periods of audit he would know all?—Yes; at the periods of audit he would know all.

257. In any cases affected by this defalcation had any audit occurred?—Yes; in nearly all of them.

258. At those audits the creditors and the creditors' assignee might have inspected the whole of the accounts?—The account at the audit is rendered in this way: the official assignee renders his account and deposes to it; the creditors' assignee sees the account of the official assignee when it is brought before the commissioners.

259. Supposing during that audit a counsel acting for the creditors' assignee, or a creditor, had said to the commissioner, there are items which we think ought to have appeared that do not appear there, do you mean that the commissioner would not have immediately ascertained whether they ought to have been there or not?—Yes.

260. Could not he have done it?—Yes; that was the proper time for it.

261. And if the assignee or the creditor had suggested so in this case, they would have discovered those defalcations?—No; there was no charge against Mr. Abbott of having falsified the audit; the monies he abstracted were received subsequent to the audit.

262. I want to know this: at the time of the audit do you say that the account was accurate or inaccurate?—Accurate at the time of the audit.

263. Then you suppose that the monies he abstracted were obtained after the audit?—Between the audits.

264. But a second audit coming, would not then the defalcation appear?—When the second audit did come it would have appeared; but the first audit takes place necessarily at a certain time; the second audit is at the discretion of the commissioners, when the official assignee reports that he has money in hand.

265. At any time the creditors' assignee could have appealed to the commissioner and have asked for an audit?—It would have been useless to have asked

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for an audit unless there had been money in hand to render it necessary to hold it.

266. Supposing the creditors' assignee suggested that there were grave reasons for an audit, do you mean that the commissioner would not have appointed one?—The commissioner would have inquired of the official assignee if there was money to audit, and had he found there was he would have appointed an audit. He would have inquired of his officer; he would not have granted a useless audit.

267. Supposing it was suggested, that for the propriety of inquiring into the accounts of those estates, that an audit was necessary?—I should think, unless the commissioner upon referring to the official assignee found there was a necessity for an audit, he would not have appointed one.

268. Supposing you had suggested that the accounts were not accurate, for instance?—The accounts as audited must have been accurate, unless he had been guilty of perjury.

269. At any time after that, upon a suggestion to the commissioner, could you not have got an investigation, supposing you stated gravely you thought there was reason for suspicion, and you wanted the accounts investigated?—I think it would not have been sufficient. If I had gone to the commissioner and said, "I know 5,000 *l.* have been received on this estate within the last few months," and he had referred and found that it had been received, he would have appointed an audit.

270. Supposing at that time the official assignee had said that he had not received that 5,000 *l.*?—I should have put the commissioner on inquiry.

271. *Mr. Hastie.*] Is the assignee of the creditors necessarily ignorant of the payments made to the official assignee, between the audits?—Not necessarily; sometimes he knows and sometimes not. Supposing that the official assignee receives debts due to the estate, the creditors' assignee knows nothing of those debts; when they are received or the amount of them. But if the creditors' assignee sold the stock, or sold the property or the house, then when the conveyance had to be executed, or when the stock had to be paid for, and it was necessary for the creditors' assignee to sign any document, or be party to any transfer, he must then know that the money went into the official assignee's hands.

272. What power of inquiry has the creditors' assignee to know whether the official assignee has received the money, as the creditors' assignee cannot go from day to day and inquire?—He would know it if he saw it paid, or had been party in any way to a payment.

273. Have they the power of inquiring once a week, should you say?—They have the power of inquiry as I should have the power of inquiry into anything. They might go and say, "Have you received money on this estate?" and he might say "Yes" or "No;" or "You will know when there is an audit, and you will find that I am doing my duty." The power to inquire, so far as it involves a legal right to inquire, I do not think existed; I do not think he had a legal right to inquire.

274. Is not the creditors' assignee put there to assist the official assignee in collecting the debts of the bankrupt?—Yes.

275. Has not the creditors' assignee the right to inquire whether certain debts have been paid or not; may he not go from time to time and inquire of the official assignee whether there is a certain debt due to the estate, and may he not go at all times to make that inquiry?—Yes, he has the power to go and inquire, but he might be refused the information.

276. *Mr. Armstrong.*] Would not it have been part of the official assignee's duty to give that information?—I do not think that question was contested; in courtesy, of course he may give it; official assignees as honest men, and in courtesy, did sometimes give you the information you required, and so likewise they would be very much obliged to you in some instances for information and assistance proffered to them.

277. *Mr. Hastie.*] Has the creditors' assignee at all times the power of making inquiry respecting the funds of an estate of which he is the assignee, and to go to the official assignee and to make the inquiry where he has received monies of the estate, and when and in what manner he may have received monies of the estate?—He has the power to go and question the official assignee; but I believe the official assignee was justified in refusing the information.

information. In Mr. Abbott's case information was refused, and also when inquiry was made they were told monies had not been received which it afterwards appeared had been received.

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278. Mr. *Elliot*.] At what periods were these audits?—The first audit was an audit compulsory by the Act of Parliament; all future audits were appointed when there was occasion for them, in the discretion of the commissioner.

279. It was not at any regular period?—Certainly not. It depended upon whether there was a necessity for an audit. An audit always precedes a dividend. Unless, therefore, there was money to divide, it would be useless to have an audit.

280. Consequently some estates might have gone without an audit for years?—Yes, and did.

281. Mr. *Hastie*.] And would not the creditors' assignee be neglecting the estate if he did not from time to time make the inquiry?—No, I think not.

282. What are the creditors' assignee's duties?—They are defined; they are controlled: they have the power of appointing the solicitor to conduct the estate; they have the power of disposing of all the property of the bankrupt, and the manner and mode in which it shall be disposed of; the power of investigating the bankrupt's accounts and dealing with the case of his certificate; of bringing actions if necessary; of defending actions if necessary; and instituting suits if necessary, and so on.

283. And when monies are received, have they not the right to see they have been put to the proper account?—That was not so then; now they have the right to see to that. They have now the right to see that the official assignee does his duty, and to go with the official assignee to the bank and see the money paid in. The new regulations with regard to the official assignee grew out of this defalcation of Mr. Abbott's.

284. Sir J. *Hogg*.] It is now specifically provided for by the new Act of Parliament that the creditors' assignee shall have the right to inspect the books and look after the funds jointly with the official assignee?—I think by the Act of Parliament or orders.

285. It is either by the Act of Parliament or the new orders in bankruptcy?—Yes, they have the power now. I know the new regulations grew out of the excitement arising from this default.

286. They were suggested by the loss that had occurred in this particular case?—Yes.

287. *Chairman*.] You are not aware of any direct application having been made in any one of those estates to inspect the accounts, to the commissioner, of your own knowledge?—I am not aware of my own knowledge, but I have been told of people being treated by Abbott with hauteur, which they did not like.

288. Mr. *Armstrong*.] That is not an answer to my question?—If confined to my own knowledge, I do not know.

William Pennell, Esq., called in; and Examined.

289. Sir J. *Hogg*.] YOU are, I believe, an Official Assignee in the Court of Bankruptcy?—I am.

W. Pennell, Esq.

290. How long have you been so?—Since the year 1835.

291. You were appointed, I believe, nearly about the same time with Mr. Abbott?—About three years after him; he was appointed in 1832, and I was appointed in 1835.

292. There was a serious defalcation, I believe, in the accounts of Mr. Abbott?—There was a very serious defalcation.

293. To the extent, I believe, of 80,000 *l.*?—About 80,000 *l.*

294. Has that, or any portion of it, ever been paid to the creditors who were entitled to it?—Some assets have been recovered by me as official assignee to Mr. Abbott. I was appointed his official assignee when he became bankrupt; and I have collected some funds, but never considered them to be sufficient to divide amongst so large an amount of debt as has been proved against his estate; there is a sum of 1,200 *l.* in the hands of the accountant, which we have not divided for the reason I state.

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295. Were

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295. Were efforts made by the creditors to obtain the money that was misappropriated by Mr. Abbott, either from the funds in the Court of Bankruptcy or from Parliament?—I have heard so. In fact, on one occasion I went to the Lord Chancellor with Mr. Wilkinson upon the subject of endeavouring to recover some portion of those funds for that purpose.

296. What was the result?—As far as I could understand it, the fund they had at their disposal was found to have charges upon it, which were so great, and to be so circumstanced that it did not apply to a case of this sort.

297. That would not make any difference in the intention on the part of the Lord Chancellor to assist those unfortunate persons if he had had any fund which would have enabled him to do so, though he could not afford them aid?—I think he would have been anxious to do so if he could have done it consistently with what he thought right.

298. I believe, that in consequence of the defalcation of Mr. Abbott, new rules and orders have been framed under a new Act of Parliament, for the purpose of preventing the repetition of such an occurrence?—There were rules framed by the Lord Chancellor. I do not know whether they were actually framed in accordance with any Act of Parliament.

299. I believe they were framed in consequence of the defalcation of Mr. Abbott?—Yes, the Lord Chancellor issued a new series of rules that have been acted upon since.

300. And those new rules gave a controlling power to the creditors' assignee which he had not before?—No, I think not. I think he had always the same power as he has now, that power being that he could at any time inspect any books and papers belonging to the bankrupt's estate, and examine into the accounts of the official assignee in respect to that particular estate.

301. Was there any order then giving him that power?—I think it was only a thing that arose from the common sense of the thing.

302. I was applying the question to a specific order; was there any specific order to that effect in the Court of Bankruptcy at that time?—I do not recollect any.

303. Is there any specific order to that effect in the new rules?—I think not; I do not remember one.

304. Is not there a specific order giving the right to the creditors' assignee to inspect the books and accounts?—I think it is a right that was never contested.

305. I do not mean to say the creditor might not, by an application to proper authority, have obtained aid if he had sought it; I ask, in point of fact, do the new rules and orders not contain a specific provision respecting the power of the creditors' assignee?—I do not think they do; I do not recollect any general order. I wish to refer the Committee to section ccxxii of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, as showing how the law now stands as regards the inspection of the accounts under the control of the official assignee.

306. Then were the new orders more stringent than the old ones, because the old ones directed that no money exceeding 100*l.* should be in the hands of the assignees, and directed the time, the mode, and the manner of paying it to the accountant-general?—They are more stringent in this respect; now there is a particular order requiring the commissioners every three months to look regularly through the balances in the hands of the official assignee, comparing the list which the official assignee hands in with the books he produces in order to verify it. And also there is another order requiring the official assignee, if the sum to be paid exceeds 500 *l.*, instead of receiving it himself, he goes with the party about to pay it to the accountant in bankruptcy, and the money is paid at once into the accountant in bankruptcy's hands, instead of passing through the hands of the official assignee. That appears to be the greatest alteration that I am aware of in those new rules.

307. The new rules seem to impose the duty upon the commissioner, and not to throw it upon the creditors, who are interested in the funds. I think the great change was, as I stated, in requiring the commissioner to look more into the accounts.

308. Do you know whether a petition was presented to Parliament by a number of leading firms in London, representing the hardships of the creditors who lost money by that defalcation?—Only from having seen the printed copy of it.

309. But

309. But neither from that petition, nor from any other communications with the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Lord Chancellor, has any payment ever been made to the creditors to this day from any fund?—No; because, as official assignee to Mr. Abbott's estate, it would have gone through my hands; I should have been the distributing party.

310. And I believe, after the exertions made by the creditors, to which you have alluded, which continued for some time, the matter has lately been abandoned?—I understood it fell to the ground.

311. How were the official assignees then appointed?—The official assignees are appointed by a communication from the Lord Chancellor to the Chief Registrar in Bankruptcy, directing him to take a bond from the official assignee for a certain sum himself, and find sureties for his proper appropriation of the funds. I do not think there is any actual appointment further than that; it is a kind of memorandum that passes from the Chancellor to the Chief Registrar.

312. The Chancellor having that power conferred upon him by the Act of 1 & 2 of William 4, c. 56.—Yes.

313. I believe that section 22 regulates the appointment and duties of official assignees?—The 1 & 2 of William 4, c. 56, section 22, does so.

314. *Chairman.*] Can you tell me whether, under these Acts of Parliament, if an official assignee neglects to make transfers, or to deliver or pay sums of money, he is not liable to an action?—No, I should think not.

315. Let me read a portion of this section to you: "And if any such assignee shall neglect to make such transfer, delivery, or payment, every such assignee shall be liable to be charged in the same manner as by the said recited Act is provided in cases of neglect by assignees to invest money in the purchase of Exchequer Bills when directed so to do"—Under that section of course he would be liable to be charged interest to a certain amount for any sums he has in his hands beyond the 100*l.* allowed him.

316. Then under the 41st section of the present Act, does not it provide that the official assignee shall not be personally liable unless he has dealt with the monies himself?—Yes.

317. And is not this contained in that provision: "That no official assignee shall be personally responsible or liable for any act done by him, or by his order or authority, in the execution of his duty as such official assignee, by reason of the petitioning creditor's debt, trading, or act of bankruptcy upon which any adjudication of bankruptcy shall have been grounded, or of any or either of such matters, being insufficient to support such adjudication; and no official assignees shall be deemed personally answerable for or by reason of his having received any money, bills, notes, or other negotiable instrument under any bankruptcy, in his character as official assignee, provided he shall have paid and deposited such money, bills, notes, and other negotiable instruments during the prosecution of the bankruptcy to and in the Bank of England, to the credit of the accountant in bankruptcy, for the particular estate for which such money, bills, notes, or other negotiable instruments shall have been received, and shall have given notice of such payment or deposit (as the case may be) to any person claiming such money, bills, notes, or other negotiable instruments of the official assignee, and provided also that the official assignee after such payment or deposit shall not have dealt with such money, bills, notes or other negotiable instruments otherwise than in the execution of his duty as official assignee." Does not that make him liable?—Of course if those conditions are not observed he will be answerable for any breach of them.

318. *Sir J. Hogg.*] The official assignee would be liable?—The official assignee would be liable if he did not obey the provisions of the Act.

319. If he had not the means of meeting that liability you would go to his sureties?—Yes: they are liable for him.

320. And if the sureties could not make good that liability?—Then I do not know what would happen; then the public would lose, or the creditor would lose the money.

321. *Chairman.*] Are you aware in your experience as official assignee of any application having been made to yourself for the inspection of books and proceedings?—Frequently; I have never refused. The only question I would ask, would be, "Are you a creditor, and have you proved your debt; if you have

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not proved your debt you have no right to look at the proceedings; if you have, the accounts are open to your inspection."

322. You were an official assignee previous to the defalcation of Mr. Abbott?
—Yes; for six years.

323. During that time had you any application from the assignees of creditors to inspect the books regarding estates in which you were official assignee?
—Yes; I can recollect specific instances, in which the creditors' assignee has required to inspect my accounts, and has done so. If a party came to my office, and said, "I am the creditors' assignee, and I should like to know how the accounts stand," the book would be open to him, and he would take any notes he pleased.

324. *Mr. Armstrong.*] You never thought of refusing?—I never refused.

325. *Chairman.*] I will put a specific case. Supposing under some circumstances you might have refused, what would have been the course on the part of the creditor?—The course he ought to take in such a case would be, that he would go to the commissioner and complain of my refusal.

326. And under those circumstances the commissioner has power to make you allow the inspection of the books?—Yes, and he would have blamed me severely.

327. As you now hold the law to have been at that time, if suspicion had arisen on the part of any creditor of an estate that Mr. Abbott was official assignee, could they not have made discovery of any defalcation?—Yes, the same course was open as to him which was open as regarded myself. If he had been refused, his course would have been to apply to the commissioner for redress.

328. *Sir J. Hogg.*] I understand your answer to be founded upon your idea of duty, not as ordered by a specific rule of Court, in the same way as it is the duty of an ordinary trustee to afford all possible information to everybody that is interested in the trust fund?—I do not recollect any specific rule; I consider it a matter of course.

329. Upon the principle I have mentioned, of its being the duty of a trustee to afford any information as to the trust fund?—Yes.

330. *Chairman.*] Have you, of your own knowledge, any knowledge of a case in which it has been refused?—None.

331. *Mr. Hastie.*] Then, in point of fact, you considered yourself the colleague of the creditors' assignee?—He has as much right to do everything as I have, except to receive the money; I am the only party to receive the money and give a discharge for it.

332. You are always happy to receive any information from him and afford him every information?—Yes; I know it is a right that the creditors' assignee very seldom exercises, but he could exercise it at all times.

333. *Mr. Armstrong.*] If you had refused him information of your accounts, he could have applied to the court, and the court would have blamed you for misconduct?—I am quite certain of it; I feel persuaded of that. I have brought with me the form of appointment under which the official assignee is appointed to each particular estate.

[*The same was delivered in, and is as follows:*]

THE BANKRUPT LAW CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1849.

In the Court of Bankruptcy,

Basinghall-street, London,
day of 18

In the matter of

bankrupt.

I hereby appoint
official assignee, to be an assignee, together with the assignee or assignees to be chosen
by the creditors of the said bankrupt.

Commissioner.

Registrar.

Martis, 4^o die Junii, 1850.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Marquis of Douro.
Mr. Hastie.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Roebuck.
Mr. Bouverie.
Sir James Hogg.

JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Collingwood, called in ; and Examined.

334. Sir *J. Hogg*.] WHAT situation do you hold?—Assistant Accountant to the East India Company.

Mr.
W. Collingwood

4 June 1850.

335. I believe you received my instructions to make out, for the information of the Committee, from the Schedule contained in the Parliamentary Paper now in your hand, memoranda showing the amount that ought to have been in the hands of Sir Thomas Turton, showing the amount that actually was transferred by him to the present registrar, and also showing in detail the amount of assets that had remained unclaimed in the hands of the registrar for a period of 20 years and upwards, for a period of 15 and under 20 years, for a period of 10 and under 15 years, and also under 10 years?—Not in detail ; in abstract only.

336. Have you made out an abstract to afford that information to the Committee?—I have.

337. Have the goodness to hand it in?—Yes.

[*The Witness handed in the following Document, No. 1.*]

No. 1.

The Amount of Balances of Estates which have remained Unclaimed for more than 20 years.	Rs. 5,91,297	-- of which Rs. 1,18,697 is deficient, and Rs. 4,72,600 has been transferred to present Registrar.
Ditto - - ditto 15 years - - -	Rs. 7,78,089	-- of which Rs. 1,60,989 is deficient, and Rs. 6,27,100 has been transferred to present Registrar.
Ditto - - ditto 10 years - - -	Rs. 12,75,924	-- of which Rs. 2,26,824 is deficient, and Rs. 10,49,100 has been transferred to present Registrar.

Witness.—This paper, which I now deliver in, is an abstract of the paper, more in detail ; and this abstract shows the information which I understood the Committee more particularly to require.

[*The Witness handed in Paper, No. 2.*]

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT of BALANCES which have been in the hands of Sir Thomas Edward Michell Turton, Bart., Registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and which remained Unclaimed on 25 February 1848, when he ceased to hold office; also of the AMOUNT of SECURITIES received by the present from the late Registrar.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE

	Amount of Balances which have been in the Registrar's Hands, and remained Unclaimed on 25 February 1848.						Amount of Securities received by the present from the late Registrar.			
	Amount of Securities at Credit of Estates, Equity Deposit Accounts, and Trusts.			AMOUNT OF CASH BALANCES.			Total Amount of Cash and Securities.	COMPANY'S PAPER.		
	In Company's Paper.			Due to Estates, &c.	Due to Registrar.	Net Cash Balance.				
	Sicca Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Total Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Total Rupees.
Total Amount, per Schedules, A. to F., annexed to Report of the Commissioners appointed in India to investigate the Accounts of Sir Thomas Turton	87,82,275	12,28,800	49,66,075	10,33,802 10 1	1,33,627 10 1	8,90,275 0 0	68,46,360 0 0	87,26,375	12,19,800	49,46,175
Estate of Ramnarain Condon, of which Sir Thomas Turton was the curator under Act 19 of 1841 (page 31 of Report), not included in any of the above Schedules	2,500	-	2,500	1,137 12 9	-	1,137 12 9	3,637 12 9	2,500	-	2,500
Estate of Mary Holher and George Denton ditto ditto	9,000	83,500	42,600	-	7,742 12 8	Due to receiver, } 7,742 12 8	84,767 8 9	9,000	83,500	42,600
Estate of Joseph Baretto, ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	761 11 10	Due to receiver, } 761 11 10	-	-	-	-
Securities stated in page 34 of the Report to be remaining unappropriated, "and cannot be traced to any estates"	2,000	2,500	4,500	-	-	-	4,500 0 0	2,000	2,500	4,500
Court Fees received by Registrar not accounted for to Government, as per page 32 of the Report	-	-	-	773 15 0	-	773 15 0	773 15 0	-	-	-
TOTAL	87,46,775	12,69,800	60,06,575	10,35,714 5 10	1,42,022 2 2	8,83,692 8 8	68,89,267 3 8	87,39,875	12,55,800	49,95,675
CONSISTING OF										
Deposits which appear to have remained in the Registrar's hands more than 20 years (deposited previously to the 26th February 1828)	4,17,000	60,900	4,77,900	1,20,156 3 -	0,758 10 2	1,18,897 8 9	5,91,297 8 9	4,11,700	60,900	4,72,600
Ditto ditto more than 16 and less than 20 years	1,29,900	24,600	1,54,500	84,961 4 4	2,668 13 6	32,292 6 10	1,86,792 6 10	1,29,900	24,600	1,54,500
Ditto ditto more than 10 and less than 16 years	3,64,900	67,100	4,22,000	88,630 12 4	12,796 4 5	75,836 7 11	4,97,836 7 11	3,64,900	67,100	4,22,000
Ditto ditto 10 years and under	28,41,975	11,04,700	39,46,675	7,81,966 3 2	1,19,799 6 -	6,62,166 12 2	46,08,841 12 2	28,41,975	11,00,700	39,42,675
Securities stated in page 34 of the Report, which "cannot be traced to any Estates"	2,000	2,500	4,500	-	-	-	4,500 - -	2,000	2,500	4,500
TOTAL	87,46,775	12,69,800	60,06,575	10,35,714 5 10	1,42,022 2 2	8,83,692 8 8	68,89,267 3 8	87,39,875	12,55,800	49,95,675

Total amount of cash and securities, deducting balances due the Registrar, brought down	Rs.	58,80,267 3 8	Other Securities appearing by the Report of the Commissioners to have been made over to the present Registrar:
Securities handed over to the present Registrar, ditto	Rs.	49,95,675 - -	26 1/2 Bank of Bengal shares.
	Rs.	8,83,592 3 8	11 Union Bank shares.
via:			20 1/2 Agra Bank shares.
Cash as per page 32 of the Report	Rs.	8,83,592 3 8	1 Reliance Marine Insurance Company's share.
Securities as per pages 67, 78, and 102 of the Report	Rs.	9,000 - -	2 Policies in the Laudable Life Insurance Society.
			1 Docking Company's share.
			1 Certificate of 20 shares in the North of India Railway Company.
	Rs.	8,83,592 3 8	11 Shares in the India General Steam Navigation Company.
			10 Shares in the Bengal Coal Company.
			2 Shares in the Bonded Warehouse Association.
			1 Certificate for 10 shares in the United Life Insurance Company.
			1 Delhi Bank share.

Of the above, 16 Union Bank shares and 10 1/2 Bank of Bengal shares, appear to have been held in deposit for a period of 10 to 15 years; the remaining securities have not been 10 years in deposit.

I N D E X.

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B.

BALANCES :

1. *Registrar of the Supreme Court.*
2. *Official Assignees in Bankruptcy.*

1. *Registrar of the Supreme Court :*

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R E P O R T
FROM THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
ON
SIR THOMAS TURTLE
TOGETHER WITH THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE
AND INDEX.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 June 1850.*

[Price 7 d.]

EAST INDIA (PRIZE PROPERTY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 18 June 1860;—for,

“ COPIES of all CORRESPONDENCE between the late Court of Directors of the East India Company and the Governor General in Council, or Governor General, and other Authorities in *India*; or between the Secretary of State for India and the same Authorities, on the subject of PRIZE PROPERTY captured by the ARMIES of the CROWN or of the late EAST INDIA COMPANY, in Warfare against the Rebels and Mutineers during the Years, 1857, 1858, and 1859:”

“ Of any CORRESPONDENCE on record between the Officers of the Government, Civil and Military, upon the same subject:”

“ Of any CORRESPONDENCE relating to JEWELS belonging to the Royal Family of *Oude*, taken into the Residency of *Lucknow* by order of Sir *Henry Lawrence* in 1857, and as to the Disposal of the same:”

And, of any LEGAL OPINIONS that may have been taken in *India* and in *England* on the subject of PRIZE made during the Operations above referred to, together with the separate and aggregate Amounts realised.”

India Office, }
26 July 1860. }

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,
Secretary for Military Correspondence.

(*Sir Minto Farquhar.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 August 1860.

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CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of **PRIZE PROPERTY** captured by the **ARMIES** of the Crown or of the late **EAST INDIA COMPANY** in Warfare against the Rebels and Mutineers, during the Years 1857, 1858, and 1859; &c.

D E L H I P R I Z E .

MILITARY DESPATCH to Court of Directors (No. 310), 10 December 1857.

Delhi Prize.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour herewith to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of the papers as per margin, and of the General Order issued by us regarding the booty captured by the British troops from the mutineers and other persons in rebellion against the Government.

Your Honourable Court will observe, that in consideration of the strong claims of the field force before Delhi, and in recognition of their services, we have granted to them a donation of six months' batta; a measure which we trust will meet with the approval of your Honourable Court.

GENERAL ORDER by the Governor General of India in Council (No. 1499),
27 November 1857.

It being understood that prize agents have been appointed at Delhi for the collection of booty captured by the British troops from the mutineers and other persons in rebellion against the Government, it is hereby notified, for the information and guidance of all parties concerned, that a clear distinction exists, in cases of recapture, between property of the State originally captured by an enemy in time of war, and similar property seized by rebels or mutineers during an insurrection.

In the former case, the property recaptured is in general properly treated as property of the hostile State, and becomes subject to the laws of prize.

But in an insurrection, such as the present one, the troops of the State whose property has been pillaged by its own subjects, or by foreigners aiding such subjects in their treason, when they retake such property from the plunderers merely retake it on behalf of the Government, and acquire no legal right of prize or of property, although they have strong claims on the liberality of the Government.

These principles apply also to the property of private individuals plundered by the insurgents, and retaken by the troops of the State. Such private property can in no case be deemed lawful prize, when clearly identified and claimed by the original owner.

In accordance with these principles, the Right honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that officers in command of bodies of troops employed in quelling the present insurrection, shall appoint committees of officers for the purpose of taking an account of all treasure and other public property, cattle, munitions of war, stores, &c. recaptured from the insurgents and mutineers, in order to the delivery of the property so recovered into the nearest treasury, or into the custody of the proper civil or military officers; and that copies of such accounts shall be transmitted to the Secretary in the Military Department, for the information of Government.

Delhi Prize.

Separate accounts will also be taken by the committees of all private property captured or recaptured; and copies of these accounts will be transmitted to the Military Department, with statements of claims, if any, made by the owners.

In all cases of clear identification of property, restitution may be made to the owners on the spot, provided that in the case of natives they shall prove, to the satisfaction of the committee, that they have not been guilty of any offence for which their property would be liable to forfeiture, and have, to the best of their ability, rendered active assistance to the British Government; and when claims are not clearly established, or the property belongs to any person deceased, the orders of Government are to be awaited before delivery.

The claims of the troops composing the field force by which Delhi has been nobly wrested from the hands of the mutineers and rebels, and by whose gallantry signal punishment has been inflicted on the insurgents there, are fully appreciated by the Governor General in Council; and in recognition of their services, his Lordship in Council is pleased to grant a donation of six months' batta, to be forthwith distributed to all the troops engaged in the operations against Delhi.

(No. 1428.)

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

Military Department, 27 November 1857.

READ again Government General Order, No. 1383, of the 5th November 1857, publishing a Despatch from Major General Wilson, in continuation of that published on the 8th October, completing the narrative of the capture of Delhi, and noticing the part taken in the contest by the following neighbouring native chiefs and their troops, viz.:

The Maharajah of Puttiala.
The Rajah of Meend.
Jan Fishar Khawand Sirdar Meer Khan Sahib.
The Maharajah Runbeer Sing, ruler of Cashmere.

Read Government General Order, No. 1499, of the 22d November 1857, declaring that public and private property taken by the troops from insurgents cannot be claimed as prize, and directing their restoration, when such can be clearly identified and claimed on behalf of the State or of original owners, and in recognition of the service of the troops, granting a donation of six months' batta to all the troops engaged in the operations against Delhi.

Ordered, with reference to the foregoing, that the Foreign Department be requested to adopt the necessary measures for the distribution to the troops of the Jummoo Contingent, and the troops of other native chieftains which co-operated with ours, of such amount in money as will be an equivalent to the donation batta authorised for the native troops of the Company's service.

(No. 4795.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

(Urgent.)

Fort William, Foreign Department,
30 November 1857.

THE undersigned has the honour to request that the Secretary to Government in the Military Department will be good enough to send him a copy of the letter written to the general officer commanding at Delhi on the subject of prize property, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, by order of the Governor General in Council.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

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No. 30.—Military Department.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

1 December 1857.

READ letter, No. 1203, of 3d November 1857, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the officer commanding the troops at Delhi, requesting him to make an immediate report whether prize money was promised to the troops engaged in the late operations before Delhi, by Major General Wilson, C. B., or any other authority; and should prize money have been promised, to state what measures have been taken with regard to it.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, in compliance with the request contained in his office memo., No. 4795, of the 30th November 1857.

Military Department.—No. 28 of 1858.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

A QUESTION having been raised by Major General Sir A. Wilson, Bart., C. B., on behalf of the troops composing the field force engaged in the operations before Delhi, whether it was the intention of Government in issuing the General Order, No. 1499 of 1857, that the functions of the prize agents appointed by him should cease, we beg to state, for the information of your Honourable Court, that we had no such intention. That order laid down the principle, that property belonging to the State, pillaged by its own subjects or by foreigners, and recaptured by the troops of the State, could not be considered as legal prize, and that property belonging to individuals plundered by insurgents, and recaptured by the troops of the State, or property of private individuals captured by the troops from the owners of such property, could not be deemed lawful prize, when clearly identified and claimed by the original owners; and in accordance with these principles, we ordered that committees should be appointed for the purpose of taking an account of all treasure or other public property, in order to the delivery of the same into the nearest treasury, or to the proper civil or military officer; and that in all cases of clear identification of private property restitution should be made to the owners, provided that in case of natives, they should prove to the satisfaction of the committee that they have not been guilty of any offence for which their property would be liable to forfeiture, and had to the best of their ability rendered active assistance to the Government.

2. A third class of property, not provided for by the order, remains to be considered, that is to say, property neither claimed on behalf of the State, nor claimed and identified by individuals who may establish their loyalty. Such property, if belonging to rebels, would be forfeited to Government in trust for the Crown, and might, we think, fairly be allowed to be treated as prize; and we beg to recommend to your Honourable Court the expediency of taking the necessary steps, to induce Her most Gracious Majesty to sanction its distribution to the troops as prize.

3. We propose to issue forthwith a General Order, explanatory of the one issued on 27th November last, No. 1499, and stating that the above recommendation has been submitted for the favourable consideration of your Honourable Court.

4. In the event of Her Majesty being graciously pleased to comply with the above recommendation, we consider that it may be necessary to pass an Act declaring that all private property captured or re-captured, and not claimed and identified to the satisfaction of the committees appointed under the above-mentioned General Order, shall be deemed forfeited to Government, and liable to be treated as prize.

5. The former papers on this subject accompanied our separate letter, No. 310, dated 10th December 1857.

	We have, &c.		
Fort William, 3 January 1858.	(signed)	<i>Canning.</i> <i>J. Dorin.</i>	<i>J. Low.</i> <i>B. Peacock.</i>

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No. 1203.—Military Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Officer Commanding the Troops, Delhi, dated 23rd November 1857.

Sir,

I AM desired to request that you will have the goodness to make an immediate report for the information of Government, whether prize money was promised to the troops engaged in the late operations before Delhi, by General Wilson or any other authority, and should prize money have been promised to the troops, you are requested to state what measures have been taken with regard to it.

(No. 1727.)

To Colonel *Birch*, c. b., Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Delhi, 20th December 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1203, of the 23d ultimo; and I beg to transmit the accompanying letter from Major General Wilson, c. b., with a copy of his Field Force Order, dated the 7th of September last.

The prize agents from the period of the capture collected the property found in the city of Delhi, until the date of my letter putting a stop to further searches, a copy of which I beg to enclose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *N. Penny*, Major General,
Commanding Delhi Field Force and
Meerut Division.

To Major General *Penny*, c. b., Commanding the Troops, Delhi.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request you will, in reply to the Secretary to Government's letter, No. 1203, of the 23d ultimo, a copy of which I have this day received from you, forward an extract of my Field Force Order of the 7th September last, from which Government will perceive that in as far as lay in my power, prize money was promised to the troops engaged in the capture of Delhi, and that, as usual, prize agents were appointed by the force to collect such prize.

The order was issued to prevent as much as possible indiscriminate plunder of the city, and the troops becoming an undisciplined rabble; but all military men are aware that such property, when Her Majesty's troops form a portion of the force employed, becomes the property of the Queen, and that it rests with Her Majesty alone to decide if it is to be divided or not among the troops.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wilson*, Major General,
late Commanding Delhi Field Force.

(No. 1266.)

EXTRACT Field Force Orders by Major General *A. Wilson*, Commanding.

Head Quarters, Delhi, 7 September 1857.

IT is to be explained to every regiment, that indiscriminate plundering will not be allowed; that prize agents have been appointed, by whom all captured property will be collected and sold, the proceeds to be divided, according to the rules and regulations on this head, fairly among all engaged; and that any man, if found guilty of having concealed captured property, will be made to restore it, and forfeit all claim to share in the general prize. He will also be subject to be made over to the provost marshal, to be summarily dealt with.

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(No. 2114.)

EXTRACT Field Force Order by Major General *N. Penny*, c. b.,
Commanding.

Head Quarters, Delhi, 15 Dec. 1857.

PENDING the receipt of instructions which have been solicited from Government, the Major General directs that all further search for, or appropriation of, private property in the city of Delhi as prize shall cease from this date.

The military governor of the city is requested to see this order fully enforced.

Officers commanding regiments are directed to give to Colonel Burn every assistance in carrying out this order.

(No. 15.)

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir, Head Quarters, Delhi, 3 January 1858.

IN forwarding the annexed protest from Major General Wilson, late commanding the Field Force, I have the honour to request that you will inform his Excellency the Commander in Chief that, pending a reply to the Major General's reference, I have directed the committee convened by my orders, according to the provision of Government, Notification No. 1499, of the 27th November last, to make no payments from the funds collected by the prize agents at Delhi.

I have, &c.
(signed) *N. Penny*, Major General,
Commanding Field Force.

From Major General *A. Wilson*, late Commanding Delhi Field Force, to Major General *N. Penny*, c. b., Commanding Delhi Field Force.

Sir, Meerut, 31st December 1857.

AN extract of your Field Force Orders of the 29th instant has been forwarded to me, by which you direct the functions of the prize agents of the force to cease, and that they at once make over to a committee appointed by you, the books, cash, and property in their possession.

2. As commanding the field force by which such property was captured, and on behalf of the troops to whom I promised, as far as lay in my power, in Field Force Orders of the 7th September last, that such captured property should be divided fairly among them, I beg to enter my protest against the order you have issued.

3. I have most carefully read over the notification by the Supreme Government, alluded to in your order, and I can find nothing therein to warrant your directing the prize agents' functions to cease. The notification distinctly alludes to property of the State, and of individuals plundered by the insurgents and recaptured by the troops. All such property, if not already restored to the Government or to individuals, the prize agents are, I consider, bound to account for and make over to the committee; but not so as regards property which has been captured, to which neither Government nor individuals can possibly lay claim as having been pillaged from them by the insurgents. All such property, I uphold, is the property of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to be disposed of solely at her will and pleasure; and I consider the prize agents are answerable to the army who appointed them for such property, and will fail in their duty if they give up any part of it, except under protest, until Her Majesty's will and orders regarding it are received by them.

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4. How, I ask, is it to be explained to the European and native soldiery, that a pledge given them by their general in command is thus set aside, and what would be the result of such an order on future occasions of an assault of a fortified city? The hope of prize money has, on such occasions, as is well known, been an incentive to the exertions of the soldiers; and when they learn that they are to be deprived of such reward, will they not turn to indiscriminate plunder, and become an undisciplined rabble, risking the complete success of the assault? No power on earth could prevent this.

I trust this protest may induce you to cancel your order of the 29th instant, until such time as further orders on the subject may be received from the Supreme Government, or at all events that you will forward this letter, or a copy of it, for the decision of the Governor General in Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wilson*, Major General,
late Commanding Delhi Field Force.

(No. 88.)

SUBMITTED for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

Copy has been forwarded to army head quarters.

(signed) *W. Mayhew*, Lieut. Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta,
13 January 1858.

No. 11 A.—Military Department.

From the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander in Chief, to enclose a letter in original, dated the 1st instant, from Major General Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B., late commanding the Delhi field force, with enclosures, relative to an order issued by Major General N. Penny, C.B., commanding the Meerut division, in consequence of the recent Government decision on the subject of prize property at Delhi; and I am to request you will be so good as to submit the correspondence for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Norman*, Major,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp, Futtehgurh,
10 January 1858.

From Major General *A. Wilson*, late Commanding Delhi Field Force, to Major *H. W. Norman*, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

Meerut, 1 January 1858.

WITH reference to a Field Force Order issued by Major General Penny, C.B., commanding at Delhi, copy of which I enclose, I have the honour to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, a copy of a letter I have addressed to that officer, and to request you will solicit his Excellency to forward the same with his support, if he considers my views to be correct, for submission to the Governor General and Council.

As the general officer commanding the force which captured Delhi, I am bound to advocate what I consider the just rights of that force, and I do not consider

Annexed to docket
from the Adjutant
General of the
Army, No. 88, dated
13 January 1858,
which accom-
panies.

consider General Penny had any warranty in setting aside the order issued by me on the 7th September last, copy of which I also enclose for his Excellency's consideration.

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I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wilson*, Major General,
Late Commanding Delhi Field Force.

(2172.)

EXTRACT of Field Force Orders by Major General *N. Penny*, C. B.,
Commanding.

Head Quarters, Delhi, 29 December 1857.

WITH reference to a recent notification by the Supreme Government, the Major General commanding the field force directs that, from this date the functions of the prize agents as such shall cease.

2. A committee composed as follows will be convened for the purpose of taking an account of the property captured by the army.

President :—Lieutenant Colonel Burn, Military Governor.

Members :—Sir E. Campbell, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles; Captain Law,
11th Regiment, Native Infantry.

3. The prize agents will at once make over their books, cash, and all property in their possession, to the Committee presided over by Colonel Burn.

4. An account of all treasure, and other public property, cattle, munitions of war, &c., re-captured from the insurgents and mutineers, to be at once prepared, and a copy to be at once transmitted to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

5. A separate account will be taken by the committee of all private property captured or re-captured, and copies furnished to the Military Department, with statements of claims (if any) made by the owners.

6. In all cases of clear identification of property, restitution to be made to the owners on the spot, provided that, in the cases of natives, they shall prove to the satisfaction of the committee that they have not been guilty of any offence for which their property would be liable to forfeiture, and have, to the best of their ability, rendered active assistance to the British Government, and when claims are not clearly established, or the property belongs to any person dead, the orders of Government are to be awaited before delivery.

(No. 1266.)

FIELD FORCE ORDERS by Major General *A. Wilson*, Commanding.

Head Quarters, Camp, Delhi,
7 September 1857.

THE force assembled before Delhi has had much hardship and fatigue to undergo since its arrival in this camp, all of which have been most cheerfully borne by both officers and men. The time is now drawing near when the Major General commanding the force trusts their labours will be over, and they will be rewarded by the capture of the city for all past exertions; but previous to this he will have to call upon them for increased exertions, and for a cheerful endurance of still greater fatigue and exposure. The troops will be required to aid and assist the engineers in the erection of batteries and trenches, and in daily exposure to the sun as covering parties.

The artillery will have even harder work than they have yet been called upon for, and which they have so well and cheerfully performed hitherto. This, however, will be for a short period only, and when ordered to the assault, the Major General feels assured British pluck and determination will carry everything before them, and that the bloodthirsty and murderous mutineers against

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whom they are fighting will be driven headlong out of their stronghold, or be exterminated; but to enable them to do this he warns the troops of the absolute necessity of their keeping together, and not straggling from their columns.

Major General Wilson need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to any of the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honour of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come in their way.

It is so imperative, not only for their own safety, but also for the success of the assault, that men should not straggle from their columns, that the Major General feels it his duty to direct all Commanding Officers to impress this most seriously on their men, and he is confident that after this warning the men's own good sense and discipline will induce them to obey their officers, and keep steady to their duty. It is to be explained to every regiment that indiscriminate plundering will not be allowed; that prize agents have been appointed, by whom all captured property will be collected and sold, to be divided, according to the rules and regulations on this head, fairly among all engaged; and that any man found guilty of having concealed captured property will be made to restore it, and forfeit all claim to share in the general prize; he will also be subject to be made over to the Provost Marshal, to be summarily dealt with.

MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 84, dated 31 March 1858.

1. We have taken into our consideration the communications made in your military letters, dated on the 10th December 1857 and 3d January 1858, relating to the property captured at Delhi, and announcing the grant to the troops composing the field force employed against that city of a donation of six months' batta, in recognition of their services.

2. We most cordially unite with you in expressing the highest appreciation of the claims of the troops comprising the field force, by which, as observed by you, "Delhi has been nobly wrested from the hands of the mutineers and rebels, and by whose gallantry signal punishment has been inflicted on the insurgents there." The grant of six months' batta to all the troops engaged in the operations against that city, as a donation in recognition of their services, has our approval.

3. We concur in the views announced in your General Order of the 27th November 1857, on the question of claim on the part of the troops to have granted to them as prize the property belonging to the State and that belonging to private individuals recovered from the mutineers. We also fully approve of your recommendation, that property taken by the troops, which is neither claimed on behalf of the State, nor claimed and identified by individuals who may establish their loyalty, should be considered to be prize. We shall, accordingly, as soon as we are informed by you of the necessary particulars, make application to the Crown in the usual form, praying a royal grant of the same as prize.

4. We are further of opinion that the troops are entitled to a special grant on account of the value of the stores and other property recovered by them on behalf of the State, and on behalf of private individuals who may establish their loyalty and identify their property; and we have now to announce to you that we have resolved to grant to the troops, on this account, an additional donation of six months' full batta.

5. We trust that no time will be lost in sending us full particulars of the captures, which we now propose to recognise as booty of war.

6. The whole of the Despatches and Orders relating to these important operations have been published in the London Gazette.

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LETTER from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated Allahabad, 18 March 1858.

WITH reference to former correspondence on the subject, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of the documents noted in the margin,* having reference to prize property at Delhi.

2. It appeared to me that all the movable property captured by the troops belonging to the Nawab of Jhujjur and the Bullubghur Rajah should be placed in charge of the prize agents, subject to the decision of the Home Government. The claim of the prize agents has therefore been allowed; but the application that the outstanding debts of the Nawab might be deemed prize I consider it to be altogether inadmissible.

No. 77.—General Department.

From Lieutenant *E. H. Paske*, Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, dated Lahore, 6 February 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General, copy of a report from Lieutenant Colonel Burn, the late Military Governor of Delhi, regarding the confiscated property at Delhi.

2. The Chief Commissioner suggests that where the property of persons entitled to its restoration has been sold, a fair compensation might be awarded, and made good out of the general stock.

3. With respect to the final disposal of the proceeds of the confiscated property, the Chief Commissioner would venture to recommend that, as an act of special grace and favour, it be allowed to be divided among the troops who captured the town. No army, by the labours, the perils, and the sufferings they underwent during the siege, ever probably better deserved this indulgence.

4. It has been affirmed in the public prints that the Chief Commissioner promised the Punjab troops the plunder of Delhi; such was not the case. There is no foundation whatever for this statement. On the other hand, there can be no doubt but that the hope and the desire of plunder stimulated and encouraged these troops to resist temptations which might have influenced any mercenary troops, and to bear up against dangers and sufferings which might have appalled the bravest soldiers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Paske*,

Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

* Letter, No. 77, dated 6 February 1858, from Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab, and Enclosures.

Service Message, No. 328, dated 24 February 1858, from the Prize Agent, Delhi.

Service Message, No. 333, dated 24 February 1858, from the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

Letter, No. 204, dated 26 February 1858, to the Prize Agent, Delhi.

Letter, No. 205, dated 26 February 1858, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

Service Message, No. 60, dated 7 March 1858, from Prize Agent, Delhi.

Letter, No. 68, dated 9 March 1858, to the Prize Agent, Delhi.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. P. Burn*, late Military Governor of Delhi, to Lieutenant *E. H. Paske*, Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1, of the 2d instant, with Enclosure, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department, regarding the disposal of the property found within the walls of Delhi.

Before its receipt, I had been appointed, by the Major General commanding the Delhi Field Force, President of the Committee convened in accordance with the General Order of the Governor General of the 27th November last, for the purpose of relieving the prize agents of their duties; and we had proceeded accordingly to make our arrangements for taking over from them the property they had still on hand, and all cash collected by them.

We found that almost everything of any value, with the exception of the Ex-King's jewels and those of Begum Zenut Mahul, had been disposed of by public auction, and that it was utterly impossible to recover what had been sold, for restoration to the original owners, as ordered by Government. We therefore came to the Decision that no other Course was open to us, but the necessary one of confirming all sales, leaving it to the owners of recognised property to take from us the amount for which their property had sold. That this will not satisfy all claimants we are aware, but to have cancelled the sales would have caused such utter confusion that we did not dare to do so.

The claims to recognised property by persons having a right to its restoration will be few. It might therefore be arranged, with the sanction of Government, to cancel these sales only, and to compel the purchasers to give up their purchases, receiving back whatever sums they paid for them.

All further sales have been stopped for the present, and the prize agents have been allowed time to wind up their accounts. I have been relieved by Captain Sir Edward Campbell from the duties of president, and all future proceedings of the committee will be conducted by him.

In as far as I could learn, no property belonging to Government has been credited in the books of the prize agents. All guns, ammunition, military stores of every description, and Government cattle recovered by the force, were at once made over to the proper departments, and it was intended to take from each a receipt, for future adjustment.

Not more than 15 lakhs of rupees have been or will be realised by the prize agents, as shown in the accompanying memorandum.

The greater portion of this sum has been realised by sale of property taken from the houses of rebels; a very small amount will be restored to those "who took no active part in the rebellion, or who aided us." It must, therefore, either remain with the Government, or be divided amongst the captors.

From the above statement it will be seen that the prize agents have received but a very small portion of the plunder of Delhi. With the exception of one street, the Neel-ka-Kattra, the whole city has been pillaged of everything above ground of the smallest value, and the hidden or buried wealth of the citizens has not escaped the rigid search which was made for it day and night by our soldiers and camp followers. The people generally, but those of the street above named in particular, at a very early stage of our proceedings earnestly implored me to arrange for their being allowed to ransom their property. At a consultation of the principal officers in garrison held soon after Major General Penny assumed command of the field force, it was agreed that I should negotiate for the ransom of the property in the Neel-ka-Kuttra, and this I did, to the great delight of its inhabitants, for the sum of 50,000 rupees. Other streets were subsequently admitted to ransom, but not until the property in them had been pillaged to a great extent.

I will not venture to say whether more stringent measures might not have prevented a great deal of the plundering that went on after we occupied Delhi. I did my utmost with the small force placed at my disposal to put it down. I flogged or fined every one of the hundreds of culprits brought before me, without distinction; but I felt that I was treading on dangerous ground.

Our troops generally, but those from the Punjab in particular, had been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining as their reward the plunder of Delhi; and

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and I have no hesitation in saying that this was one of the main causes of their struggling on as they did against overwhelming odds, and in spite of exposure to heat and rain, at the inevitable cost of ruined health.

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There is not the smallest doubt that the promise of prize money deterred many of our Europeans and Goorkas from joining the ranks of the plunderers. But for this, the plundering would have been universal; there would have been an end to discipline, and our success after entering the city would have been risked.

I have already stated that the bulk of the property collected by the prize agents belonged to the rebels, every man of any consequence residing in Delhi having joined in the rebellion; it becomes, therefore, confiscated to the State, and must either remain the property of the Government or of the captors.

I confidently leave it to the Government of India to decide whether the army of Delhi is deserving of receiving it as prize or whether it shall be paid into the coffers of the State.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. P. Burn*, Lieut. Colonel,
Late Military Governor of Delhi, and President of the
Committee of Adjustment of Prize Property.

Delhi, 15 January 1858.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE of the Amount that is likely to be realised by the Prize Agents
Delhi Field Force.

	<i>Rupees.</i>
By the Auction sales - - - - -	5,00,000
By cash collected by the prize agents - - -	3,19,000
By the ex-king and Zenut Mahul's jewels, unsold -	1,00,000
By property in Godown, unsold - - - - -	10,000
By ransom money received for the protection of movable property - - - - -	4,25,000
TOTAL - - - <i>Co.'s Rupees</i>	13,54,000

(signed) *H. P. Burn*, Lieut. Colonel,
Late Military Governor, Delhi.

Delhi, 15 January 1858.

(No. 328.)

SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Captain Sir *E. Campbell*, Prize Agent to Allahabad, to Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Delhi, 24 February 1858.

It is 1.25 p.m., 24th February 1858, Wednesday. In accordance with the late General Order of the Governor General regarding prize money claimed from the civil authorities, all the movable property captured by the troops belonging to the nabobs of Jhuggur, Bullubghur, and others, the Officiating Commissioner declines giving the property up, on the plea that it is confiscated to the State by sentence of military, and must be treated as escheated property pending reference to the General Order of the Governor General, distinctly specifying all movable property belonging to rebels captured by the troops, or that may be captured during the suppression of the rebellion, as prize; and the prize agents conceive that the property confiscated to the State is the household and landed estates, and not the movable property of the rebels, which the Right Honourable the Governor General recommended to be considered as prize. The Military Commissioners convicted these nabobs of being rebels, which, within the General Order of the Governor General regarding movable property, we considered as entitling us to claim their movable property as prize, and shall feel obliged by your obtaining the Order of Government on the subject.

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(No. 333.)

From the Chief Commissioner, Punjaub to Allahabad, to
G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

Delhi, Camp, 24 February 1858.

THE army claim the personal property of the Nabob of Juggur, worth about fifteen (15) lacs of rupees. Will this be allowed? There was no resistance.

(signed) *J. Lawrence.*

No. 204.—Military Department.

To Captain Sir *E. Campbell*, Prize Agent.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you :—

“Your message received. The movable property belonging to the Nuwab of Jhujjur, the Rajah of Bullahgurh, and others, and which the troops have captured, is to be considered as prize.”

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,
with the Governor General.

Allahabad, 26 February 1858.

No. 205.—Military Department.

To the Chief Commissioner, Punjaub.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you :—

“Your message received. The movable property belonging to the Nuwab of Jhujjur, the Rajah of Bulluhghur, and others, and which the troops have captured, is to be considered as prize.”

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,
with the Governor General.

Allahabad, 26 February 1858.

(No 60.)

SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Captain Sir *E. Campbell*, Prize Agent to Allahabad, to Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Delhi, 7 March, 10.40 a.m. 1858.

IN taking charge of the movable property of the late Nawub of Jhujjur from Colonel Lawrence, I find there is a sum of money in outstanding debts, part of which has already been realised. Colonel Lawrence is doubtful that he has the power to make over these monies to the prize along with the other property. Are the prize agents justified in claiming such debts, as constituting a part of the treasure and movable property of the Nawab, and therefore prize according to the late General Order of Governor General?

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA),

No. 58.—Military Department.

Delhi Prize.

To Captain Sir *E. Campbell*, Bart., Prize Agent, Delhi.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:—

“The outstanding debts due to the Nawab of Jhūjūr are not prize.
“The prize agents are not justified in claiming them.”

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military
Department, with the Governor General.

Allahabad,
9 March 1858.

. EXTRACT Military Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 206, dated 11 August 1858

5. You will have learnt from our letter of the 31st March 1858, No. 84, that we await only the receipt of definite information from you of the booty taken by the troops, which is neither claimed on behalf of the State nor claimed and identified by individuals who may establish their loyalty, to make the requisite application for a Royal Grant of the same as booty of war.

Reply to Governor General's Letter, dated 18 March 1858, &c.

6. The documents now before us will form a part of those to be submitted to the Lords of the Treasury as accompaniments to our memorial, praying a Royal Grant in the usual terms.

EXTRACT Military Letter from Fort William, No. 73, dated 30 April 1858.

8. We have the honour to submit, for the orders of your Honourable Court, copy of a letter from the Military Auditor General, submitting the expediency of suggesting to you whether an application should not be made to the Crown, that in the warrant for the Delhi and Lucknow prize a clause be introduced, directing the deduction of donation batta from the prize money to be paid to the parties.

No. 828.—Military Department.

To the Hon. *J. A. Dorin*, President of the Council of India, in Council.

Honourable Sir,

Fort William, 13 April 1858.

I HAVE the honour to state that donation batta is, in one sense, in lieu of prize money, from being given in many cases of field service where prize booty was not acquired.

Suggests the question whether donation batta granted for the operations against Delhi and Lucknow should be deducted from the prize money for the capture of those places.

2. The donation batta granted for Meeanee and Hyderabad, and afterwards for Mooltan and the Punjab campaigns, was recovered subsequently from the prize money which was granted for Sindh and Mooltan.

3. During the present field service, donation batta has been granted for the operations against Delhi, the relief of the Lucknow garrison, and, thirdly, for the capture of Lucknow. Those who have received six months' batta for the first or second of these services will have their reward doubled by the six months' batta for the capture of Lucknow. From all accounts, a share of Lucknow prize money, if awarded by the Crown, will be very handsome, and many of the captors will participate also in prize money for Delhi. I would respectfully submit to your Honour in Council to determine on the expediency of suggesting to the home authorities whether application should not be made to the Crown, that in the warrants for the Delhi and Lucknow prize a clause be inserted directing the deduction of donation batta from the prize money; without such a clause the prize money will be payable in addition to donation batta.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. G. J. Champneys*,
Lieut.-Colonel, Military Auditor General.

Delhi Prize.

EXTRACT Military Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 222, dated 18th August 1858.

Reply to Letter,
No. 73, dated
30 April 1858,
Para. 8.

18. THE grants of donation batta here referred to, not having been made in any way in anticipation of, or in substitution for, booty, we are of opinion that those grants should be quite irrespective of any booty to which the troops may eventually become entitled.

MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated Allabad, 9th May 1858.

Correspondence
annexed.

WITH reference to my Letter dated 18th March 1858, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of the documents noted in the margin, having further reference to prize property at Delhi.

EXTRACT Military Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 209, dated 11th August 1858.

Reply to Governor
General's Letter,
dated 9 May 1858.

12. WE await the receipt of the report called for in our letter of the 31st March 1858, No. 84, before taking proceedings on this subject.

No. 551.—Military Department.

To Major General Penny, c.B., Commanding at Delhi.

Sir,

I AM directed to request that you will state, as soon as may be practicable, for the information of Government, whether it is true that the former inhabitants of Delhi have been permitted to reoccupy their abodes in the town by paying any fine or any estimated sums for them, or to redeem their property by purchase, or to pay any money by way of ransom.

2. Should any such arrangement have been made, or any money payment whatever have been demanded on any account from the people of Delhi, you are requested to state under what authority this was done, what amount has thus been levied, and how the money has been disposed of.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
11 November 1857.

(No. 32.)

To Colonel Birch, c.B., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Letter, No. 551, of the 11th November last, which I only received on the 16th of this month.

In reply, I beg to transmit a letter of the 18th instant, from Lieutenant Colonel Burn, late Military Governor of the city of Delhi, which, I believe, contains all the information called for.

I have, &c.

(signed) *N. Penny*, Major General,
Commanding Meerut Division.

Delhi, 21 January 1858.

To Major General *N. Penny*, c. b., Commanding Field Force, Delhi.

Delhi Prize.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, in reply to Colonel Birch's Letter, No. 551, of the 11th November last, to your address, to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that it is not true "that the former inhabitants of Delhi have been permitted to re-occupy their abodes in the town, by paying any fine, or any estimated sums for them." They have in some few instances, at their own earnest request, been permitted to ransom their property, but their admission into the city formed no part of the agreement.

At first, only one street was admitted to ransom. Its residents implored to be allowed to redeem their property, and at my urgent request, and in the absence of all instructions from Government on the subject, it was agreed, soon after you assumed command, that I should negotiate for its ransom. At the meeting at which this decision was come to, there were present the Officiating Commissioner, the Adjutant General of the Army, one of the prize agents and yourself. The decision was unanimous, and it would have been well for the inhabitants at large had the system of ransom been more generally adopted. The Neel-ka-Kuttra is the only street in Delhi that has not been utterly ransacked.

In order to show what sum has been collected by the prize agents, and how it has been disposed of, I beg to annex a copy of my report to the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, of the 15th instant, to which is attached a statement of the amount realized by ransom, as well as from other sources.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. P. Burn*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Late Military Governor of Delhi.

Delhi, 18 January 1858.

(No. 37.)

To Colonel *R. J. H. Birch*, c. b., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 32, of the 21st instant, I do myself the honour to forward in original a letter from Captain Sir Edward Campbell, Bart., 60th Rifles, prize agent.

I have, &c.

(signed) *N. Penny*,
Major General,
Commanding Meerut Division.

Meerut Divisional Office,
Head Quarters, Delhi, 22 January 1858.

(No. 551.)

From Captain Sir *E. Campbell*, Bart., 60th Royal Rifles, to Major General *Penny*, c. b., commanding Meerut Division, Delhi.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant, with its enclosures as per margin, I have the honour to state, as regards paragraph 1,

2. That the prize agents certainly did accept offers of sums of money from many of the inhabitants of Delhi, to guarantee them immunity from further sequestration of their property: these sums were far below the value thereof, and the prize agents in no way guaranteed them anything like the resumption of the said property.

3. This was explained to all those who were parties to the above-mentioned agreements, and fully understood by them as having no reference to the occupancy of their houses, or to any ulterior measures it might be thought fit by Government to adopt.

4. With reference to paragraph 2, you will remember that on one occasion the prize agents were sent for by you to meet the Commissioner and Colonel Burn, the Military Governor, and the Adjutant General. It was then suggested by Colonel Burn, that a number of the inhabitants against whom it was difficult to prove any overt act of treason, should be allowed to return to their houses; and the expediency of obtaining ransom from all persons thus admitted met

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From Secretary to
Government, Military
Department,
to Major General
Penny, c. b., &c.,
dated 11 November
1857.

Delhi Prize.

with your concurrence, and that of all present. This boon was not to apply to Mussulmans.

5. The total amount so assessed does not amount to above 4,20,000 rupees, of which a little over three lacs have as yet been received.

6. The accounts when made up will be duly forwarded by the prize agents to the committee appointed by you for the investigation of claims, &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Campbell*, Captain 60th Rifles,
Prize Agent.

Palace, Delhi, 21 January 1858.

EXTRACT Military Letter from the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India (No. 247), dated 28 July 1859.

Para. 1. YOU are aware, from the correspondence which has taken place on previous occasions, that application cannot be made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for Her Majesty's authority for the distribution of prize money until information of the amount realized and deposited in the public treasuries can be given. I am in receipt of several communications from your Government on the subject of prize money, but, owing to the absence of the required information, I am unable at present to take any steps for facilitating the grant.

2. In the General Order issued by you on 24th November 1857, committees of officers were ordered to be appointed for the purpose of taking an account of all the treasure and other public property captured at Delhi. It was observed, with reference to this order, that property taken by the troops which is neither claimed nor identified by individuals who may establish their loyalty, should be treated as prize, and that, as soon as information was given of the necessary particulars, application would be made to the Crown, praying a Royal grant of the same as prize. It was further stated, "we trust that no time will be lost in sending us full particulars of the captures, which we now propose to recognize as booty of war."

Despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 31 March, No. 84.

* * * * *

7. I am unable to take any steps towards ascertaining the pleasure of Her Majesty with regard to the disposal of the booty captured on these several occasions, until I am furnished with a complete statement of the value of the property taken at Delhi, * * * and * * * on receipt of this information, I will at once make application to the Lords of the Treasury for Her Majesty's sanction and directions for the distribution of the booty captured at these places, and on the other occasions referred to. I therefore beg that the requisite information may be furnished to me with as little delay as possible.

EXTRACT Military Letter from India (No. 89), dated 17 June 1859.

1. WE have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the accompanying approximate statement of the Delhi prize fund.

No. 607.—Military Department.

From the Secretary to Government of India to Major Sir *E. F. Campbell*, Bart., dated 13 June 1859.

Sir,

I AM directed to request that you will at your earliest convenience state, for the information of Government, fully and exactly what it is that is delaying the completion of the papers relating to the Delhi prize.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
13 June 1859.

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

19

Delhi Prize.

From Major Sir *Edward F. Campbell, Bart.*, Prize Agent, Delhi Field Force, to Major General *Birch, c. B.*, Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform you that the delay in furnishing the statement of prize accounts required by the Government has been owing to a misunderstanding regarding the accounts with the Delhi treasury; and until this was cleared up, I was unable to furnish the statement.

I have, however, discovered where the mistake lay, and shall have the honour of forwarding the Statement Balance Sheet of the Prize Accounts of the Delhi Field Force in a couple of days.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Campbell,*

Calcutta, 14 June 1859.

Prize Agent, Delhi Field Force.

From Major Sir *Edward Campbell, Bart.*, Prize Agent, Delhi Field Force, to Major General *Birch, c. B.*, Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Calcutta, 17 June 1859.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward the approximate account of the prize money collected by the prize agents of the Delhi field force.

2. In explanation of the very large amount still to be realised, I have the honour to bring to your notice, for the information of Government, that, owing to the peculiar times in which our auction sales took place, viz., during the mutiny in India, we were unable to adhere to what in other times would have been the proper rule to have enforced, that of having *bonâ fide* cash sales.

3. This we found impossible to manage, for the simple reason that there was no cash, or at any rate very little, in the market.

4. The property of nearly every native in Delhi was buried, and unless we had given credit, our auction sales would have been a failure.

5. There will be some trouble in realising this sum, but I do not anticipate anything beyond delay.

6. The delay concerning the horses and elephants taken by Government has arisen from the change of officers in departments, and some little confusion has arisen, which will be soon cleared up.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. F. Campbell, Major,*

Calcutta, 17 June 1859.

Prize Agent.

STATEMENT showing Amount of Monies collected by the Prize Agents, Delhi Field Force, and deposited in Government Treasuries; also Approximate Total Amount of Prize.

	Rs.	a.	p.
In Delhi Treasury, as per accounts of the Military Treasure Chest	7,33,726	11	6
Ditto, sent in from Rewanee	30,259	-	-
In Delhi Treasury, as per accounts of collector	10,48,430	8	8
In Jhujjah Treasury, as per accounts of deputy Commissioner	14,79,890	12	-
In Treasury, Fort William, as per receipts of Sub-treasurer	1,96,042	-	-
	34,88,384	15	11
Deduct Disbursements, principally restoration of property to natives, by order of Gaut Committee	3,18,228	14	7
Amount already realised	31,70,120	1	4
In addition to the above, in outstanding debts, about	1,65,000	-	-
By estimated value of 12 elephants, 50 horses taken by Gaut, and of brass and iron ordnance captured from the enemy	36,000	-	-
TOTAL	33,71,120	1	4

Making a total approximate amount of 33 lacs and 70,000 rupees.

(signed) *E. Campbell, Major, 60th Rifles,*

Calcutta, 17 June 1859.

Prize Agent, Delhi Field Force.

Delhi Prize.

Military Department.

(Separate.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *C. Wood*, Bart., M. P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

From the Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 752, dated 13 December 1859, to Major Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart., Prize Agent Delhi Prize Fund, No. 335, dated 28 December 1859.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information copies of documents noted in the margin, regarding the refund of rupees (80,000) eighty thousand to Narain Doss, a banker of the city of Delhi, on account of property taken from his house by the prize agents, Delhi Field Force.

It will be observed from the proceedings of the committee assembled at Delhi, that in their opinion the claim of Narain Doss is established, I have confirmed their decision, and directed the agents of the Delhi prize fund to take the necessary measures to refund the amount, (80,000) eighty thousand rupees to Narain Doss, on his application.

The previous papers connected with the subject of the claim of Narain Doss will be reported by the Honourable the President in Council.

I have the honour to transmit a general statement of the Delhi prize fund.

Camp, Delhi, 31 December 1859.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cunning*.

(No. 752.)

To Major General *R. J. H. Birch*, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department with the Governor General.

Sir,

Lahore, 13 December 1859.

I HAVE now the honour to reply to your letter, No. 1,210, dated 29th September, regarding the claim of Narain Doss, banker of Delhi, for the restoration of his property, which had been seized as prize.

2. A committee, composed in accordance with the instructions therein conveyed, was assembled. Its proceedings are herewith forwarded, whereby his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will perceive that they consider the claim put forth by Narain Doss to be valid.

3. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. C. Lawrence*, Major,
Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,
Military Department.

PROCEEDINGS of a Government Special Committee assembled at Delhi, by Garrison Order of Brigadier *Hugh Troup*, commanding the Station, dated 26 October 1859, to investigate a claim to Restitution of Property preferred by *Lalla Narain Doss*, a Banker of Delhi.

President:—Lieutenant Colonel M. E. Sherwill, 2d Fusiliers.

Members:—Captain Nisbett, 13th Punjab Infantry; Captain Henning, Her Majesty's 88th Regiment.

THE Committee having assembled at 11 a. m. on the 14th November 1859, in the mess-house of the 88th Regiment, proceeded to inspect Narain Doss's house, and the locality generally, in which Dr. Dopping met his death. They found that the house is situated about 50 yards inside the Cabul gate of the city, on the south side of a canal, between which and the house runs a high road; the other three sides of the house are surrounded by lanes and courtyards, lately occupied by Mahometan weavers and others, tenants of Narain Doss, most of whom he states to have been slain during the mutiny, being either shot or hung. There is only one back door to the house, opening into one of these courtyards, through which Narain Doss states that he made his escape when attacked by mutineers. On the canal are situated two mosques, within 50 or 60 yards of the front entrance to the house, which they command, so as to prevent any escape in that direction. The building, like

like most native houses, consists of an open court, and numerous small rooms round it. In this court Narain Doss states that Dr. Dopping was slain, when discovered by the mutineers.

The entrance to the house is through two gates, the inner one of which is massive and strong. Near the outer gate are three windows in the second story, for the house is partly double-storied, and the middle window of the three is pointed out to the committee by Narain Doss as the one through which the mutineers forced an entrance. The committee observe that its shutters are newer and of a different pattern to those of the two adjacent windows. The southern face of the house is high, and a leap from the top would be hazardous to life; but on the east and west a descent would have been practicable, had there been no enemies in the yards and huts below.

The committee having inspected these premises, and having made themselves acquainted with the documents referring to Narain Doss's claim, received from Mr. Brandreth, Commissioner, Delhi, requested Narain Doss to state what occurred at the time of Dr. Dopping's death, when he deposed as follows:—

Narain Doss's Evidence.—My gate was locked about 10 or 11 a.m. Dr. Dopping knocked at my gate. I went myself and opened the wicket, and brought the sahib in. I ordered my servants at the gate to refuse any other person admittance, and to deny on oath that the doctor was there. I brought the doctor in, and placed him in my office, which opens into the courtyard. He appeared much flurried. I gave him sherbet to drink, and had him fanned. After that there was a great mob of Mahometans at my gate. They told my servants to request the lalla to send the sahib out, and they would not plunder the house, as they only wanted the sahib. My men denied that there was any sahib in the house. The Mahometans replied that "the sahib's buggy is waiting here, and we have seen him go into the house; this man has several bungalows in the cantonment, and therefore he is always dealing with gentlemen, and is trying to shield this one." They ended by saying, "Either send the sahib out, or we will forcibly enter the house and plunder the property." I took the sahib from there to hide in an inner room, leading to the zenana compound. I left the gentleman there, and came out and closed the door. As I came out, one of my servants called out, "They are breaking the window, and coming in." I upon that got up, and ran away by the road which I showed you. As I was running, one of the mob saw me and followed me; then one of my servants, called Gunga Sahaie, came between us, and was shot. I did not see him killed; I had escaped. I ran away to the house of a man called Buctour Sing, at a place called Khasee Ka House, in the city, near a place called Chourie, where I remained 15 or 16 days.

Question by the Court.—Was the inner gate closed or open?

Reply.—It was open, because it was the line of communication between the outer gate and myself.

Question by the Court.—Why did you not take Dr. Dopping with you when you ran away?

Reply.—Because there were Mahometan weavers on that side.

Question by the Court.—Were they not your own tenants?

Reply.—Yes.

Question by the Court.—Do you not think that you would have rendered more assistance in effecting the escape of Dr. Dopping by taking him with you, instead of leaving him in a house full of mutineers?

Reply.—No; because the Mahometans would have to a certainty killed him, because they were clamorous for English life.

Question by the Court.—Would not the shutting of the inner gate have kept the mutineers out for some hours?

Reply.—I did not think of shutting it, because my men were momentarily communicating through it the proceedings of the mob, and there are two small passages, one on each side of the inner gate, admitting of entrance after once passing through the outer gate.

Question by the Court.—Had you any armed followers with you?

Reply.—I never keep armed men.

Question by the Court.—Was there no better place to conceal the doctor in your house?

Reply.—I did not think any better, that seemed so secret.

Question by the Court.—Would not the place where your treasure was concealed have been preferable, or the zenana?

Reply.—The treasure-hole was stuffed full of goods, which would have taken long to extract.

Cross-examined.—The place where he was put was part of the zenana. The top of the house was not public. The rebels went into the zenana, and stole all the women's jewels, taking them by force. The lyekhana was too publicly known to be used.

Question by the Court.—Have you any loyal deeds to bring to notice?

Reply.—I could do nothing. I am not a fighting man. If I could have done anything, I would have done it.

Question.—What other native gentlemen, if any, were plundered during the first day of the mutiny?

Reply.—I alone was plundered during the first day.

Delhi Prize.

Question.—What became of you after the 15 days you spent in Buctour Sing's house?

Reply.—I went to the house of a man called Shewlall, where I stayed 10 or 12 days, thus wandering from place to place until Delhi was retaken. I returned sometimes to my house secretly; it was empty, except that two of my servants were hiding in it.

Question.—Did you sell any supplies to the rebels during the mutiny?

Reply.—I was tried on the charge of having given supplies to the mutineers, and the charge was proved to be false.

Quære.—Might you not have disguised Dr. Dopping as a native, and thus have saved him?

Reply.—No disguise would have helped him, because the Mahometans had seen him come in, and an English face cannot be changed; and every one was quaking with fear.

Cross-examined.—About one or two hours elapsed between the arrival of the doctor and my leaving the house. I thought much about finding some other means of escape, but none occurred to me.

Deearain Kidmudgar, Servant of the Lalla Narain Doss, being called before the Committee, and cautioned to speak the truth, states:—

Deearain's Evidence.—I was seated by the lalla on the day of the mutiny, when one of the peons came to tell the lalla "there is a great disturbance in the city." Lalla Narain Doss ordered him to shut the gate. A little while after, one of the servants came, and said, "A sahib is come." The lalla got up, and went and opened the wicket, and took the gentleman in, gave him a seat, and ordered us to fan him and give him some sherbet. Shortly after, the Mahometans came to the gate, creating a disturbance, and saying, "There is a sahib in here." The lalla was informed of this, and desired them to tell them that the sahib was not in there. After that, they broke into the house, and came in. The lalla took the gentleman, and hid him inside the room; and when I heard them breaking into the house, I got so alarmed that I do not exactly remember what they did. They killed the sahib, and plundered the house, and I managed to escape to my house in the city, passing through the Mahometans, who lived in the now empty huts around the lalla's house.

Cross-examined.—The doctor came about 10 a.m., and the lalla ran away about an hour or an hour and a half afterwards. There were four chup prasties in the lalla's service; they had no swords; they were armed with sticks. The rebels had swords and muskets, and there was much firing going on in the city and around the lalla's house, though no shot was fired in the house at that time. I saw the lalla two days after at Buctour Sing's. I did not return to the house again during the mutiny. The lalla was a wanderer during that time. The safest place for the doctor was in the house. The time was too short to think of any arrangement for his escape. There was only one back lane full of Mahometans, through which no European could have escaped. I heard a great noise, as if many people were assembled outside; but being myself inside, I could not see what was going on at the two mosques.

In the back lane there were no rebels, but only the Mahometan tenants of the lalla, over whom the lalla had then no control, as all respect for law had ceased. I do not know whether the tenants had rebelled or not, but they were of the same religion as the rebels.

There being no further questions to be put to this witness, he withdraws, and the Committee adjourns at 3 p.m., to admit of further witnesses being summoned, and that application may be made to the civil authorities for an extract of the judgment passed upon Narain Doss in respect to the accusation against him of having supplied the rebels with supplies.

Second Day, 16th November 1859.

The Committee re-assembled at 11 a.m., in the Mess House of the 88th Regiment, at Delhi, 16th November, Lalla Narain Doss and Mr. Fenwick being present.

Moolchaud, Record Keeper of the Criminal Court, is called in, and produces the original proceedings in the case of the Crown *versus* Lalla Narain Doss, dated 2d May 1858, in which he was accused of supplying the mutinous troops from Neemuch with rissud, and which accusation not being proved, he was released. The Committee having satisfied themselves of the accuracy of these facts, proceed to cross-examine Moolchaud, who replied as follows:—

Moolchaud, cross-examined.—It was customary in those days for some to give security on being released, and some not; it depended upon the estimation in which the individual was held by the authorities, and in Narain Doss's case, the security which he had originally given was dispensed with from the date of his release.

There being no further questions to put to Moolchaud, he withdrew, and Narain Doss is asked by the Committee:

Narain Doss questioned.—You stated that Dr. Dopping was murdered in your courtyard; can you point out or produce the authority for this statement, and mention the date of the occurrence?

Reply.—

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

Reply.—It was in everybody's mouth, and I can specify no one, but the occurrence took place on the 11th May 1857.

Delhi Prize.

Question.—How do you account for the treasure in your house having escaped detection by the mutineers?

Reply.—It was in a well; and I had over the treasure, inside the well, about 200 books, hungahs, ledgers. The well was in a wall, and the mouth of it covered over by slabs of stone, on which the books were placed.

The Committee here put on record that the entrance to the well, when seen by them, had the appearance of a small and simple cupboard, closing by means of a padlock.

Cross-examined.—The treasure had long been there. It was hereditary property, jewels, gold vessels, rupees, four-anna and two-anna pieces, and valuable ornaments. It had not been opened for 12 months previously. Other property was taken out of another well by the prize agents. I and my servants had thrown it in hurriedly on the day of the mutiny, before Dr. Dopping arrived, when the row began in the city. The mutineers being engaged breaking open my boxes and almirahs, appear to have overlooked this second well.

Question.—What evidence have you to afford that your house was plundered, and what amount of property was lost?

Narain Doss's Evidence.—I have a witness, by name Juggernauth, to show that the property was taken out of my house, and I estimate the amount lost at ninety-seven thousand three hundred and ninety rupees (97,390), for which I have preferred a claim for compensation; but this included the value of my houses burnt in cantonments, estimated at 33,000 rupees; the rest, sixty-four thousand three hundred and ninety rupees (64,390), constitutes my loss in Delhi, without counting what the prize agents took.

Juggernauth's Evidence.—Juggernauth, being called into court, states: I am a thumiah, and reside quite close to the door of Narain Doss's house. I have been there 15 years. I am not a tenant of his. About eight or nine a.m. on the day of mutiny, the shops were being closed; I shut mine, and Narain Doss shut his gate, as there was a great row coming from the direction of Meerut. In an hour or so afterwards a sahib came to Lalla Narain's gate. He asked to have the door opened. He came in a buggy. The lalla opened the wicket, and the sahib was taken in. In another hour or so, thousands of Mahometans accumulated near the adjacent mosques, and came and asked to have the gate opened.

The doorkeeper said, "We will not open it." They said, "There is a sahib here; open the door." The doorkeepers replied, "There is no sahib here." The mob then climbed up to a window near the gate, and broke in through the windows and the gate. Shortly after there was a report of firearms inside, and some of the Mahometans exclaimed, "They said there was no sahib here, but we have got one. Kill him; kill him." In another quarter of an hour I saw men coming out with shawls and valuables, trinket boxes, rupees, &c., and saying, "We did not find Narain Doss, or we would have killed him also."

Cross-examined.—I did not go in with the mob. I had been in during the morning. I remained there five or ten days, but did not observe who went in and out of Narain Doss's house, for I shut my shop, and wandered about. I did not hear the sahib cry out. I did not see the body. I do not know if the body was brought out of the house or not. I did not see Narain Doss again till I returned into the city, after it was retaken. I have not returned to my shop; I now live at Allipore. My neighbours near Narain Doss were Hindoos. Towards the wall of the city were five or six houses of chumars, and on the other side, to the east, Mahometan weavers were living; but at the time in question the whole place was surrounded by Mahometans. My neighbour, Seodialis, said to be now residing at a place called Sunput, 20 coss off, and others of my late neighbours, may be living in the Sudder Bazar. I saw the buggy remaining at the gate till noon, when I went away to my home, which is separate from my shop.

Question to Narain Doss by the Court.—Why did you not send away Dr. Dopping's buggy when you had taken him into your house?

Reply.—The Mahometans had seen the sahib come in, and it would have been of no use.

Third Day.

The committee adjourns at 1 p.m., 16th November, to admit of further witnesses being summoned.

The committee reassembled at 11 a.m., on the 22d November 1859, in the mess-house of the 2d Bengal Fusiliers. Narain Doss and his agent being present, the following witness is called into court:

Devee Sing, general servant of Narain Doss, states: I was directed by the lalla to shut his gate on the day of the mutiny, and to prevent any one from entering, and to deny that the doctor was there. A little while afterwards the mob came to the gate, and requested it to be opened, saying a sahib was in there; and eventually, on their refusing to deliver him up, they broke in by an upper window into the house. On hearing this the lalla escaped, and some of the mob, following in the same way by which he had run, were stopped by Gunga Sohay, who was shot. I saw him shot, and seeing that, I mixed with the crowd, and went outside. I did not see the doctor brought out of the closet in which he had been

Delhi Prize.

hid by the lalla; but I heard the mob shouting that they had got the Kafir who had been hid in the house, but I did not see what they did to him.

This witness withdraws.

Bussunt's Evidence.—Bussunt Buniyah, summoned by the Court, and called into court, states: I reside about 50 houses this side of Narain Doss's house. On the day of the mutiny, I saw people, Mahometans, bringing property from that direction; and asking them whence they came, they said from his house, plundered. I did not see the sahib go in.

This witness withdraws.

Nudomull's Evidence.—Nudomull Buniyah called into court, stated he has a shop about 30 paces from the lalla's gate, and adds: On the day of the mutiny, about noon, having shut my shop, I was sitting there, when some 30 people dragged the dead body of a sahib out of the lalla's house, and left it on the bridge over the canal. Previous to this I had seen them bring out the property of the house. The corpse was clothed, and had on its shoes. I do not recollect the colour of the clothing; it may have been white. I saw the buggy standing at the gate, but did not see the sahib go in.

Seochuru's Evidence.—Seochuru Buniyah lives near Lalla Narain Doss's house. Being called into court states: on the day of the mutiny I saw many persons with plunder coming from the lalla's house about noon, and an hour or so afterwards I saw the body of a sahib dragged out of the house, and left on the bridge. Did not see the sahib go into the house, but saw the buggy standing outside, and also being taken away by a Mahometan. The body was clothed and bloody, but I could not see very clearly on account of the crowd.

This witness withdraws.

A letter is here put into court from Captain John Campbell, 2d Bengal Fusiliers, to the address of the President of the Court, marked A., and dated 22d instant, and attached to the proceedings; also the proceedings of the late Government Special Committees for inquiring into claims for restitution of property seized by the prize agents intrusted to Captain Campbell, as officer officiating for the prize agents, by which it appears that he has nothing further to urge against Narain Doss than has already been urged by Major Sir E. Campbell, late prize agent. (Captain J. Campbell is prevented by indisposition from appearing in court in person.)

Narain Doss cross-examined by the Court.—Why did you not take some steps to show your loyalty in an active manner during the mutiny?

Reply.—I had ran away from my house, and was a wanderer. The mutineers (or rebels) endeavoured to get hold of me, and the King's men also were in search of me to kill me, because I had hid the sahib.

Question.—Why did you not use your friends to help the Government, or bribe some one to do so?

Answer.—I knew that the bankers of repute had more than once been arrested, and that if I had gone to their houses I should have been arrested also. I was hiding for my life. How could I afford assistance to others? The person I was hiding with would not help me. They dared not go out of their own houses. I went to visit my own house secretly at night. In what way could I help the Government?

Fourth Day.

The committee re-assembled at 11 a. m. on the 23d November 1859 in the mess-house of the 2d Bengal Fusiliers, and recorded the following conclusion:—

The committee, after due consideration of the evidence produced before them, are of opinion that Lalla Narain Doss's house was plundered in consequence of his having given shelter to Doctor Dopping.

They find that the lalla was acquitted by the Special Commission, of which Mr. Egerton was President, of the accusation of having furnished the rebels with supplies.

The documents before them prove that a garden was restored to him by Mr. Berkeley on account of his loyalty, and that the interpolation of the expression, "Well-wisher," could in no wise alter the fact that his loyalty had been proved before that expression was used, and that after all it has more the appearance of a free translation than of an interpolation.

They cannot discover from the records of the previous Government Special Committees, nor from any other source, that Narain Doss's claim was heard by any committee previous to the one presided over by Captain Law, who gave the case in his favour on the 17th March 1858; and they are of opinion that the supposition that Major Sir E. Campbell presided over a previous committee, which gave the case against Narain Doss, is an error founded upon some expressions in Sir E. Campbell's letter to General Birch, dated 27th May 1859, which seem unintentionally liable thus to be construed.

Taking these things into consideration, and recollecting that the Advocate General, in his letter of the 21st March 1859, says, "Assuming that nothing can be urged against the petitioner's claim, except what has already been urged by the prize agents in the papers before me, the applicant is equitably, and according to the principles laid down in the Government Notification 1,149 of 1857, entitled to restoration of the property or its proceeds;

proceeds; and being of opinion that nothing further can be urged against Narain Doss, but, on the contrary, that all the evidence gathered by the committee has tended to strengthen his claim; and the committee having satisfied themselves, after a minute inspection of the premises, that the only channel of escape which they afforded was that taken by Narain Doss himself, through a court-yard occupied by a Mahometan population, through whom it may be supposed that no European could have passed with any degree of safety, they recommended that the claim of Narain Doss be complied with.

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(signed) *M. E. Sherwill*, Lieutenant Colonel, President.
J. Nisbet, Captain, Member.
S. Henning, Captain 88th Regiment.
H. Troup, Brigadier Commanding at Delhi.

(A.)

Sir, Delhi, 22 November 1859.
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day's date, giving cover to two letters from Sir E. Campbell, relating to the case of Narain Doss, and containing nearly the whole of the matter I had intended laying before the court.

I have no further evidence to give, but would respectfully suggest that Lalla Mahesh Doss be summoned and called upon to furnish such evidence as may be in his power regarding the conduct of Narain Doss in connexion with the late Dr. Dopping.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *John Campbell*, Captain,
 Officiating for Prize Agent.

To Colonel Sherwill,
 President, Government Committee.

No. 335.—Military Department.

To Major Sir *E. F. Campbell*, Bart., Prize Agent, Delhi Prize Fund.

Sir,
 THE committee which re-investigated the claim of Narain Doss for the value of his property now in the hands of the prize agents at Delhi, amounting to rupees (80,000) eighty thousand, having submitted their proceedings, recommending that the claim of Narain Doss be complied with, and his Excellency the Governor General having confirmed their decision, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to take the necessary measures to refund the amount rupees (80,000) eighty thousand to Narain Doss on his application.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
 Secretary to the Government of India.
 Camp Seeanee, 28 December 1859. with the Governor General.

EXTRACT Military Letter from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 373, dated 20 October 1859.

36. This approximate statement is not sufficient. I await the detailed information of the amount realised and deposited in the public treasuries, called for in my Military Despatch, No. 247 of 28th July 1859, before taking Her Majesty's pleasure regarding the distribution of this booty.

Letter, dated 17
 June 1859, No. 89
 Transmit approxi-
 mate Statement of
 the Delhi Prize
 Fund.

37. It is very important that no further delay should be incurred in this matter.

DETAILED STATEMENT, showing Amount of Money collected by the Prize Agents, Delhi Field Force, deposited in the Government Treasury.

Cr.			Dr.
To paid to the Delhi military treasure chest by the prize agents	Rs. 7,33,726	a. p. 11 3 (A.)	By money realised by actual cash captured, and proceeds of sales of jewels, coins, shawls, horses, books, copper pans, arms, and other miscellaneous articles captured at Delhi, deposited as per contra
To ditto - ditto - by ditto - sent in from Rewaree, in—			By cash captured, and ransom received for movable property sent in from Rewaree, as per contra
Company's rupees	27,166		By ditto, sale proceeds of jewels and other miscellaneous articles as above, and treasure captured at Delhi
Rewaree rupees	3,058		By ditto - ditto of ditto at Bullubjhur
Lucknow rupees	85		By ditto - ditto of ditto at Jhujjur
	80,259	29,872 6 - (B.)	By ditto - ditto of captured salt sold at Delhi
To paid to the Collector of Delhi by the prize agents	10,48,430	8 8 (C.)	By ditto - ditto by sale of gold mohurs captured at Rewaree
To paid to the Jhujjur treasury by ditto	14,79,890	12 - (D.)	By ditto - ditto of sale proceeds of captured property of the Nawab of Jhujjur, including cash captured
To paid to the Treasury at Fort William, by proceeds of sale by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., as per order of Major Sir E. Campbell	1,73,042	- - (E.)	By ditto - ditto of Delhi crown and Jhujjur jewels sold by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Calcutta:—
To paid to the Treasury at ditto by Captain Wriford, realisation of auction bills	23,000	- -	
	Rs. 84,87,962	5 11	
Deduct,—			
To paid to natives by order of Government Committees, principally restoration of ransom paid for protection of movable property	3,88,228	14 7	Rs. 1,85,900 - -
Cash remaining in Government Treasuries	- - -	80,99,733 7 4	Minus intrinsic valuation of articles sent to Her Majesty by Government - - - 3,600 - -
Outstanding debts to be realised and paid to the Treasury	- - -	1,42,183 15 4	1,82,360 - -
			Minus commission - - - 9,318 - -
			1,73,042 - - (E.)
			By ditto paid to Narain Doss, banker, by order of Government, on account of property taken by the prize agents - - - - - 70,000 - -
TOTAL	Co.'s Rs. 82,41,017	6 8	TOTAL
			Co.'s Rs. 82,41,017 6 8

Mem.—By Government General Order, dated 14th June 1858, interest is allowed at five per cent. per annum on all monies deposited by the prize agents in the Government Treasuries, which gives an approximate credit due to the Prize Fund on deposits already made of about two lacs and eighty thousand rupees. There is also an estimated value of 39,000 on account to be added to Prize Fund when realised, regarding 12 elephants, 50 horses, taken by Government, and of brass and iron ordnance captured from the enemy.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) Edward F. Campbell,
Major 60th Rifles. Prize Agent.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. RELATING TO

From the Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 12 March 1860.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you, for submission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that a detailed statement of the amount realised by the sale of property captured in the city of Delhi was received by the last mail from India. Secretary Sir Charles Wood is therefore desirous of bringing under the immediate attention of the Lords Commissioners the question of this property, with the view of obtaining Her Majesty's authority for the distribution of the booty to the troops employed, in such manner as Her Majesty may be pleased to direct.

On the 12th May 1857 an insurrection broke out in the city of Delhi; the garrison and the inhabitants joined the mutinous troops arrived from Meerut, and proclaimed the heir apparent of the titular King of Delhi, King. A force for the coercion of the rebels and the capture of the city was immediately organized by the Commander in Chief in India, General the Honourable George Anson. General Anson died at Umballah on the advance to Delhi, on the 27th May 1857, and was succeeded in the command of the force by Major General Barnard. Major General Barnard held command of the force before Delhi until 5th July 1857, when he also died. Major General Reed, the senior officer present, then assumed the command, but was compelled, on account of his health, to relinquish the service. The command of the force then devolved on Brigadier General Wilson. 17 July 1857.

On the 14th September 1857 the force under the command of the last-named officer, consisting of Her Majesty's European and native troops, aided by a contingent force of the Maharajah of Cashmere, took by assault the rebellious city. On the occasion property, consisting of crown and other jewels, coins, shawls, arms, and other miscellaneous articles, was captured. This property has been sold by prize agents appointed for the purpose, and the sum realised is now reported to be Rs. 32,41,917. 6. 8. Interest on the amount of all sums paid into the public treasuries on account of this prize will give a further credit to the prize fund of about Rs. 2,80,000; and the value of certain elephants, horses, and ordnance, not yet sold, is expected to amount to Rs. 36,000. The total amount is therefore thirty-five lacs fifty-seven thousand and nine hundred and seventeen rupees six annas and eight pie.

Already realised,	Rs. 32,41,917 6 8
Interest -	- 2,80,000 - -
To be realised	- 36,000 - -
	<u>Rs. 35,57,917 6 8</u>

With respect to the disposal of the property taken at Delhi, the late Court of Directors observed to the Government of India as follows:—

“We concur in the views announced in your general order of the 27th November 1857, on the question of the claim on the part of the troops to have granted to them as prize the property belonging to the State, and that belonging to private individuals recovered from the mutineers. We also fully concur in your recommendation that property taken by the troops which is neither claimed and identified by individuals who may establish their loyalty should be considered to be prize.”

It is presumed that the disposal of the captured property has been arranged on this principle.

A copy of the correspondence on the subject is herewith forwarded. It has been announced to the Government of India that the donation batta granted to the Delhi field force referred to in the accompanying documents is to be irrespective of any booty to which the troops might eventually become entitled.

Military Letter to
India, No. 22,
18 August 1858,
para. 18.

Secretary Sir Charles Wood requests that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will be pleased to advise Her Majesty to grant the booty captured at Delhi for the use of the commanders, officers, and men belonging to the forces employed in the said operations; and also to advise Her Majesty to give such directions as to the appropriation and distribution of the said booty amongst the forces as Her Majesty shall see fit.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. Clerk.

Delhi Prize.

From the Secretary to the Treasury to the Under Secretary of State for
India.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 16 March 1860.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, with reference to your letter of 12th instant, that my Lords will be prepared to advise Her Majesty to grant the booty captured at Delhi for the use of the commanders, officers and men belonging to the forces employed in the operations described in your letter; and I am to request that you will move Sir Charles Wood to confer with the Secretary of State for War, in order that my Lords may obtain their joint opinion regarding the scheme of appropriation and distribution of the said booty amongst the forces, which it may be proper to submit to Her Majesty.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Hamilton.*

LUCKNOW PRIZE.

Lucknow Prize.

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council,
No. 209, dated 8 November 1859.

We forward the papers noted in the margin relative to the disposal of a sum of 10,739 rupees, realised from the sale of property appertaining to the prize fund created by the late Major General Sir H. Havelock in the Lucknow Residency.

Cons. 10 June 1859, Nos. 335-7.
Cons. 8 July 1859, Nos. 363-4.
Cons. 26 August 1859, Nos. 485-7.
Cons. 28 October 1859, No. 857.

This sum, which was deposited in the Cawnpore treasury, under the orders of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, we solicit may be considered as prize; and should any further information than is now given be required, we suggest that Major Carnegie, one of the prize agents, who is now in England, may be called upon to furnish it.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Outram,*
H. B. Harrington.

(No. 376.)

From the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary
to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir, Head Quarters, Simla, 19 May 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to submit correspondence, as per margin, regarding two sums of money, aggregating 10,739 rupees paid into the Cawnpore treasury, at different times, by Major North and Captain (now Major) Carnegie, Lucknow prize agents, and to request that you will move the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to issue instructions for its disposal.

2. The money appears to have been realised from the sale of property appertaining to the old prize fund created by the late Sir H. Havelock, in the Baillie Guard, and which was subsequently in accordance with the principles laid down in Government Order, No. 1,499 of 1857, as then understood by his Excellency, deposited by the command of Lord Clyde in the Cawnpore treasury.

3. The return of the enclosures is requested when no longer required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Norman,* Major,
Officiating Adjutant General of the Army.

Lucknow Prize.

(No. 374.)

To Major *Norman*, Adjutant General of the Army, with Head Quarters,
Camp of Commander in Chief, *Agra*.

Cawnpore, Collector's Office,
23 March 1859.

Sir,

On 5 February 1858, by Rs. I HAVE the honour to inform you that the sum, as per margin,
Major North - - 9,705 is in deposit in this treasury, paid in at different times by Major
On 10 September 1858, by North and Captain Carnegie, agents for the Lucknow prize.
Captain Carnegie - - 1,034

Rs. 10,739

2. Your early instructions as to its disposal are solicited.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Sherer*, Collector.

(No. 318.)

To Captain *Biddulph*, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *Lucknow*.

Sir,

Hurdni, 11 April 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 159, dated 3d instant, with enclosures, requesting me to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, the particulars of the deposits referred to in the letter of the collector of Cawnpore, No. 374, dated 23d ultimo.

2. The first item of 9,705 rupees was the proceeds of the sales held by Major North, of property then supposed to be prize brought out of the Baillie Guard in November 1857, and afterwards made over to the civil authorities at Cawnpore.

3. The item of 1,034 rupees was money collected by me from parties who had not paid Major North, and was also paid into the Cawnpore treasury on the same account.

4. The letter of Mr. Sherer is herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Carnegie*, Major,
Deputy Commissioner.

To Captain *Robert Biddulph*, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *Fyzabad*.

Sir,

Lucknow, 21 April 1859.

IN reply to your letter, No. 186, dated 15th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of Major General Sir Hope Grant, that the property alluded to in my letter, No. 318, dated 11th instant, appertained to the old prize fund, created by the late Sir Henry Havelock, in the Baillie Guard, and which was afterwards abolished by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Carnegie*, Major,
Deputy Commissioner.

(No. 873.)

MEMORANDUM.

FORWARDED by desire of the Commander in Chief to the officer commanding Oudh division, who is requested to inquire from Major Carnegie as to the particulars of the deposits referred to.

To be returned.

(signed) *H. W. Norman*, Major,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Camp, Secunderabad, 1 April 1859.

Returned with Major *Carnegie's* reply.

23/4/59. (signed) *J. Hope Grant*, Major General,
Commanding Oudh Division.

(No. 367.)

To the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

Sir,

IN transmitting to you the accompanying letter from the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, No. 376, of the 19th May 1859, with its enclosure, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to furnish this department with such information as you may have it in your power to afford, regarding the sums of money deposited by Major North and Captain Carnegie, agents for the Lucknow prize, in the treasury of the Collector of Cawnpore. Military Department.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. K. Burne*, Captain,
First Assistant Secretary to
the Government of India.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
8 June 1859.

No. 1290 of 1859.

From Major *G. Hutchinson*, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude, to the First Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William.

Sir,

Lucknow, 23 June 1859.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 367, of the 8th instant, and in reply to state that, as Major Carnegie has gone to England, the Chief Commissioner is unable to inquire more particulars from that officer; but the Military Secretary, who was a member of the garrison, states that the articles considered prize by the late Sir H. Havelock, K. C. B., were obtained in the palaces of the Chutter Munzil and Furrad Buksh, and neighbouring buildings, after the relief by that General.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Hutchinson*, Major,
Military Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
Oude.

(No. 308.)

From Major General *R. J. H. Birch*, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner in Oude.

Sir,

I AM instructed to request that you will have the goodness to return the letter from the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, and its enclosures, regarding

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Lucknow Prize. regarding the sums of money deposited by Major North and Captain Carnegie, agents for the Lucknow prize, in the treasury of the Collector of Cawnpore, which are forwarded with a communication from this department, No. 367, of the 8th June 1859, and acknowledged in your letter, No. 1290, of the 23d idem.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
8 July 1859.

No. 1492 of 1859.

From Major *G. Hutchinson*, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude, to Major General *R. J. H. Birch*, K. C. B., Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, Fort William.

Lucknow, Military Secretary's Office,
22 July 1859.

Sir,
By desire of the Chief Commissioner, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 308, of the 8th instant, and in reply to state, that the letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, and its enclosures, on the subject of the prize money deposited in the Cawnpore treasury, were returned under a separate cover, on the 24th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Hutchinson*, Major,
Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

(No. 1284.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,
WITH reference to your letter, No. 376, of the 19th May last, and its enclosures, I am directed to request that the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief may be moved to cause Government to be informed of what the property consisted, the proceeds of the sale of which amounting to ten thousand seven hundred and thirty nine (10,739) rupees, was deposited in the Cawnpore treasury, as appertaining to the old prize fund which had been created by the late Sir H. Havelock, K. C. B.

The Chief Commissioner in Oude can give no further information in the matter than that the articles were considered prize, and were obtained in the Chuttee Munzil and Furrud Buksh palaces, and neighbouring buildings, after the relief of the Lucknow garrison by the late Sir H. Havelock.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
26 August 1859.

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 28th October 1859.

(No. 357.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *D. M. Stuart*, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 1460, dated Head Quarters, Simla, 7 October 1859).

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. N. North*, Commanding 60th Rifles, to the Adjutant General, Dinapore Division (dated Benares, 19 September 1859).

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, that I am unable to furnish a copy of the account of sales;

sales; having transferred all the documents brought out of Lucknow in November 1857, to Captain now Major Carnegie; prize agent for Honourable Company's troops. On my departure on medical certificate from Cawnpore, the articles consisted chiefly of rich native dresses and of arms.

Lucknow Prize.

By desire of the Commander in Chief forwarded to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Honour the President in Council in reply to Secretary Major General Birch's letter, No. 1284, of 26th August last.

MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General of India to the Secretary of State, dated 1 December 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 326, dated 15 October 1859, from Captain Hallowes, one of the prize agents of the Lucknow Prize Committee, submitting the account of the Lucknow prize fund, amounting to fourteen lacs, three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine rupees, six annas, and one pie (Rs. 14,03,539. 6. 1.), and of which I beg most strongly to recommend the grant to the troops as prize.

It will be observed that Captain Hallowes in his statement has erroneously entered five per cent. as the commission due to the prize agents, instead of 1 1/4 per cent., as restricted by Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53, s. 12. This mistake has been duly pointed out to Captain Hallowes.

I have, &c.
(signed) Canning.

(No. 326.)

From Captain Hallowes, Prize Agent, Lucknow, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir, Lucknow, 15 October 1859.
In compliance with letter No. 2200 of the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, I have the honour to forward the account of the Lucknow prize fund, closed up to the end of September 1859.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Hallowes, Captain,
Prize Agent, Lucknow.

STATEMENT of the LUCKNOW PRIZE FUND, up to date

Lucknow, 1 October 1859.

Cr.				Dr.				
RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
Cash received for Copper	2,500	-	-	Per Centage paid to informants	33,140	-	-	
ditto - Copper	10,282	15	-	Loss on exchange of rupees and base	850	-	-	
ditto - Gold	68,211	6	-	Expended collecting prize property	2,800	-	-	
ditto - Silver	1,17,000	-	-					
ditto - Brass	4,080	-	-	Balance	13,05,911	6	2	
ditto - Copper, gilded	13,340	-	-					
ditto - Jewels	1,65,000	-	-					
ditto - Shawls, dresses, &c.	2,27,441	-	-					
Cash found	7,30,846	1	2					
TOTAL	Rs.	13,42,401	6	2	Rs.	13,42,401	6	2

Lucknow Prize.

INVESTMENT.

CREDITOR.		Rs.	a.	p.
Separate Loan to Government as per sanction, granted in letter No. 79, dated the 7th January 1859,				
From the Under Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General		7,47,000	-	-
Interest on the above, from the 11th April 1858, to the 1st October 1859 at 5%		57,866	14	9
Government 5% promissory notes		6,21,000	-	-
Interest on ditto up to 1st October 1859		2,812	7	10
Cash in hand		36,632	6	-
Bills still due, recoverable by prize agents		5,893	15	-
	TOTAL	14,71,205	11	7
DEBTOR.		Rs.	a.	p.
Prize agents' commission, at 5% on Rs. 14,71,205. 11. 7., including remuneration		73,560	4	6
to auctioneer, pay of establishment, &c.		5,893	15	-
Less amount of outstanding Bills due to fund, and recoverable by prize agents				
	GRAND TOTAL	14,03,539	6	1

(signed) *Wm. Oipherts*, Lieutenant Colonel,
J. Hallows, Captain 87th Fusiliers, } Prize Agents.

No. 2.—Military Department.

To the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

WITH advertence to the accompanying copy of a letter No. 326, of the 15th October last, and its enclosures, from Captain Hallows, prize agent of the Lucknow Prize Committee, forwarding the account of the Lucknow prize fund, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, that the papers in question will be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, with a recommendation that the amount fourteen lacs, three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine rupees, six annas, and one pie (Rs. 14,03,539. 6. 1.), may be considered as prize.

The documents specified, I am to observe, were improperly forwarded direct to this department by the prize agent, and in bringing this circumstance to his attention I am to request, that that officer may be informed, that prize agents are not now allowed a commission at the rate of five per cent. as charged by him in his statement, but only one and half per cent. "upon the net money paid to the Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital for distribution," as laid down in Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53, s. 12.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
 Secretary to the Government of India
 with the Governor General.

Camp, Agra, 1 December 1859.

MILITARY DESPATCH to the Governor General of India, No. 57, dated
 14th February 1860.

My Lord,

1. THE Governor General's letter, dated the 1st December last, contains a statement of the amount realised on account of the Lucknow prize fund, and Lord Canning's strong recommendation that the amount should be granted to the troops as prize.

2. I have much pleasure in at once acceding to this recommendation; and I have applied to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for Her Majesty's authority for the appropriation and distribution of the said prize money amongst the forces in such manner as Her Majesty shall direct.

3. It was properly pointed out to Captain Hallows, prize agent, that the commission of the prize agents is now restricted to 1½ per cent. This is in accordance with the Act 2d William 4, cap. 53, which repeals all former Acts regarding

regarding prize money, and with the practice since the date of the passing of that Act. Although the error of the prize agents was pointed out to them, their account with the five per cent. commission charged thereon is sent home. As in this account other charges are included, it is not possible to rectify the error here. Notwithstanding this discrepancy, it seems advisable to apply for the grant rather than incur the delay of a reference to India.

Lucknow Prize.

4. The letter of the Government of India, dated the 8th November last, solicits that a sum of 10,739 rupees, realised from the sale of property appertaining to the prize fund, created by the late Major General Sir Henry Havelock in the Lucknow Residency, may be considered as prize.

No. 209.

5. This sum has been included in the amount of Lucknow prize money, for the distribution of which I have sought Her Majesty's authority.

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

From the Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 10 February 1860.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council is desirous of bringing under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the question of the prize property taken at the capture of Lucknow, with the view of obtaining Her Majesty's authority for the distribution of the booty to the troops employed, in such manner as Her Majesty may be pleased to direct.

The kingdom of Oude was annexed to Her Majesty's Indian Empire in February 1856. In June 1857 a rebellion took place, and the British authorities at Lucknow were compelled to entrench themselves in the Residency. Measures having been taken for the relief of the British authorities, an army, composed of Her Majesty's European and native troops, aided by a force from the independent kingdom of Nepal, was employed against the rebels. On the 16th March 1858 the city of Lucknow was taken by assault, and property, consisting of gold, jewels, shawls, dresses, &c., taken, the sale proceeds of which have been realised by the prize agents employed for collecting the booty, or have been otherwise realised, amounting to the sum of Rs. 14,03,539. 6. 1. (fourteen lacs, three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine rupees, six annas, and one pie). That in addition to this amount a sum of 10,739 rupees (ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine rupees) has been realised from the sale of arms, native dresses, &c., taken by the force under the late Sir Henry Havelock during actual hostilities with the rebels in Lucknow. The total sum amounts to Rs. 14,14,275. 6. 1.

The whole of this property Secretary Sir Charles Wood apprehends comes within the description recognised as prize under the established rules and customs in such cases.

A copy of the communications received from the Government of India on the subject and of the enclosures, is herewith forwarded,* together with a copy of a General Order by the Government of India regarding property captured during the mutinies† and rebellion, and of a Despatch from the Court of Directors on the same subject.

* 2, dated 8 November 1859, and Governor General, 1 Dec. 1859.
† 27 Nov. 1857, No. 1499.

Secretary Sir Charles Wood trusts that the Lords Commissioners will be pleased to advise Her Majesty to grant the booty now referred to, for the use of the commanders, officers, and men belonging to the forces employed in the said operations; and also to advise Her Majesty to give such directions as to the appropriation and distribution of the said prize money amongst the forces, as Her Majesty shall see fit.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. Clerk.

Lucknow Prize.

From the Secretary to the Treasury to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 5 March 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, bringing to the notice of this Board the question of the prize property taken at the capture of Lucknow, with a view to obtaining Her Majesty's authority for the distribution of the booty to the troops employed, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that my Lords will be prepared to advise Her Majesty to grant the prize referred to in this communication for the use of the commanding officers and men belonging to the forces employed in the operations leading to the capture of Lucknow, including the force under the late Sir Henry Havelock.

As my Lords believe that the Nepaul force, which co-operated in these operations, obtained their full share of plunder, and that the prize realised was the remnant of booty which, if the sack had not been discontinued, would have fallen to Her Majesty's forces, it appears to them that the distribution should be confined to those forces, including, of course, the Indian army.

If the Secretary of State for India concur in this opinion, it will be necessary to consider, in the first place, the principle of division that should be adopted between Her Majesty's European troops and the native troops engaged, and my Lords request that he will communicate with the Secretary of State for War, in order that they may be advised of the terms on which they should submit that Her Majesty's warrant of distribution should be granted.

So far as Her Majesty's forces are concerned, my Lords incline to the opinion that the principle of distribution prescribed by the Royal Proclamation, issued in contemplation of a division of prize money to the army engaged in the late war with Russia should be adopted on the present occasion; but it may perhaps be advisable to introduce some modifications of that scheme in reference to the native troops.

I am to observe, with reference to the observation in the Governor General's Despatch of 1st November 1859, regarding the commission to be allowed to the prize agents, that an addition, equal to the difference between the five per cent. claimed by the agents and the 1½ per cent. to which they are entitled, would seem to be due to the total amount of prize, stated in your letter, to Rs. 14,14,278. 6. 1

I am, &c.
(signed) G. A. Hamilton.

FROM the Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Treasury.

Sir, India Office, 27 March 1860.

I HAVE received and laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, your letter, dated 5th instant, regarding the distribution of the prize property captured at Lucknow, stating that so far as Her Majesty's forces are concerned, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are inclined to the opinion that the principle of distribution prescribed by the Royal Proclamation issued in contemplation of a division of prize money to the army engaged in the late war with Russia, should be adopted on the present occasion; but it may, perhaps, be advisable to introduce some modification of that scheme in reference to the native troops.

I am directed to offer the following observations in reply to the points raised in your letter.

Secretary Sir Charles Wood is disposed to agree in opinion with the Lords Commissioners that the distribution of the Lucknow booty should be confined to Her Majesty's European and native troops, excluding those of Nepaul; he is of opinion, however, that the British officers who were temporarily attached to the Goorka force, are entitled to share with other officers of the Queen's forces. He also agrees with the Lords Commissioners that the revised scale of distribution of

of prize property promulgated in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 11th August 1854, should be adopted in the present and on future occasions, as the scale of distribution for captures made in India by Her Majesty's Line and Indian European forces. Lucknow Prize.

With respect to the native troops, I am directed by Sir Charles Wood to transmit for the information of the Lords Commissioners a copy of the scale of distribution in force in India, and to suggest that, with regard to these troops, the Government of India should be authorised to revise the scale on the principle of the revised scale fixed for Europeans. The portion of the sepoy would then be two-thirds of that of the European private.

On the point raised in the concluding paragraph, I am instructed to observe that in the statement of the prize fund, the commission of the prize agents is mixed up with other items, but that the Lucknow prize fund would appear to be entitled to credit for some part of the difference of commission between five per cent. and 1½ per cent., but as, in the one case, the agents are chargeable with the cost of brokerage, &c, and in the other, the prize fund is chargeable for the expenses under this head, the amount of this difference cannot be stated.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. Clerk.

SCALE of Distribution in force in India, as regards Native Troops.

	Shares.
Subadar Majors - - - - -	8
Subadars, Ressaldars, Woodie Majors - - - - -	7
Jemadars, Naib Ressaldars - - - - -	3
Havildars, Drum and Trumpet Majors, Native Doctors, Sirdars of Ordnance, Drivers - - - - -	1½
Naicks, Neshenbuddars, Kote Duffadars, Duffadars, Trumpeters, Drummers, Sepoys, Farriers, Bheesties, Bullock Drivers - - -	½ds.

From the Secretary to the Treasury to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 16 April 1860.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that my Lords concur in the suggestions contained in your letter of 27th ultimo, regarding the distribution of the prize property captured at Lucknow, and I am to request that the necessary directions may be given to the Government of India for the revision of the scale of distribution for the Indian army on the principle of the revised scale fixed for Her Majesty's European forces, by the proclamation of 11th August 1854.

My Lords will be prepared to submit to Her Majesty a warrant authorising the grant of the Lucknow prize property to Her Majesty's forces engaged in the operations before Lucknow, and its distribution on the principle proposed, and my Lords request that Sir Charles Wood will be good enough to inform them, after communication with the Secretary of State for War, of the terms in which he would recommend that the warrant should be drawn, so as to include all the forces who would justly be entitled to a participation in the prize. My Lords apprehend that the most convenient course will be that the warrant should be addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council, leaving the details of the distribution to be carried out by the India Office and Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. A. Hamilton.

Lucknow Prize.

Military Despatch from the Governor General to the Secretary of State in Council.

Dated 4 May 1860.

WITH reference to my letter dated 1st December 1859, I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a communication from the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 320, dated 3d May 1860, transmitting one from the prize agents, Lucknow, submitting the accounts of the Lucknow prize fund, amounting to Rs. 14,71,906. 6. 11. less commission at 1¼ per cent., charged by the prize agents.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*

To the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Sir,

Lucknow, 1 March 1860.

WE have the honour to request you will be pleased to lay before his Excellency the Commander in Chief this letter, accompanying the fund accounts of the Lucknow Prize Fund, with a view (should it meet his Excellency's approval) to its being forwarded to Government, praying the Government to move the Crown to grant the prize taken at Lucknow to the captors.

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. Olpherts*, Lieut. Colonel.
J. Hallowes, Captain, 87th Fusiliers.
Prize Agents, Lucknow.

N.B. Major Carnegie, the other prize agent, is in Europe on furlough.

(No. 8266.)

Commander in Chief's Office,
Head Quarters, Simla, 23 April 1860.

TRANSMITTED to the Adjutant General of the Army, for communication to Government.

(signed) *A. C. Sterling*, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

(No. 320.)

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Simla, 3 May 1860.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General.

FORWARDS for the information and orders of his Excellency the Governor General, an original letter, dated 1 March 1860, from the Lucknow prize agents, together with a copy of the prize fund account.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
(signed) *W. Mayhew*, Lieut. Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

39

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the LUCKNOW PRIZE FUND up to date, showing detail of Material collected, and Amount in Cash realized on the same.

Lucknow, 1 March 1860.

Prize Agency Cr.

Dr.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Percentage paid to Informant - - - -	33,140	- -	Cash received for Copper - - - -	5,200	- -
Loss of Exchange of Rupees, and Base Coin cut at Treasury - - - -	550	- -	Ditto - ditto - - - -	10,282	15 -
Expended collecting Prize Property - - - -	2,800	- -	Ditto - Gold - - - -	68,211	6 -
Remuneration to European Establishment paid off in November 1858, Assistants to Auctioneer employed in Searching and Collecting Prize (5 in November) - - - -	1,900	14 5	Ditto - Silver - - - -	1,17,000	- -
Balance - - - -	13,04,010	7 9	Ditto - Brass - - - -	4,080	- -
			Ditto - Copper (Gilded) - - - -	14,340	- -
			Ditto - Jewels - - - -	1,65,000	- -
			Ditto - Shawls, Dresses, &c. - - - -	2,27,441	- -
			Ditto found - - - -	7,50,846	- -
TOTAL - - - -	Rs. 13,42,401	6 2	TOTAL - - - -	Rs. 13,42,401	6 2

Continuation of LUCKNOW PRIZE FUND up to date (No. 2), showing how foregoing Cash Balance was increased by investment in Government Promissory Notes, Interest on separate Loan to Government, &c.

Lucknow, 1 March 1860.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Loss on Note, No. 2,623, for 20,000 rupees, purchased by the Prize Agent and re-sold, embracing Brokerage, Discount on Remittances, and all contingent Profit and Loss on Transaction - - - -	381	8 11	Balance Debtor at close of Prize Sales, as shown in Statement No. 1 - - - -	13,04,010	7 9
Expended in Draining a Large Well in search of suspected Treasures - - - -	200	- -	Increased by Investment of part of the above in Purchase of Government Promissory Notes, now amounting to 6,21,000 rupees, embracing Brokerage paid to Agents in Calcutta on each transaction, Discount on Remittances, and all contingent Profit and Loss - - - -	69,983	2 5
Cost of Three Telegrams to Agent in Calcutta - - - -	17	12 -	Gained by Interest due on separate Loan to Government of 7,47,000 rupees, from 11th April 1858 to 29th February 1860, (vide letter No. 79 of the Secretary to the Government of India, and letter No. 1212 of the Accountant General of the Government of India, and Loan Acknowledgment not retained in the Civil Treasury, Lucknow) - - - -	70,515	15 8
Paid Coolies for conveying Cash - - - -	4	9 -	Interest received on Government Promissory Notes of 6,21,000 rupees, up to 31st August 1859 (vide Notes in Lucknow Treasury) - - - -	40,287	8 -
Loss on a Cash Chest purchased and re-sold - - - -	10	- -	Increased by Interest due but not drawn on the above Rates, from 1st September 1859 to 29th February 1860 - - - -	15,525	- -
Postage - - - -	5	- -			
Carrriage for conveying Cash on three occasions - - - -	17	- -	TOTAL - - - -	Rs. 15,00,322	1 10
Expenses of three Searches for Treasure, by Captain Hallowes - - - -	15	- -			
Remuneration to Auctioneers, letter No. 992, from the Officiating Secretary to Government of India to Adjutant General of the Army - - - -	3,000	- -			
Salary to ditto - ditto - ditto - - - -	1,600	- -			
Salary to Native Establishment, from 1st of May 1858 to 1st of March 1860 - - - -	750	- -			
Balance, debtor - - - -	14,94,321	3 11			
TOTAL - - - -	Rs. 15,00,322	1 10			

Continuation (No. 3) Account of FINAL BALANCE paid into Government from the Prize Agency here deposited, and in what form.

Lucknow, 1 March 1860.

	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Separate Loan to Government, paid into Lucknow Treasury - - - -	7,47,000	- -	Balance Debtor, brought forward - - - -	14,94,321	3 11
Interest on the above, from 11th April 1858 to 29th February 1860 - - - -	70,515	15 8	Less Prize Agent Commission on the same, at 1½ per cent. - - - -	22,414	13 -
Government Notes given into Lucknow Treasury, 25th February 1860 - - - -	6,21,000	- -			
Interest on above, to 29th February 1860 - - - -	15,525	- -			
Outstanding Debts of Officers (vide list furnished) - - - -	4,417	7 -			
Balance in Cash paid to Lucknow Treasury - - - -	13,448	- 3			
TOTAL - - - -	Rs. 14,71,906	6 11	TOTAL - - - -	Rs. 14,71,906	6 11

(Signed) W. Opherts, Lieut.-Colonel.
J. Hallowes, Captain 87th Fusiliers,
Prize Agents, Lucknow.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. RELATING TO

Prize for
Col. Greathed's
Column.

PRIZE FOR COLONEL GREATHED'S COLUMN.

DESPATCH from the Governor General to the Secretary of State in Council,
dated 30 March 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your consideration the accompanying copy of a letter from Colonel E. H. Greathed, late commanding movable column, dated 17 January 1860, having reference to the disposal of a sum of Rs. 5,029. 0. 9. (five thousand and twenty-nine, and nine pies), which was realised by the sale of property captured by the column under his command on the march from Delhi in September and October 1857.

It will be observed that the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief recommends the distribution of the money in question to the troops as prize: I beg to support his Excellency's recommendation. The money is in the hands of Messrs. Cox & Company, Army Agents in London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*

To the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, North Western Provinces.

United Service Club, Pall Mall,
17 January 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from Quartermaster House, 9th Lancers, relative to the sum of rupees 5,029. 0. 9. (502 l. 18 s. 1 d.), which was realised by the sale of prize property captured by the column under my command on the march from Delhi in September and October 1857; and I request that you will be good enough to take the orders of the Commander in Chief in India relative to the disposal of this money.

The Agra nine-pounder battery and the 3d Bengal Europeans were present at the battle at Agra, in addition to the troops composing the movable column.*

The money is now lying at Messrs. Cox & Co., in the name of Quartermaster House, and it is desirable that it should be put into some hands authorised to receive it, with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Greathed*, Colonel Unattached,
late Commanding Movable Column.

To Colonel *Greathed*, c.b.

Sir,

Exeter, 2 January 1860.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice, that during the time you commanded the Delhi Column in 1857, I was appointed prize agent to the force under your command, and that during the time I held that appointment
Rs. 5,029. 0. 9.

* TROOPS:

Staff.	75th Regiment.
Captain Remington's Troop Bengal Horse	1 squadron 1st } Punjab Cavalry.
Artillery.	1 " 2d }
Captain Blunt's - ditto - ditto.	1 " 5th }
Captain Bouchier's Field Battery.	1st and 4th Punjab Infantry.
9th Lancers.	Corps of Pioneers.
8th, The King's Regiment of Foot.	200 Hodson's Horse.

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

41

Rs. 5,029. 0. 9. (502 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* sterling), prize money was realised; up to the present time I have received no instructions as to the distribution of the above amount, and should be obliged if you could inform me what I should do with a view to the money being distributed. I made inquiries of several persons previous to leaving India, and was told I had better retain it until I received some order on the subject.

Prize for
Col. Greathed's
Column.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. House*,
Quartermaster, 9th Lancers.

(No. 235A.)

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General, with Lord Clyde's recommendation that the money in question be distributed to the troops as prize.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

(signed) *W. Mayhew*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Camp, Deevonugger,
19 March 1860.

From the Military Secretary, India Office, to the Secretary, Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 12 May 1860.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you, for submission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that a communication has been received from the Governor General of India, conveying his Lordship's recommendation, and that of the Commander in Chief in India, in favour of the grant of property captured by the column under the command of Colonel E. Greathed, c.b., on the march from Delhi, in September and October 1857, to the troops, as prize.

The sum realised is stated to be Rs. 5,029. 0. 9.; the money is now in the hands of Messrs. Cox & Co., in the name of Quartermaster House, 9th Lancers, who was appointed prize agent to the force.

Sir Charles Wood is not in possession of any further information with respect to this property than is contained in the papers herewith forwarded. Full particulars could, no doubt, be obtained from Colonel Greathed, who is now in this country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

Nurgoond Prize.

NURGOOND PRIZE.

EXTRACT of a Military Letter from India, No. 13, dated January 1859.

Cons. 21 Jan. 1859.
No.

3. We have the honour to submit for your Lordship's consideration and orders, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Bombay Government on the subject of the booty captured at Nurgoond, and the personal property of its late chief, being granted to the troops engaged in the capture of that stronghold.

EXTRACT, Fort William, Military Consultation of the 21st January 1859.

No. 6552.—Military Department.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward copies of a letter from the Adjutant General, dated 9th September, and its enclosure, soliciting that the booty captured at Nurgoond, and the personal property of its late chief, may be granted to the troops engaged in the capture of that stronghold. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been reminded that all booty captured from the enemy is property at the disposal of the Crown; but I am to submit for the consideration of the Government of India, that the troops in this case performed a most valuable service, and are entitled to every favour that can properly be extended to them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. M. Melvill*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7 October 1858.

No. 3399 of 1858.

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to Government,
Military Department, Bombay.

Sir,

By direction of the Commander in Chief I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed letter, No. 305, dated the 27th ultimo, received through the Major General commanding the Southern Division, from Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, soliciting that the booty captured at Nurgoond, and the personal property of the late chief of that place, may be granted to the troops engaged in the capture of that stronghold, which I am to request you will submit for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Poona,
9 Sept. 1858.

No. 305 of 1858.

From Lieutenant Colonel *G. Malcolm*, Commanding Kulladghee, to the
Assistant Adjutant General, Southern Division, Army, Belgaum.

Sir,

Kulladghee, 27 August 1858.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will lay before the Major General commanding the division my application that the booty captured at Nurgoond,
and

and the personal property of the late chief of Nurgoond, may be granted to the troops which captured Nurgoond. Nurgoond Prize.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Malcolm*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Kulladgee.

No. 295.
Head Quarters, S.D.A., Belgaum,
30 August 1858.

(signed) *F. T. Farrell*, Major General,
Commanding S. D.

EXTRACT Military Letter from the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India, No. 289, dated 31 August 1859.

3. A FULL detail must be furnished of the nature and value of the booty referred to, and of the circumstances under which it was captured, before any steps can be taken for obtaining Her Majesty's sanction for its distribution to the troops.

Letter dated 26 Jan. 1859, No. 13.
3. Transmit Despatch from the Bombay Government on the subject of the booty captured at Nurgoond, and the personal property of its late chief, being granted to the troops engaged in the capture of that stronghold.

LETTER from the Governor General to the Secretary of State in Council, dated 10 March 1860.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 289, dated 31 August 1859, para. 3, requesting to be furnished with a detail of the nature and value of the booty captured at Nurgoond, and the circumstances under which it was taken, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a communication from the Government of Bombay, in the Military Department, No. 260, dated 20 January 1860, forwarding a report from the officer commanding the Southern Mahratta Horse, detailing the circumstances under which the booty was captured, and stating its value to have been Rs. 10,026. 15. 8. (ten thousand and twenty-six, fifteen annas, and eight pies).

I beg to repeat the recommendation of the Government of India, conveyed in the Despatch, No. 13, dated 26th January 1859, para. 3, that the captured property may be granted to the troops engaged in the storming of Nurgoond.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Canning*.

No. 260.—Military Department.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 882, dated 24th November last, and in reply to forward to you copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, C. B., commanding the Southern Mahratta Horse, dated 6th instant, detailing the circumstances under which the booty was captured at Nurgoond, and stating the value of it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Marriott*, Captain,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20 January 1860.

Nurgoond Prize.

No. 6.

From Lieutenant Colonel *G. Malcolm*, c. B., Commanding Kulladghee, to the Acting Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, Bombay.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 3739, dated 12th December 1859, forwarding correspondence as per margin,* and in compliance therewith, submit the following statement :

2. The property in question was captured in the town of Nurgoond on the 1st June 1858, after a resistance which lasted from 11 o'clock a. m., till 5 o'clock p. m., involving a cavalry action in the plain, and the storming of the town by the infantry, after a heavy cannonade. The operations arose from the chief of Nurgoond having risen in open rebellion, and having murdered Mr. Manson, the Political Agent.

3. The property consisted of live stock, grain, utensils of sorts, horses, elephants, garden produce belonging to the rebel chief, and to the inhabitants of the rebel town.

4. The total value realised (*Rs.* 10,026. 15. 8.) amounts to rupees ten thousand and twenty-six, annas fifteen, and pies eight.

5. It seems unnecessary to increase the correspondence by submitting sale lists of the property sold, as the same are not distinctly called for in the correspondence.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Malcolm*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Southern Mahratta Horse.

Kulladghee, 6 January 1860.

The Military Secretary, India Office, to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 5 May 1860.

I AM directed to state, for submission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that in a Despatch received from the Governor General of India, his Lordship recommends that the property captured at Nurgoond should be granted to the troops engaged in the storming of that fortress.

The operations resulting in the capture of Nurgoond were undertaken in consequence of the chief of Nurgoond having risen in open rebellion against the British Government, and murdered the Political Agent, Mr. Manson. The force employed, consisting of the troops specified in the margin,† under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, c. B., Bombay Army, defeated the enemy in the plain between Oomergel and Nurgoond, on the 1st June 1858, stormed and occupied the Petta of Nurgoond on 1st June 1858, and captured and occupied the fort of Nurgoond on 2d June.

† Detachment of Royal Artillery.
Two companies 74th Foot.
Detachment 28th Bombay Native
Infantry.
150 Southern Mahratta Horse.

The amount realised on account of the property captured by this force is reported to be ten thousand and twenty-six rupees, fifteen annas, and eight pie. The property consisted of live stock, grain, horses, elephants, &c., belonging to the rebel chief, and the inhabitants of the rebel city.

A copy of the correspondence on the subject is herewith forwarded.

Sir

* Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, No. 882, dated the 24th November 1859.

† Extract of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 289, dated 31st August 1859.

Letter from the Acting Secretary to Government to the Military Department, No. 5670, dated the 9th December 1859.

Sir Charles Wood desires me to express his hope that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will be pleased to advise Her Majesty to grant the booty taken at Nurgoond for the use of the troops engaged, and to give such directions as to its distribution as Her Majesty shall see fit.

Nurgoond Prize.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

From the Secretary to the Treasury to the Military Secretary, India Office.

Sir,
Treasury Chambers, 12 May 1860.
With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, on the subject of the Nurgoond booty, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that my Lords will be prepared to advise Her Majesty to grant the booty captured at Nurgoond to the troops engaged, as recommended by Sir Charles Wood; and they request that, after communication with the Secretary of State for War, he will state the terms in which he would recommend that Her Majesty's warrant for the distribution thereof should be framed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. A. Hamilton*.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

KOTAH AND AHWAH PRIZE.

EXTRACT Military Letter from India, No. 141, dated 8 November 1858.

Cons. 25 June 1858,
Nos. 109 and 110. 1. WE have the honour to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, copy of
Cons. 15 Oct. 1858,
No. correspondence with the Government of Bombay regarding the prize property
taken at the storm of Kotah, the whole of which was captured from the rebel
quarter of the town.

2. The Commander in Chief of Bombay recommended that the property be
granted to the captors, and was informed that such prize belongs to the Crown in
the first instance, and must await Her Majesty's gracious pleasure for its dis-
tribution.

3. The value of the property is estimated at *Rs.* 1,63,025 (one lac, sixty-three-
thousand and twenty-five).

No. 3716.—Military Department.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit,
for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, the accompanying
copies of a letter from the Adjutant General, No. 933, dated 15th ultimo, and
its enclosures, recommending that the whole of the prize taken at the storm of
the city of Kotah, together with the value of all munitions of war, be granted to
the captors.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been informed that such prize
belongs to the Crown in the first instance, and must await Her Majesty's gracious
pleasure for its distribution.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. Melvill*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8 June 1858.

(No. 933.)

To the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit the enclosed letter, No. 113, dated the 29th ultimo,
from the Major General commanding Rajpootana Field Force, with annexments,
and to request you will submit them for the consideration and orders of the
Right Honourable the Governor in Council, accompanied by the Commander in
Chief's desire that the whole of the prize taken at the storm of the city of Kotah,
together with the value of all munitions of war, be granted to the captors.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Mahableshwur,
15 May 1858.

No.

No. 113 of 1858.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward an original letter from Captain Lucas, President of the Prize Committee of the force under my command, with a report and valuation of captured ordnance at Kotah.

2. It will be seen that by sales have been realised 75,889 rupees; the guns are valued at 67,725 rupees, and the powder at 20,000 rupees; and there was a large stock of grass of which the value has to be recovered, having been appropriated for Government purposes.

3. The guns (brass) and powder have on the instance of the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, been handed over to the Maharao, but on the understanding that should Government permit him to retain them, he is to pay for them at their proper value.

4. The whole of the above was taken solely from the rebel quarter of the town, from which the enemy were driven in open fight by our troops.

5. Prize agents were appointed in the usual manner by vote, being—for the General, Captain Lucas; for Her Majesty's service, Captain Norman, 72d Highlanders, and for the Honourable Company's service, Major Wray, Artillery.

6. All individuals caught plundering on their own account were severely punished.

7. I beg to solicit the good offices of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in moving Government to graciously allow the value of all booty captured from the enemy at Kotah, or in subsequent operations, to be considered as prize to the troops composing the Rajpootana Field Force.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *H. G. Roberts*, Major General,
Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

Camp Rampoora,
29 April 1858.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Rajpootana Field Division,
Camp Bara Bemore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major General Commanding, that the amount realised by the sale of Kotah prize property, including the value of certain articles made over to the Commissariat, is seventy-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-five rupees and eight pies (*Rs. 75,889. 0. 8*), to which is to be added some small sum, the price of prize grass, issued to the cattle, with the force at Kotah, the cost of which will be adjusted in due course.

I beg to annex copy of proceedings of Committee of valuation of the guns and ammunition taken from the enemy, and should the Rajah be permitted to purchase them, request that their value, on recovery, may be made over to me.

The money, as recovered, is paid over to the Paymaster Rajpootana Field Division, pending instructions as to its after distribution.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *A. W. Lucas*, Captain,
Prize Agent.

Camp Bara Bemore,
28 April 1858.

Kotah and Ahwah Prize. PROCEEDINGS of a Committee assembled by order of Major General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, to value the Brass Ordnance captured in the rebel portion of the city of Kotah, in the enemy's camp, and during the pursuit.

President :

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Blake, Horse Artillery.

Members :

Captain and Brevet Major E. Wray, Field Commissary of Ordnance.
Lieutenant Pierce, Royal Artillery.

Brass guns and
howitzers:—

No. 1 - - 34

No. 2 - - 8*

No. 3 - - 7

Total - 49

Camp before Kotah, April 14, 1858.
The Committee, having inspected the brass guns, and formed a calculation of their approximate weight, allowing a fair proportion for manufacture, is of opinion that the 49 brass pieces borne on the three returns of captured ordnance (total as per margin), are worth about sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five Company's rupees (67,725).

From the powder (ordered to be reported on) being in scattered buildings, in many places bricked up, the Committee can only give a very uncertain estimate on the quantity, but there cannot be less than 20,000 rupees worth in the whole magazine.

(signed) *E. S. Blake,*

Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, H. A., President.

(signed) *E. Wray,*

Captain and Brevet Major F. Commissary of Ordnance
R. F. Force, Member.

(signed) *A. Pearce,*

Lieutenant Royal Artillery, Member.

No. 1340.—Military Department.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay, dated the 23d June 1858.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 3716, of the 8th June 1858, forwarding copy of one from the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, with enclosures, recommending that the whole of the prize taken at the storm of the city of Kotah be granted to the captors, I am directed to request that you will move the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to cause the Supreme Government to be furnished with a statement of what was taken at Kotah, as well as its probable value.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *F. D. Atkinson,* Major,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the
Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
23 June 1858.

No. 6118.—Military Department.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 14 September 1858.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to communicate to you, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copies of a letter from the Adjutant General, No. 3042, dated 23d August last, and of its enclosures, furnishing the statement called for in your communication, No. 1340, dated 23d June preceding, of the prize property taken at Kotah, and of the value thereof.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *P. M. Melville,* Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

* Including the gun sent by General Roberts' order to Nusseerabad.

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

49

No. 3042 of 1858.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to Government,
Military Department, Bombay.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 4732, dated the 17th ultimo, with annexment, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to transmit, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed communication, No. 235, dated the 7th instant, from the Major General Commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, and the statement therein referred to.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 23 August 1858.

No. 235 of 1858.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2374 of 23d July, with annexed copy of a letter, No. 1340, to Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay, and to forward the statement of the prize taken at Kotah, as therein called for. The actual records are in Nusseerabad, but the amount collected from other sources of information is a close approximation. I would entreat the favourable consideration of Government to its being awarded to the captors, and the more so as several of the rich talookdars were prepared to come forward and ransom the city (which it was expected would undergo the usual fate of cities taken by storm) for a sum of from five to 10 lacs of rupees. On the representation, however, of General Lawrence, Officiating Agent Governor General, that the city belonged to our ally, the Rajah of Kotah, and that therefore we had no right to claim ransom, although I did not view the matter in quite the same light, I nevertheless desisted from making any demand.

2. The Maharajah had offered, if allowed, to buy the brass ordnance and magazines. On this subject, however, I believed Government has been addressed; I might add, that I believe the Rajah could, without difficulty, construct guns superior to many of those captured, if such was his wish, and therefore recommend that permission may be granted him to purchase them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Roberts*,
Major General Commanding Rajpootana
Field Force.

Camp Dubla, 7 August 1858.

STATEMENT Exhibiting the Prize Property taken at Kotah, as also Value thereof.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	PROBABLE VALUE.	
	Rs.	¢ p.
Brass ordnance and magazines, valued by Committee - - - - -	87,725	- -
Prize horse, cattle, &c. - - - - -	1,800	- -
Enemy's granaries, sugar and other stores - - - - -	42,100	- -
Miscellaneous stores, taken from camp followers, and others taken by them in the city - - - - -	30,000	- -
Money found on rebel prisoners who were executed - - - - -	2,000	- -
TOTAL Company's Rupees - - - - -	1,64,025	- -

Camp Denbera, }
8 August 1858. }

(signed) *A. Lucas*, Captain,
Prize Agent.

(signed) *H. G. Roberts*,
Major General Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

EXTRACT Military Despatch to the Government of India, No. 247,
dated 28 July 1859.

5. It appears by your letter, dated 8th November 1858, No. 141, paras. 1 and 3, that the property taken at the storm of Kotah by the force under the command of Major General Roberts, was estimated by the captors at 1,63,025 rupees, viz.—

	<i>Rupees.</i>
Brass ordnance - - - - -	87,725
Horses, cattle, &c. - - - - -	1,200
Enemy's granaries, &c. - - - - -	42,100
Miscellaneous stores - - - - -	30,000
Money found on rebels - - - - -	2,000
	<u>Rs. 1,63,025</u>

* * * * *

7. I am unable to take any steps towards ascertaining the pleasure of Her Majesty with regard to the disposal of the booty captured on these several occasions until I am furnished with a complete statement of the value of the property taken at Delhi, Kotah, and Nurgood. On receipt of this information, I will at once make application to the Lords of the Treasury for Her Majesty's sanction and directions for the distribution of the booty captured at these places, and on the other occasions referred to. I therefore beg that the requisite information may be forwarded to me with as little delay as possible.

MILITARY DESPATCH from the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council, dated 8 December 1859, No. 242.

We forward, for your consideration and orders, a letter from the Bombay Government, submitting a Despatch from the General Prize Committee at that Presidency relative to a sum of three thousand four hundred and fifty rupees (3,450), realised by the sale of the Awah prize property and credited to Government.

Lieutenant Colonel Holmes' report of the capture of the Fort of Awah will be found among the papers accompanying this letter.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Outram.*
Henry Ricketts.
H. B. Hardington.
James Wilson.

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 2d December 1859.

(No. 43.)

From Captain *W. F. Marriott*, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay Military Department, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, No. 4983, dated Bombay Castle, the 22d October 1859.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the General Prize Committee, dated 15th instant, No. 13, and its original enclosures, relating to Prize Property captured at Awah.

From

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

51

From the General Prize Committee to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Kotah and Ahwah Military Department, No. 13, dated Bombay Castle, the 15th October 1859. Prize.

In conformity to Art. 2, page 716 of the Military Code, we have the honour to forward the accompanying letter from Lieutenant Colonel Heatly, President, Awah Prize Committee, dated 2d ultimo, with an account sale and a receipt for three thousand four hundred and fifty rupees (3,450), for transmission to the Home Authorities.

From Lieutenant Colonel *J. Heatly*, 83d Regiment, President Prize Committee, to the President Prize Committee, Bombay, dated Nusseerabad, the 2d September 1859.

I HAVE the honour to transmit duplicate receipts from the Brigade Major at this station for 3,450 rupees, being the amount realised by the Awah prize property, and credited to Government.

RECEIVED from Lieutenant Colonel *J. Heatly*, Her Majesty's 83d Regiment, the sum of three thousand four hundred and fifty Company's rupees (3,450), being the amount realised by the Awah prize property.

(signed) *E. J. Green*,
Captain and Brigade Major, in charge of the
Treasure Chest, Nusseerabad.

Camp Nusseerabad,
31 August 1859.

PARTICULARS of the Sale of Articles, consisting of Prize Property taken at the Capture of Awah, on the 24th January 1858.

Camp near Awah, 27 January 1858,

Names of Articles.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.	No.	Names of Articles.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.
A bay horse - -	R. 30 - -	Captain Pigott, 83d Regiment.	38	A coat of mail - -	R. 2 8 - -	Captain Pigott, 83d Regiment.
A brown horse - -	43 - -	Thomas Lobo, assistant apothecary, 12th Regiment.	39	Ditto - - - -	2 8 - -	Humalo (native).
A dun pony - - -	35 - -	Sergeant Crangle, 95th Regiment.	40	Ditto - - - -	1 4 - -	Bucktoor Sing, mucedum.
A grey pony - - -	42 - -	Lieutenant Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster General.	41	Ditto - - - -	1 12 - -	Sobut Sing (native).
A bay pony - - -	13 - -	Peerbux, butcher, C. D.	42	Ditto - - - -	2 - - -	Shueq (native).
A grey pony - - -	4 - -	J. Miller, assistant apothecary, 83d Regiment.	43	Ditto - - - -	1 8 - -	Lallejee (native).
A bay horse - - -	10 - -	Mr. Conductor Shearman.	44	A tulwar - - - -	2 - - -	Hurja (native).
Ditto - - - -	23 - -	Captain Foster, 95th Regiment.	45	Ditto - - - -	2 - - -	Shaik Mohammed.
An ass - - - -	8 - -	Gunner J. Able, Artillery.	46	Ditto - - - -	2 - - -	Rama, cook, 83d Regiment.
A pair of buffaloes - -	6 8 - -	Fadoo, 12th Regiment, N. I.	47	Ditto - - - -	1 4 - -	Buano (native).
Two pairs of bullocks -	41 - -	Munoor Dass (native).	48	Ditto - - - -	1 12 - -	Rama, mucedum.
A bullock - - - -	35 - -	Captain Brown, 4-3 Artillery.	49	Ditto - - - -	1 - - -	Sheer Singh, C. department.
A cow - - - -	8 8 - -	Jangerjee Parree.	50	Ditto - - - -	2 12 - -	Shaik Goolam (native).
A cow and calf - - -	4 8 - -	Lancy (native).	51	Seven pieces of a tent -	93 - - -	Buthoor Mull, gram contractor.
A ewe - - - -	5 8 - -	Franyee, Gomeelah, C. D.	52	A tent - - - -	1 12 - -	Ditto.
A bullock - - - -	7 - - -	Ditto.	53	Ditto - - - -	5 - - -	Hasan, baker.
Ditto - - - -	5 8 - -	Dasooden (native).	54	A canvas - - - -	5 - - -	Buthoor Mool, gram contractor.
Ditto - - - -	10 - -	Shaik Sing (native).	55	A tent - - - -	7 8 - -	Ditto.
A cow - - - -	1 8 - -	Hurboo (native).	56	A canvas - - - -	2 8 - -	Ditto.
A bullock - - - -	17 8 -	Bullow (native).	57	Ditto - - - -	6 4 - -	Ditto.
A buffalo - - - -	3 - - -	Captain Atken.	58	A lot of types - - -	1 8 - -	Lieut. Dewring, 10th Regiment, N. I.
Ditto - - - -	3 - - -	Brigadier Copperwhite, 1-2 Artillery.	59	A brass figure - - -	1 8 - -	Mr. Hill, 1st Lancers.
A buffalo and calf - -	11 8 -	Shaik Sing (native).	60	Ditto - - - -	8 - - -	Shaik Mohammed.
Ditto - - - -	8 - - -	Besun, gram contractor.	61	A box - - - -	6 - - -	Drummer Peden, 83d Regiment.
A ram - - - -	3 8 - -	Conger, butcher.	62	A ball - - - -	1 8 - -	Major Punter, 95th Regiment.
An ass - - - -	3 - - -	Jangerjee (parree).	63	A box - - - -	10 - - -	Mr. Rosario, writer.
A cow - - - -	1 - - -	A native.	64	A picture - - - -	3 3 - -	Vasakut Ros (native).
A bullock - - - -	1 - - -	Ditto.	65	A tontom - - - -	12 - - -	Jahanjera (parree).
An ass - - - -	2 4 - -	Peerbux, butcher, C. D.	66	A string of beads - -	1 5 - -	Captain Smith, 95th Regiment.
Two glass shades - -	15 - -	1-2 Artillery mess.	67	An image - - - -	8 - - -	Ranjee (native).
A single-poled tent -	450 - -	Lieut. Chapell, 95th Regiment.	68	A group of figures - -	5 - - -	Capt. Paschu, 10th Regt. N. I.
Ditto - - - -	35 - -	Badoor Mull, gram contractor.	69	A figure - - - -	1 12 - -	Mr. Rosan, writer.
A coat of mail - - -	1 - - -	Lieutenant Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster General.	70	An iron chair - - -	3 10 - -	Captain Hill, Artillery.
Ditto - - - -	3 - - -	Dhurn (native).	71	A tomtom - - - -	3 - - -	Rutna (native).
Ditto - - - -	1 8 - -	Dr. Hewlett, 1st Light Cavalry.	72	A drum - - - -	9 - - -	Razo (native).
Ditto - - - -	2 - - -	Captain Brown, 4th Battalion 5d Co., Artillery.	73	A shield - - - -	12 - - -	Buthoor Singh, C. department.
			74	Ditto - - - -	1 - - -	Captain Smith, 95th Regiment.
			75	Four bed cot feet - -	2 8 - -	Br. Cop perwhite, Artillery.
			76	A bird cage - - - -	2 - - -	Peerbux (native).
			77	A cart - - - -	14 8 - -	Munoor Dass (native).

No.	Names of Articles.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.	No.	Names of Articles.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
78	Two beds -	1 8 -	Mr. Clark, 2d Cavalry.	148	A lot of small bells -	8 1 -	Nowrage, Commissariat Dep ment.
79	A coat of mail -	1 12 -	Purka, diobis.	149	A brass water pot -	3 - -	Kama, cook, 83d Regiment.
80	A bed and sundries -	3 - -	A native follower.	160	A brass tallow -	7 6 -	Buthoor Mull, gram contract
81	A piece of silk -	1 4 -	Moota Peon, C. department.	161	A copper chattle -	1 - -	Shere Sing, Commissariat partment.
82	A leather trunk -	1 - -	Mr. Rosario, writer.	162	Two brass plates -	1 9 -	Nowrage, Commissariat Dep ment.
83	A piece of a tent -	2 - -	Gunner Titus, Artillery.	153	One ditto -	1 2 -	Shere Singh.
84	A lot of quilts -	12 - -	Buthoor Mull, gram contractor.	154	Ditto -	1 8 -	Shack Balloo.
85	Two beds -	3 8 -	Shak Balloo (native).	155	One brass spoon -	3 - -	Buthoor Sing.
86	A bed -	1 6 -	Munoor Dass.	156	A piece of cloth -	1 1 -	Nowrage, Commissariat Dep ment.
87	A lot of cotton -	1 6 -	Shak Singh.	167	A brass dish -	1 8 -	Buthoor Mull, Commissariat partment.
88	Three pieces of cloth -	3 10 -	Shak Mahomed, butler.	158	A lota and two tallies -	12 - -	Bucktoor Sing, mucocadum.
89	A piece of cloth -	10 - -	A native follower.	159	Two tallies -	1 - -	Doorka (native).
90	A piece of tape -	1 2 -	Munoor Dass.	160	A tulwar -	8 - -	Parsadur, camel driver.
91	A bag of cotton -	10 - -	Suntoo (native).	161	A brass chattle -	12 - -	Buthoor Mull.
92	A bed -	5 - -	A native follower.	162	A copper dish -	2 1 -	Nowrage, Commissariat Dep ment.
93	Ditto -	1 10 -	Ramjee (native).	163	Ditto -	2 8 -	Rama, cook, 83d Regiment.
94	Ditto -	1 - -	Rambux (native).	164	One copper chattle -	14 - -	Buthoor Mull, gram contract
95	Ditto -	10 - -	Buckarjee Ramjee.	165	Three frying pans and a pot.	10 - -	Ditto
96	Ditto -	1 - -	Dunab Banyan	166	Two brass plates -	1 2 -	Parade, camel driver.
97	Ditto -	4 - -	Shak Ferry, 1st Lancers.	167	One ditto -	1 2 -	Premsook Banyan.
98	A tiger skin -	7 - -	Buthoor Sing, mucocadum.	168	One ditto chattle -	13 - -	Baloo (native).
99	A lot of iron -	5 - -	Buthoor Mull, Gram Department.	169	Two ditto -	1 12 -	Buthoor Mull.
100	A lot of sundries -	8 - -	Kumulam (native).	170	Two ditto and lamp -	1 10 -	Munoor Dass.
101	Two carts -	6 - -	Munoor Dass.	171	One ditto -	8 - -	Parsadur, camel driver.
102	A bell -	1 11 -	Dena Banyan.	172	Two ditto tallies -	1 1 -	Buthoor Mull, gram contract
103	Ditto -	2 - -	Captain Smith, 95th Regiment.	173	One piece of copper -	4 - -	Ditto.
104	A lot of ivory rings -	12 - -	Ditto.	174	A brass chattle -	10 12 -	Munoor Dass
105	A lot of sundry articles -	10 - -	A native follower.	175	A copper ditto -	11 - -	Ditto
106	A lot of iron -	10 - -	Rama Banyan.	176	Ditto -	45 - -	Ditto.
107	Ditto -	11 - -	Sergeant Crangle, 95th Regiment.	177	Ditto -	6 8 -	Ditto
108	A lota -	12 - -	A native follower.	178	A lot of brass rings -	5 - -	Bajnat (native).
109	A lock -	3 - -	Buthoor Mull.	179	Three pieces of iron -	1 14 -	Ditto.
110	A table -	5 - -	Sergeant Crangle, 95th Regiment.	180	Six tent pole rings -	1 9 -	Buthoor Mull, gram contrac
111	A lota and plate -	1 - -	Buthoor (native).	181	Three ditto -	1 12 -	Ditto.
112	A lota -	1 3 -	Buthoor Sing, mucocadum.	182	A shield -	1 - -	Peerbux (native).
113	Two lotas -	1 - -	A native follower.	183	Ditto -	5 - -	Shere Singh, Commissariat partment.
114	Two ditto -	1 14 -	Bynauth (native).	184	A frying pan -	14 - -	Ditto
115	One toola -	1 12 -	Buthoo, ditto.	185	Four ditto -	1 4 -	Kama Ram.
116	A plate and two spoons -	11 - -	Munoor Dass.	186	A lot of pieces of iron -	1 - -	Buthoor Mull.
117	Two toolas -	1 - -	Chundoo Dass.	187	Ditto -	1 - -	Ditto.
118	One ditto -	10 - -	Munoor Dass.	188	Ditto -	2 8 -	Bajnat (native).
119	Ditto -	1 2 -	Bhow (native).	189	Two hand saws -	2 - -	Ditto.
120	Two candlesticks -	1 12 -	Purra.	190	A lot of sundries -	1 8 -	Recall Dam (native).
121	A plate -	2 1 -	Munoor Dass.	191	Ditto -	2 - -	Bajnat, ditto.
122	Ditto -	1 14 -	Jangernaut (native).	192	Ditto -	5 - -	Ramsowk, native follower.
123	Two plates -	3 1 -	Duna Banyan.	193	Ditto -	8 - -	Tankrasue, ditto.
124	One ditto -	2 - -	Mundo Banyan	194	Two tent pole rings -	2 - -	Buthoor Mull
125	A tola -	1 6 -	Baloram, milkman	196	A coat of mail -	11 - -	Shere Singh.
126	Ditto -	10 - -	Rujula (native).	197	Ditto -	8 - -	Doules Ham.
127	Two dishes -	1 6 -	Jaun Baker.	198	Ditto -	8 - -	Ditto.
128	A plate -	1 2 -	Buthoor Singh, Commissariat Department.	199	Ditto -	8 - -	Kirrichund, native follower.
129	Ditto -	1 4 -	Captain Smith, 95th Regiment	200	Ditto -	5 - -	Bajnat, ditto.
130	Ditto -	12 - -	Rambux (native).	201	Ditto -	8 - -	Ditto.
131	A quantity of opium -	26 - -	Kishun, milkman.	202	Four tent poles -	8 - -	Buthoor Mull.
132	A white horse -	11 8 -	Punebun Singh, Scinde Horse.	203	A lot of sundries -	8 - -	Ditto.
133	A grey pony -	1 8 -	Franyee Gomushta, Commis- sariat Department.	204	A rautie -	3 12 -	Munoor Dass.
134	A tomton -	10 - -	Buthoor Mull, gram contractor.	205	A piece of iron -	3 4 -	Balason
135	Ditto -	12 - -	Ditto.	206	A water rope -	12 - -	Buthoor Mull, gram contract
136	Ditto -	12 - -	Shere Sing, Commissariat De- partment.	207	A drum -	1 8 -	Thuckoam
137	Ditto -	8 - -	Ram Laga, 83d Regiment.	208	A lot of gram -	19 15 6 -	Gram contractor.
138	Three tomtons -	1 7 -	Shere Sing, Commissariat De- partment.	209	A gharra -	20 2 -	A native.
139	One ditto -	8 - -	Fadoo (native).	210	A tonjoh and palan- quin sold at Ajmere.	390 - -	Natives.
140	Ditto -	8 - -	Raku, doolie bearer.	211	Three elephants -	1,700 - -	Government.
141	A pair of cymbals -	3 - -	Lieutenant Marsh, 83d Regiment.				
142	A drum -	1 12 -	Rama, cook, 83d Regiment.				
143	A hookah -	10 - -	Shere Singh, Commissariat De- partment.				
144	A copper dish -	26 - -	Buthoor Mull.				
145	Three frying pans -	5 6 -	Munoor Dass.				
146	A brass water pot -	2 2 -	A native follower.				
147	A copper ditto -	6 4 -	Doorka Dhoobis.				

Deduct for auctioneer's fees and expenses on collection, 50 Rupees.

Total Rupees - - - - -	3,500 - -
Deduct - - - - -	50 - -
	<u>Rs. 3,450 - -</u>

Total paid to Brigade Major, Nussorabad, as per receipts forwarded to Secretary General Prize Committee, on the 2d Sept emb 1856.

(signed) J. Healy, Lieutenant Colonel 83d Regiment
President Prize Committee.

(No. 1906.)

Office Memorandum to Military Department.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.Foreign Department, Allahabad,
28 June 1858.

WITH reference to the Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 65, dated the 11th March last, and its enclosure, the undersigned has the honour to transmit herewith to that Department a copy of Lieutenant Colonel Holmes' report of the capture of the Fort of Awah therein called for: Herewith returned.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

No. 75 of 1858.—Secret Department

(Office No. 2209.)

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, dated 9 June 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1396, dated the 26th May last, and, in accordance with your request, to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Bombay army, dated the 18th February last, No. 1565, and of the communication which accompanied it from Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, reporting the capture of the Fort of Awah.

2. A transcript of my letter to the Adjutant General, dated the 6th March last, in reply to the above communication, is also enclosed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9 June 1858.

No. 1565.—Secret Department, Bombay.

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to Government.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay,
18 February 1858.

Sir,

THE Commander in Chief has directed me to request you will submit, for the perusal of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the annexed copy of a Despatch received through Brigadier General Lawrence, from Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, commanding field detachment before Awah, reporting his operations for the reduction of that stronghold, which was evacuated by the garrison on the night of the 24th January, as reported in my communication, No. 1032, of the 2d instant.

2. In submitting these documents, with a plan of Awah, I am to convey the opinion of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., and K.H., that much credit is due to Lieutenant Colonel Holmes for his excellent arrangements, and to the small force under his command, for the energy displayed by officers and men (European and native), during operations which demanded great bodily labour and exposure.

3. The Commander in Chief doubts not that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will favourably notice the several officers specially named by Lieutenant Colonel Holmes.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Kotah and Ahwah Prize. From Lieutenant Colonel *Holmes*, Commanding Field Force before Awah, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Rajpootana Field Force.

Sir,

Camp Awah, 1 February 1858.

On the 24th ultimo I had the gratification of announcing to Brigadier General Lawrence commanding in Rajpootana, that the Fort of Awah was in our possession; I now do myself the honour of forwarding for the General's information, and for transmission to the head quarters of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, Bombay, my official report of the operations before the place, and the capture of the fort, which took place at daylight of the 24th January.

By preconcerted arrangement the force under my command from Nusseerabad, that under Major Raines from Dusa, and the Sind Horse under Captain Malcolm Green, combined on the morning of the 19th, at 8 a.m., at the village of Tail-pooee, distant two miles from Awah, and there halted until a reconnoissance could be made, and a site selected for the encampment of the force.

From Hingolee, where I was encamped on the 18th, I moved forward at daylight of the 19th with a squadron of 1st Lancers, under the command of Captain Anderson, and accompanied by Lieutenant Davidson, Bombay Engineers, and Lieutenant Heathcote, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Rajpootana Field Force, for the purpose of reconnoitring; I just sighted the fort on its south-west face, and was no sooner in view than the enemy opened fire on the party, thus taking the initiative and showing their determination to abide the trial of battle.

I was quickly joined by Captain Cumberland, Royal Engineers, who I had summoned, and under his able direction, assisted by Lieutenant Davidson, Bombay Engineers, the reconnoissance was continued, the enemy keeping up a heavy fire from every gun they could bring to bear upon the party, and from matchlock men disposed in the covers and outworks surrounding the fort, so heavy was this fire, that as a diversion I directed Captain Aitken with four 9-pounders of his battery, and Lieutenant Browne, with two 24-pounder howitzers, to take up positions and engage the enemy's batteries; on the completion of this duty, which was most admirably performed, the guns were withdrawn and the camp pitched, as described in Captain Cumberland's report.

It at once became evident to me that the fort was too strong to be taken by a *coup de main*, and that it would be necessary to have recourse to regular siege operations for its reduction.

I gave directions to Captain Cumberland, Royal Engineers, whom I appointed Commanding Engineer during the siege, to commence these without loss of time; and the very skilful and able manner in which he has discharged this trust has my highest admiration, and proves him to be an officer of high professional talent.

On the night of the 19th the fort was thoroughly invested by pickets of cavalry from the 1st Lancers, 2d Light Cavalry, and Scind Horse, and by parties of infantry, and the siege operations commenced.

The detailed statement, together with the sketch furnished by the commanding engineer I append; it is so full and explicit that no additional explanation of mine is necessary; I will therefore pass to the occurrences of the 23d and 24th.

On the former date our works were completed, the guns in position, the assaulting column and support told off, as will be seen by the annexed copy of the orders, the former to be commanded by Major Heath, Her Majesty's 83d Regiment, the latter by Major Raines, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, the assault to take place immediately on the breach being pronounced practicable; the cavalry on the alert to prevent escape, and every possible arrangement made to insure a day of triumph for the troops, who, eager to display their gallantry would, I am sure, have gloriously carried the place, when a furious storm of wind and rain with lightning set in, which raging from 8 p.m. of the 23d, until morning of the 24th, added to the intense darkness of the night, enabled the greater part of the garrison to effect their escape, giving us possession of the fort they had hitherto so stoutly defended, and leaving in our hands their standards, guns, and all other munitions of war.

The fort was first entered by Major the Honourable E. J. Plunkett, with the party of his regiment that had been disposed as skirmishers in rifle pits and cover to support the advance of the assaulting column.

The

The fugitives did not escape undetected; the right picket, under Lieutenant Stack of that gallant corps, the 1st Bombay Lancers, encountered one body, and slew 18 of their number. The infantry posts on our left attack also observed, and fired into masses of the enemy, but owing to the inclemency of the night no combined action on our part could be arranged. As soon as daylight broke on the 24th, the Lancers, and that noble cavalry, the Scinde Horse, were in pursuit, and by their exertions, added to those of the infantry, upwards of 120 prisoners were made.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.
—

Amongst the slain were some mutineers of the Joudpoor Legion, wearing the uniform; and in the number of prisoners, 24 were also mutineers from the same corps. These were tried, condemned, and executed on the 25th; the remainder, being Rajpoots and followers of the Thakoor, were handed over to the charge of Major Morrieson, Political Agent of Joudpoor, according to my instructions.

Of the number of the enemy slain during the siege, I can speak with no accuracy; but, from the destructive nature of our fire, I should say their loss was considerable. On our entering the fort, several unburied bodies were found in the houses, also some wounded men, and the traces of the fires where the dead were burned were numerous.

I have now only the pleasing duty of bringing to notice the zeal, energy, and gallantry of the officers and soldiers composing this force. From the 19th till the 24th the powers of everyone had been severely taxed, and most nobly and cheerfully officers and men responded to the call, whether to form trenches, furnish covering parties, or guards to the batteries; and in respect to the artillery, to fight the guns, all eagerly laboured, and are deserving of the highest commendation.

A nobler body of soldiers than those composing the Royal Engineers, commanded by Captain Cumberland; Her Majesty's 83d Regiment, commanded by Major Heatly; Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, commanded by Major Raines, could not be found, and their officers are fit leaders for such gallant men; both are deserving of higher praise than I have either the power of expressing or rendering. The conduct of the Artillery, 1/2 company, under Captain Aitken, and the 4/3, under Lieutenant Browne, has been equally meritorious. Further praise I know not how to bestow.

The cavalry of the force, composed of the 1st Bombay Lancers, commanded by Major Taylor *, and the Scinde Horse, commanded by Captain Malcolm Green, have most nobly contributed to the success of the operations before the place.

* Capt. Anderson.

The native regiments, the 10th and 12th, commanded by Lieutenant Hotchkis, have worked and fought side by side with their European brothers in arms, and are equally entitled to favourable consideration.

Major Wray, field commissary of ordnance, has shown great zeal, and energy, and gallantry, that is characteristic of him, and his department is entitled to the highest eulogy I can bestow.

Assistant Surgeon Williams, and the medical officers of the force, have nobly performed their duties, both in the trenches, under fire, and in camp.

I submit the names of the following officers as deserving of especial consideration:—

Major Heatly, Her Majesty's 83d, an able, gallant, and experienced officer, who has afforded me every assistance; Major Raines, commanding wing Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, whose services on this occasion give him additional claims for favourable consideration; Major the Honourable E. I. Plunkett, whose services have been most strongly brought to my notice by his commanding officer, Major Raines; Major Wray, field commissary of ordnance; Captain Aitken, senior officer of artillery; Captain Cumberland, Royal Engineers, whose professional skill and high daring has been most marked during these operations; Captain Malcolm Green, commanding Scind Horse, an officer of very great ability, and who has rendered much good service; Major Taylor, 2d Light Cavalry; Captain Anderson, commanding 1st Lancers; Lieutenant Davidson, field engineer; Lieutenant Heathcote, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster general R. F. F.; Lieutenant Browne, 4/3 Artillery; Lieutenant Roome, commanding 10th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant Hotchkis, commanding 12th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Bannerman, 10th Regiment (who has acted as my orderly officer during the siege, and rendered me every assistance), and Lieutenant Stack, 1st Lancers; Major Morrieson, Political Agent, Joudpoor, to whose cordial co-operation, calm judgment, and useful advice, I am much indebted.

Katah and Ahwah
Prize.

I am happy to say, that during the operations not a single death casualty has been caused amongst the troops by the enemy; 10 only were wounded, of these only one seriously, and he, I trust, will recover.

The very small casualty roll I attribute to the care of the officers in seeing that working and covering parties took advantage of the cover afforded by trees and mounds, and the reliefs taking place after dusk and before daylight.

The following rolls are appended:

Casualty roll.

Roll of ordnance stores captured.

Present state of the force.

In conclusion, I humbly trust that I shall be considered to have executed the trust confided in me to the satisfaction of the Brigadier General commanding, and of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Holmes*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Field Force.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS at the Siege of *Awah*.

- Description of the defences of the Fort.** *AWAH* is a fort of considerable strength, situated generally on a level with the exterior country, but rising by artificial means in the interior, where the Turkoor's castle or keep is situated, a height of 20 or 25 feet.
- Western and Northern faces.** It is defended on the western face, and on the greater part of the northern, by a double line of works; the outer of earth, and the inner line a masonry wall, with flanking towers at the angles and at the intermediate points. The upper part of the wall is loop-holed. It is constructed chiefly of stone and mud, and painted with mortar; it is six feet thick at the foundation, three feet and six inches at the top, having a batter on the exterior face, of about two feet and a half. The height of the towers is about 25 feet, and of the wall between about 16 or 18 feet; no ditch. The exterior or earthen wall is about 16 feet high, and about 30 feet thick at base, and four at the top, with a slope of 50 or 60 outside, where it is further protected, on the western face, by a ditch about four feet deep, and 20 feet wide. There is no ditch on the northern face. There is a "fraise" of thorny brushwood in several parts, and the same material is used to form an "abattis" outside.
- Eastern face.** The eastern portion of the northern line is not so strong, being only one wall of earth, 12 to 14 feet high, with masonry towers flanking it. The tank forms a defence in this part. The tank is covered by a grove of trees and some temples, which are encircled by an earthen line of works, from 16 to 20 feet high, with a slight ditch and abattis. In front of this, on the opposite side of the nullah, is an earthen work, open in rear, covering a temple. The tank extends as far as the eastern gate, which is flanked by two incomplete masonry towers.
- Southern face.** From this point to the south-east bastion runs an earthen line of works of considerable strength, having a command over the exterior country, of about 18 feet, and an imperfect ditch, averaging 3 feet in depth, and 10 in width, protected by an "abattis" of thorny brushwood. The exterior face is nearly perpendicular at the upper part, but having an average batter of about 10 feet.
- Gateways.** The defences of the southern face consist of a masonry wall 6 feet thick at the bottom, 3 at top, and from 15 to 18 feet high, the earth rising in the interior to form a terreplein, from which men could see over the parapet, or fire through the loopholes, with which the wall is furnished throughout its whole length. It is flanked by masonry towers, and a "cavalier" of mud and brickwork rises behind, and detached from its centre, commanding it by about 10 feet. This cavalier, in common with all the towers which have been mentioned, is furnished with embrasures for guns. A line of abattis, raised on a mound of from three to four feet high, covers the south face, hiding the foot of the wall, which is not protected by a ditch. The dry sandy bed of a river runs along this face, and also by a part of the northern face.
- The keep.** There are five gateways in the line of works, which are flanked by masonry towers of more substantial construction than the others.
- On an artificial rising ground in the town, rather towards the eastern face, Turkoor's Castle, forming a keep to the place. It is of square form, each side about 80 yards. It consists of a number of buildings, surrounded by a masonry wall flanked by towers, in the same manner as the walls of the tower, but higher. The keep has the advantage of standing higher than the buildings about it, but it is not wholly isolated from them.

One of the principal defences, however, of the fort of Awah is the trees by which it is surrounded on all sides but the south. They stand in thick clusters, lining the defences both inside and out, thickly covering the exterior face, and rendering all examination at any distance outside a matter of great difficulty. The curtain of the place is thus almost completely concealed. Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.
Trees.

The preceding information was only obtained after the evacuation of the fort by the enemy. There was no plan, except two native ones, on which but small reliance could be placed; and no information of any sort could be obtained concerning the works of any one face.

Immediately on the arrival of the field force before the place on the morning of the 19th January, I made, in conjunction with Lieutenant Davidson, of the Bombay Engineers, a reconnaissance around the fort. The place was also immediately invested by the cavalry. For reasons which have just been mentioned (on account of the trees) the walls could only be seen here and there at isolated points, except at the south, where the wall was fully open to view. It was necessary, therefore, to reconnoitre the place to within 400 yards, by which enough was seen to recommend the south as the front to be attacked. It should also be mentioned, that the ground in front of the south face was very favourable for the construction of batteries and approaches; at the same time it was not forgotten, that with regard to the other faces, there were the trees, which would afford good cover to an attacking force.

Accordingly, camp was pitched to the south, at the distance of 2,000 yards from the town, and the same night were commenced and completed a half-sunken battery for four howitzers and two mortars, with one magazine; one traverse on the right (No. 1), and a battery for two mortars and one magazine on the left (No. 2). Their special object was to furnish position for a general shell-fire the next day, which, being directed from several points at the same time, would force the enemy to abandon the fort, and fall into the hands of the investing force. No. 1 battery was also intended to enfilade the south face, with a view to further operations; but as it had become dark when its position was fixed upon, the correctness of positions could not be rightly ascertained, it was thought better to execute it that same night (the 19th instant), and thus avoid delay. A position favourable for execution was chosen, but for purpose of enfilade it should have been more to the right.

Batteries Nos. I. and II. were completed, and armed before noon the next day (20th). They commenced firing at noon, in conjunction with Captain Aitkin's field battery of four nine-pounders and two 12-pounders, howitzers, which had taken a forward position on the left, near the spot marked (A.) in the sketch which accompanies this report. This fire continued for two or three hours, the enemy replying at intervals, but not showing any intention to leave the fort.

A closer examination of the south face, and of the ground in its front, was therefore made; the point (B.) in the wall, near the south-east bastion, selected for the position of a breach, and favourable rise in the ground observed, on which to construct a breaching battery.

Accordingly, on the night of the 20th, this battery (No. III.) was traced and executed; it was made, half-sunken, for six guns, with a magazine and traverse; three hundred yards of trench communication in rear were also traced and executed, to afford sufficient cover; this was rendered necessary as the rear was open ground, and the road on the right was enfiladed by a mound (F.) jutting out from the south-eastern bastion. ad Night, 20 Jan.

In the afternoon of the 21st, the house (C.) which was occupied by the enemy, and to which they had run out a gun (afterwards withdrawn), was taken, and blown up by gunpowder.

Riflemen were placed in advance position on right and left.

Battery No. II. was abandoned, and its mortars moved further forwards, obtaining cover under a bank, which was thus made Battery No. IV.

No. III. could have opened fire with the siege ordnance either during the 20th instant, or at daylight on the 22d instant, after which, it is now considered probable that a few hours would have sufficed for the taking of the fort. But at this time information was received that a double line of works existed all around the fort, except for about 200 or 300 yards on the eastern face, where there was only a single line. This information came from a native in Palee; it was given first in camp, and afterwards in view of the place; at both times in the hearing of two or three officers well acquainted with the language of the country. The native also pointed out the eastern gate (D.), and described its approach, and the ground within.* The evidence of this native, though appearing correct, as guns had been fired several times from the south front, from points not immediately on its face would not have been sufficient to change the plan of attack, had it not coincided with two native plans which had come into our hands from different sources.

On account of this, examination of the east face (occupying from two to three hours) was made on the afternoon of the 21st instant, on which it was decided to erect a battery on

* Afterwards proved to be correct.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

on a convenient rising ground, which might serve either to breach the works at point (E.), or open a passage through the gate (D.). The ground more to the right of this position was not so favourable for the construction of a battery, nor was the view of the wall so clear.

It was necessary, first, to burn the brushwood, which appeared to be in front of the gate, and to line the wall at (C.); this was resolved to be done by caicases or fire balls.

Batteries III. and IV. were firing at intervals, to silence the guns of the fort, and enfilade the south and east faces.

3d Night, 21 Jan.

On this night (21st January), Battery No. V., for breaching, was traced for four guns; a magazine was provided, but no traverse. The battery was made, half sunken, and partially executed on this night; 140 yards of trench communication in rear were also traced and commenced. Positions for riflemen were taken up on the mound of some low ruins on its right, and behind some trees. Battery V. could not be armed this night, as it was found necessary to advance the parapet, to give it a higher command. Independent of this, it was also considered advisable to withdraw the working parties of the European regiment (who alone were good for trench work) during the heat of the sun, as the troops had been very hard worked.

Batteries I. III. and IV. firing occasionally.

4th Night, 22 Jan.

The breaching battery No. V. was completed and armed this night, and the communications in rear completed, to afford a sufficient cover. Caicases and light balls were thrown into the brushwood in front of the gate (A.), but without success; as it was considered a point of some importance that the brushwood should be cleared away, it was decided to roll a sap roll or gabion, filled with combustibles, up to it on the following night, and to provide other means besides for burning it by hand; all arrangements could, in the meantime, be made for the assault, which would take place on the following day, after the guns (which would open at daylight) had made a practicable breach.

Battery No. III. firing occasionally, to enfilade the east face. Battery No. II. shelling the thakoor's house and vicinity; and No. I. enfilading south face. The whole, also, to silence any guns that might fire from the fort.

5th Night, 23 Jan.

European Infantry removed from batteries from nine a.m. to five p.m., on the 23d January.

Preparations were made this night in rear of Battery No. V. to burn the brushwood above spoken of. The night was stormy, and dark in the extreme, with thunder and a deluge of rain. Under the superintendence of an officer of engineers, two non-commissioned officers of that corps* went forward and inspected the position of the brushwood, and to select the best point for burning. It was reported as being useless to attempt on that night, much of it being too supple to burn easily, even had there been no rain; the attempt was, therefore, considered not worth the risk of the lives of the men engaged (the party sent forward to examine were fired upon), and it was decided that the breaching battery should open on the gateway at daylight, with shot and shell to clear a passage. Before daylight, riflemen filled the ground in front, and every arrangement was made for assault, parties being detailed with materials for blasting, gabions for lodgment, fascines for detaches, some with scaling ladders, and others with sledge hammers, axes, &c.

It was, however, in the morning that the intense darkness of the night (so dark that the eye could scarcely see at times a yard before it) had enabled the enemy to escape from the fort, which was therefore occupied by the besieging force at about six a.m. on the 24th instant.

The strength of the enemy at the commencement of the siege was believed to be about 1,500 men, including about 200 cavalry, with about 20 guns of small calibre, the largest being a six or nine-pounder, the greater part throwing a ball of about three pounds, while some were camel guns.

The strength of the besieging force was about 1,100 infantry (including artillery and engineers) and 700 cavalry, with two 18-pounder guns, two eight-inch howitzers, two 24-pounders, and two 12-pounder howitzers, four nine-pounder field guns, and four mortars (two of which were 8-inch and two 5½-inch): 16 pieces of ordnance.

Batteries Nos. I., III., and V. were constructed of sand-bags, the greater part being afterwards recovered.

I have, &c.
(signed) E. E. Cumberland,
Captain, Royal Engineers.

* Serjeant Doherty, Corporal Keer.

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

AHWAH FIELD FORCE.

GENERAL NOMINAL ROLL of the Officers and Men of the undermentioned Corps Killed and Wounded before Ahwah between the 10th to the 25th January 1858.

Camp, Ahwah, 27 January 1858.

No.	Regimental No.	CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	Company.	Date when Wounded.	REMARKS.
1	2743	R. C. Engineers	Sapper James Davis - -	11th	22 Jan.	Contusion of lower part of abdomen.
2	1266	- ditto -	„ Charles Bonns - -	11th	22 „	Gunshot wound of left thigh, with fracture of the bone.
3	3031	H. M. 83d Regiment.	Private John Conroy - -	Gr.	24 „	Gunshot wound in the right arm; severe.
4	2969	Regt. H.M. Lt. W. 95th	Private W. Joyce - - -	3d	20 „	Contusion of left heel from a spent ball.
5	478	Detachment 1st Regt. L. C. Lancers.	Trooper Rustom Khan - -	2d	24 „	Slightly incised wound in right arm, over the radial artery, one inch and a half above wrist joint.
6	838	- ditto -	„ Durzan Sing - - -	1st	24 „	Slightly incised wound in right arm, over the radial artery, one inch long, and half an inch deep, close to posterior border of right scapula, and half an inch above the lower angle.
7	1453	1/3 Artillery -	Bombardier Comperth White -	1st	23 „	Slight contused wound of the right leg; doing well.
8	2406	- ditto -	Gunner George Brenly - -	1st	20 „	Slight lacerated wound of the right thumb; doing well.
-	-	No. 8, L. F. Battery -	- - - None.			
9	508	A. W. 10th Regt. N. I. }	Private Ittoojee Marray - -	5th	23 „	Wounded by musket ball in arm; severely.
10	933	- ditto -	Dajee Chowun - - -	7th	23 „	Slightly.
-	-	H. Qrs. 12th Regt. N. I. }	- - - None.			

(signed) *J. Holmes*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Ahwah Field Force.

(signed) *A. L. Williams*,
Assistant Surgeon, 12th Regiment Native Infantry,
Senior Medical Officer, Ahwah Field Force.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Killed - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Wounded:				
Mortally - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Dangerously - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Severely - - - - -	-	-	3	3
Slightly - - - - -	-	-	7	7

(signed) *A. L. Williams*,
Assistant Surgeon, 12th Regiment Native Infantry,
and Senior Medical Officer, Ahwah Field Force.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

RETURNS of Ordnance captured in the Fort of Awah.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Length.	Weight.	How Mounted.	How disposed of.	
	BRASS:	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Cwt. Qrs.</i>			
	6-pounder Gun - - -	4 10½	8 -	On a Bengal carriage, and fitted with an English elevating screw.	The carriages burnt, and the Iron Guns burst. The Brass Ordnance taken on with the Forces to Ajmere.	
	5 Ditto - - -	5 11	10 -			
	4 Ditto - - -	3 9½	4 -	On country carriages, with lumbers.		
	3 Ditto - - -	2 11½	3 -			
	1½ Ditto - - -	2 10½	1½ -			
6	1 Ditto - - -	1 7	1 -			
	CAST IRON:					
1	4-pounder Gun - - -	4 -	4 -	Marked 4 0 0 P.		
	WROUGHT:					
	8-pounder Gun - - -	3 -	2½ -	On country carriages, with lumbers.		
	1½ Ditto - - -	3 -	2½ -			
	1½ Ditto - - -	2 10	1½ -			
	1½ Ditto - - -	2 10	1½ -			
	1½ Ditto - - -	2 10	1½ -			
	1½ Ditto - - -	2 10	1½ -			

About 3 tons of loose powder in the large magazine, and 3,000 rounds of cartridges, with shot of the different calibres sewn up in them in the dis- } Powder expended in
pense and field magazines; about 100 rounds of grape in the bastions. } blowing up the Fort
and Takoor's Palace.

(signed) *E. Wray*, Major,
Field Commissary of Ordnance, Ragpootana Field Force.

Camp Ahwah, 27 January 1858.

No. 800 of 1858.—Secret Department.

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

6 March 1858.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th February last, No. 1565, submitting a Despatch from Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, commanding the field detachment before Ahwah, detailing his operations before that place.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that it is satisfactory to find that possession of the Fort of Ahwah was obtained with so little loss, and that twenty-four of the mutineers of the Joudhpore Legion were captured, and suffered condign punishment.

3. The escape of the main body of the enemy was favoured by a stormy and dark night, and is not to be attributed to any want of vigilance on the part of the besieging force.

4. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires that, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, you will convey to Lieutenant Colonel Holmes the thanks of Government, and request that officer to make a similar expression to the officers and men of the forces under his command.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6 March 1858.

No. 169 of 1858.

From Brigadier General *Lawrence*, Officiating Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

Sir,

Ajmere, 6 February 1858.

IN pursuance of my previously reported purpose, I now do myself the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that I have the official account from Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, 12th Bombay Native Infantry, of the capture and complete destruction of the rebel Thakoor's fort of Ahwah, which has been forwarded to the Bombay Government by General Roberts.

2. The place was invested on the 19th ult., reconnaissance having ascertained that its strength was such as to require siege operations: the camp was pitched out of range, a complete blockade established by cavalry regiments, and batteries traced and erected; force as per margin.*

3. Arrangements were ready and complete for assaulting on the morning of the 24th, when the engineers reported a breach would be practicable by 9 a.m., but the night of the 23d was a tempestuous one, pitch dark, and storms of wind and rain. Taking advantage of the darkness and the storm, which rendered seeing or hearing impossible, the garrison effected their escape, and in the morning it was found the place was left in our hands.

4. No blame can be attached for this escape having been effected on such a night, but considerable credit is due to a fragment of the 1st Bombay Lancers, under Lieutenant Stack, of that corps, who cut down 18 of one of the escaping parties, and took seven prisoners.

5. As soon as light permitted, the Scinde Horse and 1st Lancers were sent in pursuit, and brought back 124 prisoners; of these, 24 were mutineers from our service, principally of the Jodhpore Legion; and, being tried by drum-head court-martial, were sentenced and shot; the remainder being Rajpoots, and not servants of our Government, were handed over to Major Morrieson, Political Agent at Jodhpoor, for the disposal of that state.

6. The engineer's report of Ahwah states it to have a complete double line of defence, earthwork outside, and masonry inside, with a strong keep or citadel, in which was the Thakoor's residence; six brass guns, and seven iron, were found in position; about three tons of powder and 3,000 rounds of gun ammunition. The brass guns are on their way to the arsenal at this place; the iron were burst, and their carriages destroyed; the powder was expended in destroying the Thakoor's residence and principal defences.

7. The expedition has been effected, I am thankful to say, without loss on our side, the list of casualties being only ten wounded, of whom only one dangerously. Altogether, the blow has been very effectually struck, and the best effects are to be hoped for from it.

8. Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, 12th Bombay Native Infantry, to whom I entrusted this duty, has performed it entirely to my satisfaction, and he speaks in the highest praise of the able and hearty co-operation of all under him.

9. On the force returning to Nusseerabad, at the suggestion of Major Morrieson, Officiating Political Agent at Jodhpoor, who joined the force and rendered able assistance before Ahwah, I directed the houses of three Thakoors, who had joined cause with Ahwah, to be destroyed, their villages being spared.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. St. P. Lawrence*,

Brigadier General, Officiating Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana.

<p>* 2 18-pounders, 2 8-inch howitzers, 2 8-inch mortars, 4 9-pounder guns, 2 24-pounder howitzers.</p>	<p>Major Wray, Commissary of Ordnance. Captain Aitkin. Captain Brown.</p>	<p>Detachments:—1st Scinde Horse, Captain Green. Ditto Her Majesty's 83d, Major Heatly. Ditto Her Majesty's 93d, Major Raines. Ditto 12th Bombay N. I. Ditto 10th Ditto.</p>
<p>Detachments:—1st Lancers, Captain Anderson. Ditto 2d Cavalry, Major Taylor.</p>	<p>Artillery, Engineers and Infantry - 1,100 Cavalry - - - - - 700</p>	
<p>507.</p>		<p>I 4</p>

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

No. 250.—Foreign Department.

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, to Brigadier General *G. St. P. Lawrence*, Officiating Agent to the Governor General for the State of Rajpootana.

Sir,

Allahabad, 8 March 1858.

I HAVE had the honour to submit to the Governor General your letter dated 6th ultimo, No. 169, reporting the capture and destruction of the Fort of the rebel Thakoor of Ahwah, and, in reply, I am directed to express his Lordship's satisfaction at the result of the expedition, and his entire approval of your proceedings as connected therewith.

2. A copy of the correspondence will be sent to the military department for the issue of orders, suitably noticing the military achievement.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,

Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

Allahabad, 8 March 1858.

(No. 251.)

ORDERED, that a copy of the above correspondence be sent to the Military Department, for information and such further orders as may appear necessary.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,

Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

Allahabad, 8 March 1858.

(No. 65.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Military Department, Allahabad, 11 March 1858.

THE undersigned has the honour to transmit to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, the accompanying papers received from that Department on the 9th instant, and to observe that the Right Honourable the Governor General has expressed his desire that in order to complete these papers for publication in the "Gazette," the Government of Bombay should be requested to send up the report of Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, of the capture of the Fort of Ahwah.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India, Military
Department, with the Governor General.

To the Secretary to the
Government, Foreign Department.

(No. 75.)

MILITARY DESPATCH from the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India, dated 24 February 1860.

It appears from your letter, dated 8 December 1859, No. 242, that the amount realised by the sale of the property captured in the fort of Ahwah is 3,450 rupees.

2. In addition to this property, brass and other ordnance appears to have been found in the fort; this ordnance should be valued at the rate fixed for old ordnance, and interest on the amount allowed for the date when the guns were received into the charge of the Ordnance Department.

3 The question as to the disposal of the amount must remain for consideration hereafter.

No.

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

No. 62 of 1860.—Military Department.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

(Separate.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

We forward for consideration and orders the papers noted in the margin, relative to the Kotah prize accounts, accompanied by correspondence in the Foreign Department, regarding the ordnance captured at that place and at Ahwah, and near the Bunas river.

The Accountant General has been urged to procure, without delay, an accurate return of all sums paid into the different treasuries on account of prize money.

A memorandum of sums which have been brought to credit in the accounts rendered to the office of the Accountant General, and not declared for distribution, will be found among the papers accompanying this letter.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay have been requested to cause statements of the Shorapore prize, and of the prize captured by the Central India Field Force, to be forwarded for transmission to England.

A detailed statement of the Delhi prize fund accompanied the separate letter of his Excellency the Governor General, dated the 31st December 1859.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Outram.*
H. B. F. Frere.
J. Wilson.

Fort William,
22 March 1860.

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of 1 July 1859.

(No. 402.)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department (No. 3027, under date 25 May 1859).

From Brigadier General *G. St. P. Lawrence*, Officiating Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana States, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General (No. 177, dated Aboo, 20 October 1858).

For submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter, No. 333 of the 15th instant, from Major General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, with its enclosures, requesting to know the decision of Government regarding the ordnance captured at Kotah, Ahwah, and recently at the action near the Bunas river.

2. In my Despatch from Kotah, of the 17th April last, forwarding the proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry (to which I have not been favoured with a reply), in para. 13, I mentioned that the brass guns valued at 67,725 rupees, the prize committee proposed, with the sanction of Government, to be redeemed by the Maha Rao for that sum; and the powder, valued at 20,000 rupees, to be redeemed in like manner. I added, that I should be thankful to have instructions on this point as early as possible.

3. It is I believe known to Government that General Roberts had not the means of removing the powder or guns from Kotah; both were therefore left, and the guns were placed by the Maha Rao in position on the walls, consequent on hearing of the advance of Tantia Topee.

4. The Bombay Commander in Chief some time after the return of the force to Nussernbad, suggested to the Bombay Government, that the guns should be withdrawn to Ajmere, but to have done so would have necessitated sending a force, which could not be spared, nor was there carriage cattle; the measure I consider would have been most impolitic and unpopular throughout Rajpootana, as has already been the making prize of the guns and stores of the Maha Rao and property of the people taken in the assaulted part of the city.

From Secretary to
Government of
Bombay to A. G. G.
Rajpootana, No.
1746, dated 7 May
1858, with enclo-
sures.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

5. As the Rajpootana Field Force has since been granted six months' batta, it may be a matter for consideration whether it would not be expedient to leave the guns unredeemed with the Maha Rao; the powder I would not think of redeeming; to bring either away, troops must be sent with carriage cattle.

Value of metal, plus
10 per cent. for
manufacture, 2,800
rupees, of the Arah
guns.

6. The guns taken at Awah are in the Ajmere magazine, they, with six taken at Narnoul from the Jodhpore Legion, were the property of the Maha Rao, and have already been recommended by me to be restored to his Highness, in token of the Government sense of his loyalty and desire to aid us; if necessary the value of the metal might be given to the troops.

7. The four guns taken in the battle of the Bunas, the value of the metal of which is stated at 2,600 rupees, I would suggest to be restored to the Nawab of Tonk, to whom it is known they belonged; and that amount, if deemed proper, be drawn for by the prize committee in a contingent bill.

8. In connexion with this subject I do myself the honour to submit a translated Kyfeut from the vakeel of Jhallawar in attendance at this agency, dated 20th instant, praying in behalf of his master, for the restoration of the 27 guns plundered by the Gwalior rebels, and retaken by the Malwa force, and sent into Mhow or Indore. I have given no reply to this document, nor indeed to any of the States, on the subject of their loss of guns, lest I should in any way compromise Government, which doubtless has under consideration the important subject of how far it is advisable to leave guns with native States, who have shown how unable they are to hold them against even a rabble.

From Major General *Roberts*, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, to Brigadier General *Lawrence*, Governor General's Agent for the State of Rajpootana (No. 333, dated Nusseerabad, 15 October 1858).

With reference to the accompanying copies of proceedings of committees on the ordnance captured by the force under my command at Kotah and Bunas, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to inform me what decision the Government of India has come to regarding it; also regarding the ordnance captured at Awah, a return of which is herewith forwarded.

PROCEEDINGS of a Committee assembled by order of Major General *H. G. Roberts*, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, to value the Brass Ordnance captured in the rebel portion of the city of Kotah, in the Enemy's Camp, and during the pursuit.

President—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Blake, Horse Artillery.

Members—Captain and Brevet Major E. Wray, Field Commissary of Ordnance.
Lieutenant Pearse, Royal Artillery.

Camp before Kotah, 14 April 1858.

Brass guns and
howitzers.

No. 1	-	94
" 2	-	*8
" 3	-	7
Total		- 49

The committee having inspected the brass guns, and formed a calculation of their approximate weight, allowing a fair proportion for manufacture, is of opinion that the 49 brass pieces borne on the three returns of captured ordnance, total as per margin, are worth about Company's Rupees (67,725) sixty seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five.

From the powder (ordered to be reported on) being in scattered buildings, in many places bricked up, the committee can only give a very uncertain estimate on the quantity, but there cannot be less than twenty thousand rupees' worth in the whole magazine.

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

65

PROCEEDINGS of a Committee, assembled by order of Major General *Roberts*,^{Kotah and Atrwal} Commanding Rajpootana Field Division, on Saturday the 28th of August 1858, for the purpose of fixing the value of the Ordnance captured from the Enemy in the battle of the Bunas. ^{Prize.}

President :—Captain Petrie, Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant Sterling, Brigade Major, Artillery.

Lieutenant Swanson, Acting Field Commissary of Ordnance.

Camp, Ledured, 28 August 1858.

No.	Description.	Length.		Calbre.	Approximate Weight.	Value of Metal.		Value of Metal and Workmanship.		REMARKS.
		<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	
2	Bronze Field Piece	4	11½	3 5	31 0 0	350	--	1,006	8 --	
2	- Ditto -	6	10	4 25	17 0 0	850	--	1,555	8 --	Total value of metal, 2,600 rupees.
3	- Ditto -	5	10	4 0	14 2 0	725	--	1,326	12 --	Total value of metal and workmanship, 4,758 rupees.
4	- Ditto -	4	11	3 55	9 2 0	473	--	869	4 --	

RETURN OF ORDNANCE captured in the Fort of "Awah."

Camp Awah, 27 January 1858.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Length.	Weight.	How Manned.	How Disposed of.	
BRASS:						
2	6-pounder Gun	4 10½	8 0	{ On a Bengal carriage, and fitted with an English elevating screw.	The carriage burnt, and the iron guns burst. The brass ordnance taken with the force to Ajmere.	
6	Ditto	5 11	10 0			
4	Ditto	3 9½	4 0	{ On country carriages with limbers.		
3	Ditto	2 11½	3 0			
1½	Ditto	2 10½	1½ 0			
1	Ditto	1 7	0½ 0			
CAST IRON:						
2	6-pounder Gun	4 0	4 0	Marked A. O. O. P.		
WROUGHT IRON:						
	3-pounder Gun	3 0	2½ 0	On country carriages with limbers.		
1½	Ditto	3 0	2½ 0			
1½	Ditto	2 10	1½ 0			
1½	Ditto	2 10	1½ 0			
1½	Ditto	2 10	1½ 0			

About two tons of loose powder in the large magazine, and 3,000 rounds of cartridges with shot of the different calibre sewn up in them in the dispense and field magazine: about 100 rounds of grape in the bastions. { Powder expended in the blowing up of the and thakoor's palace.

(signed) *G. Wray*, Captain, Brevet Major,
Field Commissary of Ordnance,
in Charge of Siege Train.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, Secret Department, to Brigadier General *G. St. P. Lawrence*, Governor General's Agent for States of Rajpootana (No. 1745, dated Bombay Castle, 7th May 1858).

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for your information, copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 505, dated the 27th April last, intimating the hope of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the brass guns captured at Kotah may be removed to Ajmere, and that the iron may be destroyed.

2. I am at the same time desired to state, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council fully concurs in the views of Sir Henry Somerset, as expressed in the Adjutant General's letter.

From Colonel *Edward Green*, Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters Mahableshwar, to the Secretary to Government, Secret Department, Bombay (No. 505, dated the 27th April 1858).

IN continuation of the letter from this department, No. 324, dated 17th instant, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to transmit, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed supplementary list of ordnance captured in the city of Kotah; and to express the hope of his Excellency that the whole of these guns may be removed to the arsenal at Ajmere (those of iron being destroyed), it being, in the opinion of Sir Henry Somerset, highly impolitic that these chiefs of small protected States should be now permitted to retain trains of artillery, which they can use to no good purpose.

TRANSLATION of a Kyfcut from the Vukeel of Jalawar to the Address of the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, dated 20th October 1858.

I RECEIVED a communication from the Raj Rana to-day, requesting me to address you to the following effect:—"That Captain Showers with the force from Neemuch followed in pursuit of the rebels by the Singoda Ford, and a force from Goonah and another from Mhow co-operated and surrounded the rebels. Coming up to them at the Gadura Stream near Rajghur, here an attack was made, and numbers of the rebels slain. Twenty-seven guns, with other property belonging to the Jhalawar raj, fell into the hands of the British force; all has been forwarded to Indore: on hearing of this victory his Highness was overcome with joy, and prayed that the good fortune and glory of the British Government might still be greater, and its prosperity continue. The Agent Governor General, is well aware of the heavy and severe loss which the State has sustained, and how to replace it is a difficulty, unless his kind favour and protection is continued towards it. The Almighty has bestowed on the British Government a spring from which good favours are continually flowing, and through its kindness this State has sprung into existence. Write therefore a note to Agent Governor General and apply for the guns and property to be restored, and petition that the Agent Governor General, Central India, be also written to on the subject. You are aware that the capital of Jhalawar is situated in a plain, and how defenceless it is; the rebels in the vicinity threaten it, and without the aid of guns it is impossible to overawe them. All the guns which were taken belonged to Jalawar, I therefore pray that you will write to the Agent Governor General, Central India, with a request that the guns and other property taken may be restored. It is well known that the British Government look with a favourable light on the people of Rajpootana. I have reported what was required on this subject.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana (No. 3026, dated Fort William, - 25th May 1859). Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 177, dated the 20th October last, and its enclosures, requesting to be informed of the decision of Government regarding the ordnance captured at Kotah, Awah, and in the action near the Bunas river.

2. In regard to the Cotah guns and gunpowder, you will receive separate instructions.

3. In regard to the other guns alluded to in your letter, the Governor General in Council desires that they be destroyed, and that the material be sold. Should any party claim the proceeds, the claim will be taken into consideration.

(No. 3027.)

ORDERED, that a copy of the above correspondence be sent to the Military Department, for information.

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 16th March 1860.

(No. 130.)

From Captain *W. F. Marriott*, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 3428, dated Bombay Castle, the 16th June 1859).

WITH reference to the letter from this department, No. 6118, dated the 14th September 1858, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to the Government of India the accompanying copy of a letter from the General Prize Committee, No. 4, dated 31st ultimo, and its original enclosures, relative to the Kotah prize accounts.

From the General Prize Committee to the Military Secretary to Government, Bombay (No. 4, dated Bombay, the 31st May 1859).

IN conformity to Article 2, page 716 of the Military Code, we have the honour to forward the accompanying letter, No. 2303, in original, dated 29th ultimo, from Major *E. Wray*, president Kotah prize committee, with a cash account for *Rs. 1,64,672. 13. 7.*, seven vouchers, and an abstract for prize per-centage, for transmission to the Home authorities, for decision thereon.

With reference to the commission at 5 per cent. claimed by the prize agents, we beg to observe that the rate of 1½ per cent. was allowed in the distributions, as per margin, and 5 per cent. in the Khelat prize money, and the same deducted in the distributions, and paid to the agents at the time of the dividend of prize monies. Ghuznee.
1st Pay Scinde.
2d Ditto.
Mooltan.

With regard to the advance, *Rs. 1,443. 3. 2.*, received by the prize agents, and debited in the cash accounts, we beg to observe that the advance received by the Scinde prize agents was deducted from their shares of per-centage in the dividend.

(No. 131.)

From Major *E. Wray*, President Kotah Prize Committee, to the President of General Prize Committee, Bombay (No. 2303, dated Ahmedabad, the 29th April 1859).

I HAVE the honour to forward account current of cash of the Kotah prize up to this day, with seven vouchers complete.

I also submit abstract of our per-centage at 5 per cent., the labour and expenses incurred in collecting and selling the numerous articles of small value, by which the amount of prize has been collected makes the 5 per cent. asked for reasonable, and I trust you will remit the amount as early as you can.

Dr.

CASH ACCOUNT CURRENT OF KOTAH PRIZE.

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CORRESPONDENCE, &c. RELATING TO

	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To amount recovered from Colonel Desahis, Commanding Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, of prize property taken from a rebel : —					
90 Kotah rupees, equal to Company's rupees	92 2 -				
44 Jeypoor Gold Mohurs, at 16 10 6 each	782 14 -				
82 Kotah ditto, at 16 - - each	512 - -				
	1,887 - -				
Ditto, of one silver ornament received from ditto, with the above, and sold by public auction to Kallooram	11 10 -	1,848 10 -	By amount of advance to prize agents, on account of charges, &c.	- - -	1,448 3 2
To amount recovered from Colonel Desahis, being the value of rope received by his regiment	- - -	127 8 -	By amount paid into the Military Treasury Chest, as per receipt, dated 17th April 1858, No. 8	20,000 - -	
To amount received from Captain Blair, 2d Cavalry, being the value realised by the sale of prize property in his camp	- - -	89 13 6	Ditto, 6th May 1858, No. 4	8,700 - -	
To amount, as under, taken from the rebels by Colonel Owen's 1st Lancers :—			Ditto, 24th May 1858, No. 5	50,266 - -	
Company's rupees	865 - -		Ditto, 6th February, 1859, No. 6	882 8 -	
Sahajanees rupees	22 - -		Ditto, 23d March, 1859, No. 7	1,184 7 5	
Kotah rupees	20 - -				
Bad rupees	1 - -		By amount remaining outstanding :		
Copper coin	8 9 6		Amount not recovered from Lieutenant Frankland, proceeded to Europe	22 - -	
	48 2 6		Amount due, being the value of ordnance, &c. taken at Kotah, and not yet recovered, pending reply of Governor General	87,725 - -	
To amount of sale list, dated 2d April 1858, No. 1	797 4 -	408 2 6			
To ditto " ditto " ditto " No. 2	46,726 - 2	47,528 4 2			
To amount of value of sugar sold to the Commissariat Department	26,266 - -				
To ditto " of dungaree " ditto " ditto	125 - -	26,891 - -			
To 101,425 lbs. of hay, supplied to the Government bullocks attached to the Commissariat Department, at 1-8 per 250 lbs.	608 8 10				
89,810 lbs. hay, issued to Her Majesty's 8th Hussars	444 14 7				
1,000 lbs. ditto, to Guzerat Irregular Horse	4 - -				
500 lbs. ditto, to Captain Day	2 - -	1,059 7 5			
Add—					
Amount due, being the value of ordnance, &c. taken at Kotah, and not yet recovered, pending reply of Governor General	- - -	76,947 13 7			
		87,725 - -			
	Rs.	184,672 13 7		Rs.	184,672 13 7

(signed) E. Wray, Major,

(signed) A. W. Lucas, Captain,

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

69

The General Prize Committee.

To Kotah Prize Agents.

Dr. Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

Percentage as prize agents of Kotah prize property at 5 per cent. -	-	-	-	Rs.	as.	p.
Deduct advances to the prize agents -	-	-	-	8,273	10	3
				1,443	3	2
				<u>Rs. 6,830</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>

(signed) E. Wray, Major,
President, Prize Committee.
" A. W. Lucas, Captain,
Secretary and Member.
" A. W. Lucas, Captain,
for, C. J. W. Norman, 72d Regiment,
Major and Member.

List of Cattle, &c. Sold by Public Auction.

Names of Articles.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.	Names of Articles.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Horse - - -	67 - -	Quartermaster Serjeant Doug, 72d.	1 Pair of bullocks -	24 - -	Muddaree, beparce.
Pony - - -	14 8 -	Hornajee.	1 Ditto - - -	9 - -	Goonce, milkman.
Ditto - - -	18 - -	Bhugadua Hadoor, Commis- sariat Department.	1 Ditto - - -	19 - -	Goga, bunna.
Horse - - -	5 - -	Nursoo Peon Hadloor ditto.	1 Ditto - - -	4 6 -	Cadoo, beparce.
Pony - - -	5 - -	Dweena Mochhee.	1 Ditto - - -	17 - -	Kajoo, roojra.
Mare - - -	7 - -	Jafar Kaban.	1 Ditto - - -	5 - -	Rasem, tabacoowala.
Ditto - - -	3 4 -	Bhuggoo Bunna.	1 Ditto - - -	5 - -	Kafur.
Pair of bullocks -	76 - -	Beekaneer, vakeel.	1 Ditto - - -	5 - -	Munore Horchund.
Ditto - - -	19 - -	Munnore Chund, contractor.	1 Ditto - - -	4 - -	Mannok.
Ditto - - -	16 - -	Golendram Gungaram, bunna.	1 Monkey - - -	- 4 -	Khursheye.
Ditto - - -	31 - -	Petro, cartman, per Peena, havidar.			
Ditto - - -	18 - -	Mendoo, butcher, contractor.	1st April 1858, } Total rupees }	698 - -	
Ditto - - -	22 - -	ditto - - ditto.	1 Pony - - -	14 - -	Ranchum.
Ditto - - -	8 - -	Esoo Johness.	1 Cow - - -	5 8 -	Fudim Chupraee.
Ditto - - -	10 - -	Johada, bunna.	1 Ditto - - -	5 - -	Mendoo, butcher.
Camel - - -	20 - -	Sookhdeo, bunna.	1 Ditto - - -	2 8 -	Ranjoo.
Ditto - - -	40 - -	Kalloo Sheff.	1 Bull - - -	9 8 -	Roogua.
Pair of bullocks -	30 - -	Dolul Kowjee.	1 Pair of bullocks -	18 - -	Mungla Desralie.
Ditto - - -	7 - -	Nunda, cartman.	1 Cow - - -	3 8 -	Sudu, Mr. Collin's servant.
Ditto - - -	22 - -	Bhowane Bharboojee.	1 Ditto - - -	2 6 -	Rahim Tabooman.
Ditto - - -	9 - -	Gunesh Tumbola.	1 Buffalo - - -	15 - -	Edujee
Ditto - - -	20 - -	Gobindram Gungaram, bunna.	1 Ditto - - -	3 - -	Thakoos Lodaha.
Ditto - - -	13 - -	Sewram, bunna.	1 Ditto - - -	2 - -	Moora.
Ditto - - -	27 - -	Bhowanee, cartman.	1 Ditto - - -	7 4 -	Noora.
Ditto - - -	13 - -	Suddaram, bunna.	1 Ditto - - -	2 - -	Rekhi, beaser.
Ditto - - -	27 - -	Mendoo, butcher.	1 Ditto - - -	2 - -	Boodah, bunna.
Ditto - - -	7 - -	Kaderbux, milkman.	1 Ditto - - -	2 - -	Boodah, bunna.
Ditto - - -	11 - -	Toti, moochee.	1 Bullock - - -	3 4 -	Raojeekahar.
Ditto - - -	20 - -	Muddarebux, cartman.	Total sale of cattle } sold on 2d }	99 4 -	
Ditto - - -	16 - -	Heers, cartman.	Ditto on 1st	698 - -	
Ditto - - -	17 - -	Munoo, tabacoowala.	GRAND TOTAL	797 4 -	
Ditto - - -	5 - -	Hoosana, milkman.			

(signed) A. W. Lucas, Captain,
Acting Assistant Commissary General, N. D. A.
and Prize Agent.

SALE LIST of Prize Property captured at the Siege and Fall of Kotah, on the 30th March 1848.

Number and Description of each Article.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.	Number and Description of each Article.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.
	Rs. as. p.			Rs. as. p.	
1 Lot of bedding, &c. -	2 8 -	Jayram Mussuh.	1 Lot of cloth, &c. -	5 8 -	Suddaram.
1 Ditto - - -	3 12 -	Futta, bunna.	1 Fan - - -	- 8 -	Luckaboy.
1 Ditto - - -	3 6 -	Jangla Gobunda, ditto.	1 Lot of clothing, &c. -	2 3 -	Husean Khan.
1 Ditto - - -	3 12 -	Baboo, bunna.	1 Ditto - - -	3 - -	Sooka Buss.
1 Ditto, cloth, &c. -	9 - -	Builo.	1 Ditto - - -	3 10 -	Munaram.
1 Ditto - - -	5 4 -	Jeeva Pateb, contractor.	1 Ditto - - -	4 6 -	Ram Lal Buzj.
1 Ditto - - -	3 4 -	Luckmundchund.	1 Ditto - - -	2 12 -	Futtra, bunna.
1 Ditto - - -	12 8 -	Pope Sing.	1 Ditto - - -	6 10 -	Sooklali Buzj.
1 Ditto - - -	2 - -	ditto.	1 Ditto - - -	3 4 -	Pema Hoodh.
1 Ditto - - -	6 8 -	Suddaram Bussj.	1 Ditto - - -	11 12 -	Balkum Chowdry.
1 Fan - - -	- 12 -	Shorabjee.	1 Ditto - - -	3 10 -	Edeo, druggist.
1 Lot of cloth, &c. -	2 8 -	ditto.	1 Ditto - - -	4 3 -	Balkum Chowdry.
1 Ditto - - -	2 6 -	Chottoo.	1 Ditto - - -	7 - -	Lachme Dadawah.
1 Ditto - - -	7 4 -	Hullub Ram.	1 Ditto - - -	6 10 -	Husean Peem.
1 Ditto - - -	3 5 -	Nunda, moode.	1 Ditto - - -	10 - -	Zenda Bunna.
1 Ditto - - -	4 - -	Jeeva Puteb Manora.	1 Ditto - - -	7 9 -	Lukma Shroff.
1 Ditto - - -	4 - -	Salekram.			

(continued)

Number and Description of each Article.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.	Number and Description of each Article.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1 Lot of cloth, &c.	3 10	Zenda Bunia.	1 Fan	8	Hawjee Mahmud.
1 Carpet	2 10	Apookoo.	1 Cowree ornament	8	Hormujee, R. Agency.
1 Lot of cloth, &c.	6 8	Munore.	1 Lot of cloth, &c.	8	Hawjee Mahmud.
1 Ditto	4	Hassam	1 Parrot	4	Hormujee, R. Agency.
1 Ditto	4 2	Koorj Khan	1 Lot of cloth, &c.	2 11	Heidew.
1 Ditto	7	Luckna Shroff.	1 Sable leather	2	Haje Mahmed.
1 Ditto	7 2	Ditto.	1 Lot of cloth, &c.	2 10	Gunga Basin.
1 Ditto	4 8	Bhuggoo Tobaccoist.	1 Hooka	14	Luckabhy.
1 Ditto	9 12	Shak Sawell.	1 Silver cloth	4 8	Ditto.
1 Ditto	5 10	Monohur.	1 Lot of ditto	2 5	Heidew
1 Ditto	10	Bhuggoo Tobaccoist.	1 Pony	23	Hormujee Commissariat Office.
1 Ditto	4	Deewana.	1 Cowree indud	2	Hormujee R. Agency.
1 Bundle of sundry articles.	4 5	Nunda.	1 Ditto	3	Luckabhy
1 Ditto	4 2	Jinda Joga.	1 Umbrella	1	Kurramram.
1 Ditto	12	Luchmon Shroff.	2 Cowree indud	4	Doctor Touche.
1 Ditto	4 8	Deukuro.	1 Bundle of cloth, &c.	6 3	Gunnas.
1 Ditto	2 4	Luckma Shroff.	1 Ditto	3 4	Chagoram Munsaram.
1 Ditto	8 4	Ditto.	1 Ditto	4 12	Govindoram.
1 Ditto	3 10	Ditto.	1 Ditto	7 2	Kalloram.
1 Ditto	1 12	Frampje.	1 Ditto	3 12	Herdev Dass
1 Silver ornament	6 2	Abdoola Khan.	1 Ditto	4 12	Bahadur.
1 Lot of sundry articles	4	Mcnoore.	1 Chair	10	Moolanchund
1 Ditto	4 4	Kesa.	1 Book	8	Hormujee.
1 Ditto	7 12	Rosario.	1 Lot of cloth, &c.	3 14	Suddoram.
1 Ditto	7	Fuzjoo.	1 Ditto	2 10	Gungaram.
1 Ditto	6 6	Boodha.	1 Ditto	3 8	Sawdooram.
1 Ditto	2	Bheegoo.	1 Ditto	4 12	Govindram
1 Ditto	1 8	Bulluhram.	1 Ditto	2 8	Munchur.
1 Ditto	3	Luchmon Shroff.	1 Ditto	2	Hardev.
1 Parrot	4	Captain Lucas.	1 Drum	5	Hassam.
2 Boxes	12	Eduljee.	1 Lot of cloth	14	Gungaram.
1 Lot of sundry articles	3	Chagoram.	1 Ditto	2 14	Kesha.
1 Ditto of beddings	7	Noormahmed.	1 Ditto	3	Huseu.
1 Ditto of sundry articles	8 6	Bujjoo.	1 Ditto	6 12	Herdev.
1 Ditto	3 5	Sookha	1 Ditto	9 6	Govindram.
1 Leather bag	2 2	Noormahmed.	1 Ditto	6 4	Ramchurn.
1 Bundle of sundry articles.	2 4	Moral Bux.	1 Ditto	5 6	Rawlooram.
1 Carpet	9 8	Kursojee.	1 Ditto	5 1	Herdev.
1 Brass idol	1 2	Captain Lucas.	1 Ditto	5 6	Sookhdew.
1 Lot of ropes	2 4	Captain Lucas.	1 Ditto	7	Pourmull.
1 Ditto of clothing	5 4	Nonda Mojee.	1 Ditto	7 6	Roognath.
1 Ditto	6 6	Munjee.	1 Ditto	2 4	Captain Newall.
2 Looking-glasses	3 5	Rae Lall.	1 Ditto	5	Roognath.
1 Lot of sundry articles	6 12	Heera Lall.	1 Ditto	4	Jawlooram.
1 Ditto	7 12	Noormahmed.	1 Ditto	2 1	Boothoo Chobedar.
1 Velvet pillow	1 5	Ditto.	1 Ditto wire	11	Ramlall.
1 Lot of sundry articles	3 8	Manohur.	1 Bundle of clothing	3 8	Ditto.
1 Pistol box	8	Captain Alban.	1 Ditto	5 2	Roodabux
1 Lot of clothing	7 4	Framsoobux Rustomjee.	1 Ditto	1 8	Hama.
1 Ditto	11	Ditto.	1 Ditto	3 5	Ramchurn.
1 Ditto	17 4	Mundredass.	1 Ditto	8 1	Ramlall.
1 Ditto	8 4	Ramnah Gomastah.	1 Ditto	2 9	Gunes Dass
1 Ditto	1 4	Jhangeerya.	1 Ditto	6 4	Ditto.
1 Ditto	8 9	Sawpoorjee.	1 Ditto	2 8	Jan Mahmed.
1 Ditto	6 8	Sookha.	1 Ditto	2 10	Caroo.
1 Ditto	4 4	Herdev.	1 Ditto	2 1	Frampje Bheekagee.
1 Ditto	2 10	Rustomjee & Co.	1 Ditto	2 7	Ramlall
1 Ditto of copper and brass pots, &c.	2,500	Captain Hardy.	1 Ditto	4 4	Ditto.
2 Brass pots	3	Deewana.	1 Ditto	1 14	Hassam
1 Saddle	2 2	Khoodabux	1 Ditto	4 13	Budroodeen.
1 Ditto	6	Choitoo.	1 Ditto	1 2	Nownda.
1 Bundle of cloth, &c.	7 8	Bahadoor	1 Ditto	1 13	Budroodeen.
1 Ditto	6	Monkan Chund.	1 Brass ornament	1 6	Davee Syce.
1 Stone idol	5	Bhutjoo.	1 Bundle of clothing	1 10	Ramlall.
1 Bundle of cloth, &c.	3 2	Bahoo Doowarkanath.	1 Lot of beetenut	2	Budroodeen.
1 Ditto	5 2	Ramnarian.	1 Bundle of clothing	2 3	Antoon.
1 Ditto	3 4	Chagoram.	1 Ditto	2 2	Rhavy Bux.
1 Ditto	8	Moorleedhur.	1 Box	3	Sodagurnull.
1 Ditto	4	Ditto.	1 Bundle of clothing	2 14	Emam Bux
1 Ditto	5 6	Bhujjoo.	1 Ditto	3 12	Bahadoor.
1 Lace cloth	2 8	Suddaram.	1 Ditto	3 2	Nusrat Khan.
1 Bundle of cloth, &c.	7	Seewacee Campelman	1 Ditto	2 2	Ugmuk Khan.
1 Lot of cotton thread	5 3	Herdev.	1 Ditto	1 12	Roorey Khan.
1 Ditto cloth	3 6	Paroo.	1 Ditto	4 1	Dhonna.
1 Ditto	5 11	Luckabhy.	1 Fan	4	Hormujee.
1 Looking-glass and fan	3 8	Pope Sing.	1 Ditto	8	Bundee Dass
1 Bundle cloth	10 2	Sarsee.	1 Bundle of clothing	2 6	Moosa
1 Jamdane	4 8	Govindram.	1 Quilt	9	Molun.
1 Looking-glass	1 5	Choonelall.	1 Bundle of clothing	5 7	Dabasdeen.
1 Ditto	1 8	Esamodeen.	1 Ditto	3 14	Dhurma Bunnas.
1 Ditto	12	Mowlabux.	1 Ditto	4	Shewdass
1 Ditto	1 6	Hormujee.	1 Tarban	4	Taja.
1 Ditto	13	Doctor Hawkin.	1 Bundle clothirg, &c.	2 9	Ramlall.
1 Silver thread	3 12	Luckmeehund.	1 Copper vessel	7 5	Kulloo
1 Iron wire	1 9	Chagoram.	1 Ditto broken	1 10 6	Luckmeehund.
1 Brass wire	1 13	Ditto.	1 Bundle clothing	4 8	Nunda
1 Cowree endwee	8	Deewana.	1 Copper vessel	4 4	Deewarka Baboo.
1 Ditto	1	Ditto	1 Bundle clothing, &c.	5 11	Govindam.
1 Ditto	7	Frampje Bheekagee.	1 Ditto	5 8	Dhonna
			1 Ditto	13	Mavn Khan.
			1 Ditto	3 1	Sewdeyal.
			1 Chowars	4 4	Ktoodabux.
			1 Black horse	75	Doctor Touche, 83d Regiment.

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

71

Number and Description of each Article.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.	Number and Description of each Article.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Bundle clothing -	3 2 -	Ramlal.	1 Janunes -	105 - -	Lieutenant Gandy, Her Majesty's 83d Regiment.
Copper vessel -	2 - -	Doctor Touche.	1 Rattordan Comy. sundry.	10 - -	Kulloo.
Cat - - -	3 - -	Moonshee Aladalee.	1 Looking glass -	4 12 -	Juman Khan.
Lot of copper pots -	8 8 -	Devanah.	1 Lot of instruments -	3 - -	Adeychund.
Ditto brass ditto -	6 8 -	Vankarow.	1 Lot of copper pots -	255 - -	Hurial Bunnis.
Ditto copper ditto -	3 10 -	Bunarseedass.	1 Copper chatty -	12 - -	Abtoola Khan.
Ditto brass dishes -	1 10 -	Luekabhoj.	1 Lot of copper and brass, &c.	2 - -	Captain Lucas.
Ditto - ditto -	2 4 -	Bunarseedass.	1 Lota - - -	4 - -	Bunarsee Chowdree.
Ditto - ditto -	7 4 -	Hajee Mahmed.	1 Lot of pots -	175 - -	Hurial Gungaram.
Ditto brass vessels -	10 4 -	Balkisson Chowdry.	1 Ditto - - -	2 12 -	Muddree.
Ditto - ditto -	5 4 -	Ryjee, G. J. R.	1 Ditto - - -	5 4 -	Umceehund.
Ditto brass dishes -	4 4 -	Edujee, Head Clerk.	1 Ditto - - -	126 - -	Ushraff and Muddree.
Ditto - ditto -	3 6 -	Edujee, Commissariat Head Clerk.	1 Ditto - - -	125 - -	Suddaram.
Ditto brass pots -	2 4 -		1 Ditto - - -	71 - -	Amechund.
Ditto - ditto -	10 8 -	Rammohun Balkisson.	1 Lot of clothing -	17 8 -	Tokaram.
Scale, brass -	1 - -	Doctor Burne.	1 Shameyana -	20 - -	Bunarsee Dass.
Lot of copper pots -	4 8 -	Luckma Shroff.	1 Lot of clothing -	27 - -	Bhojoo.
Clock - - -	30 - -	Doctor James, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.	1 Ditto - - -	20 - -	Bunarsee.
American watch -	7 8 -	Moonshee Aladalee.	1 Ditto of tape, &c.	32 - -	Hajee Mahomed.
Ditto - - -	6 - -	Bunarseedass.	1 Lot of clothing -	5 8 -	Mookunda.
Ditto - - -	14 - -	Gunneseelall Monashee.	1 Ditto - - -	34 4 -	Hajee Mahomed.
Looking glass -	6 - -	Moonshee Aladalee.	1 Ditto - - -	78 - -	Bodah.
Lot of russoom -	6 - -	Gopaul.	1 Ditto - - -	7 8 -	Sooda.
Lot of copper vessels -	18 4 -	Bannath Gomatsh.	1 Ditto - - -	10 - -	Sookha.
Ditto - - -	27 8 -	Luckma Shroff.	1 Ditto - - -	11 8 -	Ooda.
Copper pot - - -	12 - -	Bunarsee Dass.	1 Ditto - - -	15 4 -	Husun Abbe.
Sword - - - -	4 - -	Davee Syce.	1 Carpet - - -	10 - -	Chutter Bhojee.
Copper pot - - -	6 8 -	Ramdyaal Halwaie.	1 Ditto - - -	9 - -	Hajee Mahomed.
Lot of copper vessels -	4 10 -	Nunda Modee.	1 Ditto - - -	1 6 -	Bunarsee Dass.
Ditto - - -	6 10 -	Ramdhan Balkisson.	1 Bundle of clothing -	6 - -	Munna Ram.
Ditto - - -	5 10 -	Ram Rutton.	1 Gurra - - -	3 - -	Husun.
Ditto - - -	8 - -	Gungaram.	1 Lamber pantaloen -	4 - -	Captain Lucas.
Ditto - - -	3 - -	Pyma Havildar.	1 Lot of clothing, &c.	14 - -	Manjee.
Ditto - - -	2 4 -	Framjee Bheekjee.	1 Ditto - - -	18 - -	Gunneseelall.
Ditto - - -	8 - -	Lala.	1 Ditto - - -	45 - -	Gung Sing and B. Ditto.
Ditto - - -	3 8 -	Doctor Touche.	1 Ditto - - -	27 - -	Deboo.
Ditto - - -	40 - -	Ramdyaal Halwaie.	1 Ditto - - -	29 4 -	Boundee Vakeel.
Ditto - - -	26 8 -	Luckma Shroff.	1 Ditto - - -	40 8 -	Banchoond Banzj.
Ditto - - -	31 8 -	Nunda Modee.	1 Ditto - - -	48 8 -	Gung Sing.
Ditto - - -	177 - -	Hurdew.	1 Ditto - - -	62 - -	Gungoo.
Ditto - - -	226 - -	Gunneseedass.	1 Ditto - - -	35 - -	Mookutram.
Ditto - - -	2 8 -	Devana.	1 Ditto - - -	191 - -	Gung Sing Thakoor.
Ditto - - -	6 - -	Gungaram Gomaata.	1 Bundle of clothing -	119 - -	Mookutram.
Copper inkstand -	1 - -	Doctor Touche.	1 Umbrella and horse ornament.	2 8 -	Thakoor Gung Sing.
Lot of copper and brass -	234 - -	Minda Chowdree.	1 Lot of clothing -	62 - -	Nowla.
3 Copper pots, large -	131 - -		1 Bundle of clothing -	100 - -	Mookutram.
1 Lot of copper pots -	47 - -	Ramsookh.	1 Lot of sandelwood -	5 - -	Edujee, Commissariat Clerk.
1 Carpet - - -	7 10 -	Khoda Bux.	1 Bundle of clothing -	151 - -	Suddaram.
1 Hooks - - -	4 8 -	Choonseelall.	1 Lot of gauza -	2 - -	Shew Bux.
1 Brass idol - -	2 8 -	Edujee, Commissariat Clerk.	1 Lot of clothing -	101 - -	Suddaram.
1 Lot of sundry articles -	11 2 -	Munee Ram.	1 Ditto - - -	12 8 -	Ramlal.
1 Lot of cowree -	1 2 -	Edujee, Head Clerk.	1 Ditto - - -	27 - -	Gungaram.
1 Lot of pots -	41 - -	Balkisson.	1 Ditto - - -	21 8 -	Gunneshaw.
Ditto - - -	2 4 -	Edujee, Commissariat Clerk.	1 Ditto - - -	5 - -	Foolah.
Ditto - - -	116 - -	Ramchurrann.	1 Ditto - - -	9 4 -	Rammah.
Ditto - - -	70 - -	Ditto.	1 Ditto - - -	10 4 -	Chago Bunnis.
Ditto - - -	5 - -	Devannah Chuprasee.	1 Goodra - - -	2 5 -	Husun.
Ditto - - -	6 8 -	Hajee Moola.	1 Lot of clothing -	7 - -	Seedoo Banzj.
1 Lot of dish copper -	4 - -	Noor Mahomed.	1 Ditto - - -	51 4 -	Mookutram.
1 Lot of copper pots -	1 4 -	Ram Ryttun.	1 Ditto - - -	15 - -	Luckmechund.
Ditto - - -	6 4 -	Balkisson Chowdree.	1 Ditto - - -	16 - -	Sadaram.
Ditto - - -	2 8 -	Bunarsee Chowdree.	1 Ditto - - -	16 - -	Framjee Bheekjee.
Ditto - - -	11 - -	Gungaram.	1 Ditto - - -	80 - -	Mookutram.
Ditto - - -	12 8 -	Choonseelall.	1 Ditto - - -	40 - -	Maujee.
Ditto - - -	8 - -	Batteo Baker.	1 Ditto - - -	114 - -	Mookutram.
Ditto - - -	5 - -	Nowla.	1 Ditto - - -	60 - -	Manjee.
Ditto - - -	109 - -	Purram.	1 Ditto - - -	36 - -	Suddaram.
1 Lot of copper pots -	66 - -	Kulloo.	1 Ditto - - -	266 - -	Mookutram.
1 Rowtee - - -	12 2 -	Doctor Touche.	1 Ditto - - -	103 - -	Ditto.
1 Lot of rope cotton -	20 - -	Doctor Burne.	1 Ditto - - -	305 - -	Ditto.
2 Copper pots, large -	180 - -	Pope Sing.	1 Ditto - - -	350 - -	Ditto.
1 Lot of copper pots -	61 - -	Pope Sing.	1 Ditto - - -	190 - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	5 8 -	Chago Lall.	1 Ditto - - -	91 - -	Cuseedjee.
Lota - - - -	6 - -	Noor Mahomed.	1 Writing desk, &c.	2 - -	Mookutram.
Ditto - - -	6 4 -	Devana.	1 Lot of opium -	3,950 - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	2 - -	Bunarsee Dass.	1 Box of ditto -	104 - -	Chutter Bhojee.
Ditto - - -	1 - -	Edujee, Commissariat Clerk.	1 Large durbar tent, complete.	1,202 - -	
1 Lot of copper dishes -	5 - -	Sowdegar Mull.	1 Elephant sundry	30 - -	Noormohomed.
1 Brass idol - -	1 8 -	Captain Lucas.	1 Lot of sundry articles	3 2 -	Ditto.
1 Lot of copper pots -	4 14 -	Pope Sing Bansi.	1 Pair of bullocks	50 - -	Lieutenant Harris, 12th N. I.
1 Pair of bullocks -	16 8 -	Suddaram.	1 Brass pot - - -	7 - -	Doctor Willie.
1 Bullock - - -	15 4 -	Roogauth.	1 Lot of pots - - -	32 - -	Dhanraj.
1 Grey horse - -	145 - -	Lieutenant Walker.	1 Ditto - - -	5 - -	Jewar.
1 Lot of copper pots -	25 - -	Culloo.	1 Bucktur - - -	3 - -	Captain Lucas.
1 Musket box - -	32 - -	Captain Lucas.	1 Lot of pots - - -	56 - -	Nund Kisser.
1 Glass - - - -	3 8 -	Lieutenant Bayne.			
1 Lot of rope - -	8 - -	Lieutenant Alban.			
1 Ditto of silk cloth -	56 - -	Sowgessan Jewaram.			
1 Rajee - - - -	3 - -	Lieutenant Alban.			

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. RELATING TO

Number and Description of each Article.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.	Number and Description of each Article.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1 Lot of pots - -	37 8 -	Gunness.	1 Iron bucket - -	3 - -	Lieutenant Wardle.
1 Ditto - - - -	11 8 -	Mungceeram.	1 Ditto - - - -	3 - -	Major Theilsson.
1 Brass pot - - -	2 8 -	Pururam.	1 Lot of rebel grass, &c.	15,000 - -	Bullubram, Dhuna Chagooram Sambooram, Govindram Ruttonchand and Dawalraz
1 Ditto - - - -	2 4 -	Duwarce Baboo.			
1 Ditto - - - -	76 - -	Enaun Khan.	2 Copper gaudies - -	10 - -	Captain Pigott.
1 Ditto - - - -	13 - -	Dhunas.	2 Ditto - - - -	11 - -	Lieutenant Marsh.
1 Ditto - - - -	1 4 -	Hurasu.	1 Bullock - - - -	11 - -	Ellal Bux.
1 Lot of clothing -	8 8 -	Noor Mahomed.	1 Bullock and cow -	5 - -	Gunnessell.
1 Ditto of cotton thread	72 - -	Doctor Burne.			
1 Ditto - - - -	55 - -	Chagooram.	1 Bathing tub - - -	7 - -	Colonel Healy.
1 Ditto of sanges -	91 - -	Edoo Druggat.	1 Tattoo - - - -	2 4 -	Bhujoo.
1 Ditto of clothing -	70 - -	Kulloo Brahmin.	1 Ditto - - - -	14 4 -	Nowrojee, Inspector.
1 Ditto - - - -	16 - -	Kaloo Ram.	1 Looking-glass - -	7 8 -	Chutter Bhooj.
1 Ditto - - - -	23 - -	Mookund.	1 Ditto - - - -	7 4 -	Doctor Burne.
1 Ditto - - - -	23 - -	Mungceeram.	1 Pair of hanging lamps	10 - -	Buctawer-mull.
1 Ditto - - - -	2 12 -	Dhunnah.	1 Tent - - - -	60 - -	Captain Luras.
1 Ditto - - - -	30 - -	Chagooram.	1 Brass idol - - - -	6 12 -	Lieutenant Impey.
1 Ditto - - - -	30 - -	Ieasooch.	2 Copper ditto - - -	6 - -	Boudia Buzaa.
1 Ditto - - - -	37 - -	Rawlooram.	2 Ditto - - - -	5 4 -	Ditto.
1 Ditto - - - -	35 8 -	Hurlall.	2 Ditto - - - -	8 8 -	Captain Alban.
1 Ditto - - - -	23 - -	Mungnee Ram.	2 Ditto - - - -	8 4 -	Doctor Burne.
1 Rowtee - - - -	17 - -	Kulloo.	2 Ditto - - - -	5 - -	Buda Bunnia.
1 Ditto - - - -	32 - -	Deenah.	1 Ditto - - - -	6 - -	Lieutenant Howardson.
1 Lotah - - - -	1 2 -	Bhigwanah.	1 Ditto - - - -	4 - -	Ditto Impey
1 Lotah - - - -	1 - -	Nothooram.	1 Ditto - - - -	5 - -	Captain Murray.
1 Thallee - - - -	1 10 -	Luchman.	2 Ditto - - - -	12 - -	Serjeant Nee, p. m.
1 Lotah - - - -	13 - -	Bhowan.	2 Ditto - - - -	4 8 -	Lieutenant Impey.
1 Lotah - - - -	11 - -	Dabee Syce.	2 Ditto - - - -	7 - -	Lieutenant Reid, 10th Native Infantry.
1 Gung - - - -	8 8 -	Luckabboy.	2 Ditto - - - -	4 8 -	Lieutenant Waddell.
1 Lot of copper vessels	18 - -	Shawsokh.	6 Ditto - - - -	4 4 -	Lieutenant Impey.
1 Lot of paper, country	4 4 -	Suddaram.	1 Ditto cap, &c. - -	5 8 -	Ditto.
1 Box containing ivory toys.	20 - -	Luchna.	1 Ditto idol - - - -	9 - -	Suddaram.
1 Dram - - - -	4 - -	Luchna.	4 Ditto - - - -	3 12 -	Lieutenant Williams.
1 Lot of opium - -	5,800 - -	Mookutram.	1 Lot ditto - - - -	5 8 -	Sookhall.
1 Ditto jhools - -	21 - -	Suddaram.	1 Ditto - - - -	7 - -	Edujee.
1 Palanquin - - -	10 - -	Captain Lucas.	1 Ditto - - - -	12 8 -	Captain Pigott.
1 Hunda - - - -	4 4 -	Horwuyee.	1 Ditto - - - -	4 - -	Luckma.
1 Ditto - - - -	1 8 -	Frarnjee.	2 Ditto - - - -	3 4 -	Nowalkesoor.
1 Copper vessel - -	10 - -	Ryamooka.	1 Ditto - - - -	2 - -	Lieutenant Wordel, Her Ma- jesty's 83d.
1 Ditto - - - -	16 2 -	Piemsokh.	1 Ditto - - - -	2 8 -	Apooken.
1 Ditto - - - -	5 4 -	Luckabboy.	1 Brass gun - - - -	7 - -	Lieutenant Creslock, 95th Re- giment.
1 Brass ditto - - -	3 11 -	Payma.			
1 Copper ditto - -	4 - -	Chutter Bhooj.	1 Small sword - - -	2 - -	Horwuyee.
1 Ditto - - - -	8 4 -	Myrans.	1 Pistol - - - -	7 12 -	Kesoreell.
1 Ditto - - - -	25 4 -	Ditto.	1 Flag, embroidered -	63 - -	Luckma Shroff.
1 Brass ditto - - -	33 8 -	Chutter Bhooj.	1 Chandwa cloth - -	7 8 -	Lieutenant Creslock.
1 Ditto - - - -	5 4 -	Bhujoo.	1 Flag - - - -	9 4 -	Captain Murray.
1 Copper vessel - -	1 - -	Edujee.	1 Ditto - - - -	87 - -	Lieutenant Pearson.
1 Lot of pots - - -	131 - -	Mandoo Butcher.	1 Ditto - - - -	43 - -	Ditto.
1 Brass pot - - - -	6 - -	Chutter Bhooj.	1 Ditto - - - -	51 - -	Luckma Shroff.
1 Ditto - - - -	1 - -	Frarnjee.	1 Ditto - - - -	7 8 -	Jeyill Muccadam.
1 Ditto - - - -	5 8 -	Chutter Bhooj.	1 Ditto - - - -	40 - -	Ditto.
1 Ditto - - - -	8 - -	Sowdagur Mull.	1 Shawl - - - -	11 - -	Doctor Williams.
1 Lot of pots - - -	23 - -	Sookha.	1 Flag, embroidered -	7 8 -	Jellal Muccadam.
1 Drum - - - -	5 - -	Frarnjee Bheekjee	1 Ditto - - - -	9 4 -	Lieutenant Kote, 95th Regi- ment.
1 Ditto - - - -	4 4 -	Edujee Clerk.	1 Ditto - - - -	60 - -	Lieutenant Wardell.
1 Brass pot - - - -	1 - -	Mawalkesore.	1 Ditto - - - -	31 - -	Chagooram.
1 Lot of country paper	8 4 -	Bhaujee.	1 Shawl - - - -	43 - -	Lieutenant Jenkins.
1 Lot of pots - - -	22 - -	Chagooram.	1 Ditto - - - -	8 - -	Lieutenant Creslock.
1 Bundle of thread -	3 10 -	Edoo.	1 Ditto - - - -	11 - -	Mr. Person.
1 Brass pot and copper	24 - -	Edoo.	2 Ditto and 1 flag -	14 - -	Chagooram.
1 Brass pot - - - -	2 8 -	Dawloo.	1 Flag - - - -	16 - -	Captain Morris, 95th Regi- ment.
1 Ditto - - - -	8 - -	Nureoo.			
1 Lot of pots - - -	15 - -	Chutter Bhooj.	1 Lot of coarse cloth -	4 - -	Calooram.
1 Chair - - - -	11 4 -	Haje Mahomed.	3 Brass guns - - -	82 - -	Colonel Blake.
1 Pair couch - - -	21 - -	Ditto.	2 Ditto - - - -	39 - -	Sahabj Khan.
1 Howdha - - - -	2 2 -	Moorleedhur.	1 Ditto - - - -	14 - -	Ditto.
1 Lot of cotton rope -	7 4 -	Sookha.	1 Silver parrot - - -	25 - -	Brigadier Parke.
1 Ditto - - - -	5 8 -	Lieutenant Impey.	1 Ditto peacock - -	12 - -	Serjeant Murray.
1 Ditto - - - -	34 4 -	Mookutram.	1 Ditto - - - -	15 - -	Canteen Serjeant, 95th Regi- ment.
1 Ditto - - - -	8 - -	Noor mahomed.	1 Silver Cow - - - -	16 - -	Brigadier Parke.
1 Ditto of clothing, &c.	85 - -	Moorleedhur.	1 Ditto parrot - - -	30 - -	Adjutant Hatchku.
1 Shawl - - - -	1 8 -	Bussan Muccadam.	2 Ditto cow and fish -	11 - -	Ramcharran.
1 Ditto - - - -	114 - -	Maunjee.	2 Ditto cow and fish -	15 - -	Lieutenant Frankland.
1 Ditto - - - -	11 - -	Poorun.	1 Ditto syringe - - -	16 8 -	Kalooram.
1 Lot of pots - - -	5 - -	Mesal Bearer.	1 Ditto chain - - - -	151 - -	Ditto.
1 Ditto - - - -	1 8 -	Bhoora.	1 Ditto toys - - - -	56 - -	Muckutram.
1 Rowtee of paisjee -	71 - -	Kuloo Brahmin.	1 Lot of silver ornament	25 - -	Captain Alban.
1 Table - - - -	29 - -	Bhujoo.	1 Ditto - - - -	32 - -	Kalooram.
1 Lot of ware - - -	21 - -	Kuloo Brahmin.	1 Ditto - - - -	27 8 -	Chagooram.
1 Howdha - - - -	19 4 -	Nathooram.	1 Lot of silver thaloo -	41 - -	Edujee, Commissariat clerk.
1 Copper pot - - - -	2 - -	Rugnaath.	2 Ditto - - - -	13 - -	Kalooram.
1 Silver pot with 734 tolas.	2 10 -	Moorleedhur.	1 Ditto - - - -	37 - -	Colonel De Sala.
1 Chair - - - -	3 - -	Major Wray.	3 Ditto - - - -	38 - -	Mukutram.
1 Chaura - - - -	73 12 -	Mogutram.	1 Lot of gold ornament	68 - -	Lieutenant Malcolmson.
1 Box - - - -	7 - -	Siddaram.	2 Ditto - - - -	117 8 -	Kuloo Brahmin.
1 Palanquin - - - -	8 - -	Doctor Burne.	1 Ditto - - - -	50 - -	Major H. Planket.
1 Harness - - - -	3 - -	Keogah.			
1 Chain armour - -	26 - -	Mookutram.			
1 Iron bucket - - -	3 - -	Lieutenant Onslow.			
	1 - -	Brigadier Parke.			

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

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Number and Description of each Article.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.	Number and Description of each Article.	Amount.	Names of Purchasers.
1 Lot of gold ornament	Rs. 25	Colonel De Salis	1 Lot of clothing	Rs. 12 4	Jeylall Muccadam.
1 Ditto	65	Ditto.	1 Ditto	8 1/2	Mohun ditto.
6 Lot of silver ditto	87	Mendoo Butcher.	1 Ditto	8 8	Jeylall Muccadam.
2 Ditto	115	Colonel De Salis.	1 Ditto	5	Gunnesseedas.
2 Ditto	53	Doctor Ewing.	1 Ditto	4 8	Mohun Muccadam.
2 Ditto	193 9	Kalooram.	1 Ditto	11 8	Jellal Muccadam.
6 Ditto	35	Ramlyal Hulwain.	1 Lot of opium	1,825	Lackna.
9 Ditto	17	Captain Harms.	2 Bags cottons	8	Edoo Pansarce.
1 Lot of gold ornament	121	Mookutram.	1 Lot of jamge, at 10-6 per maund, weighing 115 maunds and 8 seers.	1,195 5 2	Kalooram.
1 Ditto	61	Chutter Bhooj.	1 Lot of wheat	2	Mukna.
1 Ditto	75 8	Mookutram.	1 Ditto spices	52	Mookutram.
1 Ditto	57	Chajooram.	1 Ditto clothing	6 8	Jadooram.
1 Ditto	50	Chutter Bhooj.	1 Ditto	4 8	Ramlall.
1 Garre	61	1 lieutenant Harris.	1 Ditto	102	Edoo Pansarce.
1 Gendee	4 4	General Roberts.	1 Ditto	5 8	Jew Dyal.
1 Lot of copper and brass ware.	160	Kalooram.	2 Silver ornaments	32 8	Jeylall.
1 Ditto	180	Ditto.	1 Lot of opium	4 4	Lackna.
1 Armour	8	Captain Swanson.	1 Ditto clothing	12	Mookutram.
1 Double barrel gun	23 8	Mookutram.	1 Ditto hides	6 8	Sookhiall.
1 Lot of copper and brass ware.	64	Kalooram.	1 Ditto brass	4 6	Sookha.
1 Ditto	150	Kaloram.	1 Tent and some sundry things.	32	Chutter Bhooj.
1 Ditto	148	Kustoorbund.	1 Goodree	1 8	Muckia.
1 Bason	5	Captain Alban.	1 Goodree and one iron gun.	5 4	Gunnesseedas.
1 Copper chatee	11 8	Hason Allee.	1 Bowtie	7	Kubeer Khan.
1 Lot of copper	183	Chajooram.	1 Elephant armour	27 12	Meehachund.
1 Carpet	14 8	Captain Alban.	1 Bowtie	1 8	Ram Rutton.
1 Lot of vessels	200	Esur Dass.	1 Shield	1 5	Nowalkoom.
1 Carpet and some armour.	40	Kalooram.	1 Lot of boxes	2 2	Kurram Mull.
1 Lot of country paper	75	Kulloo.	1 Bowtie	4	Jeevan Ram.
1 Couch	11	Bussrut Khan.	1 Shield	2	Hussan.
1 Lot of vessels	270	Mookutram.	1 Bedstead	500	Mookutram.
1 Gendee	2 4	General Roberts.	1 Shield	3	Lieutenant Causim.
1 Ghurra	5 4	Bhujoo.	1 Pot brass	2	Hunonta.
2 Gendoes	7 4	Kulloo Buzia.	1 Ditto	13	Futtay Chund.
1 Ghurra	10	Captain Alban.	1 Lot of copper pots	2 8	Edujjes Clerk.
1 Ditto	7 8	Balkison.	1 Seal	6 1	Culian.
1 Ditto	7 4	Suddaram.	1 Copper pot	2 10	Sussan.
1 Lot of vessels	170	Kulloo.	2 Brass dishes	7 1	Ramlall.
1 Ditto	131	Mookutram.	1 Lot of brass pots	1 10.	Burda bearera.
1 Ditto	20	Ditto.	1 Ditto	2	Ditto.
1 Ditto	232	Captain Mudha.	1 Ditto	2 4	Ditto.
1 Boa	4	Mookutram.	1 Ditto	2 4	Futtay Chund.
1 Chair	3	Shew Bux.	1 Lot of pots	1 4	Peer Bux Butcher.
1 Elephant hamour	16	Esur Dass.	1 Ditto brass pots	2 14	Kulloo.
4 Goats	4	Chutter Bhooj.	1 Ditto	6	Peer Bux.
1 Rope and cotton thread	5	Dadabbhy.	1 Lot of cups	5	Gheena Bhaotee.
1 Lot of country paper	1	Mr. Murphy.	1 Course indive	4	Hannath Cooley.
18 lbs.	1 10	Captain Alban.	1 Leather box	1	Witta.
1 Armour	2	Robunjes Havildar.	1 Copper pot	4	Sudda Muccadam.
1 Lot of clothing	7 8	Ramsing.	1 Tent	17	Kulloo.
1 Ditto	4	Jellal Muccadam.			
1 Ditto	11	Bulubram.			
1 Ditto	8	Ditto.			
1 Ditto	9 8	Esur Dass.			
1 Ditto		Mohun Muccadam.			
				Rs. 46,725	2

(signed) A. W. Lucas, Captain, Prize Agent.

Received from Captain A. W. Lucas, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Prize Agent, the sum of Company's rupees 20,000 (twenty thousand), a portion of the Kotah prize property.

Camp before Kotah, 17 April 1858.

(signed) H. J. Day, Captain, Paymaster, Rajpootana Field Force.

Received from Captain A. W. Lucas, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Prize Agent, Kotah, the sum of Company's rupees 3,700 (three thousand seven hundred), a portion of the Kotah prize property.

Camp Neemuch, 6 May 1858.

(signed) H. J. Day, Captain, Paymaster, Rajpootana Field Force.

Received from Captain A. W. Lucas, Kotah Prize Agent, the sum of Company's rupees 50,266 (fifty thousand two hundred and sixty-six), being the further amount recovered on account of prize property, and paid into my office for deposit.

Nusseerabad, 24 May 1858.

(signed) H. J. Day, Captain, Paymaster, Rajpootana Field Force.

Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

Received from Captain A. W. Lucas, Deputy Assistant Commissary General and Prize Agent, the sum of Company's rupees 332. 3. 0 (three hundred and thirty-two, and three annas), being the amount balance of the Kotah Prize Account, Rajpootana Field Division, paid by him into my Treasury.

Nusseerabad, 8 February 1859.

(signed) *E. Green*, Captain,
In charge of Military Treasure Chest.

Received from Captain J. D. Swinburne, in charge Commissariat Department, Rajpootana Field Force, Nusseerabad, on account of Captain A. W. Lucas, Deputy Assistant Commissary General and Prize Agent, the sum of Company's rupees 1,184. 7. 5 (one thousand one hundred and eighty-four, seven annas, and five pies), being the amount made over into my treasury, on account of Kotah Prize Account.

Nusseerabad, 23 March 1859.

(signed) *E. Green*, Captain,
Major of Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force,
In charge of Treasure Chest.

(No. 470.)

FORWARDED for report, on the 8th August 1859, to the General Prize Committee, with enclosures.

(No. 132.)

From General Prize Committee, to Major General *R. J. H. Birch*, c. b., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General.—(No. 178, dated Fort William, the 2d September 1859.)

IN returning the documents received with Assistant Secretary Major H. M. Wilson's docket, No. 470, dated 8th ultimo, we have the honour to state that the Kotah Prize Fund consists chiefly of the proceeds of sale of apparently private property of cattle, hay, and "the value of ordnance, &c., taken at Kotah, and not yet recovered, pending reply of Governor General."

2. The value of the ordnance in question is stated at, 87,725 rupees (eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five), the rest of the property realized, Rs. 76,947. 13. 7 (seventy-six thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, thirteen annas, and seven pie).

3. The papers forwarded do not afford the means of judging whether the whole of the property, including the ordnance, which is claimed as prize, can be treated as booty within the provisions of Government General Order, No. 1499, dated 27th November 1857.

4. As observed in our letter, No. 177, dated 30th ultimo, one and a half per cent. on the net proceeds is the highest commission divisible among prize agents, and it is not payable before the distribution of the booty to the captors.

5. The sum of Rs. 1,443. 3. 2 (one thousand four hundred and forty-three, three annas, and two pie), which has been illegally* drawn in advance by the Prize Agents, is in excess of one and a half per cent. on Rs. 75,482. 10. 5 (seventy-five thousand four hundred and eighty-two, ten annas, and five pie), *i. e.*, on the sums realised by the sale of all the property except the ordnance. The amount drawn in excess is, therefore, part of the per-centage on the value of the ordnance. Even if it had been legal, instead of the reverse, to draw agency commission in advance, none should have been charged on the ordnance while the question was yet pending before the Supreme Government, whether the ordnance should be declared as prize.

6. We

* "And such per-centage shall not be deducted from the sum to be paid by the said agent to the treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, but shall be repaid by the said treasurer, at the time mentioned in this Act. And no agent, or agents, shall be entitled to receive any part of the per-centage out of any grant or capture by this Act directed to be allowed to him or them, until two months after distribution shall have been commenced by the Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, unless the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital shall direct such per-centage, or any part thereof, to be earlier paid to the agent entitled thereto."

6. We beg to recommend that the Prize Agents be required to refund the advance they have taken, leaving their commission to be settled at the same time as the claims of the captors. Kotah and Ahwah
Prize.

(No. 133.)

From Captain *W. F. Marriott*, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.—(No. 4318 dated Bombay Castle, the 25th August 1859.)

WITH reference to my letter, No. 3428, dated 16th June last, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to the Government of India, the accompanying supplementary account of Kotah prize property, amounting to Rs. 940. 12. (nine hundred and forty, and twelve annas), and two receipts for the same.

(No. 134.)

From Captain *A. W. Lucas*, Acting Assistant Commissary General, to the Secretary General Prize Committee, Bombay.—(No. 4557, dated Ahmedabad, the 29th July 1859.)

I HAVE the honour to forward a supplementary Account Current* of cash of Kotah Prize property, adjusting a sum of Rs. 940. 12. (nine hundred and forty, and twelve annas), realised by the sale of a captured elephant and seven bullocks, and lately received from the Paymaster Her Majesty's 8th Hussars. * With two
vouchers.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Account Current of Cash of Kotah Prize Property.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.	1859:	Cr.
1859:		July 31. By Officer in charge	Rs. a. p.
July 1. To amount of Cash account rendered on the 20th April 1859	—	Treasure Chest of Brigadier Smith's Column	—
<i>To Sale Account:</i>		" Amount paid to Lieutenant Duberly, as per his receipt dated 13th May 1858, No. 1	860 —
" 31. Amount realised by the sale of one elephant captured by Brigadier Smith's Column	860 —	" Ditto ditto ditto as per ditto 28th July 1858, No. 2	80 12 —
Ditto ditto by seven bullocks, ditto	80 12 —		940 12 —
		By balance, none	—
Rupees	940 12 —	Rupees	940 12 —

(E. E.)

(signed) *A. W. Lucas*, Captain,
Acting Assistant Commissary General and
Prize Agent.

Ahmedabad, 29 July 1859.

Khandeish Prize.

K H A N D E I S H P R I Z E.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board (Government of Bombay),
dated 3 May 1858.

Resolved,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has already expressed his approbation of the great zeal and intelligence exhibited by Captain Birch in the proceedings alluded to in Major Haselwood's report. He begs that the commendation of Government may be communicated to Captain Birch.

The magistrate is requested to report on the treasure discovered by Captain Birch, whether it is supposed to be plunder taken from merchants or funds supplied by hostile chiefs; and also the manner in which, in his opinion, it should be appropriated.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
A. Malet.
H. W. Reeves.

No. 736 of 1858.—Secret Department.

From *Samuel Mansfield*, Esq., Magistrate of Candeish, to *H. L. Anderson*, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Candeish Magistrates' Office, Dhoolia,
26 April 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter, No. 204, of 9 August, with enclosure, which reflects great credit on Captain Birch.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Mansfield*,
Magistrate.

No. 204 of 1858

From Major *A. M. Haselwood*, Superintendent of Police and Political Assistant,
to the Collector of Candeish, to *S. Mansfield*, Esq., Magistrate of Candeish.

Sir, Camp Burwanee, 9 April 1858.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your information, copy of a letter I have this day received from Captain Birch, reporting the success which has attended his exertions in recovering from the rebel Kaja Sing property in silver bars, cash, opium, grain, and cattle, of the estimated value of 80,000 rupees.

2. Great credit is due to Captain Birch for his untiring exertions on the occasion, evincing as they do his usual keenness, intelligence, and promptitude. I beg you will be good enough to obtain the instructions of Government in regard to this property, which has been made over to Major Evans, who, rather than run the risk of carrying it about with the force, has requested me to endeavour to obtain from the sowkars at Rooksee, across the Nerbudda, a hoondee on Dhoolia for the amount.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. M. Haselwood*, Major
Superintendent of Police and Political
Assistant to the Collector of Candeish.

No. 17 of 1858.

Khandeish Prize.

From Captain *Birch*, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to Major
A. M. Haselwood, Superintendent of Police, Candeish.

Sir, Camp Pulsood, 6 April 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday, I, with fifty (50) of the Bheel corps, and twelve (12) Poona horsemen, proceeded into the jungle for the purpose of tracking up the rebel Bheels under Kaja Sing Naik, and came on their encampment some three (3) miles from this.

2. It was apparent that they had only left their hiding place a few hours, and had retreated in great haste. I followed them up for some distance in a north-westerly direction, and my impression is that they have proceeded to Amba Panee, to join the band under Kaloo Bowa, and other rebel leaders.

3. I searched the jungle for some distance round their encampment, and discovered, hidden in the river, and buried under ground in the different nullahs, property amounting in value to about eighty thousand (80,000) rupees, consisting of bars of silver, five-franc pieces, &c. I further recovered twenty-two (22) head of cattle, great quantities of grain, and about five hundred (500) rupees worth of opium.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Birch*,
Captain, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

No. 205 of 1858.

Camp Burwanee, 9 April 1858.

TRUE copy forwarded for the information of the magistrate of Candeish.

(signed) *A. M. Haselwood*,
Superintendent of Police, &c.

No. 28 of 1858.—Secret Department.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, London.

My Lord,

Bombay, 24 December 1858.

WE have the honour, with reference to our Despatch to the Honourable the Secret Committee, of the 8th May last, No. 51,* to forward to your Lordship a petition in triplicate from Tarrachund Sittaram, and other native merchants of Bombay, dated the 9th instant, praying that certain treasure which was recovered from the Bheels, and is now lodged in the Khandeish treasury, may be restored to them.

* Covering letter
to Papers on page
78.

2. It appears that in the month of November last these merchants despatched from Bombay, in charge of two hoodawalas, or carriers, accompanied by an escort of 250 sepoy, a large quantity of specie, amounting in value to nearly seven lacs of rupees, for the purchase of opium in the districts of Indore and Malwa; and that, on the road between Sindwa and Julwanah, at or near a place called Bulsood, in Indore, the escort was suddenly attacked by a tribe of Bheels, who seized and carried away the whole of the specie.

3. The petitioners state that a portion of the said specie, amounting to four lacs of rupees, or thereabouts, was subsequently recovered from the Bheels and lodged in the Khandeish treasury; your Lordship will observe, however, from the following facts, that the treasure recovered did not amount to four lacs, but to about one lac.

4. On the 26th April last the magistrate in Khandeish reported that Captain Birch, Commandant of the 2d Bheel Battalion, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police in that zillah, had recovered from the rebel Khaja Sing, property amounting in value to about 80,000 rupees, consisting of bars of silver, five-franc pieces, &c., besides a large quantity of grain, some cattle, and opium.

5. The magistrate was requested to report on the treasure discovered by Captain Birch, whether it was supposed to be plunder taken from the merchants, or funds supplied by hostile chiefs; and also on the manner in which, in his opinion, it should be appropriated.

Khandeish Prize.

6. In reply to this call the magistrate, on the 11th May, submitted a memorandum of the description and value of the recovered treasure, which amounted to rather more than one lac, observing that there could be no doubt it was a part of the plunder belonging to the merchants.

7. The magistrate at the same time stated as follows:—

“The merchants from whom the treasure was plundered deserve no consideration. The person in charge of it was warned by me of the danger he incurred in proceeding by Sindwa, and recommended to go by the Asseerghur road. He paid no attention to my warning, and by allowing the treasure to fall into the possession of the Bheel Naiks, gave them the means of entertaining a large body of armed men, for the dispersion of which a very considerable military force is required. Had this treasure not been plundered, the force of the enemy would have been limited to Bheels armed with bows and arrows, who could have made little or no resistance to our troops.

“The treasure would assuredly not have been recovered had not a military force been on the spot; and I think, therefore, the troops are fairly entitled to share it as prize money, which will compensate them in some small degree for the fatigues and exposure of a very harassing campaign.”

8. The proceedings in this case were, on the 3d July, submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor General, with an expression of the opinion of this Government that the treasure, not amounting in value to four lacs, as stated by the merchants, but to one lac, should not be given up to them, but should be divided among the troops engaged in the campaign against the Bheel insurgents.

9. On the 17th August, a reply was received from the Secretary with the Governor General, stating:

“The Right Honourable the Governor General of India, concurring in his Lordship’s recommendation, is pleased to determine that the treasure and property captured by the force under Captain Birch, Superintendent of Police in Khandesh, from the rebel Bheels, near Pulsood, is to be reserved, to be eventually divided as prize amongst the troops which were engaged in the campaign against the rebel Bheels, should Her Majesty’s sanction be obtained, for which application will now be made.”

10. In submitting this petition, together with copies of our proceedings in the case, we beg to express our opinion that the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

A. Malet.

Henry Reeves.

Bombay Castle, 24 December 1858.

To *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, from Messrs. *Rimington and Kelly*, Solicitors, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay, 9 December 1858.

WE have the honour to forward you the enclosed petition of Tarrachund Sittaram and others, merchants of Bombay, to Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for India, and to request that you will be good enough to forward it to England as early as possible.

We are also instructed to request that you will give the necessary directions, that, pending a reply to the petition, the property in question may be kept intact.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Rimington & Kelly.*

To the Right Honourable Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for India.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants of Bombay,
Showeth,

1. THAT your petitioners, the undersigned, are respectively merchants of
Bombay,

Bombay, carrying on trade there on an extensive scale, and particularly in opium.

Khandeish Prize.

2. That it is necessary for the merchants who deal in opium, to send considerable quantities of specie up country for the purchase of opium in the Indore and Malwa districts; and inasmuch as the roads were at all times, but more particularly at the time of year when such specie is usually remitted, infested with Bheels or robbers, it had, for a long period past, been the custom amongst the Bombay merchants to associate themselves together for their own protection, and to send the specie under the protection of an escort of sepoy, provided at their own expense, in charge of Hoondawallas or carriers, who contract for the conveyance of the property.

3. That in accordance with such custom, your petitioners, in the month of November 1857; associated themselves together, and despatched from Bombay for the purchase of opium, in the said districts of Indore and Malwa, a large quantity of specie, amounting to nearly seven lacs, which consisted of the following particulars:

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Company's rupees - - - - -	2,62,130	-	-
650 Small pieces of English silver - - - - -	1,93,393	-	-
18 Large English silver bars - - - - -	62,048	-	-
60,236 Dollars - - - - -	1,35,832	-	-
1,669 Gold tollas - - - - -	30,362	8	-
	<i>Rs.</i>	6,83,765	8 -

4. That two Hoondawallas, named Bindraj and Digraj, contracted to convey the said specie, and the same was accordingly placed under their charge, and an escort of 250 Sepoys was provided at the expense of your petitioners to protect the same; and that instructions were given to the said Hoondawallas to proceed to Indore, and deliver the specie to the firms or agents of your petitioners at Indore.

5. That as your petitioners have been informed, the specie was safely conveyed as far as the village of Sindwa in about three weeks, and that the said Hoondawallas intending to proceed thence to the village of Julwanah, were warned by the police authorities at Seerpoor that they might be attacked by Bheels; but the said Hoondawallas considering themselves bound to fulfil these contracts and obey their instructions, and believing that they had with them a sufficient escort to protect the property, continued their journey.

6. That on the road between Sindwa and Julwanah at, or near a place called Puloosod, in Indore, the escort was suddenly attacked by a tribe of Bheels, who seized and carried away the whole of the specie.

7. That notice of the loss having been communicated to Government, the usual steps were taken for the recovery of the property, and the authorities at Julwanah having recovered a portion thereof, to the extent of about 40,000 rupees, the same was in the month of March last sent to the authorities at Mundleshwer, who handed it over to your petitioners, and in the months of July and August last, they handed over further sums amounting to about 5,000 rupees.

8. That a further portion of the said specie, amounting to four lacs or thereabouts, was subsequently recovered by the police authorities in the Seerpoor district, and has been deposited in the Khandesh treasury.

9. That the local authorities having declined to give up to your petitioners this further portion, your petitioners some time since, viz., in the month of May 1858, applied, through the Commissioner of Customs of Bombay to the Governor in Council of Bombay, that the same might be delivered to them; and your petitioners were then informed that the matter was under the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, after which they received from the said Commissioner of Customs a letter, dated the 21st day of September last, stating, that the "request relative to certain treasure recovered from the rebel Bheels cannot be complied with."

10. That your petitioners, upon the receipt of such letter, solicited to be favoured

Wandeish Prize.

favoured with the grounds upon which Government had come to such a determination, and in reply received a letter, dated the 25th day of October last, stating that "the Right Honourable the Governor General of India has decided that the treasure and property taken near Pulsood, are to be reserved for division among the troops engaged in the campaign against the rebel Bheels."

11. That as the troops were engaged generally in tranquillising the country, and not in the recovery of this property, your petitioners take the liberty of laying the case before your Lordship, in the full conviction that your Lordship, after a full consideration thereof, will direct that the treasure in question should be restored to them.

12. That, although it has been stated by the Commissioner of Customs, that the property cannot be returned because it was recovered from the "rebel Bheels," your petitioners are informed, and believe it to be the fact, that the district in question, at the time when the said robbery was committed, and the said property was recovered, was not in a disturbed state, and that the rebellion had not extended to those parts, and that the persons who committed the robbery were simply robbers who frequent the country, and who, at that time of the year, are in the habit of plundering parties proceeding through that part of the country with treasure.

13. That your petitioner's opinion, that the said Bheels were not rebels but simply robbers, is confirmed by the fact, that the authorities at Mundlishwur being fully aware of the character and position of the persons who had committed the robbery, deemed it right and proper that the treasure recovered by them, should be returned to your petitioners.

14. That even if your Lordship should be of opinion that the said Bheels were "rebels," your petitioners humbly submit that the property in question (being that recovered by the authorities in the Seerpoor district) ought to be delivered to your petitioners; inasmuch as it is not in the nature of indiscriminate plunder, found upon rebels, which cannot be identified, but it is a specific property which the authorities themselves, after due inquiry, admitted to have formed part of your petitioners' treasure.

15. That your petitioners are aware that it possibly may be urged against this application, that the loss was occasioned by the act of the said Hoondawallas in proceeding on their journey, notwithstanding the warning or advice given them by the authorities at Seerpoor. Your petitioners admit that the said Hoondawallas, in their eagerness to complete their contract within as short a period as possible, may have acted indiscreetly in not taking with them a larger escort than 250 sepoy, and that if none of the said property had been recovered by the authorities, the entire loss would have fallen upon your petitioners. But, inasmuch as the said Hoondawallas were not your petitioners' servants, but simply carriers, and as your petitioners must, under any circumstances be losers of upwards of two lacs, they humbly submit that this want of discretion on their part, ought not, under the circumstances, to be made a ground for depriving them of that portion of their property which has been recovered, and identified by the authorities.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Lordship will be pleased to give such directions in this matter, that so much of their said property as has been recovered, and has not as yet been delivered to them, may at once be paid and delivered to them.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.,

9 December 1858.

(signed)

Tarrachund Sittaram.
Tarrachund Ramchunder.
Jeevareemull Dulsookroy.
Sevjeeram Hurzovindass.
Anuntram Sewpursad.
Ajjoondass Sooruznull.
Jeevareemull Ramjeedass.
Goohjee Singunia.

No. 1714 of 1858.—T. Department, Revenue.

Khaudeish Prize

MEMORANDUM.—The accompanying papers are forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, who will have the goodness to communicate the decision of Government on Mr. Mansfield's letter, No. 857, dated 11th May 1858, to the Revenue Department, to enable it to dispose of Mr. Spooner's letter, No. 844, of the 6th idem.

27 May 1858.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 844 of 1858.—Territorial Department Revenue.

From *Richard Spooner*, Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, to *H. Young*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
6 May 1858.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 1909, dated the 18th November 1857, and your reply thereto, endorsement, No. 4996, dated 18th idem, I beg to submit herewith for the favourable consideration of Government, a letter of yesterday's date from Tarrachund Seetaram, Esquire, and other opulent opium merchants, representing that they understand that four (4) lacs of rupees have been recovered from the Bheels in the Seerpoor district, and praying therefore that the same be paid over to them in part payment of the sum of six or seven lacs which was plundered from them in November 1857, as explained in my letter aforesaid, No. 1909, dated the 18th idem.

(signed) *Richard Spooner,*
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

To *Richard Spooner*, Esq., Commissioner of Customs.

Sir,

WITH reference to our last representation, dated the 18th November 1857, on the subject of the plunder by Bheels of our treasure noted in the margin, between the village of Sindwa and Julwanah whilst in transit to Indore, we beg to inform you that a part of the same, amounting to about 40,000 rupees, was recovered by the authorities at Mundleshwur, and delivered over to our agent there in the month of March last.

We now understand that through the exertions of the British authorities in Seerpoor and Mundleshwur, namely, Captain Birch, and other officers, a further portion of our treasure amounting to about 4,00,000 rupees, has been recovered from the Bheels in the Seerpoor district, and deposited in the Khandesh Treasury, we therefore beg you will be once more graciously pleased to submit this, our humble representation, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with a recommendation that the authorities above mentioned may be requested to make over to our agent there, whatever part of our treasure may have been recovered, and to continue their exertions for recovering the remainder.

It is needless for us to state here, how grateful we feel to you; to the British authorities in the districts, and to Government for the favour in question.

We remain, &c.

(signed in Guzerattee) *Tarrachund Seetaram,*
Bombay, 5 May 1858. and others.

	Rs.	a.
In rupees - - -	2,62,130	-
In 650 small pieces of English silver -	1,93,393	-
In 18 large English silver bars -	62,048	-
In 60,236 dollars -	1,35,832	-
In gold tolas 1,669 -	30,362	8

Rs. 6,83,765 8

No. 1541 of 1858.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

FORWARDED to the collector and magistrate of Khandesh for report, to be written below.

Bombay Castle, 12 May 1858.
By order, &c.
(signed) *H. Young,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Khandeish Prize.

No. 889 of 1858.

Khandesh Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
15 May 1858.

THE collector of Khandesh in reply, begs to forward copy of the letter, No. 857, dated the 11th instant, to the Government Secretary, Secret Department, with memorandum of the description and value of the property recovered by Captain Birch, from which it will be perceived it is only one lac in value, and not four (4) lacs as stated by the petitioners.

Richard Spooner, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.(signed) *S. Mansfield*,
Collector.

Sir,

As we have not yet been favoured with a reply to our representation addressed to you on the 5th instant, regarding the plunder by Bheels of our treasure in the Khandesh districts, we respectfully beg that you will have the goodness to submit this to Government with a request that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be graciously pleased to issue orders to the collector in Khandesh to pay to our agents there, the amount recovered from the Bheels in Seerpoor and deposited in the Khandesh treasury.

We remain, &c.

(signed in Guzerattee) *Tarrechund Ramchundur*,
and others.

Bombay, 21 May 1858.

No. 938 of 1858.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
22 May 1858.

SUBMITTED for the consideration of Government with reference to the Commissioner's letter, No. 844, dated 6th instant.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board, dated 29th June 1858.

Resolved,

THAT the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the treasure which does not amount to four lacs, but to one lac, should not be given to the merchants who claim it, but to the troops engaged in the harassing contest with the Bheels. The merchants were warned by the magistrate not to send the treasure by the Sindwa road, but by Asseerghur. Their agent persisted in sending the treasure by Sindwa, and thus afforded the Bheel Naiks the means of retaining a large body of armed mercenaries. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, therefore thinks that the former resolution should be acted on of forwarding the correspondence to the Government of India, and requesting that this Government may receive permission to divide the treasure among the troops engaged in the campaign against the Bheel insurgents.

29 June 1858.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.
A. Malet.
H. W. Reeves.

No. 857 of 1858.—Secret Department.

FROM *S. Mansfield*, Esq., Magistrate of Candesh, to *H. L. Anderson*, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 11 May 1858.

Sir
In reply to the 2d paragraph of the Government Resolution which accompanied your letter, No. 1732 of the 7th instant, I beg to forward a memorandum of the description and value of the treasure discovered by Captain Birch, from which his Lordship in Council will observe there is little doubt that

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

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that it is a part of the plunder taken from the merchants, which, I believe, consisted of bars of silver, five-franc pieces, and Chilli coins, &c. Khandeish Prize.

2. The merchants from whom this treasure was plundered deserve no consideration. The person in charge of it was warned by me of the danger he incurred in proceeding by Sundwar, and recommended to go by the Asscerghur road; he paid no attention to my warning, and by allowing the treasure to fall into the possession of the Bheel Naiks gave them the means of entertaining a large body of armed men, for the dispersion of which a very considerable military force is required. Had this treasure not been plundered the force of the enemy would have been limited to Bheels armed with bows and arrows, who could have made little or no resistance to our troops.

3. The treasure would assuredly not have been recovered had not a military force been on the spot, and I think therefore the troops are fairly entitled to share it as prize money, which will compensate them in some small degree for the fatigues and exposure of a very harassing campaign.

I have, &c.
Candesh Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia, (signed) *S. Mansfield*,
11 May 1858. Magistrate.

MEMORANDUM, showing the Description and Value of the Treasure sent to the Hoozor Treasury, of the Collector and Magistrate of Candesh per Pack Bullocks, and in Ten packed-up Boxes, under a Military Guard by the Officer commanding the Satpoora Field Force.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Silver bars, 303 in number. Of these, 225 were in bags conveyed by bullocks, and 78 in some of the boxes above-mentioned, weighing in aggregate <i>Rs.</i> 91,690. 5. - - - - -	91,690	5	-
Gold ornaments, &c., nine in number, weighing <i>Co.'s Rs.</i> 106., valued at rupees - - - - -	1,700	-	-
4 small band ornaments (kurras), weighing <i>Rs.</i> 53. 12.			
1 gold bar from China, weighing <i>Rs.</i> 31. 8.			
1 a piece of gold bar from China, weighing <i>Rs.</i> 20. 12.			
3 Sundries.			
Ready cash in different currency - - - - -	6,258	9	-
3,585 - Company's rupees.			
2,462 - French coin.			
195 9 Chilya (or Chidiya).			
15 - Sayashayee			
1 - Spanish.			
Silver Ornaments and their Weight - - - - -	464	6	-
Some of which are with Copper Appendages, and filled up with Sealing Wax, the Silver being of inferior quality:			
Armlets 24, weighing rupees - - - - - <i>Rs.</i> 143 - -			
Anklets 2, weighing rupees - - - - - 9 8 -			
Hand ornaments (Kuda), 28 - - - - - 58 10 -			
5 Goth or hand ornaments (Kuda), for females, 16 10 -			
Neck ornaments (Surees), both large and small, 14, 71 - -			
Chain - - - - - 1 12 -			
Earrings - - - - - 33 2 -			
73 rings, plain and with stones - - - - - 39 5 -			
Idols, &c., 6 - - - - - 5 8 -			
6 Anwattas, leg ornaments - - - - - 7 8 -			
Waist-band, one - - - - - 11 - -			
Sundry Articles - - - - - 6 7 -			
126 head ornaments, &c. - - - - - 61 - -			
TOTAL - - - - -	464		
	<i>Rs.</i>	1,00,113	4 -

Candesh Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia, (signed) *S. Mansfield*,
11 May 1858. Magistrate.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board, dated 25 May 1858.

Resolved,

THAT copy of the magistrate's letter be forwarded to the Government of India, with a request that the treasure alluded to by the magistrate, together with the articles found in the Bheel camp, at Amba Panee, may be divided among the troops engaged in the campaign against the Bheel insurgents.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
A. Malet.
H. W. Reeves.

No. 2603 of 1858.

RESOLUTION of Government in the Secret Department, dated 3 July 1858.

REFERRING to the transfer from the Revenue Department No. 1714, dated the 27th May last, relative to certain treasure recently discovered in the Satpoora Hills; ordered that the foregoing copy of a letter this day addressed to the Secretary with the Right Honourable the Governor General of India be transferred to that department for information.

2. Ordered, further, that the documents accompanying the transfer, be returned to the Revenue Department.

(signed) *H. L. Anderson,*
Secretary to Government.

Office No. 2604, No. 108 of 1858. Secret Department.

FROM *H. L. Anderson, Esq.,* Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.,* Secretary to the Government of India with the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, copies of the documents noted in the margin,* relative to some treasure and other articles found by Captain Birch, superintendent of police in Kandesh, in the Bheel camp, at Amba Pawnee, in the Satpoora Hills.

2. In forwarding these documents, I am desired to state that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the treasure which does not amount in value to four lacs, but to one lac of rupees, should not be given up to the merchants who claim it, but to the troops engaged in the harassing contest with the Bheel insurgents.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor General will observe that the merchants were warned by the magistrate of Kandesh not to send their treasure by the Sindwa road, but by that of Asseerghur, and that their agent persisted in sending the treasure by Sindwa, and thus afforded the Bheel Naiks the means of retaining a large body of armed mercenaries, for the dispersion of which, a very considerable military force had to be employed.

4. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council therefore thinks that the treasure- and articles, discovered by Captain Birch, should be divided among the

* 1. From the Assistant Superintendent of Police in Khandeish to the Superintendent of Police in that Province, No. 17, dated the 6th April 1858.
2. From the Magistrate in Khandeish, with Enclosure, No. 857, dated the 11th May 1858.
3. From the Commissioner of Customs, with Enclosure, No. 844, dated 6th May 1858.

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the troops engaged in the campaign against the Bheel insurgents, and, accordingly, desires me to solicit the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India for the disposal of this property in the proposed manner.

Khandeish Prize.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3 July 1858.

PETITION from *Tarracheend Sittaram* and others, to *H. L. Anderson, Esq.,* Secretary, with the Right Honourable the Governor, Poonah.

Sir,

WITH reference to the reply received from the Commissioner of Customs to our representations therein alluded to, copy of which is herein enclosed, informing us that the subject of our representation is under the consideration of Government, we beg to request that you will have the goodness to bring to the kind notice of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that the British authorities at Indore were pleased to pay us about three months ago a portion, about 40,000 rupees, of our treasure recovered from the Bheels in Mundleshwer, and another, about 3,000 rupees, about two weeks ago; but we regret to say that we have received none as yet from the Seerpoor authorities, although a greater part of it, amounting to about four lacks, has been recovered from the Bheels, in Seerpoor, and deposited in Khandesh treasury, which indeed subjects us to a great loss and inconvenience.

We, however, beg to submit that, as Bombay merchants of a very long standing, dealing in opium to a great extent annually (which if necessary a reference either to the Commissioner of Customs or resident at Indore will show), we are, we trust, entitled to the protection and support of his Lordship in Council on the subject, and relying thereupon, we humbly but earnestly request that the necessary orders may be issued to the Khandesh authorities to pay us the portion of our treasure recovered from the Seerpoor Bheels, as paid by the Mundleshwer authorities, by order of General Hamilton,* the resident at Indore, and for which act of benevolence we shall ever feel highly grateful.

* Sir R. Hamilton,
of the Civil Service.

We remain, &c.
(signed) *Taracheend Sittaram.*

Bombay, 28 July 1858.

Tarachund Ramchunder, and others.

No. 1275 of 1858.

From *E. L. Jenkins, Esq.,* Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, to *Tarracheend Sittaram, Esq.,* and other Merchants.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of
Customs, Salt and Opium, 20 July 1858.

Sirs,

WITH reference to your several communications, as per margin, I have the honour to inform you that the subject thereof is under consideration of Government, and the result will be duly communicated to you as soon as the decision of Government is received.

Letter, dated 5th May 1858.
Letter, dated 22d May 1858.
Letter, dated 15th June 1858.

(I have, &c.
(signed) *E. L. Jenkins,*
Acting Commissioner of Customs Salt and Opium.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board, dated 9 August 1858.

Resolved,

THAT the petitioners be informed the subject of their petitions is under the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, and that on the receipt of his Lordship's decision the requisite orders will be issued.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
A. Malet.
H. W. Reeves.

Khandesh Prize.

(No. 1555.)

From Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent Governor General for Central India, to *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Indore Residency, 13 August 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter, No. 105, dated 10th instant, from Lieutenant Cumming, Deputy Bheel Agent, and to request to be furnished with any orders or instructions which the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may be pleased to issue, regarding the treasure alluded to therein.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,
Agent Governor General for Central India.

No. 105 of 1858.

From Lieut. *W. G. Cumming*, Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, to Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent Governor General for Central India.

Sir,

Camp Mhow, 10 August 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report that the treasure recovered by the Sathpoora Field Force was taken away to Dhoolia.

2. If not awarded to the Force as prize, the treasure ought to be forwarded to me, to be returned to the owners who have applied for it.

3. I would observe that the treasure consisted of silver in lump, foreign coins, and Company's rupees; the two former may, perhaps, be identified by the owners, but with regard to the latter there may be some difficulty.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. G. Cumming*,
Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board, dated 24 August 1858.

Resolved,

THAT the Governor General's agent for Central India be informed that an application has been submitted to the Government of India for permission to divide the treasure, alluded to by Lieutenant Cumming, among the Sauthpoora Field Force. A copy of the Government letter to the Government of India should be forwarded to Sir R. Hamilton.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.
A Malet.
H. W. Reeves

No. 2369.—Foreign Department.

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Allahabad, 26 July 1858.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a copy of your letter, No. 108, dated the 3d instant, regarding some treasure and other articles found by Captain Birch, in the Bheel Camp, at Ambapawnee, has been transferred to the Military Department of the Government of India with the Governor General for disposal.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

No. 299.—Military Department.

From Colonel *R. J. H. Birch*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Allahabad, 17 August 1858.

WITH reference to a letter, No. 108, dated the 3d July 1858, from the Secretary to Government, Foreign Department, Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, and its annexures, transferred to this department for consideration and orders, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council, that the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, concurring in his Lordship's recommendation, is pleased to determine that the treasure and property captured by the force under Captain Birch, Superintendent of Police in Khandeish, from the rebel Bheels, near Pulsood, is to be reserved, to be eventually divided as prize amongst the troops which were engaged in the campaign against the rebel Bheels, should Her Majesty's sanction be obtained, for which application will now be made.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, with the Governor General.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board, dated 8 September 1858.

Resolved,

THAT copies of this letter be forwarded for the information of the Magistrate of Khandeish, and of the Governor General's agent in Central India.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.
A. Malet.
H. W. Reeves.

From *Tarachund Seetaram* and others, Bombay, to *H. L. Anderson*, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay, 13 October 1858.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 3035 of 1858, dated the 13th of August last, we have the honour to request that you will be pleased to communicate to us the result of the reference to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, on the subject of the plunder of our treasure in the Khandeish districts.

We remain, &c.
(signed) (in Guzeratee character),
Tarachund Seetaram,
And others.

No. 2726 of 1858.—Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 25 October 1858.

TARACHUND SEETARAM and others are informed, in reply to their letter dated the 13th instant, that the Right Honourable the Governor General of India has decided that the treasure and property taken near Pulsood are to be reserved for division among the troops engaged in the campaign against the rebel Bheels.

By order, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

Khandeish Prize.

MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 25 August 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your consideration, the accompanying copies of documents as per margin,* relative to the disposal of the treasure and property captured by the force under Captain H. Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kandeish.

2. I have the honour to request that your Honourable Court will take the proper steps to ascertain the pleasure of Her Majesty in regard to the disposal of this booty.

I have, &c.
(signed) Canning.

EXTRACT Military Letter from the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India, dated 28 July 1859, No. 247.

4. By the letter of the Governor General, dated the 25th August 1858, I was informed that treasure, amounting to 1,00,113 rupees, which had been plundered by the rebel Bheels in Kandeish, had been recovered by some irregular troops under Captain Birch; and it was requested that the proper steps might be taken to ascertain the pleasure of Her Majesty in regard to the disposal of this booty.

* * * * *

7. I am unable to take any further steps towards ascertaining the pleasure of Her Majesty with regard to the disposal of the booty captured on these several occasions until I am furnished with a complete statement of the value of the property taken at Delhi, Kotah and Nurgoond. On receipt of this information, I will at once make application to the Lords of the Treasury for Her Majesty's sanction and directions for the distribution of the booty captured at these places, and on the other occasions referred to. I therefore beg that the requisite information may be furnished to me with as little delay as possible.

EXTRACT Political Despatch from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State in Council, No. 2, dated 9 January 1860.

In the Secret
Department.

13. WITH our Despatch, No. 28, dated 24 December 1858,* we forwarded to Lord Stanley a memorial from Tarrachand Seetaram, and other native merchants of Bombay, praying for the restoration to them of certain treasure and property captured by the force under Captain Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Khandeish, from a band of rebel Bheels.

14. We have now the honour to submit an extract from our proceedings on the subject subsequent to the dispatch of the above memorial.

No. 1.

No. 172 of 1858.

EXTRACT, Bombay Political Consultation, 31st December 1858.

(No. 10,172.)

From the Commissioner of Police to the Secretary to Government, Secret Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Belgaum, 15 December 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward original correspondence, to be returned at convenience, on the subject of robbery of treasure in the Scindwa Ghat, 17th November

* Letter from the Secretary to Government at Bombay, No. 108, dated 3d July 1858, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General. Letter to the Secretary to Government at Bombay, No. 199, dated 17 August 1858 (pages, 84 and 87.)

November 1857; and to suggest, for the consideration of Government, that further inquiry should be made by the Bombay police.

Khandaiah Priza.

162.

2. One hundred and sixty-two of those in some way concerned have been convicted; but it is essential that a case of this importance should not be dropped as long as there is the remotest chance of obtaining a clue; there is no other guarantee against its recurrence; the principals have not been discovered.

3. It was either a gigantic fraud on the insurers, a comparatively small sum doing duty for a very large one, or else it was a subsidy to the insurgents.

4. It was never intended to pass through the Scindwa jungle; this is the only point that appears certain, and it is that which adds so much to the importance of the case, and the necessity of thorough scrutiny.

Who were the owners?

To whom was the money consigned?

Who were the insurers; what was the amount of insurance; was that insurance paid?

Is there any correspondence forthcoming between the owners, consigners, or insurers?

Where was the bullion obtained from; can the five-franc pieces be traced?

These are some of the points on which information is to be desired, and this can only be obtained in Bombay.

5. In a *bond fide* transaction of a fraction of the amount, the Government and every officer of this department, supposing there had been no insurance, would receive numberless petitions for redress, taxing the police with imbecility, corruption, and connivance.

6. On the other hand, the insurers, under the strong suspicion of fraud, would have been equally loud in their complaints and strenuous in resisting the claim.

7. I have no knowledge of a single petition or complaint; nor have I heard that any claim has ever been preferred for any part of the treasure recovered; a considerable sum of which, upwards of 80,000 rupees, was recovered by Captain Birch.

8. That officer's report of the 8th instant is herewith forwarded.

9. I have already suggested that further inquiry be instituted in Bombay; I would also recommend, for the consideration of Government, that communication be made to Sir R. Hamilton for information regarding Deegraj, Sewbux *alias* Sewlai, and Goorshamul Gunnessham, at Indore.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Bettington*,
Commissioner of Police.

(No. 763.)

From Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent Governor General for Central India, to
A. Bettington, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Indore Residency, Camp Jhansec,
21 April 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, in reply to your letter, No. 570, dated 25th ultimo, to forward two letters, No. 120, dated 27th November 1857, and No. 40, dated 14th instant, from the Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpoor, and request that in the event of your requiring any further information on the subject, you will communicate with that officer direct.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,
Agent Governor General for Central India.

No. 120 of 1857.

From Lieutenant *W. Gordon Cumming*, Deputy Bheel Agent, to Colonel *Durand*, Officiating Agent Governor General, Central India. ●

Sir,

Camp Khull, 27 November 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that on the 17th a treasure party, in charge of some 200 or 300 sepoy, was proceeding from Sindwah to Julwanah, when the convoy was attacked by the Bheels, under Kaja Naik.

The treasure is said to have amounted in value to between seven and eight lacs of rupees, and consisted of pieces of silver, Company's rupees, and five-franc pieces of several countries; also coins of the empire of Chilli.

On the Bheels attacking the convoy the sepoy in charge seem to have made some resistance, at least they fired their matchlocks. The Bheels stopped the way, and after some time a man appears to have gone forward with a view of bringing the Bheels to some terms; they apparently would listen to none, and made a rush on the carts, 18 in number. The sepoy retreated, and they seem to have had things pretty much their own way.

They were unable to carry off all the treasure, and what they left the sepoy appropriated, in company with other travellers, who were moving along the road at the same time. Jemadar Buggoo Sing, of the Bhomiah Police, was at Julwanah at the time, about 12 miles from where the robbery took place; he had with him from 50 to 60 men of the Road and Bhomiah Police.

News of what had taken place was at once reported to him by one of the dak riders, and he was getting his men ready when some of the sepoy and others, who had been with the convoy, came in. He searched and disarmed all he could get; but from having so few men with him, many, of course, escaped.

Money was found stowed away in carts of all descriptions, and a large amount on the persons of the sepoy. Some of Holkar's sowars, who went by way of giving assistance, took treasure from the convoy sepoy and hid it in the jungle. They were recognised by the men from whom they had taken it, and after some time some of them confessed and gave up what they had got, while others said that they were unable to find the places where they had hid the silver and rupees. The Jemadar states that money and silver was found on all the men who came in during the early part of the evening, while those who came in later had nothing on them. I have every reason to believe these men hid their plunder in the jungle.

A rough calculation made to-day, shows the amount recovered as follows, nearly:

Company's Rupees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.	a.	p.
								11,868	4	-
Five Franc Pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,375	-	-
Coinage of Chilli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	-	-
Indore Rupees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	8	-
Silver in Lump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-
								Rs.		
								40,636	12	-

This includes money found in the waistbands of the prisoners of whom I have a great number, I think more than 150; much is no doubt their own property; the Indore rupees, for instance; but on many were found net bags stuffed full of new rupees, similar to those which formed the greater part of the treasure, and also five-franc pieces and coins of the Chilli coinage. The great difficulty hitherto has been to prevent them from escaping, as they are out in the open, and I have no leg irons.

Besides the above rupees, I have two cartloads of matchlocks and swords; also shields, spears, &c.; I propose moving the whole to Mundlaiser in the morning, and putting irons on as many prisoners as I can furnish. The repair of the Bombay road is going on, and as labourers are scarce, they might be found useful.

I send herewith the statements of Jemadar Buggoo Sing, and six of the prisoners.

I shall be glad to have your instructions on the following points:

1. What am I to do with the prisoners?

2. What

2. What with the arms ?

I would suggest that the best of these be made over for the use of the police.

3. Regarding the treasure recovered by the police.

I think the conduct of Buggoo Sing, and the men under him, deserves to be brought to your notice. Owing to my being detained at Burwe, where I daily expected the Deccan field force, I was unable to be with them, and the Jemidar had to act for himself. He seems to have done so with energy and decision; he had but few men with him and much treasure, and many prisoners to guard, and at the same time was threatened by an attack from 500 Bheels; I hope that a reward, in the shape of a per-centage on the property recovered, may be allowed to the police engaged. Nearly all the attacks on convoys going down the road have been close to Sindwah, within five miles of where Govind Row Lagahatta was pitched, and I believe he has not arrested a single Bheel. I met a number of his men yesterday near Tikree; they were returning to Maheysur, on their way to Indore.

Khandeish Prize

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Cumming,*
Deputy Bheel Agent.

Statement of *Buggoo Sing*, Jemadar Bhomiah Police.

No. 1.

ON the 17th of this month one of the dāk people came and told me that some treasure carts coming from Sindwah were plundered near Jamlee, by Bheels and others; at the same time Hussen Khan sepoy, of the Road Police, came and said that four or five sepoy from the treasure escort had come; I told him to call them; we also got ready. Hussen Khan said they would not come; then I sent two or three sepoy to bring them. The sepoy went, but did not find them there; we all got ready and went towards the bungalow, when a "Hoondeewallah" Bania, came running from the Sindwah direction; I asked him, and he said the Bheels had plundered. Then I asked him if he suspected any of the sepoy with him; he said, "No;" I told him I would search them, and he said, "Very well, you won't find anything;" these men ran away first. Then Nirbay Sing, jemadar of the convoy, with four or five sepoy came; we began to search them. The jemadar said, "Search, we have nothing;" we searched them all and found treasure on all, and most on Nirbay Sing.

By the bridge some of the sepoy were going down to the river. I sent sepoy, and called them, and I called Koshun Beg Jemadar; he came; we surrounded them all; we told the sepoy to lay down their arms; they refused, saying they were not thieves; what had they done? We said, "Never mind, put down your arms." We told them several times, but they did not obey them. I caught one man, and beat him, and then all the police sepoy ran in and disarmed them. I called the sepoy of Gunneshdass Krisnaje and the Gomashita, and began to search them. Property was found in bags of flour and huldee; I collected it all; and from some provision carts property was taken; and among the cartmen is one-Lalla Tewaree. I searched four of his carts, and found nothing, nor was anything found on a woman who was with him. I searched again, and found money on the woman.

On the second day, I again searched and found in the sepoy's shoes, money, also in their clothes, and also in the ground on which they had encamped; in all, 1,657 rupees. Where the sepoy went for the purposes of nature, there I found rupees, also in the cowdung where they encamped; rupees also were found in the powder horns. What occurred I have written.

(signed) *Buggoo Sing Jemadar,*
Bhomiah Police

(True translation.)

(signed) *W. Gordon Cumming.*

STATEMENT of *Davee Sing Wullud Kum Pallut*, Jemadar of Convoy Sepoy, in the employ of *Goorsalmul Gumesh Sham*.

No. 2.

ABOUT 300 Bheels came near the Jamlee Chowkie, and surrounded the carts; firing was kept up for an hour; the Bheels were kept off. When they did not retreat, then Chuttur Bhooj Bunniah and Deegraj Bunniah went to the Bheels, and then Deegraj returned, and began to say that he thought there was a disturbance;

Khandeish Prize.

turbance ; they will deal treacherously. Chuttur Booj took Kaja Naik by the hand, and said to the sepoy that the Naik had come to take care of the carts, and told them to keep off ; the sepoy retreated ; the Bheels all came and began to plunder ; there was no more fighting ; when the Bheels began to plunder the convoy sepoy did the same. Those who had regard for their reputation looked after their own bundles, those who had no reputation took rupees and silver. Then they came to Julwana, and Buggoo Sing Jemadar searched them ; when rupees and silver were found on the sepoy he imprisoned them.

There is a Brahmin, by name, Sewbux ; he sent me with the convoy ; we are here.

Ten men present ; I don't know who the other sepoy is. There are about 200 men, and many unemployed men ; no property was found on me I don't know the Hoondeewallah's name, but he engaged 50 men in Seerpore. I don't know for certain, but men from Seerpore were with us.

They are from Marwar, but were engaged at Seerpore. I did not see any one bring money in the jungle, and among my men money was found on Lalla Marratta and Purrumsook.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of *Dikdass Wullud Sewaram Bunniah*, in the employ of *Goorsahmul Gunnesh Sham*.

Eighteen carts of treasure, with 188 men, came to Jamlee Chowkee ; then our sepoy seeing the Bheels, fired ; the Bheels also fired ; firing was kept up for two hours ; the Bheels went in front of the carts. The Bheels fired the jungle from below, where the men were standing ; five or six of our men were killed, and eight were wounded. Then the Bheels and Kajoo Naik called out to the sepoy, " We are both sepoy ; why do you die ? I will not leave the treasure." I never saw Khaja Naik before ; now, I would recognise him again. He was standing with a drawn sword, and all the men said, " This is Kajoo ;" then all the Bheels came and plundered the treasure.

I brought away what I could ; the Bheels plundered from the carts, and what remained the sepoy carried off. They did not give it to any one on the road, or did they say that they had brought treasure. Then, near Julwana, Buggoo Sing searched them all, and collected the property. The bars of silver were found where they were plundered. The sepoy brought away the rupee after the robbery. The Government sepoy gave assistance, and collected the rupee, or else these men would have taken off all they had on them. The Government sepoy were on guard the whole night.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of *Chutter Bhoj Wullud Jagooram Bunniah*.

Near the Jamlee Chowkie, the Bheels came and broke open the boxes of silver, which were in the 18 carts, and the Bheels took away the silver and rupee ; the sepoy told the Bheels they had got lead, and so brought away the bars of silver. All was taken by the Government at Julwana. The rupee and coppers I had, I also gave to Buggoo Sing Jemadar, and I said to the Jemadar, " Send a man to the bridge, and send one on, and search any one who may come and collect the property.

The Jemadar searched all, and collected the property ; we gave up our bags of money to the Jemadar Deegar ; and Surroop Chund Bunniah went to the Bheels and said, " Take five rupee and let my convoy pass." They said they would not, and told them to look out for their property. After they came, the Bheels rushed on and plundered ; Kajoo Naik took away five carts loaded with treasure. The sepoy had hid money, but Buggoo Jemadar searched them, and took all away ; my sepoy picked up what the Bheels left ; all has come here. When the Government sepoy searched them, then they gave up the property.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of *Dursun Sepoy Wullud Ramdeen*.

Eighteen carts of treasure were plundered near Jamlee. All the sepoy were collected near the carts at Jamlee. Firing was kept up ; then the Hoondeewalla went to the Bheels ; having brought the Bheels, they plundered all the property ; the Bheels plundered, and what remained the sepoy took.

The sepoy did not plunder with the Bheels. At the time the sepoy came to Julwana, no sepoy said he had property on him ; when Buggoo Sing Jemadar

dar searched them, then they confessed. I do not know whether any one hid money in the jungle.

The Government sepoy searched my sepoy, and what rupees and silver was found Buggo Sing collected

Khandeish Prize.

STATEMENT of *Jowahir Singwulled Hurree Sing*, Sepoy.

No. 6.

Eighteen carts of treasure came to the Jamlee Chowkey; the Bheels came to plunder; we fired correctly; then Surroopchund Bunnia swore, as by a cow, that we should not fire. He told all to retreat.

Taking Kaja Naik by the hand, Surroopchund brought him to the carts, and the Bheels coming on began to plunder.

The sepoy all retreated; what property fell down three or four Bunniahs told the sepoy to collect and bring with them. We did so, and brought it to the Government in Julwana.

The Jemadar searched me and found nothing; what I brought I gave at once; I belong to the party of Hurdeo Jemadar.

Two sepoy of my party ran away from Julwana. One called Doorjun Sing, and one Bak Sing; Holkar's sowars took from me 20 rupees and a piece of silver, and they also took two pieces from Doorjun and Bak Sing, and some other rupees they also took; and some rupees were also found where we four men had encamped. None was taken from me; I gave it up at once on coming in; I did not give it on being searched.

STATEMENT of *Surroopchund Wullud Kooshul Chund*; Caste, Bannia.

No. 7.

I have two carts of provisions; I was coming with them; before us were the treasure carts; near the Jamlee Chowkie the Bheels came; firing was kept up for two hours; five or six of the treasure party were killed, and five or six were wounded; then the Bheels fired the jungle, and the sepoy retreated.

Then all the sepoy and the Hoondeewellahs said to me, "You go and meet the Bheels; bring them to terms."

The Bheels kept up a fire of guns and arrows, so that I could not go.

Then all the Bheels came, broke open the boxes, and plundered the property.

After the Bheels had plundered the convoy, sepoy came and said, "What has been thrown about that let us take." Then the sepoy collected some money, which the Government took from them at Julwana. On searching them, whatever was found the Government took; and what rupees some had for their expenses, that also was taken; and in my cart two slabs of silver were found, because the cartman fled, and the cart remained unprotected; I don't know who put them in.

FURTHER Statement of *Buggo Sing*, Jemadar.

No. 8.

When the sepoy came in to Julwana I searched them; on those who came first I found treasure, on those who followed I found nothing; the sepoy kept coming in till nine and ten p.m.; I believe the sepoy hid their plunder in the jungle and then came in.

(True translation.)

(signed) *W. Gordon Cumming*,
Deputy Bheel Agent.

No. 137 of 1858.

From Captain *H. Birch*, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, to
A. Bettington, Esq., Commissioner of Police.

Sir

Camp Mhuswa, 8 December 1858.

REFERRING to your memo., No. 69, of 4th May last, with accompaniments, to address of Major Haselwood, handed over to me for reply by that officer, I have the honour to submit, that in obedience to the instructions contained therein, I have made every inquiry, but up to the present date have been unable to obtain any further intelligence regarding the robbery of treasure in the Scindwah Ghaut; and Captain Cumming informs me that he has learnt nothing more, and that the men of the treasure escort (now prisoners in the Mundlaiser gaol) are either unable or unwilling to throw any light on the matter.

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2.-The

- Khandeish Prize.** — 2. The several points on which I have obtained information are entered below ; regarding some, however, I much regret to say I have been able to learn nothing.
- Jemadar Buggoo Sing.** A jemadar of Captain Cumming's police, a good and active man, was promoted for able assistance rendered to Captain Cumming during the late disturbances in Indore.
- The prisoners.** (162.) One hundred and sixty-two were tried by Sir R. Hamilton, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for the space of (14) fourteen years.
- Govind Row Sagatie.** An officer in charge of Holkar's troops, at Sindwah ; rather an active man, and kept the Bheels in check. Predecessor of Ghaseeram Purdesee, who was either an arrant coward, or had come to a very good understanding with the rebel Bheels.
- Deegraj.** Goomashta of Goorshamul Marwarie, residing in Indore.
- Sewbux.** No such person to be heard of. One Sewlal Goomashta, of Dulsooraie Bhimiaie, sowkar, residing in Indore, was with the treasure, and may be the person intended.
- Goorshamull Gunnesham.** A Marwarie, residing in Indore.
- Chutter Bhooj Wd. Jugooram.** The only intelligence obtainable is, that he is a native of Hindoostan, whither he went after the robbery.

3. The original documents are herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Birch,*
Captain, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

No. 2.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board, dated 25 December 1858.

No. 10,173.

Resolved,

THAT a copy of this letter, and its accompaniments in original, be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, in Bombay, with a request that further inquiries may be instituted on the points suggested by Mr. Bettington. It may at the same time be intimated to Mr. Bettington, that claims have been preferred to the treasure recovered by Captain Birch, by parties in Bombay, and have been rejected ; and that the claimants have memorialised the Secretary of State for India on the subject.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
A. Malet.

No. 3.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 6 April 1859.

No. 101 of 1859.—Secret Department.

From *William Crawford*, Esq., Commissioner of Police, to *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay, Police Office, 3 March 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4530, dated the 31st of December last, with its several accompaniments, relative to the robbery of treasure in the Sindwa Ghaut, and to enclose for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, a letter from Mr. Forjett, Deputy Commissioner of Police, with the several documents therewith forwarded, showing the result of his inquiries on the points referred to by Mr. Bettington.

2. The original papers which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Crawford,*
Commissioner of Police.

No. 161 of 1859.

From *C. Forjett, Esq.*, Deputy Commissioner of Police, to *William Crawford, Esq.*, Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Bombay, 28 February 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1, dated 3d ultimo, forwarding a letter to your address from Mr. Secretary Anderson, in the Secret Department, No. 4530, dated 31st December last, with accompaniments, and requesting inquiry, as suggested by Mr. Bettington, relative to the treasure robbery on the Sindwa Ghaut.

I beg herewith to forward a statement prepared from entries in the books of the parties therein named, containing a specification of the information called for by Mr. Bettington as to the owners, the consignees and the insurers of the treasure in question; of the sums to which insurances were effected, and the extent to which the liability was met.

As regards amount insured, and amount of insurance paid, the discrepancy which the statement exhibits is owing to a deduction of two per cent. made upon the former, according to custom, at the time of payment.

Letters, Nos. 1, to 15, hereto annexed, show whence the gold, silver, five franc pieces (generally called dollars in the books of the consignees) were obtained.

These letters establish the correctness of the largest of the items which were obtained from the different mercantile firms in Bombay, and I have deemed it unnecessary to prosecute the inquiry as regards those of smaller amount.

The aggregate approximate weight of the cash, gold, silver, &c., forwarded from Bombay, as shown in accompanying statement, is 178 Bengal maunds, and 28 seers.

An extract marked A, hereto appended, from the invoice book of the Great India Peninsula Railway Company, shows that on 25th, 29th, and 30th October, being the dates specified in the books of the insurers, the above treasure was forwarded in 54 packages, weighing 183 Bengal maunds and 30 seers, by train to Wassind, to be forwarded thence to Indore.

The difference may be accounted for by the additional weight of the boxes, &c., in which the treasure was packed and despatched.

The insurers wrote to their agents and firms in Indore, stating that they were about to send the property up country, and can produce letters in reply alluding to the anticipated arrival there of the specie.

I beg to hand up copies of letters, as per margin,* which show that the robbery in question was not passed over with indifference by the insurers of the treasure, as Mr. Bettington would seem to have supposed.

The books of the owners and insurers exhibit entries which show that large amounts of specie are annually despatched up country, and the extract marked B. (hereto appended), from the invoice book of the Great India Peninsula Railway Company, will show that since even the despatch of the treasure plundered on the Sindwa Ghaut, 32 packages of treasure were forwarded up country by them which reached their destination in safety.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Forjett,*

Deputy Commissioner of Police.

* Letter, No. 1, dated 5th May 1858, from Tarrachund Shittaram and others, to Commissioner of Customs. Letter, No. 2, dated 21st May 1858, from Tarrachund Shittaram and others, to Commissioner of Customs. Letter, No. 3, dated 16th June 1858, from Tarrachund Shittaram and others, to Commissioner of Customs. Letter, No. 4, dated 18th July 1858, from Tarrachund Shittaram and others, to H. I. Anderson, Esq. Letter, No. 5, dated 2d August 1858, from Tarrachund Shittaram and others, to Commissioner of Customs. Letter, No. 1276, dated 20th July 1858, from Acting Commissioner of Customs to Tarrachund Shittaram, and other merchants. Petition from Tarrachund Shittaram and others to the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. RELATING TO

STATEMENT showing the Description and Value of PROPERTY plundered at the SCINDWAH GHAT, on the 17th November 18
which such Insuran

OWNERS.	Co.'s Rupees	Small Pieces of English Silver.		From Whom, and Date of Purchase.	Large English Silver Bars.		From Whom, and Date of Purchase.	Dollars.		From Whom and Date of Purch
		Pieces.	Rs a.		Bars	Rs a.		Dollars	a	
Narrahund Shittaram - -	5,500	50	13,950 12	Forbes & Co, 17/10/57 Wallace & Co, 24/10/57 David Sassoon & Co., 24/10/57.	-	-	-	7,475	-	Mercantile Ba 24/10/57 Heuchud M chund, 25/10
	5,500	30	9,055 4½		-	-	-	-	-	
	11,000	10	2,746 10½		-	-	-	1,261	8	
lamall Moonada - - -	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
fegraj Juggonath - - -	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
corutram Rybund - - -	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
trilall Motchund - - -	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
allchund Goolalchund - - -	-	18	5,007 12	Agra Bank, 5/9/57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ribhoowandass Jugjuwandass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ughoonath Juggonath - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
uxamondass Shewdass - - -	-	10	2,429 8	Nicol & Co., 22/10/57	-	-	-	1,214	-	Mercantile Ba 6/9/57.
ojanmull Balchund - - -	-	-	-	Nicol & Co., 22/9/57	-	-	-	1,248	-	Mercantile Ba 10/10/57.
amutram Keshreechund - - -	-	-	-	Graham & Co., 24/10/57	-	-	-	1,248½	-	Shewchund l chund, 26/10/ and he from b cantile Ba 10/10/57.
nneshdass Nursingdass - - -	-	-	-	Hormosjee Munchejee Cama Sons, 24/9/57.	-	-	-	1,245½	-	Mercantile Ba 3/10/57.
nnesh Venayeck - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10	30,502 14½	Nicol & Co., 7/10/57.	7,470	2	Oomedchund Oor chund, 22/9/ and he from l che, Stewart Co., 6/9/57.
rachund Tezpal - - - - -	15,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
corutram Govindram - - -	-	17	4,824 8	Graham & Co., 24/10/57	-	-	-	-	-	-
ewall Moteelall - - - - -	-	48	10,973 6	Bhoychund Jugjewan, 25/11/57; and he from Curramsee Rammull, on the 12/10/57.	-	-	-	-	-	-
rrachund Ramchund - - - -	12,000	60	17,629 3½	Mercantile Bank, and Wallace & Co., 26/10/57.	-	-	-	2,293	14½	Mercantile Bar 26/10/57.
lloobhoy Panachund - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	Bhoychund Jugj wan, 26/10/5 and he from V kart, Brothe 8/10/57
vermall Dulsookry - - - -	2,500	20	5,969 15	Cursetjee Nasurwanjee Cama and Dossabhoy Framjee, 24/10/57.	-	-	-	2,500	-	Mercantile Ban 24/10/57.
nneshdass Nursingdass - - -	-	20½	4,620 -	Agra Bank, 23/9/57, through Fremchund Rychund.	-	-	-	2,450	-	Agra Bank, 11/9/57
chmundaas Shwdass - - - -	-	22	5,643 4	-	-	-	-	1,870	8	Mercantile Ban 24/10/57.
nsok Moolanchund - - - -	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
obharam Buldew - - - - -	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
nneshdass Crustnaje - - - -	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
obharam Buldew - - - - -	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
nnesh Venayeck - - - - -	-	80	20,409 5	Volkert, Brothers, thro' Sorabjee & Nowrojee Nanabhoy, 27/10/57.	8	22,712	David Sassoon & Co., 1/11/57.	-	-	-

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

In the Names of Owners, Consignees, and Insurers, Amount to which Insurances on the said Property were effected, and Extent to which they were met, &c.

Gold.		From Whom, and Date of Purchase.	CONSIGNEES.	INSURERS.	Amount Insured.	Amount of Insurance Paid, deducting Two per Cent.	REMARKS.
Tolas.	Paus.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
-	-	-	Goorshamull Gunneshdass -	None.	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	21,500	21,118 15 6	
-	-	-	-	-	11,000	10,784	
-	-	-	-	-	5,400	5,298 2	
-	-	-	-	-	4,500	4,410	
308 3/4	3 1/2	1 bar from Bhugwan Motychund, 3/10/57; 3 bars from Narayendass Manore, 3/10/57.	-	-	11,200	12,372 8	
80	34	Narayan Manore, 19/10/57	Goorshamull Gunneshdass and Hurehamull Ramchund.	Tarachund Shittaram and Tarachund Ramchund.	1,425	-	
324	1 1/2	Narayan Manore, 19/10/57	-	-	5,500	5,390	
316	12	Cursetjee Bomanjee Cama, 13/10/57.	-	-	5,700	5,586	
-	-	-	-	-	5,825	5,518 12	
-	-	-	-	-	5,507	5,391 14 6	
-	-	-	-	-	6,100	5,978 10	
-	-	-	-	-	5,900	5,779 7	
-	-	-	Gunnesch Wittul	Goorshamull Gunneshdass and Hurehamull Ramchund, insured at Indore.	50,282	-	Paid in Indore to Gunnesch Wittul.
-	-	-	Bhagjee Rottonjee	Goorshamull Gunneshdass and Ramjedass Shavnundry, insured at Indore.	16,600	-	Paid in Indore.
-	-	-	Purshamull Hymatram		5,850	-	
-	-	-	Suddasiv Martund		12,400	-	
-	-	-	Hurehamull Ramchund	None.	-	-	
-	-	-	Suddasiv Martund	Hurehamull Ramchund	17,650	-	Paid in Indore.
-	-	-	Dulsookry Bhimraj	None.	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	31,000	-	Paid in Indore.
-	-	-	-	-	31,000	-	
-	-	-	Dulsookry Bhimraj	Javarannull Dulsookry.	6,100	-	
-	-	-	-	-	5,600	-	
-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	
-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	
-	-	-	Gunnesch Wittul	Dulsookry Bhimraj	49,229	-	

STATEMENT showing the Description and Value

OWNERS.	Co's Rupees.	Small Pieces of English Silver.			From Whom, and Date of Purchase.	Large English Silver Bars.			From Whom, and Date of Purchase.		Dollars.		From Whom and Date of Purch.
		Pieces	Rs	a.		Bars.	Rs.	a.	Dollars	a.			
Richmondas Shewdass	-	20	2,681	8	Nicol & Co., 22/10/57	-	-	-	-	1,247	-	Mercantile B 24/10/57.	
Doorshamull Marruckram	-	60	15,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Urrumchund Premchund	5,000	70	16,868	12 1/2	Muncherjee Framjee Cama, thro' Jassis & Govinda, 24/8/57. Agra Bank, 24/9/57.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fanneeram Ramrutton	-	20	5,589	6	Ritchie, Stuart & Co., 23/10/57.	-	-	-	-	1,225	-	Mercantile B 22/10/57.	
oorutram Raeban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,201	-	Rudhahisson D kassas, on 24/10/57, an from Volkart there, on the date.	
Fanneeram Ramrutton	-	24	5,012	4	Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia & Co., 24/10/57.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
oorutram Govindram	-	-	2,082	4	Graham & Co., 24/10/57.	-	-	-	-	1,247	8	Mercantile B 21/7/57.	
unsook Mooltanchund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,495	-	Mercantile B 24/10/57.	
ulloobhoy Fanschund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	Bhoychund Jug wan, 26/10 and he from kart Broth 8/10/57.	
rizlall Moteechund	-	30	8,041	12	Hormosjee Muncherjee Camejee & Sons, 20/10/57.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
oorasmull Manuckram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,495	-	-	
oorutram Govindram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
irrachund Tezpall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
amnath Gungaram	-	20	5,311	8	Bhoychund Jugjeewan on the 24/10/57, and he from Curramtee Runmull.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
anuram Shiwpadass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,495	-	Mercantile B 23/10/57.	
vermull Ramjedass	36,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
asareemull Nursingdass	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
oorutram Raebhan	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
anchund Javerchund	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ickaram Muncharam	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
essrs. David Sassoon & Co.	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
oljee Singania	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
oljee Singania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	2,33,200	657	1,72,494	11 1/2	-	18	53,214	14 1/2	-	63,714	81	-	

Bombay,
23th February 1859.

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

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Property plundered at the SCINDWAH GHAUT, &c.—continued.

Gold.		From Whom, and Date of Purchase.	CONSIGNEES.	INSURERS.	Amount Insured.		Amount of Insurance Paid, deducting Two per Cent.	REMARKS
Tolara	Yala.				Rs.	a. p.		
-	-	-	-	-	5,801	-	5,684 15 6	
-	-	-	-	-	18,100	-	17,738 - -	
-	-	-	Dulsookry Bhitraj and Ramjeedass Shiwundry.	Javerennull Dulsookry and Javerimull Ramjeedass	24,000	-	23,520 - -	
-	-	-	-	-	9,050	-	8,878 13 6	
-	-	-	Sawaceram Anuntram	Javerimull Dulsookry, Shiwjeeram Hurgoondry, Anuntram Shewprasad, and Arjundass Soorujmull.	7,025	-	6,884 8 -	
-	-	-	Buldeewass Forushram	Shiwjeeram Hurgoondry	5,350	-	5,287 - -	
-	-	-	-	-	5,250	-	- - -	Paid in 1 dore.
-	-	-	Shiwjeeram Anuntram	Shiwjeeram Hurgoondry and Anuntram Shiwprasad.	5,000	-	- - -	
-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	- - -	
-	-	-	-	-	9,375	-	9,187 8 -	
-	-	-	Shiwjeeram Anuntram	Anuntram Shiwprasad and Hurgoonudase Soorujmull.	5,400	-	5,292 - -	
-	-	-	-	-	10,800	-	10,584 - -	
-	-	-	-	-	10,700	-	10,486 - -	
-	-	-	-	-	6,200	-	6,076 - -	
-	-	-	Shiwjeeram Anuntram	None.	-	-	- - -	
-	-	-	Ramjeedass Shiwundry	None.	-	-	- - -	
-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	5,390 - -	
-	-	-	Ramjedass Shiwundry	Javerennull Ramjeedass	10,800	-	10,584 - -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	
-	-	-	Goolraj Juggonnath	Goolraj Sungania	-	-	- - -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	
646	8	David Sesson & Co., 25/10/57.	Ghumbeermull Tylluckchand	Goolraj Sungania	12,000	-	11,760 - -	
19	1,670	81	-	-	-	-	- - -	

(signed) C. Forjett,
Deputy Commissioner of Police

Khandeish Prize.

No. 4.

No. 601 of 1859.—Secret Department.

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. Bettington*, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Poona; dated 15th March 1859.

Sir,

No. 1400.

WITH reference to your letter, dated 15 December last, No. 172, relative to the robbery of treasure on the Sindwah Ghaut, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you for any remarks which you may wish to offer, copy of a letter on the subject from Mr. Forjett, deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 161.

Bombay Castle,
15 March 1859.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 5.

No. 522 of 1859.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 12 April 1859, from the Commissioner of Police to the Judicial Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated 22 February 1859.

Sir,

No. 2724.

I HAVE the honour to request that Government will be pleased to take into consideration the principle on which a distribution should be made of treasure captured by parties of police in this Presidency.

2. I understand that in Oude a large share has been granted to the officer, Lieutenant Chamberlain, through whose particular exertions a considerable amount of treasure was recovered in one of the captured forts.

Rs. 80,000.

3. The case (as formerly reported to Government) in which Captain Birch and a party of the Bheel corps discovered and secured 80,000 rupees of hidden treasure (besides cattle, &c. &c. &c.) is a parallel case to that of Oude.

4. I do not clearly know on what principle Major Evans or any of the regulars can claim a share in the capture of hidden treasure, effected solely by the police under Captain Birch, at a distance of a full march from the regulars' camp; if simply serving in the same campaign constitutes a claim, it will of course be duly recognised.

5. The principle I beg to urge for the consideration of Government, that the services of the officer and his men by whom the capture was effected, and without whom it most certainly never would have been effected, should be specially rewarded here just as much as in Oude.

6. Captain Birch's health is so much injured from continued exposure and fatigue since May 1857, that he is ordered home immediately.

Poona, 22 February 1859.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Bettington*,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 6.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board, dated 5 April 1859.

RESOLVED, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council does not deem it expedient to make any modification of the previous arrangement, which has received the sanction of the Government of India, relative to the treasure found by a party of police under Captain Birch. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council regarded the recovery of the treasure as a portion of the results of the operations by the field force composed of regulars and police under the command of Major Evans. Had there been no regulars, the treasure would have been carried off by the insurgents, and would never have been found by the police. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is convinced that the arrangement already ordered is just, and that it should be maintained.

No. 2725.

With reference to the question raised generally in this letter, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is not competent, nor does he consider that it would be advisable to lay down any rule with respect to treasure recovered by the police, or any other form; each case should be dealt with according to its particular circumstances.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
H. W. Reeves.

D H A R P R I Z E .

Dhar Prize.

MILITARY LETTER from the Governor General to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 14 April 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your consideration the accompanying copy of a letter, as per margin,* from the Government of Bombay, relative to the disposal of the booty captured at the taking of the fort of Dhar, and to request that your Honourable Court will take the proper steps to ascertain the pleasure of Her Majesty in regard to the disposal of this booty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*

No. 1659.—Military Department.

To the Secretary to Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 3 March 1858.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to report for the information of the Government of India, that his Excellency the Commander in Chief has submitted a letter from Brigadier Stuart, commanding the late Malwa Field Force, stating that booty, amounting to seven lacs seventy-one thousand and ten rupees, as follows, had been captured at the taking of the fort of Dhar, and asking for sanction for its distribution to the force which captured the fort.

Silver Coins of various Denominations.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Estimated at Company's	5,76,000
Gold coins	1,85,000
Sundry articles unsold, which will realise about	2,000
Sundry articles sold	700
Value of brass cannon taken	2,310
Value of elephants captured	5,000

Co.'s Rs. 7,71,010

As all booty captured by a force of which Her Majesty's troops form a part (as was the case in the capture of Dhar) is the property of the Crown, his Lordship in Council requests that you will be pleased to move the Government of India, should it deem such a course expedient, to take the proper steps, through the Honourable Court, for obtaining the booty for the troops assisting in its capture.

Meanwhile the Right honourable the Governor in Council has issued instructions that the booty be paid into the Government Treasury, and held as the property of the Crown.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. Melvill*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

* No. 1659, dated 3d March 1858, from the Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

EXTRACT Military Despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of India, No. 208, dated 11th August 1858.

Dhar Prize.

17. It appears from the document enclosed in this letter that property was taken at the fort of Dhar by the force under the command of Brigadier Stuart, amounting to 7,71,010 rupees, composed of the items specified in the margin. *It remains to be considered whether, under the decision communicated in our political letter of the 22d June 1858,† No. 25, this property shall be declared to be booty of war.

Letter, dated 14th April 1858. Inquiry relative to the disposal of the booty captured at the taking of the fort of Dhar.

18. In compliance with the request conveyed in the Governor General's letter, we will take means to ascertain the pleasure of Her Majesty in regard to the disposal of this property.

† See Papers presented to the House, 7th April 1859 (No. 200).

EXTRACT Military Letter from the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India, dated 28th July 1859, No. 247.

* * * * *
3. From the documents accompanying your letter, dated the 14th April 1858, it appeared that property was captured at the fort of Dhar, by the force under the command of Brigadier Stuart, amounting to 7,71,010 rupees, composed of the items specified in the margin.‡ In reply to this letter, it remained to be considered whether, under the decision communicated in the political letter of the 22d June 1858,§ this property shall be declared to be booty of war; and that,

§ No. 26. Despatch, 11 Aug. 1858, No. 208 (17, 18.)

“In compliance with the request conveyed in the Governor General's letter, we will take measures to ascertain the pleasure of Her Majesty in regard to the disposal of this property.”

* * * * *
7. I am unable to take any steps towards ascertaining the pleasure of Her Majesty with regard to the disposal of the booty captured on these several occasions, until I am furnished with a complete statement of the value of the property taken at Delhi, Kotah, and Nurgood. On receipt of this information, I will at once make application to the Lords of the Treasury for Her Majesty's sanction and directions for the distribution of the booty captured at these places, and on the other occasions referred to. I therefore beg that the requisite information may be furnished to me with as little delay as possible.

	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
* Silver coins, estimated at - - - - -	5,76,000
Gold coins - - - - -	1,85,000
Sundry articles unsold - - - - -	2,000
Ditto - - - sold - - - - -	700
Value of brass cannon - - - - -	2,310
Value of elephants captured - - - - -	5,000

Co.'s Rs. 7,71,010

	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Silver coins - - - - -	5,76,000
Gold coins - - - - -	1,85,000
Sundry articles - - - - -	2,700
Value of brass cannon - - - - -	2,310
Elephants captured, valued at - - - - -	5,000

Rs. 7,71,010

J H A N S I P R I Z E

Jhansi Prize. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council, No. 144, dated 8th September 1859.

1. THE question relative to the disposal of the property captured at Jhansi and elsewhere by the troops under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B., is contained in the papers accompanying this letter.

2. Sir H. Rose explains that the jewels were taken in the palace of the Ranees, which was carried by storm. The operation having entailed great loss in killed and wounded, he trusts that the claims of the captors will receive sanction.

3. The Right Honourable the Commander in Chief supports the claim advanced by Sir H. Rose, and we beg to add our recommendation that the question may be favourably considered by Her Majesty's Government.

4. A good opportunity having offered, we have authorised the sale of the jewels at Bombay.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*
J. Outram.
H. B. Harrington.

EXTRACT, Fort William, Military Consultation of the 13th August 1859.

(No. 167.)

From Major *H. W. Norman*, Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 642, dated Head Quarters, Simla, 11th June 1859).

By desire of the Commander in Chief, I have the honour to forward, for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Council, copies of the letters noted in the margin, regarding the disposal of the property captured at Jhansi and elsewhere, by the troops under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B.; I am to convey Lord Clyde's recommendation that the property in question may be considered prize, and disposed of in the manner suggested by the Major General.

Letters from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, Nos. 485 and 830, dated 4th April and 15th May 1859, with enclosures.

From Major General Sir *Hugh Rose*, G. C. B., Commanding late Central India Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff with his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India (No. 485, dated Mahableswar, 4th April 1859).

As the jewels and prize property captured by the Central India Field Force at Jhansi and elsewhere have now reached Bombay, I have the honour to request that his Lordship the Commander in Chief in India will be pleased to obtain the permission of the Government of India for the disposal of the same by public auction, or in such manner as the prize agents may deem most advantageous.

From Major General Sir *Hugh Rose*, G. C. B., Commanding P. D. A., and late Central India Field Force, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Simla (No. 830, dated Mahableswar, 15th May 1859).

Jhansi Prize.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1145, dated 21st ultimo, and in obedience to the instructions which it conveys to me from his Lordship the Commander in Chief in India, to give all the information in my power respecting the Jhansi jewels, claimed by the Central India Field Force. In this sense I have the honour to enclose a report from Lieutenant Strutt, Bombay Artillery, the prize agent in charge of the jewels and other prize property, which I believe have been much over-estimated by public report; the diamonds are chiefly flat and the work is coarse; the only means of ascertaining the exact value of the jewels would be by a paid valuation, but this would entail great expense on the captors, and, after all, only give an approximate value. The jewels were taken in the Ranee of Jhansi's palace, which was taken by the troops under my orders by storm, the Ranee's body guard defending the palace with desperation from room to room, and even the palace stables from stall to stall, the rebels not only fighting with sword and musket, but firing mines of powder as they were driven backwards; the operation caused a good many casualties in the killed and wounded.

Under these circumstances, and in consideration of the force under my command having won all the prize property by gallant and successful fighting, undergoing at the same time, with perfect discipline, the greatest hardships under a Central India summer sun, I venture to hope that his Lordship the Commander in Chief in India will be pleased to give his sanction to their claims for the prize property in question.

From Lieutenant *C. H. Strutt*, Bombay Artillery and Prize Agent, to the Officiating Deputy Adjutant General, Poona division of the Army (dated 12th May 1859).

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that it is almost impossible to form any very correct statement of the amount of the Jhansi prize money. The actual amount realised is about (2) two lakhs and a half of rupees, and we hope to increase it to (6) six lakhs by the sale of the jewellery, the actual value of which it is impossible to state. The number of shares will be about 24,800, which will make the value of one share equal to nearly (4) four rupees per lakh.

(No. 168.)

Copy of Service Message by Electric Telegraph, from Simla, from the Chief of the Staff, to Calcutta, to Major General *Birch* (No. 604, dated 7th August 1859).

SIR HUGH ROSE is very anxious to sell the jewels of the Jhansi prize, for which, he says, there is a good opportunity. Please to inform me by telegraph if there are any objections on the part of Government.

(No. 169.)

From Major *F. D. Atkinson*, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army (No. 429, dated Fort William, 10th August 1859).

WITH reference to your letter, No. 642, dated 11th June 1859, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, that the question regarding the disposal of the Jhansi prize property

507. P 2 with

Jhansi Prize.

will be referred for the sanction of Her Majesty to the Secretary of State for India, with the favourable recommendation of his Excellency the Governor General; but, in the meantime, as it is understood that a good opportunity offers, the jewels may be sold.

(No. 430.)

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Chief of the Staff with reference to his telegram of the 7th instant.

DESPATCH to the Governor General of India, No. 407, dated 17th November 1859.

My Lord,

Letter, dated 8th September 1859, No. 144.
Transmit copy of papers relative to the disposal of the property captured at Jhansi and elsewhere by the troops under the command of Major General Sir H. Rose, G. C. B.

APPLICATION will be made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for a grant for the disposal of this booty as soon as information is received of the amount realised and deposited in the Public Treasury on this account.

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

PRIZE FOR THE SARUN FIELD FORCE.

EXTRACT of a Military Letter from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State in Council; No. 105, dated 17th May 1860. Prize for the Sarun Field Force.

Para. 6. WE have the honour to forward, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the property captured by the Sarun Field Force, under the command of Colonel F. Rowcroft.

Consultation, 19 February 1858, Nos. 481-483.
 Consultation, 26 March 1858, Nos. 25-27.
 Consultation, 9 April 1858, Nos. 730-735.
 Consultation, 2 July 1858, Nos. 360 and 361.
 Consultation, 27 August 1858, Nos. 278 and 279.
 Consultation, 22 October 1859, Nos. 54 and 55.

A sum of Rs. 6,292. 5. was credited on this account, in the Sarun Field Force chest, and 13,000 rupees, by a recent correspondence, appears to be in the hands of Messrs. Gillanders & Co.

A statement of the amount of the prize in question has been called for, and will be submitted to you at an early date, accompanied by such information as we are able to obtain in regard to the amount with Messrs. Gillanders & Co.

(No. 130.)

To Colonel *Birch*, c. b., Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Calcutta.

Camp, East Bank of the Raptee, near Burhuj,
26 January 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will solicit the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council as to the disposal of the property captured belonging to the Satssee Rajah, by the Sarun Field Force under my command. I beg to state that, as there appears to be doubts on the subject whether this property should not be considered as prize for the Naval Brigade, two Ghoorkha regiments, and detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion, composing the field force, I have addressed you on the subject direct, to prevent, as much as possible, any delay in the decision of Government.

19 February 1858,
No. 481.

The cash taken and for the present made over to the field force treasure chest, amounts to twenty-seven thousand and forty-six rupees, eight annas (Rs. 27,046. 8.); grain sold, Rs. 1,507. 2. 9; property sold by auction, 2,100 rupees; 12 elephants, valued at 16,800 rupees; cattle, 550 rupees; 1,236 timbers lying at the Roodapore Ghat and at the Rajah's palace, supposed value 2,000 rupees.

I appointed a committee of one officer of the Naval Brigade, two of the Ghoorkha force, and Mr. Lynch, deputy magistrate, now relieved by Mr. Nicholson, deputy magistrate, for the purpose of taking an inventory of the property, and estimating the value of the same, &c.

Mr. Lynch, about to return to Serran, will take charge of three of the elephants, which are very fine shikarees, and likely to sell well to the Rajahs of Bettiah, Kutwa, and Durpunga, and to baboos in the Chopra district; and the commissariat officer at Joruckpore will be written to, to arrange, if possible, for the remaining nine being purchased for the use of Government, as also certain draught bullocks.

I beg to say that extract from Government notification, dated 27th November 1857, No. 1499, and extract from a letter of instructions received from the Government of India, dated 18th December 1857, para. 10, which have been communicated to me by Brigadier General Macgregor, c. b., do not seem to have reference to such property as the above, or to bear upon the particular case in which a Naval Brigade, two regiments of Ghoorkhas, and detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion, forming this field force, are more immediately concerned;

Prize for the Sarun
Field Force.

cerned; and in consequence, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council may deem it proper to award this captured property to be prize for the Sarun Field Force for their services in the field.

Orders are also solicited as to Mr. Lynch, the deputy magistrate, through whose indefatigable exertions the treasure, and most of the elephants were discovered secreted, whether he should not be considered entitled to share in the prize.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Rowcroft*, Colonel,
Commanding Sarun Field Force.

No. 726.—Military Department.

482. From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to Colonel *F. Rowcroft*, Commanding Sarun Field Force; dated 18th February 1858.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 130, of the 26th ultimo, in reference to the property therein mentioned as captured from the Setassee Rajah, I am desired to request that the remaining elephants, which may be fit for Government purposes, may be made over to the commissariat; and that the timber, and amount proceeds of sales already made and realised, may be made over to the civil authorities, receipts being taken for the same.

2. The decision of Government as to the right of the troops engaged to share in such property as prize will hereafter be promulgated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department.
Council Chamber,
Fort William, 18 Feb. 1858.

(No. 727.)

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(No. 728.)

EXTRACT forwarded to the Commissary General for information.

By order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council,

(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department.

No. 729—35 a.—Military Department.

483. From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department with the Governor General; dated 18th February 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General, transcript of a letter from Colonel Rowcroft, commanding the Sarun Field Force, No. 130, of the 20th ultimo, having reference to the property captured from the Setassee Rajah, and of the reply thereto, No. 726, of this date.

2. A copy

PRIZE PROPERTY (EAST INDIA).

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2. A copy of the correspondence above adverted to has been forwarded to the Adjudant General of the Army for the information of the Commander in Chief, with my No. 727 of this date. Prize for the Sa
Field Force

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
18 February 1858.

(No. 67.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Military Department, Allahabad, 11 March 1858.

WITH reference to letter No. 32^a, dated 18th February 1858, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, the undersigned has the honour to request that any documents containing the particulars of the capture of the property of the Satassee Rajah, which may be on record in the Calcutta Office, or which may be obtainable from other officers in Calcutta, may be forwarded as speedily as possible for the information of the Right honourable the Governor General.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,
with the Governor General.

To the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, Calcutta.

(No. 1224.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Military Department, 22 March 1858.

WITH reference to an Office Memorandum from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department with the Governor General, No. 87, of the 11th instant, requesting information on the subject of the accompanying extract from a letter from Colonel Rowcroft, commanding Sarun Field Force, No. 130, of the 26th January 1858, the undersigned has the honour to request that the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, at Calcutta, will have the goodness to forward to him, as speedily as possible, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General, any documents containing particulars of the capture of the property of the Satassee Rajah, which may be on record in his office.

"I have the honour to request that you will so the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor general in Council as to the disposal of the property captured, belonging to the Satassee Rajah, by Sarun Field Force under my command."

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

To the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department, Calcutta.

size for the Sarun
Field Force.

(No. 1225.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Military Department, 22 March 1858.

WITH reference to an Office Memorandum from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, with the Governor General, No. 67, of the 11th instant, requesting information on the subject of the accompanying extract from a letter from Colonel Rowcroft, commanding Sarun Field Force, No. 130, of the

"I have the honour to request that you will solicit the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council as to the disposal of the property captured, belonging to the Satasee Rajah, by the Sarun Field Force under my command.

26th January 1858, the undersigned has the honour to request that the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, will have the goodness to forward to him, as speedily as possible, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General, any documents containing particulars of the capture of the property of the Satasee Rajah, which may be on record in his office.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

(No. 1226.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Military Department, 22 March 1858.

WITH reference to an Office Memorandum from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, with the Governor General, No. 67, of the 11th instant, requesting information on the subject of the accompanying extract from a letter from Colonel Rowcroft, commanding Sarun Field Force, No. 130, of the

"I have the honour to request that you will solicit the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council as to the disposal of the property captured, belonging to the Satasee Rajah, by the Sarun Field Force under my command."

26th January 1858, the undersigned has the honour to request that the Secretary to the Government of Bengal will have the goodness, with the permission of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, to forward to him, as speedily as possible, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General, any documents containing particulars of the capture of the property of the Satasee Rajah, which may be on record in his office.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

To the Secretary to the Government
of Bengal.

(No. 1299.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Fort William, Foreign Department, 25 March 1858.

IN reply to Office Memorandum, dated 22d March, No. 1224, the undersigned has the honour to forward to the Officiating Secretary to Government in the Military Department, copies of the papers noted in the margin, relating to the property of the Satasee Rajah, captured by Colonel Rowcroft's force.

Extract para. 1, from Brigadier General Macgregor, dated 9 January 1858, No. 46.
Letter from Colonel Rowcroft, dated 12 January 1858.
ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 15 January 1858.

(signed) *R. B. Chapman*,

Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT from a Despatch from Brigadier General *G. H. Macgregor, C.B.*, Military Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated, Camp Goruckpore, the 9th January 1858. Prize for the Sarun Field Force.

Para. 1. IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, No. 44, I have the honour to report for the information of the Governor General in Council, that having received from Colonel Rowcroft intimation that he had been placed under my orders, I have directed him to move on Rooderpoor, a short distance from where he is, with the two-fold object of coercing the rebellious Rajah of Satassee and of the better watching of Burbul Ghat and the road by the Gogra, said to have been visited by the rebels.

Camp Rooderpoor, 16 miles from the River Gogra,
12 January 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that I encamped here yesterday forenoon, after a march of 14 miles over an indifferent road from Mehra (Deorga), and took possession of the Seetassee rajah's place and property, sending in a detachment immediately to prevent indiscriminate plundering. The Rajah has fortified his palace to a considerable extent, the walls within and without loopholed for musketry, the buildings connected by galleries and passages also loopholed, and one face covered with a very heavy thick thorny bamboo jungle. The fugitive from the battle of Sohunpoor on the 26th December probably caused a panic, and caused the Rajah to abandon the place only recently without defending it. A stout defence might have been made in this place.

We have found as yet, 10 or 12 cwt. of powder, five large bags, made of hides, of musket balls; five valuable double barrel guns, one a rifle, in cases complete; large stores of grain, chiefly rice; a large quantity of brass and iron vessels, some very large; a valuable chest of ivory and elephants' tusks, and a quantity of miscellaneous furniture, carpets, &c.; two or three elephants, and some 300 head of cattle are said to be hidden in the jungle, not far off; also tents and other property careful search and inquiry will be made after.

I went this morning, accompanied by Mr. Lynch, the magistrate in camp, to the Rajah's palace to have the padlocks and doors of the different rooms and places broken open, and Mr. Lynch had an inventory of the property taken down.

I propose to destroy the fortified portions of the palace, cutting down and clearing away the heavy bamboo jungle without delay, leaving the house, which is valuable, for the disposal of Government. I purpose having the miscellaneous property and live stock, some poultry and deer, sold by auction in camp.

On our arrival yesterday, Rooderpoor was nearly deserted. It is a very extensive place, and very populous. A market is held twice a week, and large quantities of grain, &c. are brought in from the surrounding country. The people have already gained confidence, and a great number of the inhabitants have returned last night and to-day. The camp bazaar is readily and well supplied and attended by the people. A large convoy of grain, mostly rice, is under dispatch to-day for the Nepaulese force at Goruckpore.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Rowcroft*, Colonel.
Commanding Sarun Field Force.

(No. 111.)

Sir,

Camp Rooderpoor, 15 January 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 62, dated the 13th instant with the annexments on the subject of captured property, and am happy to find that my proceedings have met with your approval.

With reference to the miscellaneous furniture taken, I beg to state that it is almost entirely native, there are some 23 chairs, but old, and in bad order. No horses have been found or they should have been sent for the service of the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor. The five guns, supposed to belong to Mr. Wallace,

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Q

shall

Prize for the Sarun Field Force, shall be reserved. The proceeds of the auction sale will be carried to the credit of Government.

The evening before last, treasure, to the amount of about 24,000 rupees, was brought into camp, discovered in a shed and the house of a gwalla in the village two miles distant, and pointed out by a spy, buried very deep in the ground. A company was detached, and posted in the village all night. Yesterday morning, between 3,000 and 4,000 rupees more were brought in, making altogether 27,119 rupees to be duly carried to the credit of Government. The day before yesterday, a few arms and 14 locked petarrahs were brought in from a village reported to be the property of the Rajah of Sattassee, containing chiefly clothes, ornaments and vessels, a few shawls, kincobs, &c., no jewellery of any value has yet been discovered.

The discovery of the treasury and 14 petarrahs has been mainly owing to the deputy magistrate, Mr. Lynch's, indefatigable exertions.

* Original. Yesterday morning a baneeah of Burlhaj informed me of a certain house containing grain of the Rajah's, some 200* maunds of wheat, dhan doll, grain, &c.; a guard has been placed over it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Rowcroft*, Colonel,
Commanding Sarun Field Force.

(No. 828.)

Fort William.—Home Department, 25th March 1858.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

THE undersigned has the honour, in reply to the office memorandum, No. 1225, dated the 22d instant, from the Military Department, to state, that there is nothing on record in this department on the subject of the capture of the property of the Sattassee rajah.

(signed) *R. B. Chapman*,
Under Secretary to the Government
of India,

(No. 907.—Judicial.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Fort William, 27 March 1858.

IN compliance with the request contained in the office memorandum from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1226, dated the 22d instant, the undersigned has the honour to forward herewith a copy of the papers noted on the margin,* relative to the capture of the property of the Sattassy rajah.

(signed) *A. R. Young*,
Secretary to the Government
of Bengal.

(No. 97.—Express.)

To *E. A. Samuells*, Esq., Commissioner of Patna.

Camp Mehra (Deorga), 38 miles south of
Goruckpore, 10 January 1858.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of Government, that, in accordance with my communications with Brigadier General Macgregor, c. B., Military Commissioner with Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's Nepalese force at Goruckpore,

* Letter from Colonel F. Rowcroft to the address of the Commissioner of Patna, No. 97, dated 10 January 1858. Letter from Colonel H. Rowcroft to the address of the Commissioner of Patna, No. 112, dated 15th January 1858.

Goruckpore, I march with the field force under my command to-morrow morning to Roodurpore, 12 miles south by west of this place, the residence of the Rajah Satasee, to destroy his house and seize his property. The rajah was in league with the rebel Mahomed Hoossein, Nazim of Goruckpore; and on our advance from Mussila, rapidly fled, with his chief retainers, to the westward.

Prize for the Sarun
Field Force.

I afterwards propose moving towards Burhuj and Painah on the river Gogra, clearing out any rebels remaining in the neighbourhood, re-establishing order and facilitating civil arrangements.

The noted rebel, Naraindial Kanoongde, resident of Aherowlee, near Selimpore, whose place was destroyed on the 27th ultimo, as reported to you, was captured yesterday by some villagers near Mussila, and brought into camp last night.

I yesterday detached a party to the village of Bussiah, 14 miles south-west of my camp, under the guidance of Mr. Nicholson, having received a report that the villagers had risen and stopped an armed party of rebels coming from the south and going towards Goruckpore on the 7th instant; they had been unable to capture or kill any of the rebels who fled southward, throwing down their arms, and the party brought into camp early this morning eight matchlocks, with belts and ammunition, five swords, and one shield, which I have ordered to be destroyed; on the 3d instant, ascertaining all the rebels had retreated from the neighbourhood, I marched from Selimpore to Mussilah, aiding the civil authority to re-establish order, and on the 6th instant to this ground, when a party of rebels at Burbel rapidly retreated westward, the move up to this, Mehra, on the direct road to Goruckpore also aided the recapture of Goruckpore, by the Nepalese force, under Maharajah Jung Bahadour, on the 6th instant, preventing the rebels from retreating southward, and making them take to the westward and across the river Raptee; and, without moving my force too far from the Chuprah frontier and its defences.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Rowcroft*, Colonel,
Commanding Sarun Field Force.

(No. 112.)

To *E. A. Samuells*, Esq., Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of Government, that the evening before last, treasure to the amount of 24,000 rupees was brought into camp, discovered in a shed and the house of a gwallah, in a village two miles distant, and pointed out by a spy, buried very deep under ground. A company was detached, and posted at the village all night. Yesterday morning, between 3,000 and 4,000 rupees more were brought in, making altogether 27,119 rupees to be duly carried to the credit of Government. The day before yesterday a few arms and 14 locked petarash were brought in from a village, reported to be the property of the Rajah of Satasee, containing chiefly clothes, ornaments, and vessels, a few shawls, kincobs, &c., &c.; no jewellery of value has yet been discovered.

The discovery of the treasure and 14 petarash has been mainly owing to the deputy magistrate, Mr. Lynch's indefatigable exertions.

Yesterday morning, a bunnah of Burhaj informed me of a certain house containing grain of the Rajahs, some 2,000* maunds of wheat, dhan, dall, grain, &c. Guard has been placed over it.

I received a letter to-day from Brigadier General Macgregor, c. b., dated 15th instant, in which he states his gratification at hearing of my arrival at Roodurpore, and having taken possession of the Satasee Rajah's fortified palace and property, and that my movements and measures have his entire approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Rowcroft*, Colonel,
Commanding Sarun Field Force.

Camp Roodurpore, 28 miles S.E. of Goruckpore,
15 January 1858.

* Original.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RELATING TO

Prize for the Sarun
Field Force.

No. 170-8.—Military Department.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of *India* in the Military Department.

To the Secretary to the Government of *India* in the Military Department, with the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 6 April 1858.

Sir,

Office Memorandum from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1299, dated 25 March 1858, with one enclosure.

Office Memorandum, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 907, dated 27 March 1858, with one enclosure.

WITH reference to your Office Memorandum, No. 67, dated 11th March 1858, I am directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor General, copies of documents, as per margin, relative to the property of the Sattasee Rajah, captured by Colonel Rowcroft's force.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
6 April 1858.

No. 255.—Military Department.

To the Officiating Secretary to the Government of *India*, Military Department, Calcutta.

Sir,

No. 142^a, dated
18 February 1858.
No. 170, dated
6 April 1858.

WITH reference to your letters, as per margin, relative to the property of the Rajah of Sattasee, which was captured by the force under the command of Colonel Rowcroft, I am directed to state, for the information of the honourable the President in Council, that the Right honourable the Governor General considers that the movable property which belonged to the Rajah, and was captured by the troops, should be counted as prize, and that Mr. Lynch, deputy magistrate, who was with the force, should share in it; but as his Lordship doubts whether there is any guide for the proportion in which that gentleman should share, I am to request that the President in Council will have the goodness to take that point into consideration, and favour him with his opinion upon it.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,
with the Governor General.

Allahabad, 17 May 1858.

No. 5.—Military Department.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of *India*, Military Department.

To the General Prize Committee, dated 1 July 1858.

Gentlemen,

I AM desired to request the favour of a report on the subject of the accompanying documents, as per margin, which be pleased to return with your reply.

Consultation, 19 February 1858, Nos. 481-483.
Consultation, 26 March 1858, Nos. 26-27.
Consultation, 9 April 1858, Nos. 730-735.
Letter from Secretary Military Department, with the Governor General, No. 255, dated 17 May 1858.

2. I am, however, to observe that it does not appear that there is any precedent for a civil officer having been allowed to share in prize money.

I am, &c.

(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
1 July 1858.

(No. 170.)

Prize for the
Field For

To Major *F. D. Atkinson*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5, dated 1st ultimo, requesting us to report in what grade Mr. Lynch, deputy magistrate, should share in the prize property captured from the Rajah of Satassee in the event of that property being granted as prize by the Crown.

2. It appears that the force under Colonel F. Rowcroft took possession of the Satassee Rajah's property, on the 11th January 1858, after his palace had been abandoned, and that the treasure, twenty-seven thousand and forty-six Co.'s rupees, and eight annas (27,046. 8.), which comprises more than half the booty, was not seized till the 13th and 14th January, its discovery, and that of 14 petarras of other property having "been mainly owing to the deputy magistrate, Mr. Lynch's indefatigable exertions."

3. The item next in importance is sixteen thousand and eight hundred (16,800) rupees, the estimated value of elephants. These constitute nearly the whole, or at least the bulk of the booty, and Mr. Lynch was mainly instrumental in discovering most of the elephants.

4. His share, therefore, in the capture was very important, so much so as to justify the setting aside of ordinary rules.

5. By those rules all civil establishments are excluded from prize money; and in one instance the holder (not being a Com-missariat officer) of a civil appointment which took him into the field, viz., a political aide-de-camp to Major General Sir C. Napier, was allowed to share as a volunteer only; *i. e.* at one sixtieth part of an ensign's share, or the same as a private.

G. L. No. 7, 1 January 1824, Para. 6. H. C. I
82, 8 November 1848, in G. L., No. 118, 6 Ja
1849.

G. L., No. 28, 3 February 1849.

6. This exceptional instance in which rules were relaxed, does not meet the case of Mr. Lynch with reference to the prominent part he took in the capture or discovery of the booty, the wish of Colonel Rowcroft, commanding the force, that Mr. Lynch should share on account of his indefatigable exertions or the decision of the Right honourable the Governor General in that gentleman's favour.

7. The only analogous case we are able to cite is, that at page 113, in para. 2 of "The law relating to officers in the army," conformably with which Mr. Lynch, if the prize be adjudged to the captors by the Crown, might be allowed to share in the military rank corresponding with his civil appointment.

8. He is an uncovenanted deputy magistrate in the second grade, but we doubt whether, in consequence of such appointment, he could rank with civilians of the fifth class in the covenanted service, and with captains of the army. It is more probable, that through the omission of uncovenanted deputy magistrates in the table of precedence, Mr. Lynch is precluded from ranking higher than the lowest grade of covenanted civilians, who are classed with subalterns. This point is left to be regulated "according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council, in case any question shall arise," and it will depend on that decision whether Mr. Lynch might be specially permitted to share as a captain or as a subaltern.

"All officers not mentioned in the above whose rank is regulated by comparison with the army to have the same rank with referenc civil servants, as is enjoyed by military offic equal grades."

"All other persons who may not be mention this table to take rank according to general which is to be explained and determined by the vernor General in Council in case any question rise." — *Notification, Home Department, No. 8 May 1867.*

The appointment of Colonel Rowcroft of a "committee of one officer of the naval brigade, two of the Goorkha force, and Mr. Lynch, deputy magistrate, now

ze for the Sarun
Field Force.

relieved by Mr. Nicholson, deputy magistrate, for the purpose of taking an inventory of the property, and estimating the value of the same," is not equivalent to a nomination of prize agents, in accordance with the terms of the statute 2 Will. 4, c. 53.

We have, &c.

(signed)

J. B. Hearsey,

Major General, President.

E. G. J. Champney,

Military Auditor General and Member.

Quartermaster General and Member.

} General
Prize
Committee.

Fort William,
S. P.-Committee Office,
4 August 1858.

HULGULLEE PRIZE.

EXTRACT Bombay Military Letter, dated 26 April 1860, No. 33.

10. WE have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a sale list of property captured by a detachment of the Southern Mahratta Horse, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, at the storming and capture of the village of Hulgullee, together with copy of correspondence on the subject; and respectfully solicit the authority of Her Majesty's Government for the distribution of this prize to the captors.

SALE LIST of ARTICLES captured at *Hulgullee*.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	TOTAL.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
294 Bullocks - - - - -	2,650	14	-			
165 Cows - - - - -	791	8	-			
92 Calves - - - - -	818	-	-			
96 Milk Buffaloes - - - - -	828	4	-			
16 Buffalo Calves - - - - -	47	8	-			
6 Bull Buffaloes - - - - -	90	12	6			
4 Tattoo Mares - - - - -	122	14	-			
17 Asses - - - - -	41	13	6			
1 Goat - - - - -	-	7	3	4,817	1	3
1 Lot "Umbades" for making ropes - - - - -	8	13	-			
1 " Shoes (native) - - - - -	3	14	-			
1 " Iron - - - - -	20	15	-			
1 " Cooking utensils - - - - -	18	2	6			
1 " Wooden articles - - - - -	4	13	6			
1 " Old and new cloths - - - - -	15	14	9			
28 Pack saddles for Buffaloes - - - - -	44	6	-			
1 Pad for ditto - - - - -	-	6	6			
31 Gunny bags - - - - -	15	5	6			
9 Cotton ditto - - - - -	10	14	-			
1 Lot ropes - - - - -	3	4	-			
2 pieces of Cloth - - - - -	4	-	-			
1 Lot seed Cotton - - - - -	79	1	-			
1 " Ball thread - - - - -	1	4	-			
1 " Jowares - - - - -	-	7	3			
Silver Native Bangle - - - - -	3	8	-	230	1	-
				5,047	2	3
Deduct Feed of Animals until sold, expense incurred - - - - -				143	12	4
Balance - - - - -	Rs.			4,903	6	11

(signed) *G. Malcolm*, Lieut. Col.,
Commanding late Field Force.

Hulgullee Prize.

No. 8916 of 1857.

From the Acting Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay, dated 24 December 1857.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Commander in Chief to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter, No. 212, dated the 11th instant, from Major General Lester, commanding Southern Division Army, with enclosures therein referred, together with reply thereto from this department, No. 8913, of the 24th idem, respecting the property captured at Hulgullee by Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's troops.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. M. Glasse*, Major,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Bombay,
24 December 1857.

No. 212 of 1857.

From the Major General Commanding Southern Division of the Army, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Bombay.

Sir,

ter No. 452,
ed 8 Dec. 1857,
n Lieut. Col.
lcolm.

ter No. 454,
ed 9 Dec. ditto.

In forwarding the accompanying documents, as per margin, I have the honour to submit for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the property captured at Hulgullee be granted as prize to the captors. His Excellency will perceive that Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm has taken on himself the responsibility of carrying out the sale, but I have desired him not to distribute the proceeds pending the receipt of his Excellency's orders on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. P. Lester*, Major General,
Commanding Southern Division of the Army.

Head Quarters,
Southern Division of the Army, Belgaum,
11th December 1857.

No. 452 of 1857.

To *G. R. Seton Karr*, Esq., Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country,
Moodhole.

Sir,

WEIGHING over our consideration of this morning, when you surprised me by putting forward a demur to the sale of the "cattle and property" captured at Hulgullee, I do myself the honour to offer the following remarks, and to beg of you to reconsider the question of even a reference on the subject.

2. I would beg of you to bear in mind that we might all be required to take the field at an hour's notice, when the captured property cannot be cared for, and is lost to the lawful captors. How would such a contingency affect the discipline and temper of the men?

3. It is impossible to prevent the men from knowing that the sale of the cattle is in abeyance pending a reference. The sale has been advertised throughout the zillah for Wednesday, and purchasers will of course come from all quarters.

4. I have simply acted according to the custom of "war in like cases." I must record my decided opinion that to "change orders," and to "refer and to delay" under the circumstances as above stated is "not good," and I scarcely feel myself justified doing so. I say this with all deference, and in perfect honesty.

5. If

5. If ever a village fought against the troops of Government, Hulgullee did, and all the cattle and property is plainly "booty captured from an enemy." To analyse the degrees of "enmity" of each individual is impossible. In my opinion, if the cattle and property of the villagers of Hulgullee, not Bedurs, is restored, the moral effect of the blow there struck will be very much diminished, and villagers will be too glad to put Bedurs to the front as a cover to their intrigues. Villagers should leave their villages, or make the enemies of Government leave them. If both are together, their cause should be considered common.

Hulgullee Prize.

6. But apart from this question, the depriving the sowars and sepoy of their "lawful capture" is not just, and will have the worst possible effect.

7. The men fought most gallantly, and never broke to plunder, under the impression that the "booty" would be fairly shared among them. I need not say that such an impression maintains discipline, and prevents disaster, and that men will break to plunder, and will load themselves with it, if there is a premium on so doing.

8. At Hulgullee we had to be active in pursuit, active all night on picket, active in moving, off next morning. Had all been intent on plunder, with plunder all round them, attention to such duties would never have been performed, as they were, "cheerfully"; I consider that this is a question affecting the discipline of the army, and I beg of Government to consider it so.

9. I would further remark that the decision of this question will more particularly affect my sowars. I beg to assure Government that with the constant moving and changing of station within this year, and the high price of horses, their pay has been barely sufficient to maintain them, and has not been sufficient for many; and they have, as it were, double motives to feel the veto on not assisting themselves to the spoil of an enemy for whom they have suffered so much.

10. I beg that you will be so good as to let me know what remarks you have to offer with reference to the sale "going forward," or not.

Kulladghee,
8 December 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Malcolm*,
Commandant Southern Mahratta Horse.

No. 454 of 1857.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Southern Division of the Army, Belgaum.

Sir,

WITH reference to copy of a letter, No. 452, dated 8th instant, from me to the address of the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, forwarded to you yesterday, and to the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 72, dated 9th December 1857, now forwarded:

I have the honour to report that I have directed the cattle in question to be sold as prize property.

Camp at Kulladghee,
9 December 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Malcolm*, Lieut. Colonel,
Commandant Southern Mahratta Horse.

No. 72 of 1857.

To Lieutenant Colonel *G. Malcolm*, Commandant Southern Mahratta Horse,
Kulladghee,

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 452, of the 8th instant, I have the honour to observe that I concur with you in opinion of the merits of your men, and should regret

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Hulgullee Prize. regret as much as yourself if they were not to obtain all they have a right to ; I also agree with you as to the political result of restoring any of the captured property.

2. The only point of difference between us, but it is one of primary importance, is in regard to the right of the troops to the captured property. This, however, I must admit is a question in which you as a military man are much more competent to speak than I can be ; you entertain a most decided opinion that the property is prize of war ; you consider any reference to higher authority unnecessary, and you deprecate delay. Under these circumstances, if you like to take the responsibility on yourself of carrying out the sale, you can do so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. B. Seton Karr,*
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta Country.

Political Agent's Office,
Moodhole,
9 December 1857.

No. 8913 of 1857.

From the Acting Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Major General commanding Southern Division, Belgaum, dated 24 December 1857.

Sir,

HAVING submitted to the Commander in Chief your letter, No. 212, dated the 11th instant, with its accompaniments, I am instructed, in reply, to intimate that "the Company's forces have no beneficial right to any booty taken by themselves alone, except under a special grant from the Company."

Articles 1 and 2,
s. 43, p. 716 Jameson's Code.

2. The Court of Directors have therefore decided, "That no booty taken from the enemy shall be called or considered as lawful prize, or the proceeds thereof in any way appropriated or distributed, without their previous sanction."

3. The value arising from the sale of cattle captured by Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's troops, with any other property taken at Hulgullee, must consequently be set apart and deposited in the Company's treasury till the decision of the Court of Directors be known.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Glasse,* Major,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Bombay,
24 December 1857.

No. 293 of 1858.—Military Department.

From the Military Secretary to Government to the Adjutant General, dated 13 January 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 8916, dated 24th ultimo, and in reply to observe that his Excellency the Commander in Chief's decision respecting the property captured at Hulgullee is clear and conclusive, and meets with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

I am at the same time desired to state, that, to an officer of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's standing and experience, the rules and orders regulating the disposal of property captured in war should not have been unknown, as they appear to have been, from that officer's correspondence with Mr. Seton Karr.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. Melville,* Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 January 1858.

SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY GENERALLY.

Scale of Distribu-
tion of Prize
Money generally.

From the Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary for Military
Correspondence, War Office.

Sir,

India Office, 24 March 1860.

IN a communication received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, of which a copy* is herewith enclosed, their Lordships suggest that Secretary Sir Charles Wood should confer with the Secretary of State for War on the subject of the booty captured by Her Majesty's European and native forces at Delhi, in order that their Lordships may obtain their joint opinion regarding the scheme of appropriation and distribution of the said booty amongst the forces which it may be proper to submit to Her Majesty.

* Dated 16 March.

In pursuance of this wish, Sir Charles Wood directs me to forward, for submission to Mr. Sidney Herbert, copy of a letter † from the Treasury on the subject of the scale of distribution to be observed in regard to the Lucknow prize money, and of a reply proposed to be sent thereto, agreeing in the suggestion of the Lords Commissioners that the revised scale of distribution of prize property promulgated in Her Majesty's proclamation of the 11th August 1854, should be adopted henceforth as the scale of distribution for captures made by Her Majesty's forces in India.

† 5 March.

A copy of the scale of distribution hitherto in force in India, as respects the European and native troops, is herewith sent. It will be observed that the effect of the scale established in 1854, is greatly to reduce the shares of the commanding and other officers, and to augment in proportion the shares of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Sir Charles Wood proposes to state, in reply to that part of Mr. Hamilton's letter of the 16th inst. as to the appropriation of the Delhi prize money, that in his opinion the booty taken should be divided only amongst the troops employed at the siege and capture of that city.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Clerk.*

From the Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Office, to the
Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

War Office, 20 April 1860.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., and its enclosures, regarding the distribution of the prize money taken at the capture of Lucknow. In reply, I am to request that you will inform Sir Charles Wood that Mr. Herbert has considered it advisable to consult his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard*

Scale of Distribu-
tion of Prize
Money generally.

From the Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Office, to the
Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

War Office, 29 May 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th March last, regarding the booty captured at Delhi and Lucknow, I am directed to state for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that as there appears to be considerable difference of opinion as to the principle by which the Government should be guided in the distribution of this booty, Mr. Secretary Herbert thinks that a Committee composed of a gentleman from the India Office, one from the Horse Guards, and one from this Department, and Mr. Moorhead, Secretary to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, might be appointed with advantage to consider the question.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have approved of the adoption of this course, and I am to request that you will move Sir Charles Wood to select the gentleman from the India Office to serve on this Committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

From the Military Secretary, India Office, to the Under Secretary of State
for War.

Sir,

India Office, 15 June 1860.

I HAVE received and laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter, No. ¹⁸⁶¹/₄₉, dated 29th ult., proposing that a Committee be appointed to consider the principle on which the distribution of booty captured during the late operations in India should be regulated; and I am directed to state in reply that Sir C. Wood, concurring in this proposal, has nominated Lieutenant Colonel Sir Herbert Edwards, K.C.B., to serve on the Committee.

It is requested that early information may be communicated to this office of the date fixed for the assembly of the Committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker, Colonel.*

LEGAL OPINIONS.

Legal Opinion

No. 564.—Military Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Solicitor to the East India Company, dated 12 November 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed to request that you will obtain, for the information of Government, the opinion of the Advocate General on the following point, and that you will inform Mr. Ritchie that a reply is requested as soon as may be conveniently practicable. During the successful operations against the mutineers and rebels, large sums of money and munitions of war, horses, and cattle, and stores of various descriptions, the property of Government, have been recovered from the hands of the insurgents by the British troops.

2. Can treasure and other property thus recovered be considered prize?

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
12 November 1857.

No. 679.—Military Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Solicitor to the East India Company, dated 14 November 1857.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 564, of the 12th instant, I am directed to request that the opinion of the Advocate General may be obtained on the following points also,

Whether private property, recovered from the rebels and mutineers by the British troops, can be considered as prize.

The Governor General in Council will be glad to receive an early reply.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
14 November 1857.

No. 309.

From the Solicitor to the East India Company to Colonel *R. J. H. Birch*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 564, dated the 12th November instant, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Right Honourable

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Honourable

Legal Opinions.

Honourable the Governor General in Council, a copy of the opinion of the Advocate General, as to whether treasure and other property of the Government or of private individuals recovered from the insurgents can be considered as prize.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. C. Sandes*,
Solicitor to the East India Company.

Fort William, 14 Nov. 1857.

OPINION.

I AM clearly of opinion that treasure and other property of the Government recovered by the British troops from the hands of the insurgents, during the operations against them, cannot be treated as prize, or as distributable among the captors, but that the Government is entitled to restitution of such property.

2. A clear distinction exists in cases of re-capture between property of the State originally captured by an enemy in time of war and similar property seized by rebels or mutineers during an insurrection. In the former case, the law of nations recognises the right of the enemy to seize the property of the State with which it is at war, and by such seizure, when confirmed by possession, the length of which varies according to the laws of different States, the property in the things so captured is changed, and vested in the captors, and does not (in the absence of any special law of the country of the re-captors), upon the re-capture, revert to the original owners, but is properly treated as property of the hostile State, and becomes subject to the laws of prize of the re-captors. But in an insurrection, such as the present one, the law of nations recognises no right whatever of capture on the part of the original takers, whose seizure is looked on as a simple act of lawless plunder, which has no more effect in divesting the property of the original owners than a highway robbery in time of peace would have, and the troops of the State, whose property has thus been pillaged by its own subjects, or even by foreigners aiding such subjects in their treason, when they retake such property from the plunderers, merely retake it on behalf of the Government, and acquire no legal rights of prize or of property, whatever claim they may have on the liberality of the State.

3. It is immaterial whether the insurgents who have plundered the property are subjects of the British Government, or foreigners, and subjects of a native independent State, provided such State has not itself waged war against the British Government. The subjects of Holkar or Scindiah who make an inroad into British territory, and aid the mutineers in plundering British property, without the sanction of their sovereigns, who still remain in alliance with the British Government, are mere freebooters, who do not acquire and cannot confer any of the rights of an enemy in war, either as to the plundered property or in any other respect.

4. The Prize Act for the Army (2 W. 4, c. 53,) recognises the above principle, as it limits the property distributable under it to property belonging to the State or to any public trading company of Her Majesty's enemies, upon the capture of any fortress or possession of such enemies.

5. The case of property captured by sea (which is more discussed by modern writers on international law, and has been more frequently the subject of judicial decision, than that of captures on land,) affords a direct analogy to the present case. When captured by a lawful enemy, the property is, after a sufficient time has elapsed, absolutely changed, and the original owner loses all right to restitution, (except where the positive law of the recaptor's nation prescribes restitution on certain conditions, or our own Statute law does), but when captured by pirates, or by a captor other than a lawful enemy, the property of the owner remains unchanged, and on recapture he is entitled to restoration, subject to a salvage remuneration to the recaptors.

6. The

6. The principles above stated apply also to the property of private individuals who have taken no part in the insurrection, plundered by the insurgents, and retaken by our troops. Such private property can in no case be deemed lawful prize when identified and claimed by the original owner.

Legal Opinion

14 November 1857.

(signed) *W. Ritchie.*

No. 326.

From the Solicitor to the East India Company to Colonel *R. J. H. Birch*, c. n.,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 309, dated the 14th of November instant, I have the honour to forward herewith, in original, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, a further opinion of the Advocate General on the question whether treasure and other property of Government or of private individuals, recovered from the insurgents, can be considered as prize.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. C. Sandes*,
Solicitor, East India Company.Fort William,
21 November 1857.

1. SINCE writing my opinion of the 14th instant, which I was requested to give as soon as possible, and in which, therefore, I did not enter into any lengthened examination of the authorities bearing on the question, I have further considered the subject; and although I retain the opinion therein expressed on the question referred to me, I think it right, in order that no fair argument that has occurred to me in support of the claims of the army should be overlooked, to point out some further considerations connected with the subject. Some of these appear, at least at first sight, to be at variance with the view that I take of the right of the original owner to recover property seized during an insurrection by mutineers or others aiding them.

2. Some of the writers on the laws of nations, and particularly Vattel,* in treating of the effects of civil war, speak of the obligation on the part of two bodies in the State who pretend to absolute independence, and no longer acknowledge a common superior, to observe the common laws of war towards each other as absolutely binding on both parties, and the same which the law of nature imposes on all nations in transactions between State and State. If this principle be applicable in the present instance, the ordinary laws of war would, no doubt, extinguish the right of the British Government as original owners of property seized by the rebels, while, on recapture, the property would vest in the Government, not as former owners receiving their own property, but as enemy's property free from *jus posthumini*, and subject equitably to the ordinary rules adopted by the State for the distribution of prize.

3. But I do not think that the principle as stated by Vattel in the passage above quoted can for a moment be admitted as applicable to the present insurrection. It was intended to apply, as the context shows, to the existence of two parties in the State, constituting by their division two distinct societies waging war upon each other according to the ordinary principles of warfare, and between whom there exists no judge, and no possibility of pronouncing on which side the right or the wrong lies. The case of a mutiny, the principal actors of which are the soldiers of the State who betray their trust, and rise against the Govern-
ment

* Law of Nations, book 3, c. 18, secs. 294, 295.

Legal Opinions.

ment they serve, murdering their officers, and plundering the property entrusted to their protection, and which, up to the time of the recapture of the property then plundered, retains its character as a mutiny of the soldiery, although the disaffected of other classes take part in it in their aid, and in which all of the ordinary rules of war are from first to last violated by the mutineers, seems to me to fill none of those conditions. Such a mutiny may finally ripen into the state of civil war described by Vattel, in which from the impossibility of determining which of the two conflicting parties really represents the State, while both claim to represent it, and profess anxiety to advance its true interests, humanity requires that the parties arrayed against each other should be treated on the same footing as two nations between whom a public war exists; and in order to constitute such a State it is not necessary that the original civil war should have been free from circumstances of atrocity, or from treachery and surprise on the part of the party opposing the former Government; but it must always be to some extent a question of degree, whether an outbreak, mutinous and treasonable in its conception, has ripened into that state of civil war which would justify the application of Vattel's maxim. If crushed in the bud, it is clear that a mutiny confers none of the equitable rights of war on the mutineers; and it seems to me equally clear that it confers none of such privileges merely by reason of its being at first successful to the extent of enabling the mutineers to set their own Government at defiance, and to rally round them the disaffected of different classes, until the Government can collect a sufficient force to put it down; and that, upon the Government succeeding in doing so, before anything has occurred to alter the original character of the mutiny, the rights of public and private property revert to the original owners, notwithstanding the seizure by the rebels.

4. It is no doubt in most cases difficult, if not impossible, to determine the exact point at which a civil war, which has commenced with a mutiny or insurrection, has ripened into a war of the character described by Vattel; but it is practically not very difficult, when an insurrection has been put down by the Government, to determine whether it has or has not ever assumed the character of such a war, so as to place the conquering party under a moral obligation, according to the humane principles on which the modern usages of nations is founded, to treat the defeated party, when not guilty of any crime except fair resistance, as fair enemies, and not as traitors and malefactors; and I think there can be no doubt that at the time when the captures in question were made, the outbreak remained a mere mutiny or insurrection, and conferred none of the rights (even of imperfect obligation) which a civil war, as above defined, might confer.

5. Again, Vattel* treats of another kind of civil war, in which subjects take up arms for the redress of grievances without ceasing to acknowledge their sovereign. In that case he thinks the common laws of war should be observed towards such subjects, but that they cannot claim the benefits of the effects of public war, and particularly the acquisition of things taken in war. He adds, however, that the booty above the moveable property carried off by the enemy is considered as lost to the owner; but this is only on account of the difficulty of recognising it, and the numberless inconveniences which would arise from the attempt, but that all this is usually settled in the edict of pacification or act of amnesty.

6. The present case of course differs from that there stated, as the rebels do not acknowledge but repudiate the British rule. But it may be fairly inferred that Vattel's exception as to booty was intended to apply to every case of intestine war. I do not think, however, that the exception can apply to cases in which the reason for it fails, and in which the mutineers, having seized property, not in open fight, but by surprise and treachery, are defeated and deprived of that property by the troops of the State before any difficulty in tracing it by any transfer of possession to third persons, not involved in the crime of the original plunderer, or any abandonment by the owner of the hope and intention of recovering it, has occurred.

7. Against

* Book 3, c. 18, s. 295.

7. Against the dictum of Vattel, supposing it to be applicable, may be set, I think, that of a higher authority, Grotius*, who states that the right of acquiring things taken in war is so peculiar to a solemn† war that it has no force in other wars, and that in civil wars, be they great or small, there is no change of property but by the sentence of a judge.

So also, in treating of Posthuminum‡, Grotius states that the reason why there is no need of a recourse thereto in respect of things taken by pirates or robbers is, that the law of nations has not authorised them to appropriate them to themselves, and that therefore things, wherever found, may be claimed, on payment of a reward in the nature of salvage.

8. By the civil law, too, it would appear that, in order to render a recourse to posthuminum necessary, the person or thing recaptured must have been taken on a legitimate war with another State, for otherwise neither he nor his property will have changed owners, and when no proprietary title has been acquired by the captors, the right of the original owners remains unimpaired, even as to things on which his right by posthuminum would have been barred if the capture had been in lawful war.

Most modern nations, and among them England, America, and France, have adopted this principle in the case of pirates and freebooters, and have acted upon the maxim of the civil law, "A piratis et latronibus capta dominum non mutant," though some, including apparently Spain and Holland, during the last century, thought it better policy to give the vessel to the recaptors.

9. Vattel§, however, and Grotius||, both state that it would be vain for the owner to claim a ship taken by the Algerine corsairs, and recaptured by them, but that it would become the property of the recaptors. But this conclusion proceeds on the express ground that the Algerines, although in fact a nest of pirates, constituted a State, and that the barbarous habit of that State to treat all strangers as enemies, without cause of offence or proclamation of war, did not, by the law of nations, prevent their being treated as a nation, and their cruisers as public enemies; ¶ a doctrine recognised by Lord Stowell**, and their case is thus distinguished from that of private pirates.

10. Vattel refers also to the Grandes Companyees, who ranged over Europe after the wars of the English in France, pillaging wherever they came, and states that none of the sufferers was ever known to claim the booty which had been carried off and sold. But he gives this in illustration of the maxim, that the legal consequence of a public war do not depend upon the justice of the cause; and the bands alluded to by him, being marshalled under regular leaders, who claimed to hold a commission or deputation from an established sovereign, might be considered by the people whose lands they invaded as a foreign enemy, committing acts of public lawless hostility, rather than as mere private freebooters or robbers.††

11. This last case, indeed, bears no direct analogy to the chief one now in question, viz., as to the goods taken by mutineers or rebels subject to the British Government. It has more analogy to that referred to in the 3d paragraph of my former Opinion, of goods taken by persons the subjects of foreign States who make an inroad on the British territories in aid of the mutineers. My own opinion remains unchanged, that where such inroads are made against the will of their

* De Jure Belli, book 3, c. 6, s. 27.

† It is unnecessary to consider whether Grotius' distinction between a solemn and an informal war is well founded, for it seems clear from the context that he here uses the expression as distinguishing public war between two States from a private war between subjects of different States, or a State and some only of the subjects of another, on the one hand, and a civil war between members of the same States on the other. (See Barbeyrac's note to s. 27. See Colquhoun's Roman Civil Law, vol. i. s. 404, and the authorities there cited.)

‡ Book 3, c. 9, s. 10.

§ Vattel, L. of N., book 3, c. 13, s. 386.

|| Grotius, De Jure Belli, book 3, c. 9, s. 19.

¶ See Barbeyrac's note to the last passage cited from Grotius, book 3, c. 3, s. 2.

** "The Helens," 4 C. Rob. 3.

†† From motives of policy also the sovereigns of the day seem to have condoned the offences of the free companies committed on their territories, and to have employed them under their leaders in their own wars, thus leaving the despoiled subjects but little chance of asserting their rights.

Legal Opinions. ✓ their sovereign, the property, not having been changed by the unlawful capture, reverts on recapture to the original owners; but as there may be a fair doubt on the subject, it will, I think, be worthy of the consideration of the Government whether, in case any recaptures have been made of property taken by foreigners, and not by subjects of the State, it may not be proper to give the benefit of such doubt to the captors, and to allow the property so recovered to be treated as prize. It is clear that if the captor's sovereign had sanctioned their enterprise, so as to warrant the British Government in treating him as an enemy, the things taken would have been inelaimable by the owners; and it would seem hard upon our soldiers, who could not know whether these men acted with or without the consent of their sovereign, to deprive them of a benefit which they would have had in the former case. I still think, however, that the property thus situated cannot be treated as lawful prize, without the consent of the owners; and therefore, though I think that the Government may fairly part with its own rights as matter of bounty, if the above view be adopted, I do not consider that as to such property as is clearly traced and claimed by private owners, such owners can properly be deprived of their rights.

12. Where the original capture has been made by mutineers and other British subjects, though assisted by subjects of foreign and friendly States, or where the property is found in the actual possession of mutineers or British subjects, though it cannot be ascertained whether it was not originally taken by foreigners, I do not think that any doubt can arise as to the applicability of the general rule as to capture by rebellious subjects.

13. In paragraph 3, of my opinion of the 14th instant, it is stated that the subjects of a foreign prince, who, without the sanction of their Sovereign, make an inroad into British territory, are mere freebooters,* who do not acquire, and cannot confer, any of the rights of an enemy in war, either to the plundered property or in any other respect. To prevent misconception as to these latter words, I may observe that such a foreigner, when captured, stands, in one respect, in a different position from a subject or a foreigner resident in our territory before the outbreak, and taken in arms, inasmuch as he is not liable to be tried for treason against the State, to which he owes no allegiance at the time of entering its territories hostilely; but he is liable to be tried and sentenced by martial law for the violation of the law of nations of which he has been guilty, and is not entitled to the privileges accorded to a foreigner taken in a legitimate war, but is subject to the extreme rights of war, and if guilty of murder or robbing while on British territory, he is, I think, equally liable with a subject to trial and punishment for the specific offence.

14. I have, since writing my former Opinion, made such research as I have been able as to the course adopted with respect to the restitution of property recaptured from the rebels in some of the principal rebellions in modern times, ✓ and I can find no trace of such property being awarded to the troops as prize. The absence of authority does not prove much, as the subject is one as to which ordinary historians might well be silent. But it seems clear to take one instance, that none of the stores of war, artillery, treasure, and other property of the English Government which were captured in large quantities by the Pretender in 1745, and were retaken by the English troops at Culloden and subsequently, were distributed or dealt with as prize. That would have been a stronger case in favour of the recaptors than the present one, and much of the property there captured was originally taken in fair fight with two armies arrayed against each other according to the rules of warfare, whence a presumption might not unfairly arise that the property so taken had fairly changed owners, and none was taken, as I apprehend the whole or the great bulk of the property now in question was taken, through treachery and assassination, by the very troops entrusted with the protection of it, which mode of capture of course excludes any such presumption.

15. To the above illustrations may be added one drawn from the treatment of neutral property captured by, and recaptured from, an enemy in war. Such property

* The word in the copy of the Opinion is plunderers, but should be freebooters.

property is restored to the neutral owner.* This is done, not from tenderness towards one who is not an enemy, for an ally's movable property recaptured under similar circumstances might in strictness be treated as prize (although in modern times it would, at least if captured at sea, be restored by the exercise of a neutral amity between allies),† but because the enemy had no right originally, by the law of nations, to seize the effects of a neutral, and because the property therein, consequently, was not changed by the seizure, but remained in the neutral, notwithstanding the change of possession. Whereas, in the case of an ally, the enemy would have rightfully seized his effects, and the property would have been changed. This distinction affirms the principle which, I conceive, generally governs in case of capture, viz., that mere possession by the enemy does not entitle the recaptors to hold goods against the original owners, but it is necessary for that purpose that the enemy should also have the right of property in the things seized.

16. Upon the whole, it appears to me that the right of the troops in respect of property which can be clearly identified as the property of the Government or of individuals plundered by the rebels, according to the equitable principles of the law of nations, extends no further than to a remuneration in the nature of a salvage reward upon the value of the property recovered. Such a reward is payable, as stated before, in the case of vessels recovered from pirates; and although the rules regarding the capture of things on land and on sea differ, the best writers on the law of nations recognise the right of the recaptors, whether on land or on sea, to such a remuneration as it may be fairly supposed the owner would have willingly expended for the recovery of his lost property.‡ In case of prize at sea in time of war, the English Prize Acts fix the amount of salvage payable to the recaptors, if in the public service, at one-eighth (and this too in the case of Government as well as of private property),§ and of private individuals at one sixth of the value of the prize.

On a recapture by the army of maritime property in a maritime town, the same salvage is payable to the army as to the navy on a sea capture; viz., one-eighth || Lord Stowell has also intimated that although generally a military force, acting in quelling a mutiny on board ship, is not entitled to salvage, yet where the services rendered have been very splendid and extraordinary, and the personal danger and exertions very great (a description certainly applicable to the present services), a salvage award may properly be made.¶

In recaptures from pirates one-eighth is also the proportion awarded.**

In the present case I think a similar rule may fairly be adopted for regulating the proportion of salvage reward of the troops who have effected the recapture.

17. I presume that the General commanding the forces made no promise before or during the assault of Delhi that the whole property taken by the soldiers should be given up to them as prize. If any such promise was given, I think that it is one which, independently of moral considerations, the troops are equitably entitled to have performed; for where an actual siege and assault became necessary, whatever the character of the hostilities, it seems lawful by the usages of warfare for the General, if he in his discretion think fit to give up the place to the soldiers to sack, with liberty to each man to take and keep whatever he can, or if individual pillage be prohibited, to promise that the whole property taken, or such portion of it as the General may think fit, be distributed as prize generally among the troops, as an equivalent for giving up promiscuous plunder, and bringing everything taken to the common stock.††

18. I have throughout spoken of the claim of the troops as a right which would

* Grotius, book 3, c. 6, s. 5, 6., s. 2-6. See, too, Sir W. Scott, the "War," Ruskin, 2 c. Riph. 299., the "Horntruss," 6 ditto, 105.

† The "Alexander," 2 Dodson, 37.

‡ Grotius, b. 3, c. 9, s. 16, and c. 10, s. 9.

§ The "Betsey," Hay and Marriott, 89.

|| See Lord Stowell's Judgment in the like Progress. 2 Edward's Reports, 210, 217, 218.

¶ See the "Francis and Eliza," 2 Dods. 118, 120, 121.

** 6 Geo. 4, c. 49, s. 3.

†† Grotius, D. J. 6th, book 3, c. s. 18, 19, 24. 2 Douglas, 614 N. Vattel, B. 3, c. 9, s. 264.

Legal Opinions.

would attach to them as captors, supposing the property taken to be lawful prize, and the right of the former owners to be divested.

Even in that case, however, the troops would have no positive or legal right to the distribution. The property would vest in the State, not by virtue of original ownership, but by right of capture; and it would be for the State to determine how far it would make over its legal rights to the army, and appropriate the property thus acquired as distributable prize.*

No British Prize Act is applicable to the case,† and the discretion of the State would be wholly unfettered. But assuming, consistently in my opinion, the right of the original owners as such to have been divested, and the property to be in such a position as to be capable of being lawful prize of war, I think, considering the almost universal usage in such cases, there can be no doubt either of the moral right of the army to have the property (with the exception of such portions as it might be thought right to return to the original owners, being private individuals,) divided among them as prize in the usual manner, or (I respectfully conceive) of the disposition of the Government to give them the full benefit of such prize.

(signed) *W. Ritchie.*

21 November 1857.

My dear Birch,

I do not think that any alteration must be made in the notification, unless the Governor General in Council should think fit to impose upon the owners of goods payment of a sum in the nature of salvage, say one-eighth, before the goods are restored.

If the donation batta were not sufficient to cover the eighth of the whole of the property recaptured and identified, both public and private, it would be unjust to the army to compel restitution of private goods without payment by the owners of a prior proportion, say one-eighth, I may say salvage; but if the donation batta clearly covers one-eighth of the value of the whole amount of property restored, public and private, besides giving to the army a fair reward for their services generally, independently of the recovery of property, there can be no injustice to the army in giving them, direct from the State, a full equivalent to the salvage they might otherwise have received from individuals, and the restitution to individuals will be a much more gracious act towards them, and will, probably, have a better effect, if unfettered with the condition of paying a per-centage, than, if not, a condition be imposed.

The army should have the full benefit of the salvage. Whether it comes to them from individuals or from the State is to them indifferent, provided they receive also from the State the same amount of batta as they would have had if no private property had been taken, and if the State were merely compensating them for their services to it, both in fighting its battles and rescuing its property.

For instance, supposing six months' batta to be the donation that the Government would think it right to make to the troops for the services rendered to the State, irrespective of the recapture of property, four months' batta to be equivalent to one-eighth of the value of the Government property, or two months to be equivalent to one-eighth of the private property.

✓ I should think that on the Government giving 12 months' batta the private property should be restored to the owners without any charge to them; but that if the Government only gives 10 months' batta, or less, the army should be allowed to receive in addition one-eighth of the value of private property from the owners on its restitution; so that if the Government only gives six months' the army should have the same proportion of public as well as of private property.

These amounts and proportions are taken arbitrarily at random, but they may afford some test, so far as it is possible, at present, to estimate the value of the Government property recaptured, as to the sufficiency of the six months' batta

* See Vattel, B. 3, c. 9, s. 169.

† Lord Brougham's Judgment, *Alexander v. Duke of Wellington*, 2 Russ. & Mylne. See W. 4, c. 53, s. 2, para. 4, of my former Opinion.

to cover the entire claims of the army, without resorting to a per-centage on the property. Legal Opinion

If the donations be taken to cover all claims, that notification may stand as at present, or rather as it will when the announcing of the amount of donation batta is introduced.

For it seems unnecessary to go into the several items, as it were, of which the amount of batta is awarded, or to do more than announce generally that it is awarded in respect of the claims of the army generally.

Such an addition as I have suggested in pencil may perhaps be made with good effect to notify the general principle on which the Government act as to the salvage, but I do not think this actually necessary.

If, on the other hand, the donation do not cover the charge as private property, after the words "restitution may be made to the owners on the spot," the words "on payment of one-eighth of the value of the property so restored, as a reasonable reward for its recovery, which amount shall be made over to the prize agents for the troops," or some such words, may be added.

I did not, in my second Opinion, mean that the specific amount of one-eighth of the value of Government property should be made over to the troops, that an accurate valuation of the property should be made with that view; but I meant that in determining the reward, in the shape of batta or otherwise to be granted to the troops, a per-centage, however roughly estimated on the value of the property restored, should be taken into account as one of the elements of the calculation, independently of the value of the troops and their general services to the State.

I am sorry that I was out when your note came, and that therefore there has been some hours' delay in my answering.

22 November 1857.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *W. Ritchie.*

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India
in Council.

No. 1,499 of 1857.—Notification.

It being understood that prize agents have been appointed at Delhi for the collection of booty captured by the British troops from the mutineers and other persons in rebellion against the Government, it is hereby notified, for the information and guidance of all parties concerned, that a clear distinction exists, in cases of recapture, between property of the State originally captured by an enemy in time of war, and similar property seized by rebels or mutineers during an insurrection.

In the former case the property recaptured is in general properly treated as property of the hostile State, and becomes subject to the laws of prize.

But in an insurrection, such as the present one, the troops of the State whose property has been pillaged by its own subjects, or by foreigners aiding such subjects in their treason, when they retake such property from the plunderers, merely retake it on behalf of the Government, and acquire no legal right of prize or of property, although they have strong claims on the liberality of the Government.

These principles apply also to the property of private individuals plundered by the insurgents and retaken by the troops of the State. Such private property can in no case be deemed lawful prize when clearly identified and claimed by the original owner.

In accordance with these principles, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that officers in command of bodies of troops employed in quelling the present insurrection shall appoint committees of officers for the purpose of taking an account of all treasure and other public property, cattle, munitions of war, stores, &c., recaptured from the insurgents and mutineers, in order to the delivery of the property so recovered into the nearest treasury, or into the custody of the proper civil or military officers, and that copies of such accounts shall be transmitted to the Secretary in the Military Department, for the information of Government.

Separate accounts will also be taken by the committees of all private property captured or recaptured, and copies of these accounts will be transmitted to the Military Department, with statements of claims, if any, made by the owners.

In all cases of clear identification of property restitution may be made to the owners on the spot, provided that in the case of natives they shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Committee, that they have not been guilty of any offence for which their property would be liable to forfeiture, and have, to the best of their ability, rendered active assistance to the British Government; and when claims are not clearly established, or the property belongs to any person deceased, the orders of Government are to be awaited before delivery.

The claims of the troops composing the field force by which Delhi has been nobly wrested from the hands of the mutineers and rebels, and by whose gallantry signal punishment has been inflicted on the insurgents there, are fully appreciated by the Governor General in Council, and in recognition of their services his Lordship in Council is pleased to grant a donation of six months' batta to be forthwith distributed to all the troops engaged in the operations against Delhi.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department.

Fort William, 27 November 1857.

AMOUNTS OF PRIZE MONEY.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
DELHI - - - - -	35,57,917	6	8
LUCKNOW - - - - -	14,82,645	6	1
GREATHEED'S COLUMN - - - - -	5,029	-	9
NURGOOND - - - - -	10,026	15	8
KOTAH and AWAH - - - - -	1,68,122	13	7
KHANDEISH - - - - -	1,00,113	-	-
DHAR - - - - -	7,71,010	-	-
JHANSI - - - - -	about 6,00,000	-	-
SARUN FIELD FORCE - - - - -	Not reported.		
HULGULLEE - - - - -	4,903	5	11
TOTAL - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 56,99,768	-	8

O U D E J E W E L S.

Oude Jewe

EXTRACT Letter from Major *C. Herbert* to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 26 December 1859.

6. I BEG that I may be instructed how to reply to His Majesty's wish to be placed in possession of the jewels at present deposited in the general treasury, concerning which the King spoke to me on the 23d instant.

His Majesty also expressed a wish to receive the Crown jewels which were sent down from Allahabad, and are now lodged in the general treasury.

EXTRACT Letter from *C. Beadon*, Esq., to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 31 January 1860.

2. I AM directed by the Governor General to state that the Lucknow jewels may be delivered to the King; although one of the begums claimed some of them, his Excellency believes that there is no doubt that they are all the King's.

EXTRACT Letter from Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Major *C. Herbert*, dated 17 February 1860.

2. WITH respect to the jewels, the restoration of which has been ordered, you will be good enough to place yourself in communication with the Financial Department.

RESOLUTION of Government of India, dated 17 February 1860.

Ordered, That the Financial Department be requested to issue the necessary instructions for the delivery of these jewels to Major *C. Herbert*, agent with the King of Oudh.

EAST INDIA (PRIZE PROPERTY).

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the late Court of Directors of the East India Company and the Governor General, and other Authorities in *India*, or between the Secretary of State for India and the same Authorities, on the subject of PRIZE PROPERTY captured by the ARMIES of the CROWN or of the late EAST INDIA COMPANY, in Warfare against the Rebels and Mutineers, during the Years 1857, 1858, and 1859; &c.

(Sir Minto Farquhar.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
1 August 1860.

[Price 1 s. 4 d.]

EAST INDIA (ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 July 1877;—for,

RETURN showing in Detail the EXPENDITURE of the ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA for the Year 1876-7, including the Name, Official Style and Designation, Ecclesiastical Connection, Salary and Allowances of each CHAPLAIN or MINISTER in the service of the GOVERNMENT, with the Average Attendance of the CIVIL and MILITARY SERVANTS of the QUEEN at the Religious Services conducted by him."

India Office, }
5 February 1880. }

EDWARD STANHOPE,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(Mr. Baxter.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 February 1880.

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RETURN showing in Detail the EXPENDITURE of the ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA for the Year 1876-7, including the Name, Official Style and Designation, Ecclesiastical Connection, Salary and Allowances of each CHAPLAIN or MINISTER in the service of the GOVERNMENT, with the Average Attendance of the CIVIL and MILITARY SERVANTS of the QUEEN at the Religious Services conducted by him.

(No. 9 of 1879.)

Government of India.—Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.—
Ecclesiastical.

To the Right Hon. Viscount *Cranbrook*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India.

My Lord,

Simla, 6 November 1879.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, in his Despatch No. 10, dated the 26th July 1877, informed the Government of India that "it was resolved by the House of Commons on the 5th of July, on the motion of the Right Honourable William Baxter, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House a Return showing in detail the expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of India for the year 1876-77, including the name, official title and designation, ecclesiastical connection, salary and allowances of each chaplain or minister in the service of the Government, with the average attendance of the civil and military servants of the Queen at the religious services conducted by him;" and his Lordship desired to be furnished with the Returns required by the House of Commons for the whole of British India.

2. We have now the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, two sets of Returns, one set showing separately the expenditure connected with the Church of England, Church of Scotland, and the Roman Catholic Church. The second set of Returns show separately the number of Church of England, Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic Chaplains on the regular establishment, as well as other clergymen paid by Government, and shows also the number of civil and military servants of the Queen attending church. The expenditure returns furnish information for the year 1876-77, while the clergy and attendance returns furnish information for the year 1879. This difference in the years is owing to the local authorities who were asked to furnish the information necessary for the preparation of amalgamated returns having in the first instance misunderstood the reference made to them in regard to the attendance returns. The information furnished, in reply to the first reference made by us, was not compiled on a uniform plan, and was manifestly incorrect. This necessitated a second reference being made, explaining what was required, and sending blank forms to be filled up. The latest of these forms was not received by us until the 1st of August last. These facts also explain the delay which has taken place in furnishing the Returns required by the House of Commons.

3. In forwarding the Returns, we deem it desirable to explain, for your Lordship's information, that the expenditure in the Ecclesiastical Department has since 1876 been revised and reduced. Our Financial Resolution, No. 2202, dated the 15th August 1876 (which will be found printed in the Ecclesiastical Proceedings Volume of the Home Department for September 1876, and recorded as No. 36), will show that all churches in India have been divided into three classes, and a scale of establishment laid down for each class. This Reso-

4 PAPERS RELATING TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

lution has reduced considerably the expenditure on church establishments. The subject is still engaging our attention, and we hope to effect further reductions in the coming financial year. Cemetery establishments have also been reduced, as will be seen by a reference to the Ecclesiastical Proceedings Volume of the Home Department for November 1876, No. 3.

4. The sanctioned budget estimates of the Ecclesiastical Department (Civil and Military) for the three years 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79, were as follows :—

	Rs.
1876-77 - - - - -	19,73,000
1877-78 - - - - -	19,66,000
1878-79 - - - - -	19,44,000

5. With reference to the returns of attendance, it will be seen that they are strictly confined to "civil and military servants of the Queen," in accordance with the motion of the Right Honourable William Baxter, but it must be observed that the figures relating to the several stations do not fully represent the number of persons attending the religious services of the several Christian denominations. From these returns the families of the civil and military servants have been excluded, as also pensioners, servants of municipalities, a large number of the official and the entire non-official population. According to the latest census, the European and Eurasian (Indo-European) Christian population of each Province is as follows :—

Madras - - - - -	43,461
Bombay - - - - -	13,309
Bengal - - - - -	66,330
North Western Provinces - - - - -	14,684
Oudh - - - - -	7,491
Punjab - - - - -	19,445
Central Provinces - - - - -	5,803
British Burma - - - - -	6,735
Assam - - - - -	854
Berar - - - - -	600
Coorg - - - - -	410
Ajmere - - - - -	558

6. We reproduce here, for facility of reference the Abstracts prefixed to each of the two sets of Returns. These Abstracts are as follows :—

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURN OF EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS in India; prepared in accordance with an Order of the House of Commons.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.	Salaries and Allowances of Bishops and Chaplains and Ministers.	Church Establishment, and Contingent and Public Works Charges.	Burial Ground Charges.	TOTAL.	Fee Receipts for Baptisms and Burials.	Net Total Cost (Column 5 minus Column 6).
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Church of England - - -	Rs. 12,96,271	Rs. 3,09,566	Rs. 1,49,638	Rs. 17,55,475	Rs. 9,913	Rs. 17,45,562
Church of Scotland - - -	1,10,018	22,180	391	1,32,579	111	1,32,468
Roman Catholic Church - -	67,690	41,418	581	1,09,687	71	1,09,616
TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 14,73,979	3,73,162	1,50,600	19,97,741	10,095	19,87,646

ABSTRACT RETURNS of the Numbers of CHAPLAINS and MINISTERS Paid by the Indian Revenues, and of the Number of Civil and Military Servants of the Queen attending Church, prepared in accordance with an Order of the House of Commons:—

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of Chaplains and Ministers Paid or Subsidised.	Number of European Troops and Officers ordinarily attending Church.	Number of European and Eurasian Servants of Government other than Soldiers, ordinarily attending Church.	Total Number of Government Servants attending Church, exclusive of Wives and Families.
Church of England - - - - -	201	23,842	3,191	27,033
Church of Scotland - - - - -	21	2,782	479	3,261
Roman Catholic Church - - - - -	61	10,586	621	11,207
TOTAL - - - - -	283	37,210*	4,291	41,501

* These Returns were prepared in the year 1879, when a large number of British soldiers were away from their stations in the field. The total number of European soldiers in India, nearly all of whom attend churches of one denomination or other, is about 60,000. For the year 1876-77 the average attendance of British soldiers at church was 50,880; and it was then explained that those "figures were exclusive of men on guard and in hospital, and of those who attended Divine Service performed by ministers not paid by the State." The total number of Christians, European, and Eurasians (or Indo-Europeans), of all ages and sexes in India is 179,680.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Lytton.*

F. P. Haines.

A. J. Arbuthnot.

A. Clarke.

J. Strachey.

E. B. Johnson.

W. Stokes.

Rivers Thompson.

P.S.—After the foregoing Despatch had been prepared and printed, we received from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop a letter, pointing out that the duties and responsibilities of Government chaplains cannot be measured merely by the number of Government servants attending their ministrations. As requested by his Lordship, we forward a copy of that letter with this Despatch.

LETTER from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, dated 20th October 1879.

A RETURN has been called for of the average number of persons in the employment of the Government of India, civil and military, attending the services of the Government chaplains, and of the other clergy subsidised by Government, and in the Circular of the Government of India calling for these Returns, and specifying the classes of persons to be included in the Return, it has been directed that not only are all non official persons to be excluded, but even the wives and families of its own servants.

These Returns have, I conclude, been made in accordance with these directions, and I therefore beg leave in my own name, and as Metropolitan representing the other bishops of India, most respectfully to point out—

I. That those directions have been to my knowledge so variously interpreted and acted upon, that no confidence can be placed upon the returns sent in.

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II. I beg leave also to remind your Lordship that such a return does not adequately represent the amount of duty required of chaplains on the Indian establishment, as laid down by existing orders and regulations of the Government now actually in force. As a matter of fact, there are many orders and regulations of the Government of India by which at present the chaplains of the establishment are directed to provide ecclesiastical ministrations for the families of Government servants, and for non-official persons, and any chaplain now refusing to obey such orders and regulations renders himself liable to correction.

III. But I venture further to urge that a very considerable population exists in this country, in the towns and scattered in widely separated stations, composed of persons who, though not actually in Government employ, are nevertheless indirectly connected with such employment, and that, even as regards those who are altogether unconnected with Government, it cannot be desirable that they should be altogether neglected. To exclude them absolutely from the pastoral care of the chaplains, must be productive of serious results, results to say the least not conducive to the maintenance of civil order and morality, and so to the permanent interests of the Government.

By way of evidence that the number of such persons is considerable, I take the liberty of directing your attention to a Return* very carefully compiled by the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and submitted to the Government in 1873, from which it appears that, in the Bengal Presidency alone, the average number of European persons of all classes under the spiritual charge of a chaplain amounts to upwards of 700, and of those under the charge of other clergy subsidised by Government to between 200 and 300.

Without troubling your Lordship further, I beg very respectfully to invite your attention to this aspect of the question, and to request that a copy of this letter may be forwarded to the Secretary of State, together with a copy of the Return of 1873 to which I have alluded.

ABSTRACT of the RETURN of EXPENSES connected with ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS in India, prepared in accordance with an Order of the House of Commons.

0.32.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.	Salaries and Allowances of Bishops and Chaplains and Ministers.	Church Establishment and Contingent and Public Works Charges.	Burial Ground Charges.	TOTAL.	Fee Receipts for Baptisms and Burials.	Net Total Cost (Column 5 minus Column 6).
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND - - - - -	12,96,271	3,09,566	1,49,888	17,55,475	9,913	17,45,562
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND - - - - -	1,10,018	22,180	181	1,32,579	111	1,32,468
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. - - - - -	67,890	41,416	581	1,09,887	71	1,09,816
TOTAL - - - - -	14,75,979	3,73,162	1,50,650	19,97,741	10,095	19,87,646

STATEMENT of EXPENSES connected with the CHURCH of ENGLAND during the Year 1876-77.

INDIA.

A 4

STATION.	CHURCH.	NAME OF CHAPLAIN OR MINISTER.	Officer's Style or Designation.	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingencies, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.			
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Calcutta		The Right Rev. E. R. Johnson	Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon.	22,988		1,067				24,055		24,055					
				39,272		999				999		999					
				2,736						2,736		2,736					
								126	60	186		186					
						Venerable J. Baly, M.A.	Archdeacon of Calcutta	12,600		3,015	1,447	140	194	17,399	17,399		
						Rev. E. Jacob	Domestic Chaplain	383		225			24	582	582		
Morara Nowgong (Bundelkund)	Saint Mark's	Rev. J. McKie	Senior Chaplain	9,600			120		228	9,976	900	10,276	84	156			
				1,250					272	60	1,582	61	1,543	100			
						Rev. C. H. Wheeler	Junior Chaplain										

* Amount of gratuity paid to Mrs. F. W. Milman, the legal representative of the late Right Reverend Robert Milman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, 52,680 rupees. Passage money of the Right Reverend B. Milman, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and party during tour through Arracan and Burma, 1,067 rupees. Pay of the Bishop of Madras while acting as Metropolitan, 30,979 rupees. Amount drawn by the Bishop of Madras while acting as Metropolitan on account of Station allowance, 660 rupees.

† Salary from 9th to 28th February 1877.
‡ Pay for 12 months, at Rs. 1,067 10 8 per mensem, less 900 rupees, drawn in March 1876.
§ Pay from 1st to 30th April 1876, at 500 rupees per mensem.
¶ Pay from 9th to 28th February 1877, at 500 rupees per mensem.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

STATEMENT of Expenses connected with the Church of England during the Year 1876-77—continued.

STATION.	CHURCH.	NAME OF CHAPLAIN or MINISTER.	Officer's Style or Designation.	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingences, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIA—continued.															
Gwalior		Rev. J. B. Morewood	Junior Chaplain	2,500	250	424	-	456	121	3,751	47	3,798	450	51	
		Rev. K. E. Barrow	ditto	3,000	287	269	-	44	-	3,600	12	3,612	60	-	
		Rev. W. J. Hunt	ditto	500	14	385	-	-	-	899	-	899	-	-	
Mhow		Rev. E. J. Davis	Minister	6,000	600	-	-	600	180	7,380	450	7,830	802	-	
Indore		Rev. H. Hacon	ditto	1,800	-	1,281	-	216	114	3,411	144	3,555	230	122	
Ditto		Rev. S. W. O'Neill	ditto	178	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	178	-	-	
Port Blair	Christ Church	Rev. T. J. L. Warnesford	Junior Chaplain	8,835	-	24	-	144	-	9,003	432	9,435	-	-	
Nusseerabad		Rev. C. Kirk, M.A.	Minister	5,000	-	952	-	432	152	6,536	70	6,606	267	-	
Ajmere	All Saints'	Rev. G. Gothard, M.A.	ditto	1,800	-	669	-	80	104	2,633	499	3,132	120	-	
Hyderabad		Rev. H. Fitzpatrick	ditto	2,400	-	-	-	279	152	2,831	2,601	5,432	-	-	
Nagode		None	Bills drawn by Station Staff Officer.	-	-	-	-	56	-	56	64	120	40	-	
Bhopal		None.	Bills drawn by Political Agent.	-	-	-	-	240	48	288	51	339	11	-	
TOTAL				1,25,947	1,151	9,515	5,647	4,493	2,059	1,09,540	4,821	1,14,361	2,154	329	

B E N G A L.

	St. Paul's Cathedral	Rev. B. T. Atlay	Junior Chaplain	6,000	600	-	2,040	4,800	-	22,165	-	22,165	-	231
	ditto	Rev. A. N. W. Spens	ditto	6,000	600	85	2,040							
	St. John's (Old Cathedral)	Rev. W. H. Bray	ditto	6,000	-	191	2,040	4,200	16	10,084	113	19,107	70,854	640
	ditto	Rev. E. Jermyn	ditto	500	19	706	82							
	ditto	Rev. A. C. Pearson	ditto	500	-	133	1,292	3,600	-	14,868	2,335	17,203	-	50
	ditto	Rev. A. G. A. Robarts	ditto	3,833	-	58	78							
	St. James'	Rev. P. J. Jarbo	Senior Chaplain	10,851	-	78	400	2,712	1,005	10,929	1,229	12,238	1,520	-
	ditto	Rev. H. Foster	Minister, C. M. S.	281	-	553	55							
	St. Peter's, Fort William	Rev. H. J. Mathews	Junior Chaplain	5,000	-	84	-	1,800	-	8,687	-	8,687	-	112
	ditto	Rev. G. F. P. Blyth	ditto	-	-	256	-							
	ditto	Rev. F. R. Mitchell	ditto	948	-	-	-	3,600	1,000	4,600	-	4,600	-	-
	ditto	Rev. S. B. Taylor	ditto	6,500	-	-	-							
	St. Thomas' Free School	Rev. H. Finber	Minister, C. M. S.	303	-	-	-	1,284	-	1,284	-	1,284	-	-
	ditto	Rev. A. Clifford	Minister	-	-	84	-							
	Old Church Mission Row	Rev. J. W. Coe	Minister, S. P. G.	1,168	-	-	-	120	89	1,197	190	1,387	104	-
	Seamen's Floating Church off Cooly Bazaar.	Rev. J. B. Archer	Minister	750	-	165	-							
	ditto	Rev. J. Haden	ditto	73	-	-	-	144	96	3,580	3,000	6,580	-	-
	ditto	Rev. J. R. Langford	ditto	1,797	-	1,543	-							

Cuttack		Rev. A. W. Quinlan	Junior Chaplain	6,000		1,367		276	76	7,719	428	8,147	84		
Deoga	St. Thomas'	Rev. W. C. Bell	Senior Chaplain	9,600		2,980		300	258	13,138	16	13,154	152		
Darjeeling	St. Andrew's	Rev. W. Ayerst	ditto	8,800		1,836		312	80	11,575	297	11,872	1,620	30	
		Rev. J. B. Baldwin	ditto	257		290									
Hazaribagh		Rev. F. J. Mazuchelli	ditto	3,120	208	817									
		Rev. G. T. Dennis	Junior Chaplain	1,000		122		384	144	5,509	222	5,731	112		
		Rev. S. Dyson	Minister, C. M. S.	65		149									
Hooghly	Chinsurah and Serampore	Rev. J. G. Myers	Minister, C. M. S.	1,200		1,735		516	216	3,667	8	3,675	156		
Howrah	St. Thomas'	Rev. D. B. Morris	Junior Chaplain	6,000		1,080		492	240	7,812		7,812	360	245	
Ranchhee, Lohardugga		Rev. Y. R. Valliga	Minister, S. P. G.	800						800		800	1,015		
		Rev. Roger Dutt	ditto	313						313		313			
Midnapur	St. John's	Rev. J. C. Ince	ditto	1,800		806		156	30	2,792	48	2,840	97		
Monghyr	ditto	Rev. J. C. Love	ditto	1,800		973		156	99	3,028	20	3,048	125	95	
Moorsheedabad		Rev. F. W. Robberds	Senior Chaplain	3,200		111		253	301	4,055	10	4,065	211		
		Rev. F. B. Mitchell	Junior Chaplain			100									
		Rev. J. R. Richardson	Minister, A. C. S.	1,800		1,454		156	10	3,420	12	3,432	58		
Mosulferpur - Patna, Dinspore	Christ's Church	Rev. G. T. Dennis	Junior Chaplain	5,000		1,826									
	St. Luke's	Rev. A. G. A. Roberts	ditto	500		243		893							
		Rev. J. J. B. Coles	ditto	645		77			204	9,388	1,445	10,833	885		
Bankipur	Christ Church														
Goolzarbagh	St. John's														
Purneah		Rev. J. A. Wilkinson	Minister, A. C. S.	1,800		899		144	5	2,842	65	2,907	97		
Shehabad at Arrah	Church of the Holy Saviour	Rev. W. Wilkinson	ditto	1,800		2,193		336	120	4,449	15	4,464	53		
24-Pergunnahs, Barrackpore, Klidderpore	St. Bartholomew	Rev. A. O. Hardy	Senior Chaplain	9,725				384	249	10,358	650	11,008	233		
Dum-Dum	St. Stephen's	Rev. J. B. Spear	ditto	9,600				369	240	10,756	2,151	12,907	629	105	
	ditto	Rev. F. H. Michell	Junior Chaplain	547											
		Rev. J. S. Sandys	ditto	6,452		643		444	390	8,729	810	9,539	243	35	
		Rev. W. Ayerst	Senior Chaplain	800				156		156	1,172	1,328	74		
Backergunge, Burisal													49		
Balaso													75		
Bancoorah													48		
Baerbhoom											11	11	25		
Bogra													156		
Burdwan													140		
Chittagong					58		154			212	287	499	90		
Chumparan							60			60	17	77	71		
Diamond Harbour													77		
Dinagapur													176		
Doomka													73		
Furroolpur													73		
Gya								108		108	31	139	224		
Jessore								180	132	312		312	48		
Maldah													92		
Maunbhoom													28		
Mymensingh								18		18		18	89		
Noakhally													49		
Jalpaiguri													78		
Puri											6	6	12		
Pubna													38		
Rajshabye	Rev. A. Steen	Minister, C. M. S.				30			30			30	48		
Rajshabye													28		
Rungpore													63		
Sarun													3		
Singbhoom													130		
Tipperah							66		66	322		388	213		
Ransegunge										463		463	72		
Nuddes															
TOTAL - - - - -				Rs.	1,38,160	1,420	21,638	9,199	27,289	5,000	1,97,706	16,443	2,13,149	80,918	1,473

STATEMENT of Expenses connected with the Church of England during the Year 1876-77—continued.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

STATION.	CHURCH.	NAME OF CHAPLAIN or MINISTER.	Officer's Style or Designation.	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingences, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Bural Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad	Trinity Church	Rev. J. Stephenson	Junior Chaplain	6,793	600	269								
	ditto	Rev. F. W. Robberds	Senior Chaplain	4,000		102								
	ditto	Rev. A. C. Pearson	Junior Chaplain	2,000	200	27								
	ditto	Rev. W. H. Tribe	ditto	905	43	27								
	ditto	Rev. J. R. Baldwin	Senior Chaplain	542	33	133								
Agra	ditto	Rev. A. H. Etty	Junior Chaplain	600	33	157								
	St. George Church - Railway Station, Toondia	Rev. G. D. Watkins	Minister, A. C. S.	1,800		385		1,176	365	20,378	1,080	23,358	6,349	893
	ditto	Rev. M. Lamert	Junior Chaplain	5,939	600	84								
	ditto	Rev. F. Kennedy	Minister, A. C. S.	1,800		123								
Aligarh								948	428	9,983	8,394	18,316	369	300
Azamgarh								98	96	116	213	103		40
Banda								108	108	130	288	154		
Bareilly	St. George Church	Rev. J. R. Hill	Minister, S. P. G.	1,200		30								
	ditto	ditto						132		1,368	170	1,538	110	49
Benares	St. Stephen's Church	Rev. G. D. Symonds	Senior Chaplain	9,000		420		540	217	10,777	10,438	21,215	2,738	35
	C. M. S.	Rev. S. T. Leupolt	Minister, C. M. C.			60								
Bijnore	St. Mary's Church	Rev. E. Jermy	Minister	5,036		256		360	198	6,450	607	7,057	420	138
	ditto	ditto												
Bulandshahur								84		84	78	157		29
Budaon								72		73	88	160		
Basti								72		72	157	220		
Cawnpore	Memorial Church	Rev. J. F. Scobell	Junior Chaplain	5,000		31								
	Christ's Church	Rev. D. H. G. Dunne	Minister, S. P. C.	299	361			475	240	6,406	2,952	9,358	560	342
	St. Thomas' Church	Rev. W. D. Cowley	Senior Chaplain	9,516		230								
	ditto	Rev. R. M. Stewart	Minister	400										
	ditto	Rev. C. R. Tollemache	Junior Chaplain	4,500										
Dehra Doon	ditto	Rev. D. P. Williams	Senior Chaplain	4,123		446								
	ditto	Rev. F. T. S. Dyer	Junior Chaplain	2,316				1,146	200	26,761	1,080	27,841	857	288
	ditto	Rev. W. B. Drawbridge	Senior Chaplain	800		67								
	ditto	Rev. J. A. Stumper	ditto	1,000										
	ditto	Rev. L. F. Phillips	Minister	124										
Etawah	ditto	Rev. J. W. Adams	Junior Chaplain	1,037		68								
	ditto	ditto						54		54	88	143	103	
Etah														44
Parakhabad	All Souls' Church	Rev. A. L. Mitchell	Junior Chaplain	5,964	24	866		396	96	7,346	1,024	8,370	372	20
Fatehpur	ditto	ditto												93
Ghanpur	St. Thomas' Church	Rev. W. E. Glascott	Minister, A. C. S.	1,800		3,803		156	102	5,951	115	6,066	254	27
Gorakhpur	ditto	Rev. H. Stern	Minister			453		180	48	681	117	798	111	33
Hamburpur	ditto	ditto												41
Jhansi	St. Saviour's Church	Rev. E. M. Beasley	Junior Chaplain	5,500		1,025		358	5	8,056	708	8,824	290	38
	ditto	Rev. K. E. Barrow	ditto	500		68								

0-32.	Jaloun	ditto	ditto	Rev. G. F. P. Blyth	Senior Chaplain	8,519	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	-		
	Kumson			Rev. J. F. Scobell	Junior Chaplain	1,000	-	1,033	-	656	15	20,036	6,935	28,971	724	40			
				Rev. B. M. Belz	ditto	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-		
				Rev. E. J. Hubbard	Senior Chaplain	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Lalutpur			Rev. A. Horsburgh	ditto	800	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Rev. P. Williams	Senior Chaplain	800	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Meerut	St. John's Church		Rev. C. B. Westerhout	Minister, A. C. S.	1,200	-	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Rev. A. L. Mitchell	Junior Chaplain	500	50	68	-	768	377	9,200	3,807	13,007	795	723			
				Rev. J. W. Adams	ditto	3,500	325	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Rev. C. R. Tollemache	ditto	500	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Rev. W. J. Young	ditto	500	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Mirzapur	St. Paul's Church		Rev. J. W. Young	Senior Chaplain	6,400	-	-	-	516	123	7,039	254	7,293	400	188			
				Rev. H. Murray	ditto	9,800	-	647	-	299	93	10,639	237	10,876	241	44			
				Rev. W. B. Drawbridge	ditto	8,800	-	217	-	300	128	9,443	778	10,221	97	-			
	Muzra	ditto	-	-	-	-	120	-	120	113	233	109	-	-					
Mainpuri	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,701	2,701	49	-	-						
Muzafarnagar	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Roorkee	St. John's Church		Rev. J. W. Rowland	Junior Chaplain	5,500	-	600	-	439	66	6,296	-	6,296	136	-				
			Rev. W. Simpson	Senior Chaplain	1,000	-	91	-	-	-	-	100	8,796	837	-				
			Rev. E. J. Hubbard	ditto	8,000	-	269	-	288	51	8,608	620	9,228	56	-				
Shahjehanpur	St. Mary's Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Baharanpur	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TOTAL						-	-	Rs.	1,49,373	2,577	18,554	-	9,835	2,780	1,78,119	46,515	2,24,634	17,306	3,256

O U D H.

B 2	Bahraich																67	-	
	Bara Bankei																5	11	
	Fyzabad	St. Andrew's Church		Rev. J. K. Stuart	Senior Chaplain	8,800	-	941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Rev. J. P. Ellwood	Minister, C. M. S.	-	-	129	-	384	109	11,121	1,705	12,826	251	86			
				Rev. C. R. Tollemache	Junior Chaplain	500	33	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Gonda			Rev. W. Spencer	Senior Chaplain	9,600	360	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	
	Hardoi	Christ's Church		Rev. F. T. S. Dyer	Junior Chaplain	4,900	379	438	-	924	465	18,040	7,513	25,553	981	263			
				Rev. G. B. Darrant	Minister, C. M. S.	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
				Rev. K. E. Barrow	Junior Chaplain	1,129	103	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Parbhagpur	ditto	-	-	-	-	192	1	193	213	406	110	-						
	Rai Barail	ditto	-	-	-	-	317	200	12,787	2,304	14,941	64	62						
	Ritapur			Rev. J. F. A. Gavin	Senior Chaplain	10,979	-	1,241	-	60	-	80	140	137	36				
	Rutanpur			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-					
	Kheri			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-					
	TOTAL						-	-	Rs.	35,098	875	3,556	-	2,033	835	42,307	14,269	56,576	1,997

P U N J A B.

Delhi	St. James'	Rev. J. K. Stewart	Senior Chaplain	10,198	667	76	-	348	281	11,560	23	11,583	286	-
Gurgaon	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	72	44	116	-	-
Karnal	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	167	1,242	1,409	120	-
Hissar	ditto	Rev. D. George, D.D.	Additional Clergy Society	1,800	660	-	-	168	36	2,664	104	2,768	-	-
Rohtuck	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	72	319	391	60	-
Siras	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	167	36	203	69	272	-	-
Ludhiana	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	156	89	245	34	-

STATEMENT of Expenses connected with the Church of England during the Year 1876-77--continued.

STATION.	CHURCH.	NAME OF CHAPLAIN OR MINISTER.	Officer's Style or Designation.	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingencies including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Borial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PUNJAB--continued.														
Umballa	St. James'	Rev. A. W. Irwin, M.A.	Senior Chaplain	9,650	909	-	-	492	173	11,224	2,530	13,754	180	-
Simla	Christ's Church	Rev. T. Moore	ditto	10,551	39	578	-	418	-	11,584	116	11,700	470	-
Kasauli	ditto	Rev. A. Ramsay	Junior ditto	6,000	232	-	-	525	-	6,557	566	7,123	247	-
Dugshai	ditto	Rev. W. Simpson	Senior ditto	7,800	714	127	-	285	7	8,933	307	9,240	375	-
Subathoo	ditto	Rev. B. Sharpe	ditto	8,000	249	-	-	260	40	8,549	-	8,549	554	-
Jullundur	ditto	Rev. C. J. Waterhouse	ditto	9,600	319	44	-	312	105	10,380	793	11,173	467	-
Hoshiarpur	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36	34	70	30	-
Kangra	ditto	Rev. J. H. Hocking	Senior Chaplain	6,028	1,718	-	-	456	-	8,202	491	8,693	249	-
Amritsar	ditto	Rev. J. A. Stamper	ditto	8,000	345	120	-	312	53	8,836	648	9,479	293	-
Gurdaspur	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	72	851	923	-	-
Dalhousie	ditto	Rev. J. R. Lewis	Additional Clergy Society	-	510	-	-	116	-	636	2,201	2,827	468	-
Madhpar	ditto	ditto	ditto	2,400	-	-	-	102	-	2,502	30	2,532	-	-
Buklo	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-
Baloon	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-
Sialkote	ditto	Rev. C. C. T. Pagan, M.A.	Junior Chaplain	5,998	860	1	-	732	520	8,111	2,229	10,340	240	-
Lahore	St. James' Church	Rev. W. Tribe	Senior ditto	9,600	947	628	-	360	129	11,662	5,116	16,778	480	-
Meesa Meer	St. Mary Magdalene	Rev. W. F. Armstrong	Junior ditto	5,803	538	-	-	432	242	7,015	846	7,861	784	-
Gujranwalla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	108	211	319	27	-
Ferozapore	-	Rev. A. N. Wilson	Junior Chaplain	4,000	-	164	-	467	180	4,811	119	4,930	310	-
Peshawar	St. James' Anglo	Rev. A. W. Relsch	ditto	5,184	779	378	-	480	300	7,121	900	8,021	1,437	-
Nowshera	Trinity Church	Rev. A. Eschelback	ditto	6,000	-	180	-	186	65	6,437	110	6,547	80	-
Hassara	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	313	60	4,373	178	4,550	60	-
Abbottabad	-	Rev. H. T. Corbyn	Senior Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kuldana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Kohat	St. Augustine, of Canter-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	60	228	85	313	-	-
	bury.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rawal Pindi	Christ's Church	Rev. W. C. Bromhead	Senior Chaplain	12,500	573	87	-	432	101	13,603	1,254	14,947	567	-
Murres	Holy Trinity	Rev. M. Laing	ditto	12,300	2,494	78	-	364	73	15,309	387	15,696	162	-
Attock	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	118	-	118	-	118	50	-
Campbellpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	53	332	-	332	120	-
Jhelum	St. John's Church	Rev. J. Lapsley	Additional Clergy Society	1,800	1,927	-	-	264	4	3,995	297	4,292	60	-
Gujrat and Salt Range	Poris.	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	72	-	72	92	164	-	-
Shahpur-Talagong	-	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	190	1,187	-
Pund Dadan Khan	-	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-
Mooltan	-	Rev. W. A. Duke	Junior Chaplain	6,000	607	20	-	484	91	7,202	288	7,490	250	-
Jhang	-	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	67	-	67	310	377	-	-
Muzaffargarh	-	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	72	-	72	478	550	-	-
Montgomery	-	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	60	-	60	46	106	48	-
Dera Ismael Khan	-	Rev. W. M. Lettbridge, M.A.	Junior Chaplain	5,500	1,443	-	-	376	62	7,381	181	7,562	110	-
Dera Gazeer Khan	-	ditto	ditto	-	520	-	-	264	36	820	124	944	60	-
Banna	-	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	108	36	204	32	236	60	-
Choburha locality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,814	-
TOTAL				Rs. 1,58,712	17,040	2,491	-	10,597	2,745	1,91,585	33,953	3,15,438	13,041	-

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

0 3	Nagpur	Rev. G. T. Carruthers, M.A.	Senior Chaplain	6,803	125	1,168	360	300	8,746	106	8,853	638	19	
	Kamthi	Rev. A. H. Etty, M.A.	Junior - ditto	4,500	424	934	432	455	6,795	580	6,875	1,300	43	
	Jubbulpoor	Rev. T. D. Gray, M.A.	ditto	6,000	-	1,114	396	155	8,082	123	8,155	1,343	-	
	Bangor	Rev. B. Hammond, M.A.	ditto	6,000	-	687	359	108	7,134	-	7,134	192	-	
	Bhandara							2	2	151	153	60	-	
	Wardha									25	25	66	-	
	Bestul -											59	-	
	Chhindwara										53	53	81	-
	Narsinghpur						60		60	259	319	60	-	
	Seroncha										3	3	71	-
	Chanda										86	208	60	-
	Hoshangabad						72	50	122		409	481	60	-
	Nimar						72		72		1,444	1,444	60	-
	Rajpur												5	-
	Bilaspur												60	-
Damoh										4	4	60	-	
Seoni							72	16	88	15	103	60	-	
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>				23,308	549	4,350	1,763	1,086	31,051	2,258	34,309	7,003	62	

BRITISH BURMA.

3 3	Bangoon Cantonment	Rev. A. H. Etty	Junior Chaplain	1,000	100	72	852	294	5,470	2,043	7,513	360	20
		Rev. W. Hickey	Minster, S. P. G.	2,500	500	152							
	Bangoon Town	Rev. W. McCarthy	Junior Chaplain	6,672	-	1,828	612	208	8,920	12,365	21,285	731	280
		Rev. W. Hickey	Minster, S. P. G.	100	-	-							
	Henza, Prome, and My- sonung.	Rev. J. E. Marks	ditto	1,057	-	507			1,564	-	1,564	305	-
	Toungboe	Rev. W. Brock	Junior Chaplain	6,000	-	730	662	220	7,812	102	7,714	1,793	66
	Mergui		ditto									11	-
	Bassein		ditto				120	4	124	293	419	120	-
	Moulmein	Rev. C. Parish	Senior Chaplain	5,922	-	457	756	617	7,752	156	7,908	240	50
		Rev. A. Pearson	Junior - ditto										
Thayetmyo	Rev. C. H. Chard	Minster, S. P. G.	2,400	-	180	300	300	3,189	584	3,773	305	-	
Akyab						131	-	131	254	385	349	-	
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>				25,651	600	3,436	3,433	1,643	34,763	15,780	50,561	4,214	416

A S S A M.

	Gauhati	Rev. P. Nicolas	Senior Chaplain	-	-	-	198	5	198	490	688	47	6
	Bhillong			9,648	-	504	190	48	10,399	3,747	14,146	82	-
	Goalpara											139	-
	Cachar (Silchar)	Rev. J. Kemp	Anglican Minister	1,800	-	-	168	3	1,971	290	2,261	276	119
	Dibrugarh	Rev. E. Snapp	ditto	1,950	-	1,738	164	142	3,994	316	4,310	40	-
	Tezpur						108	-	108	228	336	308	-
	Sylhet						252	84	336	587	923	110	-
	Nowgong											147	-
	Sibsagar											43	-
	TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>				13,898	-	2,242	1,084	282	17,006	5,668	22,664	1,202

STATEMENT of Expenses connected with the Church of England during the Year 1876-77—continued.

H Y D E R A B A D.

STATION.	CHURCH.	NAME OF CHAPLAIN OR MINISTER.	Officer's Style or Designation.	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Traveling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingences, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amraoti*	Anglican	Rev. H. Haden	Additional Clergy Society, Calcutta.	5,838	-	1,538	-	402	61	7,929	-	-	96	-
Akola	ditto			-	-	-	-	240	1	241	-	-	96	-
Ellichpur	ditto			-	-	-	-	240	70	310	-	-	96	-
Buldana	ditto			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-
Wun	ditto			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-
Basim	ditto			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-
			TOTAL	5,838	-	1,538	-	972	132	8,480	-	-	460	-

M A D R A S.

Presidency Town of Madras.		The Right Rev. F. Gell, D.D.	Lord Bishop of Madras	3,738	-	3,804	-	600	292	8,429	-	8,429	-	37	
		The Ven'ble C. R. Drury, M.A.	Archdeacon of Madras and Commissary.	3,200	-	-	-	21	95	3,316	-	3,316	-	-	
			In charge of the Diocese during the Lord Bishop's absence on duty.	1,516	-	-	-	-	-	1,516	-	1,516	-	-	
		Rev. W. W. Elves, M.A.	Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.	6,000	-	670	1,560	-	-	8,230	-	8,230	-	-	
		Rev. W. Wace, M.A.	Acting Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.	339	-	-	88	-	-	427	-	427	-	-	
		F. Rowlandson, esq.	Registrar of the Diocese	2,560	-	-	-	1,146	687	4,393	-	4,393	-	-	
		St. George's Cathedral	Rev. C. R. Drury, M.A.	9,000	-	82	1,560	-	-	4,836	1,131	26,501	1,925	28,516	252
			Rev. H. Pope	50	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George.	Rev. W. Leaning	8,000	-	19	1,300	-	-	4,836	986	11,674	372	12,046	252
			Rev. J. B. Sayer	9,000	-	-	-	1,086	-	986	-	-	-	-	-
		St. Mathias' Church	Rev. A. C. Taylor	6,000	-	-	1,560	633	1,303	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Vipery.	Rev. C. H. Deane	2,400	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	13,486	-	13,486	910
			Rev. W. G. Hubbard	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Emanuel Church, South Black Town.	Rev. R. C. W. Raban	838	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rev. C. H. Pelly	699	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	10,975	26	11,001	-	
		Rev. C. H. Deane	6,322	-	-	1,027	672	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Rev. A. J. Wilkin	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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	St. Mark's Church, North Black Town.	Rev. J. F. Brown	Junior Chaplain	6,000	-	-	1,580	818	885	10,053	-	10,053	210	-
		Rev. C. H. Pelly	ditto	1,500	-	-	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Thomas' Church, St. Thoma.	Rev. J. M. Strachan	Minister Missionary and Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	-	3,600	-	-
	Christ's Church, Mount	Rev. M. Scott	Minister, Colonial and Continental Church Society.	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	2,400	-	-
	Vellore	Rev. J. B. Trend	Junior Chaplain	4,908	-	1,010	-	816	148	8,262	381	8,643	162	-
	Chittoor	Rev. J. B. Ostrehan	Senior Chaplain	1,383	-	-	-	208	50	258	135	393	-	-
	Rampet	The Chaplain of Vellore		-	-	-	-	84	62	146	168	312	-	-
	Arase			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	46	-	-
	Cuddalore	Rev. C. H. Pelly	Junior Chaplain	2,483	-	264	-	-	-	2,747	59	2,806	-	-
	Pondicherry	The Chaplain of Cuddalore		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	235	-	-
	Tindivaram			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	225	-	-
	Verdabellam			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
	Bellary	Rev. F. G. Lys	Senior Chaplain	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rev. H. Pope	Junior Chaplain	7,701	-	647	-	624	529	9,784	-	9,784	155	-
		Rev. W. Wesc	ditto	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52	-	-
	Romandroog	The Chaplain of Bellary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	498	498	-	-
	Talpatri			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72	-	-
	Gooty			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-
	Mangalore	The Chaplain of Mercara		-	-	-	-	294	161	455	-	451	-	-
	Chingiyut	The Joint Chaplains of the Cathedral, Madras		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Paul	Rev. W. W. G. Cooper, M.A.	Senior Chaplain	9,600	1,500	-	1,580	648	842	16,273	206	16,479	534	-
	St. Thomas' Mount	Rev. W. Leeming, M.A.	ditto	1,573	295	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Palaveram	The Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount.		-	1,795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Poomallee	Rev. A. F. Rowe	Junior Chaplain	6,000	-	124	-	624	206	9,954	719	7,673	72	-
	Tripasore	The Chaplain of Poomallee		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pulicat	Rev. C. C. Shuttle	Minister, Colonial and Continental Church Society.	1,800	-	-	-	63	-	1,863	-	1,863	114	-
	Coimbatore	Rev. J. D. Ostrehan	Senior Chaplain	5,187	-	80	-	147	57	7,322	276	7,598	-	-
	Collegal	Rev. J. W. Wynch	ditto	1,651	-	200	-	-	-	-	170	170	-	-
	Sattiamangalam			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	47	-	-
	Cuddapah			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	78	-
	Berhampore	Rev. W. B. Otley	Minister, Chaplain on retired list.	1,200	-	382	-	294	-	1,876	-	1,876	12	-
	Chittarpore			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-
	Ganjam	The Chaplain of Berhampore		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aaka			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Russelconda			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Callingspatam			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gopalpur			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ichapur			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chicacole	The Chaplain of Vizianagram		-	-	-	-	63	-	63	125	186	-	-
	Godavery	Rev. F. Horsley	Junior Chaplain	5,161	-	1,886	-	132	57	7,138	951	8,089	83	-
	Cocanada			-	-	-	-	402	-	-	-	-	-	-

* In addition to what has already been shown there is an expenditure of 1,266 rupees on account of churches and burial grounds, as detailed below:-

Churches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.
Burial Grounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864
										402
Total										Rs. 1,266

STATEMENT of Expenses connected with the Church of England during the Year 1876-77—continued.

STATION.	CHURCH.	NAME OF CHAPLAIN OR MINISTER.	Officer's Style or Designation.	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingencies, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.													
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.													
MADRAS—continued.																											
Rajahmundry	}																										
Dowlastreram																											
Sambulcottah																											
Coringa	St. Mary's Church	No Chaplain or other Clergy- man during 1876-77.																									
Bladrachellam																											
Jeggannaikpur																											
Palchol																											
Mesulipatam																											
Rezwada	Christ's Church	Rev. A. J. Wilkins	Minister, Colonial and Continental Church So- ciety.	516																							
Nandigoma																											
Kurnool																											
Cambum		Rev. S. A. Godfrey	Minister, Church of Eng- land.	1,200																							
Madura																											
Faumben	St. John's Church	Rev. J. Smith White	Junior Chaplain	6,000																							
Ramnaad																											
Malabar, Cannanore																											
Tellicherry																											
Calicut																											
Paulghaut	Trinity Church	The Chaplain of Calicut		5,483																							
Mulliapuram																											
Vythery																											
Manantody																											
Yernadu																											
Bypore		Ministers of the Church Mis- sionary Society.		300																							
Cochin																											
Wynaad																											
Nellore	Christ's Church	Rev. E. Crampton	Minister	1,200																							
Ongole																											
Wellington																											
Coonoor	All Saints'	Rev. J. D. Ostrehan	Senior Chaplain	2,529																							
Kolagberry																											
Ootacamund																											
Neddawottum	St. Stephen's	Rev. W. S. Trotman	ditto	9,600																							
Goodalore																											
	St. Thomas'	The Chaplain of Coonoor		9,600																							
		The Chaplain of Ootacamund																									

0-30.	Vereand Salem - Greenhills	Christ's Church	No resident Chaplain or Clergyman. Chaplains and other Clergymen on privilege leave minister these stations drawing 100 rupees a month and travelling allowance from head quarters.	1,030	-	243	-	-	-	1,358	490	1,823	155	-
	Usur - Jollarpett Tranquebar Comblaconum Negapatam Tanjore		Rev. A. F. Csemmerer - Minister The Chaplain of Tranquebar - Rev. J. F. Kearns - Minister, S. P. G., F. P.	1,200	-	431	-	84 312 84	- 27 40	1,705 339 1,324	44 47 250	563 44 388	563 44 388	126 72 72
	Tuticorin Palamacottah Gownagberry Oostapadarim		Rev. J. Adamson - ditto	420	-	-	-	84 84	72	576 84	-	576 84	-	1
	Trichinopoly	St. John's	Rev. C. Smith - Junior Chaplain Rev. J. W. Wrench - Senior Chaplain Rev. J. P. Adolphus - Minister of S. P. G., F. P. Rev. H. A. Williams - Junior Chaplain Rev. D. W. Kidd - ditto	6,000 2,321 960 5,000 1,000	-	-	-	798 - - 539 66	467 - - 503	10,546 - - 7,763	41 - - -	119 119 41	41 10,546 -	288 - -
	Vizagapatam Walair Vizianagram Bimlipatam Kimedy		The Chaplain of Vizigapatam Rev. D. W. Kidd - Junior Chaplain The Chaplain of Vizianagram -	3,766	-	-	-	823 249	48	4,886 201	464 175	464 876	464 876	76 91
	Hyderabad Secunderabad Trimulgherry Bolarum Chuddurghat Aurangabad Hongolo Jainah		Rev. S. Morley - Junior Chaplain Rev. J. M. Walker - ditto Rev. B. P. Little - Senior Chaplain Rev. W. B. Powell - ditto	5,500 5,500 8,800 7,090	550 550	-	-	704 517 523 379	793 689 77	7,547 7,353 9,400 7,702	- - - -	7,547 7,353 9,400 7,702	116 148 -	-
	Bangalore	St. Mark's Church	Rev. H. P. Jawes - Minister Rev. D. W. Kidd - Junior Chaplain	9,600 1,333	-	477	-	583 504	221 349	12,114 11,207	- 427	12,114 11,684	120	-
	Bangalore	Trinity Church St. John's Church Fort Church	Rev. G. English - Senior Chaplain Rev. T. Foulkes - ditto Rev. G. W. Pope - Minister	9,600 9,600 1,200	-	337	-	330	215	10,488 1,200	- 131	10,488 1,331	168 576	-
	Chickmagalore Shimogh Toomkoor Chittidroog		The Chaplain of Bangalore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mysore	St. Bartholomew's Church	Rev. D. G. Clarke - Senior Chaplain Rev. J. B. Powell - Minister, Additional Clergy Fund.	2,000 993	-	645	-	375	120	4,133	58	4,181	-	-
	French Rocks Hassan Hoosoor		The Chaplain of Mysore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aringapatam Island Coorg, Mercara Trevanore, Trevendrum Quilon		Rev. J. McKee, D. D. - Senior Chaplain Rev. S. T. Pettigrew - ditto The Chaplain of Trevendrum Rev. J. Sharp - Clergyman Rev. A. R. Nallor - ditto	9,000 - 1,800 1,200	-	987 793	-	371 318	78 30	10,842 367 1,800 1,284	- - - -	387 10,842 857 1,800 3,284	126	-
	Various Railway Stations			1,200	-	84	-	-	-	1,284	-	3,284	-	-
			TOTAL	264,449	4,095	15,825	11,640	24,121	15,744	3,35,774	17,985	3,53,757	5,895	89

STATEMENT of EXPENSES connected with the Church of England during the Year 1876-77—continued.

BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	CHURCH.	NAME OF CHAPLAIN OR MINISTER	Officer's Style or Designation.	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowances.	House-Rent	Establishment for each Church.	Contingencies, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charge in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	St. Thomas' Cathedral	Right Rev. L. G. Mylne (sick leave to Europe).	Lord Bishop of Bombay	16,791	-	1,428	-	792	-	19,011	960	19,971	606	60
	ditto	Rev. C. H. Leigh Lye	Senior Chaplain, Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary.	10,597	-	285	1,040	4,994	88	17,004	-	17,004	-	-
	ditto	Rev. W. Maule	Senior Chaplain	9,600	-	158	1,080	-	3,000	13,228	-	13,228	-	-
Byculla	ditto	Rev. F. L. Sharple	Senior Chaplain	1,600	-	-	280	-	-	1,880	-	1,880	-	-
	ditto	Rev. A. G. Lewis	Junior Chaplain	5,500	-	407	1,300	-	-	7,207	-	7,207	-	-
Colaba	Christ's Church	Rev. G. C. Royell	Senior Chaplain	8,000	-	-	1,165	192	34	9,391	1,023	10,414	-	-
Malabar	St. John's	Rev. C. F. H. Johnston	Junior Chaplain	6,000	-	-	1,500	756	-	8,216	1,023	9,338	110	6
Mazagon	St. Peter's	Rev. F. L. Page	Minister	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	1,800	-	-
Sonapur	Trinity Church	Rev. C. Gilder	ditto	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	1,800	1,604	20
Matheran	St. Paul's	Rev. A. G. Lewis	Junior Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	266	19	-
Tanna	St. James'	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	456	18	474	813	1,287	280	-
Bandora	St. Stephen's	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	78	15	-
Belgaum Camp	St. Mary's	Rev. C. Walford	Senior Chaplain	9,600	-	1,083	-	453	205	11,341	2,972	14,313	407	20
	Fort Christ's Church	Rev. W. H. Bagnoll	ditto	9,600	-	189	-	354	86	10,229	217	10,446	407	20
Karwar	Church Bungalow	ditto	-	-	-	-	84	6	90	967	357	342	-	
Rutnagiri	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	228	18	246	310	246	103	-	
Dughl	St. John's Church	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	310	-	-	
Dharwar	Mission Chapel	ditto	-	-	-	-	242	12	254	62	316	184	24	
Poona	St. Paul's	Rev. S. Stead	Senior Chaplain	10,448	-	497	-	408	46	11,454	247	11,701	464	195
Khandalla	Christ's Church	ditto	-	-	-	-	84	2	86	179	265	75	-	
Lanowlee	School-room Chapel	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poona	St. Mary's Church	Rev. A. G. Cano	Junior Chaplain	6,000	-	394	16	828	247	7,485	800	8,285	339	195
Kirkee	All Saints' Church	Rev. R. Easom	Senior Chaplain	9,600	-	79	-	444	240	10,363	80	10,443	172	-
Satara	St. Thomas'	Rev. A. L. Onslow	ditto	8,800	-	388	-	347	60	9,595	164	9,759	139	-
Mahabaleshur	Christ's Church	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,446	2,446	-	-	
Panchgumy	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aden Camp	St. Mary's Church	Rev. H. H. Pace	Senior Chaplain	9,600	-	593	-	1,053	238	11,484	359	11,843	135	20
	Point Christ's Church	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	310	-	-	
Ahmednagar	Iethum Bungalow Church	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	20	
Seroor	Christ's Church	Rev. J. H. T. Blunt	Senior Chaplain	9,600	-	32	-	469	131	10,232	142	10,374	154	10
Poona	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	20	
Ghorepur Church Bungalow	Rev. W. L. Eames	Senior Chaplain	9,600	-	1,205	-	324	65	11,284	235	11,519	498	195	
Sholapur	Christ Church	ditto	-	-	-	-	166	60	216	216	216	304	-	
Purandhur	Christ Church	ditto	-	-	-	-	240	65	305	575	880	-	-	
Ahmedabad City	Christ Church	Rev. G. B. Streeton	Junior Chaplain	822	-	130	-	708	243	1,903	147	2,050	914	161
Ahmedabad Camp	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	425	64	161	
Kaira	St. Paul's Church	ditto	-	-	-	-	84	26	110	148	258	48	-	
Deolali	Barrack-room Church	Rev. T. Horsfall	Senior Chaplain	9,600	-	1,468	-	564	120	11,752	-	11,752	500	69
Asirgarh	Mess room	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Nasirabad	St. Paul's Church	Rev. C. Kirk	Junior Chaplain	500		135				635		635	70	
Deoloe	ditto	ditto	ditto											
Kurrachee	Trinity Church	Rev. W. Clark	Junior Chaplain	6,000		1,118		740	210	8,068	348	8,416	613	86
Kurrachee Munora	St. Paul's	Rev. D. Coates	ditto	6,000		1,146		148	40	7,394	89	7,483	156	86
Gizree	ditto	ditto	ditto											
Surat	Christ's Church	Rev. P. H. Le Fenve	Junior Chaplain	5,500		1,180		880	55	7,065	319	7,384	237	
Baroda	St. James'	Rev. W. J. Rennell	ditto	6,000		780		840	60	7,080	797	7,877	127	
Broach	St. Matthias'	ditto	ditto					146	45	191	47	238	213	
Dessa	ditto	Rev. W. Wingate	Junior Chaplain	5,500		351		402	95	6,349		6,349		
Abu	St. Saviour's	ditto	ditto					402	95	498		498		
Hyderabad	St. Thomas' Church	Rev. A. W. Bayoham	Junior Chaplain	2,225	205	617		360	38	3,445	139	3,584	699	
Kotree	Christ's Church	ditto	ditto					150	160	2,834		2,984	1,518	
Neonuch	ditto	Rev. J. Higgins	Junior Chaplain	2,455		253		370	90	3,168		3,168		
Oodepur	ditto	ditto	ditto											
Rajkote	ditto	Rev. W. Jones	Senior Chaplain	9,600	460	1,080		928	84	11,992	92	11,424	124	
Bhay	ditto	ditto	ditto								35	35		
Kolhapur	Trinity Church	Rev. J. Taylor	Minister, S. P. G.										65	
Igatpuri	ditto	Rev. T. Confield	Minister, A. C. P.	1,800					5	1,805		1,805		
Bhoswal	ditto	ditto	ditto											
	Harbour Chaplain	Rev. D. J. Mackay	Minister	1,800						1,800		1,800		
	Christian Burial Boards												3,300	2,318
Bombay	County Jail	L. Fletcher, Esq. P. Spencer, Esq. T. K. Weatherhead	Registrar of the Diocese Registrar of Marriages Minister	1,800 600 1,800				900	59	2,759 600 1,800		2,759 600 1,800		
TOTAL				2,06,533	655	14,986	6,421	19,003	5,928	2,53,526	19,010	2,72,536	15,452	3,811

* Additional Clergy Society.

A B S T R A C T.

	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingencies, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIA	1,25,947	1,161	9,515	5,647	4,493	2,059	1,46,812	4,821	1,53,638	2,154	329
BENGAL	1,53,160	1,420	21,638	9,199	27,289	5,000	1,97,706	15,448	2,13,149	80,918	1,473
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES	1,49,373	2,577	13,554		9,885	2,780	1,78,119	45,515	2,24,634	17,306	3,256
ODDH	35,008	875	3,556		2,033	895	43,307	14,269	56,576	1,997	458
PUNJAB	1,58,712	17,040	2,491		10,597	2,745	1,91,585	23,958	2,15,538	13,041	-
CENTRAL PROVINCES	23,303	549	4,850		1,763	1,086	31,051	3,258	34,309	7,003	6
BRITISH BURMA	25,651	600	3,485		3,433	1,643	34,762	15,799	50,561	4,214	416
ASSAM	13,398		2,242		1,084	282	17,006	5,658	22,664	1,802	125
HYDERABAD	5,838		1,538		972	132	8,480		8,480	456	-
MADRAS	2,64,449	4,095	15,825	11,540	24,121	15,744	3,35,774	17,983	3,53,757	5,895	39
BOMBAY	2,06,533	655	14,986	6,421	19,003	5,928	2,53,526	19,010	2,72,536	15,452	3,811
GRAND TOTAL	11,41,372	28,962	93,130	32,807	1,04,823	38,234	14,89,128	1,66,709	16,05,837	1,49,638	9,918

STATEMENT of EXPENSES connected with the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND during the Year 1876-77.

INDIA.

STATION.	CHURCH.	NAME OF CHAPLAIN OR MINISTER.	Officer's Style or Designation.	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	House-Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingencies, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Morar - - - -	Gwalior Fortress Church	Rev. J. Warren - - -	Missionary - - -	1,200	-	96	-	216	105	1,617	72	1,689	-	-
			TOTAL - - -	1,200	-	96	-	216	105	1,617	72	1,689	-	-

BENGAL.

Calcutta - - -	Saint Andrew's Church -	Rev. J. M. Thomson - - -	Senior Chaplain - - -	13,513	600	-	2,040	3,000	405	19,558	4,040	23,598	-	-
Dum-Dum - - -	- - - - -	Rev. R. Jardine - - -	Missionary - - -	-	-	576	-	-	-	576	-	576	-	-
24 Pergunnahs - - -	- - - - -	Rev. J. Edwards - - -	ditto - - -	-	-	48	-	-	-	48	-	48	-	-
			TOTAL - - -	13,513	600	624	2,040	3,000	405	20,182	4,040	24,222	-	-

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Allahabad - - -	Saint Andrew's Church -	Rev. J. Williamson - - -	Senior Chaplain - - -	9,600	600	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Muthung Church - - -	Rev. W. F. Johnson - - -	Missionary - - -	-	-	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ditto - - - - -	Rev. F. Heyl - - -	ditto - - -	-	-	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kuria - - - - -	Rev. J. F. Holcomb - - -	ditto - - -	-	-	178	-	348	120	12,294	50	12,284	-	-
Mesrut - - - - -	- - - - -	Rev. A. B. Watson - - -	ditto - - -	1,800	-	158	-	300	146	2,404	1,080	3,484	-	111
			TOTAL - - -	11,400	600	1,724	-	648	306	14,638	1,130	15,768	-	111

PUNJAB.

Umballa - - - - -	- - - - -	Rev. W. J. P. Morrison - - -	Missionary - - -	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	582	1,782	-	-
Murres - - - - -	- - - - -	Rev. G. G. Gillon - - -	Senior Chaplain - - -	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	9,600	-	9,600	-	-
Saikat - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	294	-	294	-	294	-	-
Mooltan - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,280	1,280	-	-
			TOTAL - - -	10,800	-	-	-	294	-	11,094	1,862	12,956	-	-

BRITISH BURMA.

Rangoon	Scotch Kirk	Rev. J. K. Ban	Missionary	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	3,000	4,200	-	-
TOTAL				1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	3,000	4,200	-	-

MADRAS.

Towns of Madras	St. Andrew's Church	Rev. A. Walker	Senior Chaplain	10,400	125	1,174	1,560	1,062	718	22,873	368	23,241	-	-
Hyderabad (Secunderabad)	St. Andrew's Church	Rev. J. P. Lang	Junior Chaplain	6,000	-	274	1,560		346	301	6,770	-	6,770	-
Mysore-Bangalore	ditto	Rev. J. Jollie	ditto	5,500	400	133	-	-	332	10,644	27	10,671	-	-
		Rev. W. A. Liston	Chaplain	9,600	-	40	-	672	392	10,644	27	10,671	-	-
TOTAL				31,500	525	1,621	3,120	2,080	1,441	40,287	395	40,682	-	-

BOMBAY.

Bombay	St. Andrew's Church	Rev. D. Macpherson	Senior Chaplain	11,400	-	-	1,560	-	-	12,960	118	13,078	260	-
Belgaum	-	Rev. A. Burgum	Missionary	1,200	-	-	-	144	840	2,184	-	2,184	-	-
Kurrachee	-	Rev. J. Smith	-	720	-	-	-	-	-	720	-	720	-	-
Poona	Scottish Kirk	Rev. A. P. Hogarth	Junior Chaplain	6,000	-	984	-	456	278	7,718	47	7,765	121	-
	St. Andrew's Church	Rev. T. H. Greig	ditto	5,959	-	1,632	-	1,002	192	8,785	149	8,934	-	-
TOTAL				25,279	-	2,616	1,560	1,602	1,310	32,367	314	32,681	381	-

ABSTRACT.

	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Traveling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingencies, including Supply by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIA	1,200	-	96	-	216	105	1,617	73	1,689	-	-
BENGAL	13,513	600	624	2,040	3,000	405	20,182	4,040	24,222	-	-
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES	11,400	600	1,724	-	648	266	14,638	1,130	15,768	-	111
PUNJAB	10,800	-	-	-	294	-	11,094	1,862	12,956	-	-
BRITISH BURMA	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	3,000	4,200	-	-
MADRAS	31,500	525	1,621	3,120	2,060	1,441	40,287	395	40,682	-	-
BOMBAY	25,279	-	2,616	1,560	1,602	1,310	32,367	314	32,681	381	-
GRAND TOTAL	94,892	1,725	6,681	6,720	7,840	3,627	121,385	10,813	1,32,198	381	111

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES connected with the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH during the Year 1876-77.

I N D I A.

STATION.	CHURCH.	NAME OF CHAPLAIN OR MINISTER.	Officer's Style or Designation.	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingencies, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Versjondrapet		Rev. P. J. Soone		240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	240	-	-
			TOTAL	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	240	-	-

B E N G A L.

Calcutta (Fort William)	St. Patrick's Church	Rev. P. Carotte	Chaplan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	010	910	-	-
Assensole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-
Darjeling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	350	-	-
Hazaribagh	-	Rev. F. Vanderstuyft	Priest	-	880	-	-	-	-	880	187	1,067	-	-
Dinapore (Patna)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	156	-	-
Barrackpore, 24-Pergunnahs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	301	-	-
Dum-Dum	St. Patrick's Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	88	-	-
			TOTAL	-	880	-	-	-	-	880	3,992	4,872	-	-

N O R T H - W E S T E R N P R O V I N C E S.

Allahabad		Rev. P. Tose		5,500	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	5,500	-	-
Agra		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,203	1,203	-	-
Bareilly		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	270	-	-
Dehra Dun		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	145	-	-
Jhansi		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	530	-	-
Kumaon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	417	-	-
Meerut		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	199	-	5
Mirzapur		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	240	-	34
Moradabad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,893	1,893	-	-
Muttra		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	540	-	-
Shahjahanpur		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	480	-	-
Gorakhpur		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
			TOTAL	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	5,917	11,417	-	71

O U D H.

0321.	Fyzabad	192	192																	
	Lucknow	700	700																	
	Sitapur	359	352																	
	Unao	-	-																	
	TOTAL	1,253	1,253																	

P U N J A B.

C A	Lahore																						148		
	Dera Gazo Khan																							10	
	Karnal																							157	
	Simla																							23	
	Umballa																								
	Subathoo																								
	Kasauli																								
	Dugbhai																								
	Jullundur																								
	Ferozepore																								
	Rawal Pindi																								
	Attock																								
	Murree																								
	Peshawar																								
	Peshawar Chhat																								
	Delhi																								
	Meeran Meer																								
	Amritsar																								
	Sialkot																								
	Gurgaon																								
	Hissar																								
	Hoshiarpur																								
	Kangra																								
	Gujrat																								
	Shapur																								
Mooltan																									
Montgomery																									
Muzaffergarh																									
Hasarah																									
TOTAL	15,020	15,020																						681	

C E N T R A L P R O V I N C E S.

Booni																								
Kanpoo																								
Khandwa																								
Narsingpur																								
Nagpur																								
Bilaspur																								
Jubbulpur																								
Hoshungabad																								

* These are charges on account of compensation for soldiers sitting at Roman Catholic chapels.

STATEMENT of Expenses connected with the Roman Catholic Church during the Year 1876-77—continued.

STATION.	CHURCH.	NAME OF CHAPLAIN OR MINISTER.	Officer's Style or Designation.	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingencies, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—continued.														
Sobagpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asirghar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	-	-
Damoh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhundara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wardha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rasipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhindwara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,356	1,356	-	-

BRITISH BURMA.

Rangoon	Romsh Church	Bishop Bigandit	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	3,600	175	3,775	-	-
Tounggoo	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-
TOTAL				-	-	-	-	-	3,600	3,600	675	4,275	-	-

MADRAS.

Presidency Town of Madras.	Church of St. Mary's	Very Rev. J. Cogan	-	3,300	360	-	-	276	-	3,836	-	3,836	-	-
Bellary	St. Mary's Church	Rev. J. H. Evers	-	3,200	300	684	-	276	-	4,520	769	5,289	-	-
Chingleput—St Thomas' Mount.	St. Patrick's Church	Rev. H. O. Neill	-	3,187	240	-	-	276	-	3,703	-	3,703	-	-
Palaveran	St. Francis Xavier's Church	Rev. Fitzpatrick	-	2,300	240	-	-	276	-	2,716	370	3,086	-	-
Poonamallee	St. John, Baptist Church	Rev. T. D. Doyle	-	2,200	240	-	-	276	-	2,716	364	3,080	-	-
Ganjam—Russelcondah	Church of the Blessed Trinity.	Rev. L. M. Martelle	-	2,600	360	-	-	276	-	3,236	1,040	4,276	-	-
Malabar—Cannanore			-											
Calcutt and Mallipooram	Church of St. Mary	Rev. P. Alphonous	-	2,000	360	576	-	180	-	3,116	-	3,116	-	-
Niqrin—Wellington	Military Building	Rev. J. MacCarron	-	2,300	240	-	-	276	-	2,716	-	2,716	-	-
Salem—Nundigherry	Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.	Rev. J. Joyce	-	2,300	360	-	-	276	-	2,836	56	3,119	-	-
Trichinopoly			-											
Hyderabad—Secunderabad.	St. Mary's Church	Rev. V. Bigt	-	2,600	360	-	-	276	-	3,236	-	3,236	-	-
Trimulgherry	St. Patrick's Church	Rev. F. Pozzi	-	2,400	240	-	-	276	-	2,916	-	2,916	-	-
Bolorem	St. Francis Xavier's	Rev. P. Carino	-	2,000	240	-	-	276	-	2,516	-	2,516	-	-

Mysore—Bangalore	The Church of Assumption St. Francis Xavier's	Rev. E. Gasmer	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	800	-	-	270	-	3,036	-	3,036	-	-
		Rev. R. Lefelore	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	240	-	-	-	-	2,440	-	2,440	-	-
Kamthi	Immaculate Conception	Rev. F. Balmund	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	240	400	-	204	-	2,444	-	2,444	-	-
Nagpur			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - Rs.								36,187	4,440	1,600	-	3,420	-	45,707	2,889	48,596	-	-

B O M B A Y.

Bombay	N. S. DeGloria	Rev. F. L. G. DeAtaide	-	-	-	-	-	1,740	-	-	-	-	-	1,740	-	1,740	-	-
Colaba		Roman Catholic Chapel	Rev. L. Meurin	Bishop	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	1,800	30	7,830	-	7,830	-	-
Maligaum	Roman Catholic Church		Rev. Diogo Assis Dias	Vicar	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	200	182	472	-	-
Poona		Verolia Jail	Rev. A. L. D. Agnar	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	600	-	600	-	1
Ratnagiri	St. Joseph's Chapel		Rev. A. Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	-	-	247	-	247	-	-
Tanna		Roman Catholic Chapel	Rev. B. J. Gonsalves	R. C. Vicar	-	-	-	-	1,152	-	-	-	-	1,152	1,014	2,166	-	-
Kattiyawar	ditto		Rev. F. D. Correa	-	-	-	-	-	522	-	-	-	-	522	-	522	-	-
Kutch		ditto	Rev. F. D. M. Gomes	Vicar General	-	-	-	-	6,818	-	-	-	-	6,818	-	6,818	-	-
			Rev. J. J. D'Silva	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	614	-	-	1,414	-	1,414	-	-
		ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	40	268	-	268	-	-	
TOTAL - - Rs.								17,922	-	861	-	2,028	70	20,881	1,196	22,077	-	1

A B S T R A C T.

	Pay.	Conveyance Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	House Rent.	Establishment for each Church.	Contingencies, including Supply of Articles by the Civil Department.	Total.	Total Public Works Charges.	Total Church Establishment.	Total Burial Ground Charges in each Station.	Fees for Baptisms and Burials.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.
INDIA -	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	240	-	-
BENGAL	880	-	-	-	-	-	880	3,092	4,872	-	-
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	5,600	5,917	11,417	-	71
ODDH -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,253	1,253	-	-
PUNJAB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,020	15,020	581	-
CENTRAL PROVINCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,356	1,356	-	-
BRITISH BURMA	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	3,600	875	4,275	-	-
ASSAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYDERABAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADRAS	36,187	4,440	1,680	-	3,420	-	45,707	2,889	48,596	-	-
BOMBAY	17,922	-	861	-	2,028	70	20,881	1,196	22,077	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	60,720	4,410	2,521	-	5,448	3,670	76,808	32,298	1,08,106	581	71

ABSTRACT of RETURNS of the Numbers of CHAPLAINS and MINISTERS paid by the INDIAN REVENUES, and of the Number of CIVIL and MILITARY SERVANTS of the QUEEN attending CHURCH; prepared in accordance with an Order of the House of Commons.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of Chaplains and Ministers paid or subsidised.	Number of European Troops and Officers ordinarily attending Church.	Number of Eurasian Servants of Government, other than Soldiers, ordinarily attending Church.	Total Number of Government Servants attending Church, exclusive of Wives and Families.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND - - - - -	201	23,842	3,191	27,083
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND - - - - -	21	2,782	479	3,261
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH - - - - -	61	10,586	621	11,207
TOTAL - - -	283	* 37,210	4,291	41,501

N.B.—The total number of Christians, Europeans, and Eurasians (or Indo-Europeans), of all ages and sexes in India, is 170,680.

* These Returns were prepared in the year 1876, when a large number of British soldiers were away from their stations in the field. The total number of European soldiers in India, nearly all of whom attend churches of one denomination or other, is about 60,000. For the year 1876-77 the average attendance of British soldiers at church was 50,860, and it was then explained that these figures were "exclusive of men on guard and in hospital, and of those who attend Divine Service performed by ministers not paid by the State."

STATEMENT showing the Number of CHURCH of ENGLAND CHAPLAINS on the Regular Establishment, or other CLERGYMEN paid by GOVERNMENT, and the Number of CIVIL and MILITARY SERVANTS of the QUEEN attending CHURCH,

INDIA.

1. STATION.	2. Name of Church and Religious Denomination to which it belongs.	3. Name of Chaplain, and whether on Regular Establishment or belonging to a Society subsidised by Government.	4. Number of European Troops at the Station.	5. Estimated Average Number of European Officers and Men ordinarily attending Church.	6. Number of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the Station, as shown in the last authorised Civil List.	7. Estimated Average Number of Civil Servants attending Church.			
						Europeans.	Americans.	Eurasians.	TOTAL.
Nowgong, Bundelkund -	Church of England - -	Rev. B. Hammond, Regular Establishment.	229	187	5	5	- - -	2	7
Morar - - - -	Temporary Church - -	Rev. K. E. Barrow, Regular Establishment	1,090	458	1	1	- - -	- - -	1
Gwahor Fortress - -	Barrack-room Church - -	- - ditto - - - -	305	170	-	-	-	-	-

B E N G A L.

0-33.

					Civil List.					
A	Atrah - - - - -	Church of England - -	Edward William Doyle, A. B.,	- - - - -	12	6	18	- - - - -	18	
	Debrue - - - - -		A. C. S. Chaplain.	- - - - -	8	5	8	- - - - -	8	
	Chupra and Sarun - - - - -		- - - - -	- - - - -	8	8	7	- - - - -	7	
	Asansole - - - - -		St. Paul's, Church of Eng-	Henry Hacon, A. C. S. Chap-	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
B	Barrackpore - - - - -	Church of England - -	W. B. Drawbridge, Regular	Royal Artillery 161	350	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
			Establishment.	European Infantry 101						
				Staff Officer, Assistant.						
				Bandsmen - 54						
C	Bankipore - - - - -	Christ's Church - - - - -	William Charles Bell, Regu-	- - - - -	- - - - -	17	24	14	3	
			lar Establishment.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	7	
	Goolzarbagh, Patna - - - - -	St. John's Church - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	9	8	8	5	
	Gya - - - - -	St. David's Church - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	8	
D	Burrhi - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	A few telegraph	
									employés.	
E	Hasaribagh - - - - -	St. Stephen's, Church of	- - - - -	- - - - -	45	24	7	18	- - - - -	18
		England.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	Berhampore - - - - -	- - - - -	No resident Chaplain - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	14	6	- - - - -	2
				- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	One Officer of Native
F	Bhagalpur - - - - -	Christ's Church - - - - -	J. B. Archer, A. C. S. Chaplain	- - - - -	7	11	10	11	- - - - -	11
	Bhahegunge - - - - -	No church - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1
	Rampora Haut - - - - -	No church - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1
	Calcutta - - - - -	St. Paul's, Church of Eng-	W. MacCarthy and H. C.	Many officers in staff	- - - - -	113	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	09 seat-holders,
G		land.	Spring, Regular Establish-	ment.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	ment.
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H					- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	peans. Many other servants of
					- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Government attend
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OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Church of England Chaplains on the Regular Establishment, or other Clergymen paid by Government, &c.—continued.

1. STATION.	2. Name of Church and Religious Denomination to which it belongs.	3. Name of Chaplain, and whether on Regular Establishment or belonging to a Society subsidised by Government.	4. Number of European Troops at the Station.	5. Estimated Average Number of European Officers and Men ordinarily attending Church.	6. Number of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the Station, as shown in the last authorised Civil List.	7. Estimated Average Number of Civil Servants attending Church.			
						Europeans.	Americans.	Eurasians.	TOTAL.
BENGAL—continued.									
Calcutta - - - - Fort William.	St. Peter's - - -	Baker Morrell, Regular Establishment.	790 Belonging to Church of England.	572	Fort William is a purely military station, but civilians and others from Calcutta have seats in the church.— <i>See</i> next Column.	About 15 regularly attend all the year round; but many more in the cold season.	- - -	- - -	15
Chinsurah and Hooghly	Old Dutch Church, Church of England	David George, Chaplain	- - - -	- - - -	Civil List, 13	8	- - -	3	11
Serampore - - - -	Danish Church	ditto - ditto -	- - - -	- - - -	1	4	- - -	4	8
Cattack - - - -	The Epiphany, Church of England.	J. S. Sandys, M.A., Regular Establishment Visiting Chaplain to five out-stations.	8 European officers, M. N. L., and 21 others connected with Orissa Canals and Survey.	5	27 21	23	- - -	4	23
Poorce - - - -	St. Thomas', Church of England.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	4 8	4	- - -	- - -	4
Belasore - - - -	No church - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	8 6	4	1	- - -	5
Muntruck, Janipore or Aqua Pudda.	ditto - - - -	- - - -	Terminals of Irrigation Works, Public Works Department.	- - - -	3 1	3	- - -	- - -	3
False Point	ditto - - - -	- - - -	700	- - - -	2 1	2	- - -	- - -	2
Dinapore - - - -	St. Luke's, Church of England.	Mathew Lamert, M.A., B.C.L., Regular Establishment.	65th Regiment, and F-3 R. A.	500	100 1	100	- - -	This class decline to declare their nationality.	100
Khagol - - - - Dum-Dum	Church of England - - St. Stephen's, Church of England.	Frederick Walter Robbards, Regular Establishment.	300	300	20 -	20	- - -	- - -	20
<i>N.B.</i> —In consequence of the War in Afghanistan the garrison of Dum-Dum is much reduced.									
Jessore - - - -	Christ Church, Church of England.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	6 9	5	- - -	1	6
Darjeeling, including—	St. Andrew's - - -	Andrew Hooper Hetty, Regular Establishment.	350	200	50 15	35	- - -	10	45
(1) Jullapahar - - -	St. Luke's - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
(2) Kurseong - - -	Christ's Church - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	5 -	5	- - -	- - -	5
(3) Hope Town - - -	All Saints' - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
(4) Fankhabari - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	12 6	10	- - -	2	12
(5) Jalpaiguri - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2 -	2	- - -	- - -	2
(6) Buxa - - - -	Church of England - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	16 7	8	- - -	- - -	8
Dacca - - - - Burrisal - - - -	ditto - - - -	None at present - - -	No European troops. Half a Native regiment, with three officers.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Faridpur, excluding Goalundo.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Mymensingh - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Tipperah - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -

Figures have not been supplied, but probably most attend when the chaplain visits the out-stations.

0.32.	Buxar		Robt. J. Langford, A. C. S. Chaplain.		5	6	5			5	
	Howrah	St. Thomas' Church of England.	Rev. D. B. Morris, Regular Establishment.		10	7	4			4	
	Mozufferpur	Christ's Church (Both of Church of St. Andrew's England.)	John Richardson, A. C. S. Chaplain.		10	13	9		1	10	
	Mothary					7	6	6		1	7
	Segowlie				4					4	
	Durbunga				5	5	4			1	
	Madhubansee				1	1	1			1	
	Somastipur				1	1	1			1	
	Meerampur				1	1	1			1	
	Hudymoro				1	1	1			1	
	Monghyr	St. John's, Church of England.	J. D. Cunningham, A. C. S. Chaplain.		9	9	5			6	
	Midnapur										
	Panchkoora		J. C. Ince, A. C. S. Chaplain.		14	12	10		4	14	
	Contal				3	2	3			3	
	Diamond Harbour	Ditto - ditto -			2	2	2			2	
	Ghatal					3				3	
	Ballucha										
	Purneah	St. Emanuel, Church of England.	Rev. W. Wilkinson, A. C. S. Chaplain.		1	9			1	1	
	Dinapore				9	5	Of all four stations, 30.		Of all four stations, 20.		
	Rungpur				1	5					
	Haidpur, Northern Bengal State Railway—officers and men.				100						
D. 3	Ranchi	St. Paul's, Church of England.	J. C. Wlithy, S. P. G. Chaplain.	4 officers of Native Regiment.	7	12	5			5	
		TOTAL			2,888	2,037	1,113	523	1	193	716

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dohra	St. Thomas' Church, Church of England.	Rev. F. S. Stewart, Regular Establishment.	None	Six officers, 2nd Gurkhas, and their families. A large number of officers attend this church during the leave season.		About 50		About 20	70
Mussoorie	Christ's Church, Church of England.	ditto	None		20	About 20		About 25	45 This does not include Civil servants on leave during hot season.
Saharanpur	St. John's Church, Church of England.	Visited once a month by the Chaplain of Roorkee and Ghazlabad.	None	None		8			10
Roorkee	St. John the Baptist, Episcopal.	Rev. W. Nicholls, Regular Establishment.	None	9 European officers and soldiers attached to the Thomson College.	54	8			8
Muzaffarnagar	St. John's Church, Church of England.	The Chaplain of Roorkee visits quarterly.	None	None	6	7		1	8
Meerut	Church of England	Rev. J. Rowland, Regular Establishment.	1,700	13	39	12		2	14
Bulandshahr	All Saints'	Rev. C. B. Westerhont, A. C. S. Chaplain.	None	None	10	7		1	8
Aligarh	Christ's Church	Rev. J. Stuart, C. M. S. Chaplain.	None	None	21	14		2	16
Muttra	ditto	Rev. D. P. Williams, Regular Establishment.	27 officers, 471 men	334	7	5			5

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHURCHES IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF INDIA, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS PAID BY GOVERNMENT, &c.—Continued.

1. STATION.	2. Name of Church and Religious Denomination to which it belongs.	3. Name of Chaplain, and whether on Regular Establishment or belongs to a Society subsidised by Government	4. Number of European Troops at the Station.	5. Estimated Average Number of European Officers and Men ordinarily attending Church.	6. Number of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the Station, as shown in the last authorised Civil List.	7. Estimated Average Number of Civil Servants attending Church.				
						Europeans.	Americans.	Eurasians.	TOTAL	
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES—continued.										
Agra - - -	St. George's Church - -	Rev. D. Cowley, Regular Establishment.	1,127	671	39	50	-	-	-	50
Fategarh - - -	All Soule's Memorial Church	Rev. A. L. Mitchell, Regular Establishment.	174	69	19	10	-	-	8	13
Manupuri - - -	St. Paul's Church - -	Rev. A. L. Mitchell, Regular Establishment. Visiting.	None - - -	None - - -	8	4	-	-	-	4
Etawa - - -	Church of England - -	Rev. F. Kennedy, Railway Chaplain of Toondia. Visiting.	None - - -	None - - -	28	7	-	-	1	8
Etah - - -	None - - -	Rev. A. L. Mitchell, Chaplain, Fategarh, Regular Establishment. Visiting.	None - - -	None - - -	16	5	-	-	-	5
Bijnor - - -	No Church or Chaplain	- - - - -	Return blank.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moradabad - - -	Church of England - -	Rev. J. Young, Regular Establishment.	184	10 officers and 110 men.	15	8	-	-	4	12
Budaon - - -	St. Saviour's Church - -	Rev. M. E. Mills, Regular Establishment, Chaplain of Bareilly. Visiting	None - - -	None - - -	9	6	-	-	1	7
Bareilly - - -	St. Stephen's and Christ's Church.	Rev. M. E. Mills, Regular Establishment.	689	500	27	10	-	-	5	15
Shahjahanpur - - -	St. Mary's Church - -	Rev. E. J. Hubbard, Regular Establishment.	204	132	12	7	-	-	-	7
Cawnpore - - -	Memorial Church, "All Souls'".	Rev. J. F. Scobell, Regular Establishment	1,028	508	16	10	-	-	-	10
Fatehpur - - -	Church of England - -	None - - -	None - - -	None - - -	8	4	-	-	1	5
Banda - - -	St. George's Church - -	Rev. J. R. Hill, S. P. G. Chaplain.	A wing, 35th Madras Native Infantry.	3 officers, 3 men (drummers).	17	4	-	-	1	5
Hamirpur - - -	None - - -	As above - - -	None - - -	None - - -	8	-	-	-	-	8
Allahabad - - -	Trinity Church - -	Rev. J. Stephenson, Regular Establishment.	1 Regiment Infantry	12 officers, 6 men	10	-	-	-	30	40
	All Saints' Church - -	Rev. O. D. Watkins, A. C. S. -	2 Batteries Artillery	None - - -	110	-	-	-	-	-
				40 officers and men, 5 officers and 230 men; about 700.						
Jalnpur - - -	Trinity Church - -	Rev. E. Jermyn, Regular Establishment.	None - - -	None - - -	13	3	-	-	2	5
Azamgarh - - -	- - ditto - - -	None - - -	None - - -	None - - -	11	8	-	-	-	8
Mirzapur - - -	St. John the Evangelist	None. Visited by the Rev. Stephenson, of the Regular Establishment, from Allahabad.	None - - -	None - - -	15	7	-	-	1	8
Chunar - - -	Trinity Church - -	None at present. Rev. O. D. Watkins, Railway Chaplain, Allahabad, visita.	60	55	21	13	-	-	-	15
Benares - - -	St. Mary's Church - -	Rev. E. Jermyn, Regular Establishment. Rev. F. Charles, Regular Establishment.	15 officers, 544 non-commissioned officers and men.	19 officers, 279 non-commissioned officers and men, 199 non-commissioned officers and men	21	13	-	-	1	15

Ghaziपुर	St. Thomas' Church	Rev. Landford, A. C. R. Chaplain	None	None	22	20	6	26
Gorakhpur	Christ's Church	Rev. B. H. Skelton, C. M. B. Chaplain.	40th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Four officers	18	4	9	6
Basti	St. James' Church	Rev. B. H. Skelton, C. M. B. Chaplain. Visiting.	None	None	10	5	1	6
Jhansi	St. Saviour's Church	Rev. B. Hammond, Regular Establishment.	363 Protestant - 274 Roman Catholic 94 Presbyterian 15	212	19	6	-	6
Jaloun	Church of England	Rev. B. Hammond, Regular Establishment, Chaplain of Jhansi, visits.	None	None	8	5	2	7
Lalitpur	None	As above	None	None	5	4	-	4
Almorah	St. Mark's Church	None. Visited by Chaplain of the Regular Establishment from Naini Tal and Rankhet.	None	10	5	9	1	10
Naini Tal	St. John's Church	Rev. B. T. Atlay, Regular Establishment.	870	None	29	60	20	216
	American Wesleyan Methodist Mission.	Rev. Cheney						
Rankhet	St. Michael's Church	Rev. A. O. Hardy, Regular Establishment.	1,979	790	-	7	-	7
Garhwal	Blank	As there are no Chaplains or paid Clergymen in the district	-	-	4	-	-	-
Tarai	Blank	ditto	-	-	3	-	-	-
TOTAL			3,611	1,860	141	270	33	303

O U D H.

Lucknow Cantonments	All Saints' Church	Rev. J. Brunesson, Regular Establishment.	2,340	1,518	41	-	-	-
Lucknow Civil Lines	Christ's Church	Rev. F. Orton, Regular Establishment.	90	74	-	21	8	24
	School-room, Military Prison, Fort Muchi Bhawan.	-	67	36	-	-	-	-
Unao	None	None. Visited by Chaplain of Regular Establishment from Lucknow.	None	None	8	-	-	-
Bare Banki	None	None. Services held by Deputy Commissioner and Chaplain of Regular Establishment.	None	None	5	4	-	4
Sitapur	All Souls' Church	Rev. A. Robinson, Regular Establishment.	273	126	12	10	2	12
Hardoi	Blank	No Church, and no Chaplain -	-	-	4	-	-	-
Khori	No Church	The Chaplain of Sitapur, Regular Establishment, visits.	None	None	10	-	-	-
Fyzabad	Church of England	Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, Regular Establishment.	506	418	13	11	6	17
Bahrach	ditto	None. Rev. W. Brock, Chaplain, Regular Establishment, visits.	None	None	9	7	4	11
Gonda	ditto	None. Chaplain of Fyzabad, Regular Establishment, visits.	None	None	7	4	6	10

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STATEMENT showing the Number of Church of England Chaplains on the Regular Establishment, or other Clergymen paid by Government, &c.—*continued.*

1. STATION.	2. Name of Church and Religious Denomination to which it belongs.	3. Name of Chaplain, and whether on Regular Establishment or belonging to a Society subsidised by Government.	4. Number of European Troops at the Station.	5. Estimated Average Number of European Officers and Men ordinarily attending Church.	6. Number of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the Station, as shown in the last authorised Civil List.	7. Estimated Average Number of Civil Servants attending Church.			
						Europeans.	Americans.	Eurasians.	TOTAL.
ODDH—cont'd.									
Rae Bareilly - - -	St. James' Church - -	None Chaplain of Lucknow, Regular Establishment, visits.	None - - -	None - - -	12	6	- -	2	8
Bolsanpur - - -	Church of England - -	None. Chaplain of Fyzabad, Regular Establishment, visits.	None - - -	None - - -	9	6	- -	1	7
Partabgarh - - -	None - - -	- - ditto - - -	None - - -	None - - -	7	6	- -	1	7
TOTAL - - -			3,864	2,172	137	75	- -	25	100

P U N J A B.

Delhi - - - -	St. James' Church - -	Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, Regular Establishment.	393	171	34	8	- -	7	15	
Gurgaon - - -	Church of Epiphany - -	None Chaplain of Delhi supposed to visit four times a year.	None - - -	1 military officer in civil employ.	3	4	- -	- -	4	
Karnaul - - -	The station is not visited by a chaplain.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hissar - - - -	St. Thomas' Church - -	Rev. George, A. C. S., chaplain.	- - - -	- - - -	18	12	- -	6	18	
Rohatuck - - -	All Saints' Church - -	- - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	6	4	- -	- -	4	
Sirsa - - - -	St. John's Church - -	Rev. George visited the station	- - - -	- - - -	4	4	- -	- -	4	
Umballa - - -	St. Paul's Church - -	Rev. A. Irwin, Regular Establishment.	1,890	700	16	50	- -	5	55	
Ludhiana - - -	Christ's Church - -	Rev. A. Irwin visits once a quarter.	Two officers - -	1 officer - - -	4	3	- -	- -	3	
Simla - - - -	- - ditto - -	Rev. H. J. Mathew, M.A., sen, Regular Establishment.	300*	160	No information available.		132	- -	40	172
Kasauli - - -	- - ditto - -	Rev. T. Dennis, Regular Establishment.	609	181†	‡, and average number of officers on leave attending church = 31.		2	- -	- -	2
Subathoo - - -	School Church - - -	Rev. E. M. Beasley, Regular Establishment.	Not known - -	Over 400‡ when the 73rd Regiment were located at Subathoo.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dughai - - - -	No return, as there is no chaplain - - - -		- - - -	350§	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Jullundur - - -	St. Luke's Church - -	Rev. A. N. Wilson, Regular Establishment.	663	547	12	11	- -	1	12	
Hoshiarpur - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Kangra - - - -	St. Luke's Church - -	Rev. J. H. Hocking, Regular Establishment.	72	50	No information available.		- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dharmala - - -	St. John's Church - -	- - ditto - - -	120	90	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Awntisar - - -	St. Paul's - - -	Rev. J. Stamper, Regular Establishment.	256	100	18	18	- -	20	38	

Daltonale	St. John's	Rev. J. Lewin, minister	450 †	188	40	35		35
Gurdaspur								
Sialkot	Trinity Church	Rev. J. A. Stamper, Regular Establishment.	1,433	467	3	2		2
Lahore	Fort Church and St. James' Anarkulli Church.	Rev. W. H. Tribe, Regular Establishment.	124	77	74 **	64		66
Meean Meer	St. Mary Magdalene	Rev. H. Murray, Regular Establishment.	900	600		1		1
Lahore Railway Church	St. Andrew's Church	Rev. A. G. P. Shagpherd, A. C. S. chaplain.			74 ††	8		8
Gujranwala	Christ's Church	Rev. A. N. W. Spens, Regular Establishment.			4	2	2	4
Ferozepore	St. Andrew's Church	Rev. C. W. Hume, Regular Establishment.	521	302	7	7		7
Rawal Pindi	Christ's Church	Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Regular Establishment.	1,473	519	40	24	7	31
Attock	St. Peter's Church	Rev. Corbyn, Regular Establishment.	194	97	2	2		2
Murreo and Outposts	Church of England	Rev. W. C. Bromhead, Regular Establishment.	310	131	4	4		4
Jhelum	St. John's Church	Rev. J. Lepslay, A. C. S. chaplain.	None	93	30		7	30
Gujrat	St. Saviour's Church	ditto	None	None	0	6		6
Shahpur	St. Andrew's Church	ditto	None	3	3	3		3
Mooltan	Cantonment and Christ's Church.	Rev. C. W. Hume, Regular Establishment.	1,050	643	29	28	1	29
Jhang	Church of England	Rev. Hume visits once in six months.	None	None	5	1		1
Montgomery	St. Patrick's, Church of England.	Chaplain of Lahore occasionally visits the station.	None	None	4	4		4
Muzafargarh	Church of England	Chaplain of Mooltan visits occasionally.	None	None	3	2		2
Dera Ismail Khan	St. Thomas' Church	Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, Regular Establishment.	130	96	6	6	1	7
Dera Ghasi Khan	St. Andrew's Church	ditto	24	17	9	4	2	6
Bannu	St. George's Church	ditto	23	12	5		1	1
Rajunpur	St. Alban's Church	ditto	9	8	2	1	1	2
Poslawar	St. John's Church	Rev. A. W. Robsch, B.A., Regular Establishment.	1,280	791	10	10		10
Nowshera			842	520	4	4		4
Abbottabad	St. Luke's, Church of England.	Rev. H. F. Corbyn, Regular Establishment.	None	14 officers	2	2	2	4
Kohat	Church of England	Peshawar chaplain visits the station occasionally.	25	25	4	4		4
TOTAL			12,513	6,467	517	485	108	568

* At Julog.

† Average during the time the report is formed, 185.

‡ Average during the absence of the 79rd from 30 to 50.

§ Average for November 1877.

|| Average for three years—1876, 1877, and 1878.

¶ Average.

** Includes the railway.

†† Includes Anarkulli.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Church of England Chaplains on the Regular Establishment, or other Clergymen paid by Government, &c.—continued.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1. STATION.	2. Name of Church and Religious Denomination to which it belongs.	3. Name of Chaplain, and whether on Regular Establishment or belonging to a Society subsidised by Government.	4. Number of European Troops at the Station.	5. Estimated Average Number of European Officers and Men ordinarily attending Church.	6. Number of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the Station, as shown in the last authorised Civil List.	7. Estimated Average Number of Civil Servants attending Church.			
						Europeans.	Americans.	Euriansians.	TOTAL.
Nagpur - - - -	All Saints' Church - -	Rev. G. T. Carruthers, M.A., Regular Establishment.	Detachment of 1 subaltern and 48 non-commissioned officers and men.	21	23	10	-	24	43
Kamptee - - - -	Church of England - -	Rev. W. H. Gale, Regular Establishment.	- - - - -	386	7	2	-	-	2
Bhandara - - - -	- - ditto - - - -	Chaplain of Kamptee visits -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	3	-	2	5
Balaghat - - - -	- - ditto - - - -	Chaplain of Nagpur visits -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	2	-	1	3
Wardha - - - -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	3	-	1	4
Chandu - - - -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	2	-	1	3
Jubbulpore - - -	Christ's Church - -	Rev. F. R. Mitchell, Regular Establishment.	361	170	15	14	-	-	14
Saugor - - - -	St. Peter's Church - -	Rev. W. J. Burdett, Regular Establishment.	349	182	10	2	-	-	2
Damoh - - - -	Church of England - -	Chaplain of Saugor visits -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5	3	-	-	3
Seoni - - - -	- - ditto - - - -	Chaplain of Jubbulpore visits -	- - - - -	- - - - -	8	2	-	1	3
Mandla - - - -	Is visited by Missionary Clergyman not paid by Government in any way.			-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoshangabad - -	St. George's Church - -	Chaplain of Jubbulpore visits -	- - - - -	- - - - -	7	7	-	-	7
Khundwa - - - -	St. Andrew's Church - -	Indore chaplain visits - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	7	3	-	-	3
Narsingpur - - -	Church of England - -	Chaplain of Saugor visits -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5	3	-	-	3
Betal - - - -	- - ditto - - - -	Chaplain of Nagpur visits -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5	3	-	-	3
Chhindwara - - -	- - ditto - - - -	Chaplain of Kamptee visits -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5	2	-	4	6
Rajpur - - - -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	7	5	-	-	5
TOTAL - - - -			758	378	110	75	-	34	109

BRITISH BURMA.

Rangoon - - - -	Holy Trinity Church - -	Rev. Clement Glover Moore, M.A., Regular Establishment	- - - - -	- - - - -	131	100	-	10	110
Rangoon—Cantonment	Chrut's Church - - - -	Rev. A. G. A. Roberts, Regular Establishment.	Officers - 21 Men - 760 781	500	- - - - -	10	-	10	20

Thayetmoy - - -	St. John the Baptist - -	Rev. C. H. Chard, Regular Establishment.	1,450	960	9	9	-	-	9
Toungoo - - -	Church of England - -	Rev. T. W. Windley, Minister, S. P. G.	388	350	9	9	-	-	9
Moulmein - - -	- ditto - - -	Rev. Salem Myers, Minister, S. P. G.	-	3	31	25	-	8	28
Port Blair (Andaman Islands).	Christ's Church - - -	Rev. J. H. Taylor, B.A., Regular Establishment.	150	100	10	-	-	10	10
Mandalay (Upper or Independent Burma).	Church of the Lord Jesus Christ. This Church is held by the S. P. G. from the King of Burma.	Rev. J. A. Colbeck, Minister, S. P. G.	-	-	6	2	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -			2,769	1,713	105	165	-	33	189

A S S A M.

Gauhati - - -	Christ's Church - -	Rev. P. Nicolas, Regular Establishment.	-	-	8	5	-	1	6 (Including 1 military officer in civil employ.)
Shillong - - -	All Saint's Church - -	- ditto - - -	-	5 officers	16 (Including 7 military officers in civil employ.)	15	-	-	15
Dhubri - - -	None (service is held in a temporary structure not as yet named or licensed)	Chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong visits twice a year.	-	-	4	4	-	-	4
Sylhet - - -	Sylhet Church - - -	None. The Chaplain of Dacca visits Sylhet three or four times a year.	-	-	8 (Including 1 military officer in civil employ in the Public Works Department.)	3	-	-	3
Silchar - - -	St. Andrew's Church - -	None - - -	-	5 officers	6	2	-	-	2
Tespur - - -	Church of Epiphany - -	Rev. S. Endle, S. P. G., Chaplain.	-	-	4	4	-	-	4
Dibrugarh - - -	St. Paul's Church - -	Rev. J. Isaacson, A. C. S. Chaplain.	-	1 officer	4	4	-	-	4
TOTAL - - -			-	11	50	37	-	1	38

H Y D E R A B A D.

Amraoti - - -	St. Thomas' Church - -	Rev. H. Hadon. Not on Regular Establishment, paid by the Hyderabad Administration.	-	-	26	Record is made only of the total number, including women and children attending church at the times of service The foregoing number give only men belonging to the Church of England or who attend its services. The average attendance of these cannot be stated.
Akola - - -	All Saints' Church - -		-	-	23	
Billichpur - - -	St. Andrew's Church - -		-	11	16	
Yoonmal - - -	- - -		-	-	16	
Bassim - - -	- - -		-	-	11	
Buldana - - -	No churches - - -		-	-	8	
Khamsnoon - - -	- - -	-	-	3		
Chickalda - - -	- - -	-	-	2		

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Church of England Chaplains on the Regular Establishment, or other Clergymen paid by Government, &c.—continued.

1. STATION.	2. Name of Church and Religious Denomination to which it belongs.	3. Name of Chaplain, and whether on Regular Establishment or belonging to a Society subsidised by Government	4. Number of European Troops at the Station.	5. Estimated Average Number of European Officers and Men ordinarily attending Church.	6. Number of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the Station, as shown in the last authorised Civil List.	7. Estimated Average Number of Civil Servants attending Church.			
						Europeans.	Americans.	Eurasians.	TOTAL.
HYDERABAD—continued.									
Bolaram - - -	Holy Trinity Church - -	Rev. C. H. Pelly, M.A., Regular Establishment.	One regiment cavalry, No. on roll 488.	260	30	4	-	22	26
Aurangabad - - -	Station Church, unconsecrated	None	None	10	-	-	-	1	1
Hingoli - - -	St. Paul's - - -	Rev. H. Hadon. Not on Regular Establishment; paid by Hyderabad Administration.	None	11	1	-	-	1	1
Jalaa - - -	Church of England - -	None	None	5 Europeans, 6 Eurasians.	1	1	-	-	1
Singsagoor - - -	None - - -	None	None	5	-	-	-	-	Services held at the officers' mess.
Momnabad - - -	None - - -	None	None	4	-	-	-	-	
Secunderabad - - -	St. John's, Church of England	Rev. J. R. Brandon, Regular Establishment.	698	530	9	3	-	6	-
Trimulgherry - - -	All Saints' Church - -	Rev. J. W. Wynne, M.A., Senior Chaplain, H.M.I.S.	663	26 officers, 320 men	None	None	None	None	None.
Chudderghat - - -	St. George's Church - -	Rev. H. Fitzpatrick. Salary paid conjointly by British and Nizam's Government in the proportion of two-fifths and three-fifths respectively.	No European troops	Military officers in civil and political employ - - 7 Conductor - - 1 - - - 8	30	-	-	21	21
TOTAL - - -			1,849	1,156	181	8	-	54	62

M A D R A S.

Madras - - -	St. George's Cathedral -	Archdeacon Drury and Rev. F. Penny, Regular Establishment.	- - - -	45	55	20	-	20	40
	St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George.	Rev. H. A. Williams, Regular Establishment.	Six companies of Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment.	280	No list of uncovenanted Civil servants.	-	-	-	-
	St. Mathias' Church, Vepery	Rev. A. C. Taylor, Regular Establishment.	} - - - -	Officers - - 8 Artificers - - 20 Others - - 24	} 100	25	-	35	60
	Emmanuel Church, S. Black Town.	Rev. W. G. Hubbard, A. C. S. Chaplain.		25					
	St. Mark's Church, N. Black Town	Rev. W. M. S. Babington, Regular Establishment.	- - - -	-	-	-	-	58	58
Conoor - - -	Chingleput - - -	- - - -	None	None	4	2	-	2	4
	All Saints' Church - -	Rev. C. Smith, Regular Establishment.	- - - -	-	4	4	-	-	4

This is a sanitarium, and full of visitors, most of whom are Government servants.

033.	Kotagerry	Church	Out-station of ditto	No Government servants reside							
	Wellington	Barrack used as a church	Rev. W. Leeming, Regular Establishment.	143	135						
	St. Thomas' Mount	St. Thomas Church	Rev. H. Pigot James, Regular Establishment.	336	250						
	Palaversa	Main Guard used a church, called "St. Stephen."	Out-station of ditto	80	40						
		St. John's Church	Rev. T. Foulkes, Regular Establishment.	20	18						
	Bangalore	St. Mark's Church	Rev. J. Smith White, Regular Establishment.	1,800	261	54	21		8		29
		Trinity Church	Rev. G. English, Regular Establishment.	1,800	500	54	5		7		12
	Tumkur										
	Chitaldroog										
	Shemoga	No churches	These out-stations are visited by the chaplain of Bangalore.			5	5				5
	Coppa										
	Chickmagur										
	Oofsoor	School Chapel		8 officers and 1 sergeant at Remonat Depot.	8	6	3		3		6
	Coconada	St. Thomas' Church	Government chaplain, but none in present charge.			128	13		20		33
	Trivandrum	Christ's Church	Rev. W. W. Scott, Regular Establishment	6 European officers	4	1	1				1
	Quilon	St. Thomas' Church	Out-station of ditto	6 European officers and 5 drummers, E. I.	10						
	Berhampore	St. Stephen's Church	Rev. W. B. Ottley, retired Government chaplain.		8	14	4		3		7
34	Chitterpur	No church	Out-station of above			8	4		3		7
35	Ganjam	ditto	ditto			3	2		1		3
	Gopaulpur	ditto	ditto			3	1		1		2
	Itchapur	ditto	ditto						1		1
	Asha	ditto	ditto			1			1		1
	Rasselcoondah and Molliah	ditto	ditto			12	7		5		12
	Madara	Church	Rev. S. A. Godfrey, subsidised by Government.		25	92	24		68		92
	Nellore	Ditto	Out-station; visited by Rev. W. M. S. Babington, chaplain of N. Black Town, but up to recent date Rev. Mr. Crompton received 100 rupees per mensem for charge.			19	5		4		9
	Kurnool	Christ's Church				13	3		3		11
		St. Stephen's Church	Rev. H. Pope, Regular Establishment.								
	Ootacamund	St. Thomas' Church	Clergymen who take service during season receive 100 rupees per mensem.		45	52	32		20		52

This is the principal sanatorium, and is crowded with visitors during the hot season, the majority of whom are Government servants.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Church of England Chaplains on the Regular Establishment, or other Clergymen paid by Government, &c.—continued.

1. STATION.	2. Name of Church and Religious Denomination to which it belongs.	3. Name of Chaplain, and whether on Regular Establishment or belonging to a Society subsidised by Government.	4. Number of European Troops at the Station.	5. Estimated Average Number of European Officers and Men ordinarily attending Church.	6. Number of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the Station, as shown in the last authorised Civil List.	7. Estimated Average Number of Civil Servants attending Church.			
						Europeans.	Americans.	Burmese.	TOTAL.
MADRAS—continued.									
Trichinopoly	St. John's Church	Rev. F. Penny, Regular Establishment.	Most of the European troops removed to Burma. 6th Madras Native Infantry left.	100	20	11	-	9	20
Poonamallee	St. Mary Magdalene	Rev. D. W. Kidd, Regular Establishment.		82	54	-	-	-	-
Tripassore	Church	Out-station of ditto	All persons, except Apothecary.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannanore	St. John's Church	Rev. D. J. French, Regular Establishment.		614	300	-	4	-	6
Tellicherry	The Evangelist	Out-station of ditto	-	1	4	2	-	-	2
Mysore	St. Bartholomew's Church	Rev. F. G. Lys, Regular Establishment.	One Regiment, Native Infantry.	45	41	16	-	25	41
Vellore	Church	Rev. J. B. Trend, Regular Establishment.	-	9	-	4	-	-	4
Aroor	-	Out-station of Vellore Chaplaincy	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
Chittoor	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	2	9
Palmanair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madem Pillay	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	5
Shahabad	No Church	Out station of above	-	3	3	2	-	1	3
Visagepatam	St. John's Church	Rev. A. P. Rowe, Regular Establishment.	23	18	2	-	-	2	2
Waltair	Church	Out-station of above	14	12	5	3	-	-	3
Cuddalore	Christ's Church, belongs to S. P. G. (and rented to Government).	Rev. D. G. Clarke, Regular Establishment.	-	-	-	10	-	4	14
Vaiaaagran	Church of England	Rev. W. S. Trotman, Regular Establishment.	-	7	1	-	-	1	1
Bimlipatam	- ditto	Out-station of above	-	-	5	-	-	5	5
Chicacole	- ditto	- ditto	-	3	4	2	-	1	3
Calicut	- ditto	Rev. J. Sharp, Regular Establishment.	-	-	11	10	-	-	10
West Hills	-	-	100	80	-	-	-	-	-
Mulliapurra	-	-	100	80	-	-	-	-	-
Combatore	All Souls' Church	Out-station of above	-	6	15	12	-	2	14
TOTAL			7,387	2,200	719	274	-	341	615

B O M B A Y.

032.	Aden	St. Mary's Church Christ's Church Steamer Point, Church of England.	Rev. A. O. Walsh, Regular Establishment.	797	383	None.					
	Ahmedabad		Rev. J. F. Forbes, Regular Es- tablishment.	214	167	26	10				10
	Ahmednuggur	Christ's Church	Rev. J. B. Strecton, Regular Establishment.	478	318	30	20				30
	Baroda	St. James' Church	Rev. C. H. Badham, Regular Establishment.	183	97	3	2				2
	Belgaum	Christ's Church, Fort- St. Mary's Church, Camp St. Thomas' Cathedral	Rev. W. Jones, Regular Esta- blishment. Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Rev. A. G. Lewis, Regular Establish- ment.	946	472	65	40			5	45
	Bombay	Christ's Church (Byculla) St. John's Church (Colaba) St. Peter's Church (Mazgaon) Trinity Church (Sonsapore)	Rev. G. C. Reynall, Regular Establishment. Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Regular Establishment. Rev. R. L. Page, A. C. S. Chaplain. Rev. C. Gilder, S. P. G. Chap- lain.		482	333	118			38	156
	Dapoli	St. John's Church	Rev. A. Gadeny, S. P. G. Chap- lain.			3	3				3
34	Dessa and Aboo	St. Saviour's Church	Rev. W. Wingate, Regular Es- tablishment.	793	512	32	14			11	25
	Deolali	Bungalow Church	Rev. A. Polchampton, Regular Establishment.	400	800	1	1				1
	Igutpuri	- ditto -	Rev. T. Corfield, A. S. C. Chap- lain.	None	None		2			3	5
	Kirkoe	All Saints' Church	Rev. A. L. Onslow, Regular Establishment.	637	455						
	Nemuch	Bungalow Church	Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Regular Establishment.	485	190	14	5			3	8
	Kolhapur	- ditto -	Rev. J. Taylor, S. P. G. Chap- lain.	None	20	3	3				3
	Nuseserabad	St. Paul's Church	Rev. C. Kirke, Regular Esta- blishment.	835	600	20	10			2	12
		- ditto -	Archdeacon S. Stead, Regular Establishment.								
	Poona	St. Mary's Church Licensed Chapel (Ghorepore) Khandala Trinity Church	Rev. A. G. Cane, Regular Esta- blishment. Rev. W. J. Piennell, Regular Establishment. Archdeacon S. Stead, Regular Establishment.		1,000	95	60			20	80
	Itajkote and Bhuj*	Christ's Church and St. An- drew's Church.	Rev. G. H. Lewis, Regular Es- tablishment.	None	12	8	8				8
	Salara	St. Thomas' Church	Rev. C. Walford, Regular Esta- blishment.	160	80	26	20			8	26
	Alahabshwar	Christ's Church		None	20	None	50			during the season	50
	TOTAL			8,416	5,038	659	376			28	464

* Chaplain occasionally.

STATEMENT showing the Number of CHURCH of SCOTLAND CHAPLAINS on the Regular Establishment, or other CLERGYMEN paid by GOVERNMENT, and the Number of CIVIL and MILITARY SERVANTS of the QUEEN attending CHURCH.

I N D I A.

1. STATION.	2. Name of Church and Religious Denomination to which it belongs.	3. Name of Chaplain, and whether on Regular Establishment or belonging to a Society subsidised by Government.	4. Number of European Troops at the Station.	5. Estimated Average Number of European Officers and Men ordinarily attending Church.	6. Number of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the Station, as shown in the last authorised Civil List.	7. Estimated Average Number of Civil Servants attending Church.			
						Europeans.	Americans.	Eurasians.	TOTAL.
Nowgong, Bundelkund	- - - -	None - - - -	20	12 attending	Church of England.	-	-	-	-
Morar - - - -	Christ's Church (old church)	None (But services regularly performed by an officer)	1,099*	89	-	-	-	-	-
Fortress, Gwalior - - - -	None - - - -	None - - - -	395*	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -			1,514	109	-	-	-	-	-

B E N G A L.

Calcutta - - - -	St. Andrew's Church - -	Rev. G. G. Gillan, Regular Establishment.	- - -	41	- - -	29	-	10	39
Dum-Dum, near Calcutta -	Baptist Chapel being used by the congregation.	Missionaries of the Church of Scotland, Calcutta, officiate and receive no remuneration except travelling allowance.	- - -	34	- - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -			-	75	- - -	29	- - -	10	39

N O R T H W E S T E R N P R O V I N C E S.

Meerut - - - -	Church of Scotland - -	Rev. J. Henderson, Regular Establishment.	1,004	64	39†	6	- - -	4	10
Agra - - - -	Havelock Chapel - - -	Rev. J. G. Gregson, Missionary	1,127‡	123	39‡	21	- - -	-	21
Allahabad - - - -	St. Andrew's Church - -	Rev. J. Lillie, Regular Establishment.	One regiment Infantry, two batteries Artillery.	40 officers and men -	110‡	16	- - -	25	41
Ranikhet - - - -	Presbyterian Church - -	Rev. Phillips, Missionary - -	1,379‡	31	4‡	3	- - -	-	3
TOTAL - - - -			3,510	257	192	46	- - -	29	75

O U D H.

Sitapur - - - -	Presbyterian Church - -	None - - - -	272‡	48	12‡	-	-	-	-
Fyzabad - - - -	Presbyterian and Wesleyan Church.	Rev. B. Paul, Missionary - -	119	84	13‡	11	- - -	6	17
TOTAL - - - -			391	132	25	11	- - -	6	17

P U N J A B.

0-32

Delhi	- - - -	Rev. J. Smith, Missionary	393	20	-	-	-	-	-
Umballa	- - - -	Church of Scotland	1,390	120	16	2	-	-	2
Sialkot	- - - -	Christ's Church	1,432	191	-	-	-	-	-
Lahore	- - - -	Union Church, Evangelical Principles.	-	4	-	15	-	25	40
Masra Meer	- - - -	Presbyterian	910	30	-	-	-	-	-
Mooltan	- - - -	ditto	1,060	32½	-	-	-	-	-
Rawal Pindi	- - - -	ditto	1,478	42	-	-	-	-	-
Muzrae and Out-post	- - - -	ditto	310	13	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			6,958	452	16	17	-	25	42

HYDERABAD.

Secunderabad	- - - -	St. Andrew's Church	Rev. W. F. Archibald, Regular Establishment.	304	168	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			304	168	-	-	-	-	-

MADRAS.

Madras	- - - -	St. Andrew's Church	Rev. A. Walker (on furlough), Regular Establishment.	58	50 ¶	Information not available.	46	- - -	58	104
Bangalore	- - - -	ditto	Rev. W. Linton, Regular Establishment.	85	60 ¶		21	- - -	9	30
Out-stations	- - - -	ditto	Rev. J. Jolie	334	-		-	-	-	-
TOTAL			477	110	- - -	67	- - -	67	134	

BOMBAY.

Bombay	- - - -	St. Andrew's Church	Rev. D. Macpherson, Regular Establishment.	730 Infantry and Artillery.	471; from Royal Navy 62.	146	68	- - -	22	80
Poona	- - - -	Church of Scotland	Rev. T. H. Greig, Regular Establishment.	1,640	545	81	8	- - -	2	10
Kirkas and Yarrowda	- - - -	ditto	Rev. J. H. Mackery, Regular Establishment.	637	66	-	7	- - -	-	7
Kurrachee and Hyderabad (with Kotree).	- - - -	ditto	Rev. A. B. Watson, Regular Establishment.	595	57	72	19	- - -	1	20
				420	36	21	8			
				1,015	93	93	27			
Alhoo	- - - -	No Church Building	Rev. J. Morrison, subsidised Rs. 100 a month.	1,346	98	-	6	- - -	-	6
Belgaum	- - - -	London Missionary Society	Rev. J. Hawker, subsidised Rs. 60 a month.	897	61	17	2	- - -	1	3
TOTAL			7,280	1,459	380	145	- - -	26	172	

* These figures have also been shown in the Church of England statement and of the Roman Catholic statement.
 † Also shown in the Church of England and Rome statements.
 ¶ At present attend Church of England.

‡ Also shown in the Church of England and Rome statements, and exclusive of 16 attending at Dissenting services.
 § Also shown in the Church of England and Roman Catholic statements.
 ¶ One regiment from Madras and one regiment from Bangalore are at present absent on field service, and consequently the number of Presbyterians at those Stations are less than on ordinary occasions.

STATEMENT showing the Number of ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS on the Regular Establishment, or other CLERGYMEN paid by GOVERNMENT, and the Number of CIVIL and MILITARY SERVANTS of the QUEEN attending CHURCH.

I N D I A.

1. STATION.	2. Name of Church and Religious Denomination to which it belongs	3. Name of Chaplain, and whether on Regular Establishment or belonging to a Society subsidised by Government	4. Number of European Troops at the Station.	5. Estimated Average Number of European Officers and Men ordinarily attending Church.	6. Number of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the Station, as shown in the last authorised Civil List.	7. Estimated Average Number of Civil Servants attending Church.			
						Europeans.	Americans.	Eurasians.	TOTAL.
Nowgong, Bundelkund	Roman Catholic	Rev. F. Riss	54	42	—	—	—	—	—
Morar	Roman Catholic Chapel	Rev. V. Jansen, belongs to Subsidised Society.	1,099*	174	—	—	—	—	—
Fortress, Gwahor	Barrack-room	ditto	395*	84	—	—	—	—	—
Nascerabad	St Francis	Rev. Fr. Antonius, belongs to Subsidised Society.	—	(Officers - 2 Warrant Officers 1 Men - 200)	—	—	—	2 Warrant Officers, Medical Department.	2
TOTAL			1,548	503	—	—	—	2	2

B E N G A L.

Hazaribagh	St. Saviour's Roman Catholic Church.	Rev. F. Rahlmann, s j, subsidised by Government.	115†	31	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL			115	31	—	—	—	—	—

N O R T H W E S T E R N P R O V I N C E S.

Meerut	St. Joseph's Church	Rev. E. Varall	700	500	39†	6	—	—	6
Muttra	Sacred Heart of Jesus	Rev. Fr. Symphorien, receiving travelling allowance for visiting from Agra.	‡27 officers, 471 men	42	7‡	3	—	—	3
Agra	Roman Catholic Chapel	Rev. Fr. S. Cornelius, paid by Government.	1,127‡	122	39‡	21	—	—	21
Moradabad	ditto	Visited by Fr. Benedict, Roman Catholic Military Chaplain of Bareilly.	184‡	1 officer and 30 men	15‡	8	—	4	12
Bareilly	Roman Catholic Church	Rev. Fr. Benedict	130	130	27	5	—	—	5
Cawnpore	ditto	Rev. Fr. Seraphim, subsidised	1,028‡	140	26‡	10‡	—	—	10
Allahabad	Roman Catholic Cathedral	Rev. Fr. Francis, Military Chaplain.	‡One regiment Infantry and two batteries of Artillery=700.	50 officers and 230 men	110‡	16	—	50	66

0.371.	(1) Branch Church - -	Rev. W. Simpson, Military	- - - -	About 700	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	(2) Fort Church - -	Chaplain - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Chunar - - - -	Chapel of St. Fiolear - -	Rev. Fr. Lewis	25	22	15‡	-	-	-
	Benares - - - -	Roman Catholic Chapel	Rev. Fr. Charles, Regular Establishment.	‡ 15 officers and 544 non-commissioned officers and men.	198 non-commissioned officers and men.	21	1	-	-
	Jhansi - - - -	St. Joseph's Church - -	Rev. Fr. M. Pregelnt, Regular Establishment.	Roman Catholic 94 - -	70	12‡	1	-	-
	Naini Tal - - - -	Roman Catholic Chapel	Rev. Fr. Phillips, subsidised -	870‡	155‡ 140 80	29‡	136	-	20
Raunkhet - - - -	- - - -	Rev. Fr. B. Rajusee, paid by Government.	1,879‡	165	-	2	-	2	
TOTAL - - -			6,794	2,782	344	209	-	74	283

O U D H.

Lucknow Civil Lines - -	St. Paul's Church - -	Rev. Frs. Victor and Francis, Regular Establishment.	800	804	4‡	-	2	-	2
Bhapur - - - -	Roman Catholic Church	Rev. F. Fulgentius, paid by Government.	972‡	45	12‡	-	-	6	6
Fyzabad - - - -	- - Ditto - - - -	Rev. C. Boccaein - - - -	815	218	13‡	11‡	-	6	17
TOTAL - - -			1,387	1,067	29	11	2	12	25

P U N J A B.

Delhi - - - -	St. Mary's Church - -	Rev. W. Keegan - - - -	398	71	34	12	-	-	12
Umballa - - - -	St. Peter's Church - -	Rev. Hildephonsee, paid by Government.	1,890	878	16	7	-	13	20
Simla - - - -	- - - -	Rev. Fr. Polycarp, Missionary, not subsidised by Government.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	50‡	-	-	50
Jullundur - - - -	St. Mary's Church - -	Rev. F. Philip, paid by Government.	187	92	-	-	-	-	-
Siakot - - - -	- - - -	Rev. F. Angelo, paid by Government.	1,433	191	-	-	-	-	-
Lahore - - - -	Immaculate Conception	Rev. T. Sebastian, Military Chaplain.	124	41	-	27	-	40	67
Messan Meer - - - -	St. Joseph's Church - -	Rev. F. Lewis, Battocelli, on Regular Establishment.	910	206	-	1	-	-	1
Ferozpoore - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Rev. F. Brewae - - - -	1,227	492	-	-	-	-	-
Mooltan - - - -	- - - -	Rev. F. Fehz - - - -	1,050	195	-	-	-	-	-
Rawal Pindi - - - -	- - - -	Rev. F. Lewis, Regular Establishment.	1,473	234	-	-	-	-	-
Murree and Outposts - -	- - - -	- - - -	810	48	-	-	-	-	-
Peshawar - - - -	St. Patrick's Church - -	Rev. F. Lequeux - - - -	1,280	164	10	6	-	3	9
Nowshera - - - -	St. Mary's Church - -	- Ditto - - - -	842	160	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -			10,019	2,222	60	108	-	56	159

* These figures have also been shown in the Church of England and Scotland statements.
 ‡ Also shown in the Church of England and Scotland statements.
 † Shown also in the Church of England statement.
 § Average.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Roman Catholic Chaplains on the Regular Establishment, or other Clergymen paid by Government, &c.—*continued.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1. STATION.	2. Name of Church and Religious Denomination to which it belongs.	3. Name of Chaplain, and whether on Regular Establishment or belonging to a Society subsidised by Government.	4. Number of European Troops at the Station.	5. Estimated Average Number of European Officers and Men ordinarily attending Church.	6. Number of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the Station, as shown in the last authorised Civil List.	7. Estimated Average Number of Civil Servants attending Church.			
						Europeans.	Americans.	Eurasians.	TOTAL.
Kampti - - - -	Roman Catholic Chapel -	Rev. F. Balmond, subsidised by Government.	972 -	208	—	—	—	—	—
Jubbulpore - - - -	St. Joseph's Chapel - -	Rev. Fr. Delalex, subsidised by Government.	981*	61	15*	1	- - -	- - -	1
Saugor - - - -	Roman Catholic Chapel -	Rev. Fr. Rophal, subsidised -	948*	103	—	—	—	—	—
		TOTAL - - -	1,681	372	15	1	- - -	- - -	1

BRITISH BURMA.

Rangoon Cantonment -	St. John the Baptist - -	Rev. L. N. Bernard - -	781	162	- - -	- - -	- - -	5	5
Thaystmo - - - -	St. Mary's - - - -	Rev. Father Guern - -	1,450	270	- - -	- - -	- - -	4	4
		TOTAL - - -	2,231	432	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	9

MADRAS.

Madras - - - -	St. Mary of Angels - -	Very Rev. J. Coglean, Regular Establishment.	875	109	61	2	- - -	- - -	2
St. Thomas' Mount - -	St. Patrick's Church - -	Rev. H. O'Neill, Regular Establishment.	416	77	1	1	- - -	- - -	1
Palaveram - - - -	St. Francis Xavier's - -	Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, Regular Establishment.	171	38	2	1	- - -	- - -	1
Poonamallee - - - -	St. John the Baptist - -	Rev. T. D. Doyle, Regular Establishment.	167	50	1	- - -	- - -	1	1
Bilary - - - -	St. Mary's - - - -	Rev. J. H. Evers, Regular Establishment.	1,144	150	14	1	1	2	4

C. S. C.	Becunderabad - - -	St. Mary's - - -	Rev. F. Bigi, Regular Establishment.							
	Trimulgherry - - -	St. Patrick's - - -	Rev. F. Pozzi, Regular Establishment.	2,850	280	15	4	- - -	7	11
	Bolarum - - - -	St. Francis Xavier's - - -	Rev. A. Carliuo, Regular Establishment.							
	Bangalore - - - -	St. Mary's - - - -	Rev. E. Gasmler, Regular Establishment.	1,889	308	54	3	- - -	1	4
	Ditto - - - -	St. Francis Xavier's - - -	Rev. R. Lefehore, Regular Establishment.							
	Trichinopoly - - -	Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	Rev. J. Joyce, S.J., Regular Establishment.	514	75	10	5	- - -	- - -	5
	Wellington - - - -	Barrack-room - - - -	Rev. J. MacCarron, Regular Establishment.	483	75	-	-	-	-	-
	Cannanore - - - -	Holy Trinity - - - -	Rev. Fr. Lismary, Regular Establishment.	738	350	18	1	- - -	- - -	1
	Calicut and Mallaporam - - -	} Reading-room - - - {	} Rev. F. Alphonsus, Regular Establishment.	100	29	1	-	-	-	-
				100	27	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -			9,236	1,568	174	18	1	11	30	

B O M B A Y.

Ahmedabad - - -	Roman Catholic - - -	Rev. P. F. D'Oliveira - - -	108 (R. C. 24)	14	4	- - -	- - -	4	4
Ahmednagar - - -	- - - -	Rev. A. Martha - - - -	478 (R. C. 180)	170	12	4	- - -	7	11
Colaba - - - -	- - - -	Rev. B. Hafely - - - -	160 (R. C. 40)	30	13	6	1	3	10
Baroda - - - -	- - - -	Rev. D. A. Lead - - - -	9 (R. C. 90)	58	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkes - - - -	- - - -	Rev. R. Rive - - - -	637 (R. C. 92)	87	5	3	- - -	2	5
Deolali - - - -	- - - -	Rev. F. Salinger - - - -	During the trooping season, 3,000.	200	1	- - -	- - -	1	1
Hyderabad, Sind - - -	- - - -	Rev. J. Nickel - - - -	(R. C. 113)	98	12	1	- - -	11	12
Poona - - - -	- - - -	Rev. G. Weniger - - - -	(R. C. 286)	242	42	24	- - -	18	42
Nattara - - - -	- - - -	Rev. J. B. M. De Souza - - -	182 (R. C. 28)	16	-	-	-	-	-
Belgaum - - - -	- - - -	Rev. G. T. Bridges - - - -	(R. C. 120)	80	-	-	-	-	-
Aden - - - -	- - - -	Rev. F. Francis - - - -	797 (R. C. 240)	139	12	- - -	- - -	12	12
Doosa and Abu - - -	- - - -	Rev. F. Hillenkamp - - - -	788 (R. C. 215)	143	-	-	-	-	-
Kurrachee - - - -	- - - -	Rev. F. Heiz - - - -	780 (R. C. 350)	292	15	1	- - -	14	15
TOTAL - - -			7,114 (R. C. 1,788)	1,569	115	89	1	72	112

* Also shown in the Church of England statement.

GENERAL RETURN of CHURCH of ENGLAND CONGREGATIONS in the BENGAL PRESIDENCY—June 1873, referred to in the Bishop of Calcutta's Letter, printed on pages 5 and 6.

B E N G A L.

Station and Out-station.	Name of Clergyman.	Class.	Men.	A. Troops, Women and Children.	Total.	B. Total of Civil.	C. Government Servants.	D. British-born Subjects.	Total of Civil and Military.	Total of Charges.	REMARKS.
12	<i>Agartala</i> - - - - -	F. de Rozario	C. M. S.	-	-	7	-	-	7	7	
	<i>Arrah W. Dehree</i> - - - - -	W. Wilkinson	A. C. S.	-	-	259	191	171	289	259	With 96 at Khagoul=355.
	<i>Barrachpore</i> - - - - -	G. P. F. Blyth	B. E.	332	180	246	84	58	768	738	
	<i>Berhampore</i> - - - - -	J. K. Stuart	"	-	-	63	16	42	63		
3	<i>Rampore Bauleah</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	21	15	15	31		
6	<i>Moorshabad</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	24	10	9	34	170	
	<i>Bogra</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	22	20	16	22		
26	<i>Bhangulpore</i> - - - - -	H. Haden	A. C. S.	6	4	67	36	36	97		
	<i>Rompore Haut</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	(*) 86	5	5	66	201	(*) Large railway population.
26	<i>Sahibgunge</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	38	4	4	38		
	<i>Bhangulpore Mission Church</i> - - - - -	E. Dross	C. M. S.	-	-	30	-	-	30	30	
	<i>Burdwan</i> - - - - -	A. P. Neele	"	-	-	28	16	9	28	28	
	<i>Calcutta Cathedral</i> - - - - -	B. T. Atlay	B. E.	-	-	(b) 290	73	68	290		(b) Only seat-holders and their families are included in the return for the Cathedral, and for gaol and hospital only average numbers of Protestant inmates are stated.
	<i>Presbytery Jail</i> - - - - -	G. C. T. Fagan	"	-	-	-	-	-	56	516	
	<i>General Hospital</i> - - - - -	B. T. Atlay	"	-	-	-	-	-	170		
	<i>St. John's (*)</i> - - - - -	W. C. Bromhead	"	-	-	293	129	89	(c) 293	293	(*) Has also charge of the Medical College Hospital, with an average of 50 inmates, members of Church of England.
	<i>Seames's Church</i> - - - - -	A. W. Rust	Voluntary	-	-	(d) 45	-	-	45	45	(d) Average Sunday attendance at Church. Mr. Rust visits the ships in the river.
	<i>Old Church</i> - - - - -	J. Welland	C. M. S.	-	-	1,020	253	108	1,020	1,020	
	<i>St. Peter's</i> - - - - -	H. J. Matthew	B. E.	641	230	29	19	17	900	900	
	<i>St. James'</i> - - - - -	P. J. Jarbo	"	-	-	(e) 2,500	1,700	1,250	2,500	2,500	(e) An approximate estimate of all living in District and attending Church probably exaggerated.
	<i>St. Thomas'</i> - - - - -	T. D. Grey	"	-	-	773	253	184	773	773	
	<i>Kidderpore</i> - - - - -	F. R. Michell	"	-	-	116	75	75	(f) 116	116	(f) Only average of congregation.
	<i>Howrah (†)</i> - - - - -	A. W. R. Quinlan	"	-	-	226	33	(g) 6	226	226	(†) Transferred recently to Rev. W. H. Bray, S. P. O., Mr. Quinlan having been appointed to Kuldwaana
	<i>Chinsurah</i> - - - - -	J. T. Babonau	Supendary	-	-	113	60	52	118		(g) Probably a mistake, and states number of pure Europeans.
4	<i>Chandernagore</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	71	22	22	71	269	
	<i>Jessore</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	16	13	13	16		
32	<i>Serampore</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	69	20	20	69		
	<i>Cuttack</i> - - - - -	M. Lamart	B. E.	10	11	327	219	182	348		
2	<i>Balasore</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	8	8	8	8	379	
1	<i>False Point</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	16	16	16	16		
4	<i>Pooree</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	7	7	7	7		
	<i>Dacca</i> - - - - -	W. C. Bell	"	-	-	151	66	66	151		
4	<i>Burrisaul</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	43	28	28	48	261	
	<i>Comillah</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	50	22	22	60		
3	<i>Mymensing</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	12	12	12	12		
	<i>Dinapore</i> - - - - -	F. Orton	"	563	114	(h) 200	50	50	877		(h) Approximate; there is a large Eurasian population at Dinapore.
52	<i>Khagoul (†)</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	96	96	96	96		(†) Attached now to Arrah.
	<i>Darjeeling</i> - - - - -	G. D. Symonds	"	144	52	(i) 100	33	33	296		(i) Probably winter population.
4	<i>Hope Town</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	26	-	-	26	372	
2	<i>Julpigoree</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	40	40	40	40		
	<i>Buxa</i> - - - - -	- ditto -	"	-	-	10	10	10	10		
13	<i>Kurseong</i> - - - - -	C. M. Wilson	(j)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(j) Principal of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

	Dedroquish (6)	Vacant	A. C. S.				85	29	24	85			(5) In May placed under the charge of Rev. T. Allardice, S. P. G.
	Seven Out stations (4)	ditto	"										(4) Viz., Suddya, Nagra, Tingri, Lucknypore, Seebaugor, Golaghat, and Jeypore.
0.32.	Dum-Dum	J. S. Sandya	B. E.	477	152	620	68	10	10	692		718	
4	Goswado	ditto	"				26	4	4	26			
	Gowahatty	G. Lively	"				108	21	17	108			
	Shillong	ditto	"				75	24	24	73		305	
4	Gowipora	ditto	"				24	4	4	24			
	Hassarsobagh	F. J. Masehell	"	686	140	766	181	149	96	927			
16	Burhee	ditto	"				11	11	11	11		972	
6	Gya	ditto	"				84	23	23	84			
	Jamulpore (1)	J. C. Love	A. C. S.				399	17	17	399		399	(1) This includes Monghyr and Newadi.
	Kishnagar	C. K. Blumhardt	C. M. S.				49	30	30	48		48	
	Mulnapore	J. C. Ince	A. C. S.				83	43	43	83			
4	Booramullah	ditto	"				18	16	16	18		140	
1	Panehoorah	ditto	"				8	7	7	8			
4	Diamond Harbour	ditto	"				87	28	28	87			
	Mozafferpore	J. Richardson	"	11	6	17	240	40	40	267		267	Includes Tirhoot and Chumparun Districts with Segowlie.
	Patna (1)	W. Simpson	B. E.				288	229	229	238			(2) Has had Mokamch with 40 members of Church of England recently added to its charge.
12	Chupra	ditto	"										
62	Goolbarbagh	ditto	"				50	44	20	50			
12	Lucknessrai	ditto	"										
	Raneegunge, &c.	G. Girling	A. C. S.				471	54	47	471		471	Viz., Assensole, Muddhpore, Kanoo, Elumbazar, Bancoorah, and Soorie.
	Ranchee	J. C. Whitlay	S. P. G.	8	16	24	66	22	22	90		90	
	Bilchar and Sythet	J. Blaich	"	6	3	13	70	20	19	81		81	
	Southal Pergunna	Vacant	"				10	1	1	10		10	Return sent by Postmaster.
	Tezporo	B. Endle	S. P. G.	1	1	2	25	12	12	27			
2	Nowgong	ditto	"	1		1	20	7	7	21		80	
2	Blahnath	ditto	"				8	1	1	8			
6	Mungledye	ditto	"				24	5	5	24			

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

4	Aggra	A. Ramsay	B. E.	775	206	981	354	201	195	1,335		1,384	
	Allygarh	ditto	"				49	24	24	49			
4	Allahabad (Civil)	G. T. Desails	"				(*) 450	227	177	450		495	(*) This estimate is far too low.
	Buxar	ditto	"				45	21	16	45			
	Allahabad (Military)	W. J. Hunt	"	662	371	1,033				1,033		1,033	
	Allahabad (Railway)	J. B. Morewood	A. C. S.				826	235	AN	827		826	
4	Sutna	ditto	"				Included in the Return above.						
	Benares	W. W. Nicholls	B. E.	396	119	515	167	92	75	682		707	(*) Mr. Shackell has a very large Missionary College.
4	Mirzapore	ditto	"				25	12	12	25			(*) Mr. Hill has mission work at Banda.
	Bigra	(*) H. W. Shackell	C. M. S.				27	9	5	23		27	
	Banda	(*) J. R. Hill	S. P. G.	17	6	23	12	16	16	41		41	
	Barilly	A. W. Irwin	B. E.	646	126	772	197	163	158	660		987	
8	Budson	ditto	"				18	18	18	18			
	Cawnpore (Civil)	(*) S. B. Burrell	S. P. G.				65	26	24	65		65	(*) Mr. Burrell has a large mission at Cawnpore.
	Cawnpore (Railway)	(*) H. Finster	"	1	2	3	88			91		91	(*) Mr. Finster is Principal of the S. P. G. College at Cawnpore.

Note.—Read B. E. for Bengal Establishment; A. C. S. for Additional Clergy Society; C. M. S. for Church Missionary Society.
 Read Voluntary for voluntary contributions or unpaid; Stipendiary for Clergyman not on the establishment, nor attached to a society, but receiving an allowance from Government.
 The stations printed in *italics* are those at which the clergyman resides.
 The antique or black figures before out-stations show the number of times they are visited during the year, which is frequently changed according to increase or decrease of population in the stations.
 For S. P. G., read Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

GENERAL RETURN of Church of England Congregations in the Bengal Presidency—continued.

Station and Out-station.	Name of Clergyman.	Class.	Men.	A. Troops, Women and Children.	Total.	B. Total of Civil.	C Govern- ment Servants.	D British- born Subjects.	Total of Civil and Military.	Total of Charges.	REMARKS.
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES—continued.											
4	Cawnpore (Military)	P. Nicolas	708	222	930	40	7	6	970	1,009	
	Oorai -	ditto	-	-	-	39	35	35	89		
12	Chunar	F. S. Ferro	75	54	129	224	11	11	353	387	
	Mogalsrai -	ditto	-	-	-	34	-	-	34		
4	Fatehgarh	A. L. Mitchell	251	78	329	99	83	83	428	527	(A) Since transferred from Fatehgarh to Shahjehanpore.
4	Hurdai (Oudh) (*)	ditto	-	-	-	44	29	25	44		
4	Etah -	ditto	-	-	-	24	24	24	24		
4	Mynpoore -	ditto	-	-	-	31	31	31	31		
52	Ghazepore	W. E. Glascott	-	-	-	87	69	61	87	233	
	Buxar -	ditto	-	-	-	146	28	28	146		
6	Goruckpore	(b) H. Stern	47	28	75	66	36	36	141	178	(b) Mr. Stern has also a large missionary charge.
	Bastoe -	ditto	-	-	-	37	23	23	37		
12	Jounpore	(c) W. G. Mallett	-	-	-	(d) 94	47	21	94	136	(c) There is a large missionary establishment at Jounpore and Azmgurh.
	Azmgurh -	ditto	-	-	-	42	28	21	42		
	Jhansie	Vacant	171	49	220	39	37	31	239	259	(d) Includes district.
	Landour -	E. Godfrey	102	54	156	205	125	125	301		
	Meerut	D. P. Williams	43	28	71	78	44	44	147	561	The upper row gives summer population, the lower the winter population.
			1,263	321	1,584	(e) 500	200	200	2,024		
4	Hanpper	ditto	-	-	-	11	11	11	11	2,118	(e) Only approximate; there is a large Eurasian population at Meerut.
4	Bulundshur	ditto	-	-	-	23	23	23	23		
2	Morar	S. B. Taylor	757	189	946	21	21	21	907	981	
2	Seepree	ditto	-	-	-	5	5	5	5		
	Goona -	ditto	-	-	-	9	-	-	9		
4	Moredabad	W. D. Cowley	219	41	260	171	151	79	431	455	
	Bijnour -	ditto	-	-	-	24	24	24	24		
	Summer—Musoorie	H. D. James	-	-	-	600	500	500	600	700	The upper figures for summer are approximate; the lower exact. Dehra population is for winter
	Winter—Dehra Doon	ditto	-	-	-	102	-	-	102		
4	Chukratta	ditto	(f) 54	18	67	55	54	(g) 5	53	594	(f) Evidently a mistake for pure Europeans.
	Muttra	B. Sharpe	411	137	548	34	32	32	582		
6	Bhurtpore	ditto	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	32	(g) A Scotch regiment.
	Nagode	Vacant	15	16	31	1	1	1	32		
	Nowgong	ditto	153	20	173	14	3	3	187	187	These two, with Banda, formerly were a chaplain's charge, but they have been vacant since the transfer to Agra of last chaplain.
	Nynce Tal	W. H. Tribe	194	43	237	250	150	150	467	467	Upper figure for summer, lower for winter population.
	Almorah	ditto	177	43	220	140	80	80	360		
	Raneekhet	J. Richards	18	-	18	20	20	20	38	414	(h) Average total of charges.
			355	43	398	16	16	16	414		
4	Roorkee	J. F. A. Gavia	397	149	546	55	22	22	601	758	
	Mookferinggur	ditto	-	-	-	21	19	17	31		
12	Shaharimpore	ditto	-	-	-	137	60	6	193		
	Shahjehanpore	ditto	-	-	-	44	20	20	182	182	(h) This now increased by the addition of railway staff and employes.
	Toonda	C. A. Wheeler	122	16	138	6	6	6	163		
12	Etawah	F. Kennedy	1	2	3	160	6	6	163		
	Agra Railway Station	ditto	-	-	-	36	16	16	96	224	
			-	-	-	25	5	5	25		

PUNJAB.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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12	Abbottabad - Campbellpore	H. Corlyn ditto	B. E.	18 167	25 31	43 198	25	19	2	68 198	(*) 266	(*) Lawrencepore, another out-station, is now unoccupied. Campbellpore is 153 miles from Abbottabad. Soldiers' families sent there in summer from Peshawar are not included. (5) The Chaplain's charge is now smaller, as one regiment is Scotch, with its own Chaplain.
	Amballa	J. E. W. Rotton	"	944	299	1,243	218	86	80	1,461	(*) 1,461	
	Amritsar	E. M. Behr	"	230	54	284	160	100	100	444	482	
4	Madhapore	ditto	"	-	-	-	98	97	26	28		
4	Gurdaspore	ditto	"	-	-	-	10	10	10	10		
	Dalhousie	J. Lewin	Stipendiary	267	29	296	305	205	285	601	(c) 520	(*) Upper for summer, lower for winter population. Average for year.
6	Bukloh	ditto	"	-	-	-	120	50	50	410		
	Delhi	A. Homburgh	B. E.	236	116	452	173	91	not stated	21	668	
	Goorgson	ditto	"	-	-	-	21	-	not stated	21		
	Ulwar	ditto	"	-	-	-	22	-	not stated	22		
	Kurnaul	R. R. Winter	S. P. G.	86	34	120	57	57	50	57	57	
	Dera Ismail Khan	W. M. Lethbridge	B. E.	86	34	120	68	61	61	188		
4	Dehra Ghazee Khan	ditto	"	19	24	43	45	45	46	88	357	(4) The other four out-stations, Tank, Sikesar, Bakkur and Meanwall, are only used temporarily; their returns are included in these.
4	Edwardsabad	ditto	"	21	23	44	17	17	17	61		
2	Hajanpore (2)	ditto	"	8	6	13	7	7	7	20		
	Dughlat, W. Solon	B. Morrell	"	608	131	739	6	6	5	745		Solon only used occasionally.
52	Dhurmaala - Kangra and District	J. H. Hocking	"	98	26	124	154	40	40	278	308	
	Ferozepore	A. N. Wilson	"	58	18	76	44	6	6	120		
	Ghazeeabad	C. B. Westerhout	A. C. S.	608	225	1,033	49	30	22	1,076	1,076	All railway employes.
	Hauar	D. George	"	-	-	-	151	-	-	151	161	
4	Rohtak	ditto	"	-	-	-	77	77	70	77	129	(c) Probably pure Europeans only included.
4	Siwa	ditto	"	-	-	-	34	34	(*) 4	34		
	Jhalum	J. Lapsley	"	25	22	47	18	18	18	18		
6	Gujerat	ditto	"	-	-	-	87	84	68	194		
	Kuthala	ditto	"	-	-	-	22	22	18	22		
4	Tullsgunge	ditto	"	-	-	-	35	35	35	35	235	
4	Pind Dadun Khan	ditto	"	9	3	12	-	-	-	12		
4	Shahpore	ditto	"	-	-	-	7	7	5	7		
4	Salt Range	ditto	"	-	-	-	13	13	10	13		
2	Jullundur	S. H. Beamish	B. E.	584	174	758	18	13	12	13		
4	Hoshiarpore	ditto	"	-	-	-	126	100	100	884	1,008	
4	Ludhiana	ditto	"	-	-	-	58	42	42	58		
6	Phillour	ditto	"	-	-	-	46	15	9	46		
	Kusowlis	W. A. Duke	"	350	70	420	20	-	-	20		
2	Kalba	ditto	"	30	20	50	550	nearly all	-	(*) 970	(*) 800	(1) The summer estimate is evidently excessive. I think 150 nearer the mark; probably the troops are included.
26	Subathu	ditto	"	496	87	583	90	3	3	589	589	(2) Average charge for the year, assuming 550 to be the summer total for Kusowlie. Subathu was until recently a separate charge.
	Lahore (Civil)	J. R. Baldwin	"	[One company of Foot and a few Artillery (b)]			870	621	252	870	892	(3) These are changed from Mean Meer, and included under its return.
4	Montgomery	ditto	"	[One company of Foot and a few Artillery (b)]			22	18	10	22		(4) Approximate.
4	Lahore Railway - Bana	E. G. Davis	Voluntary	-	-	-	200	12	12	(*) 200	280	(5) Pupils and civil officers.
4	Shahdra	ditto	"	-	-	-	35	4	4	35		(6) Pupils and civil officers.
	Lawrence Asylum, Murree	S. Smithwhite	Stipendiary	5	9	14	95	95	25	25	160	Mr. Davis acts for Mr. Spencer, now in Cashmir.
	Lawrence Asylum, Sunawur	J. Cole	"	13	15	28	136	(*) 136	138	150	512	Setukimiri only visited when troops are in camp.
	Mean Meer	E. G. Davis	Voluntary	745	228	973	30	4	4	1,001	1,001	(7) This estimate may be somewhat in excess; it is only for the summer.
2	Mooltan	A. Robinson	B. E.	578	127	705	186	130	93	801		
2	Bhawulpore	ditto	"	-	-	-	18	18	18	18		
2	Jhung	ditto	"	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	946	
2	Mozufforpurh	ditto	"	-	-	-	14	14	14	14		
2	Karon	ditto	"	-	-	-	2	2	2	2		
2	Murree and Depot	M. E. Mills	"	359	918	571	(m) 600	600	nearly all	1,171	1,171	

(*) Lawrencepore, another out-station, is now unoccupied. Campbellpore is 153 miles from Abbottabad. Soldiers' families sent there in summer from Peshawar are not included.
(5) The Chaplain's charge is now smaller, as one regiment is Scotch, with its own Chaplain.
(c) Upper for summer, lower for winter population. Average for year.
(4) The other four out-stations, Tank, Sikesar, Bakkur and Meanwall, are only used temporarily; their returns are included in these.
Solon only used occasionally.
All railway employes.
(c) Probably pure Europeans only included.
(1) The summer estimate is evidently excessive. I think 150 nearer the mark; probably the troops are included.
(2) Average charge for the year, assuming 550 to be the summer total for Kusowlie. Subathu was until recently a separate charge.
(3) These are changed from Mean Meer, and included under its return.
(4) Approximate.
(5) Pupils and civil officers.
(6) Pupils and civil officers.
Mr. Davis acts for Mr. Spencer, now in Cashmir.
Setukimiri only visited when troops are in camp.
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GENERAL RETURN of Church of England Congregations in the Bengal Presidency—continued.

Stations and Out-station.	Name of Clergyman.	Class.	Men.	A. Troops, Women and Children.	Total.	B. Total of Civil.	C. Govern- ment Servants.	D. British- born Subjects.	Total of Civil and Military.	Total of Charges.	REMARKS.
<i>PUNJAB—continued.</i>											
	<i>Nowshera</i>	H. Murray	495	110	605	10	9	5	615	783	
	<i>Hoti Merdan</i>	ditto	10	4	14	4	4	3	18		
	<i>Attock</i>	ditto	123	19	142	8	8	8	150		
	<i>Poshawur</i>	J. W. Adams	1,442	427	1,869	40	28	14	1,905	1,984	Includes officers and their families.
	<i>Kohat</i>	ditto	31	28	59	16	12	12	75		
	<i>Rawal Pindar</i>	M. Laing	1,550	373	1,923	87	10	10	2,010		
4	<i>Seikote</i>	J. B. D'Agular	740	241	981	92	(*) 93	84	1,080	1,189	(*) Probably pure Europeans only.
2	<i>Gujranwala</i>	ditto	-	-	-	99	67	60	92		
26	<i>Wasirabad</i>	ditto	-	-	-	17	14	14	17		
	<i>Smila, W. Jutogh</i>	J. A. Mackay	63	14	77	{ 1,200 ^(b)	1,000	760	1,277	720	(b) Both these numbers are approximate, but tolerably correct. This station has only been formed very recently for the 26th. Mr. Quinlan was transferred from Howrah.
	<i>Khuldunna and Gullics</i>	A. W. R. Quinlan	720	-	-	370	180	160	447		

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

4	<i>Indore (c)</i>	H. Hacon	66	11	77	84	64	61	161	292	(c) Augur is another out-station of Indore, but at present unoccupied by any member of Church of England.
4	<i>Khandwa</i>	ditto	-	-	-	44	44	44	44		
2	<i>Morakha</i>	ditto	-	-	-	17	13	13	17		
2	<i>Ruttam</i>	ditto	-	-	-	9	8	8	9	1,023	(d) Probably all British subjects.
	<i>Sardarpore and Dhur</i>	ditto	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
	<i>Jabalpore</i>	ditto	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
4	<i>Pachmaroo</i>	W. B. Drawbridge	311	64	375	357	95	79	732	10	
	<i>Seonee</i>	ditto	122	-	123	(d) 147	147	not stated	269		
	<i>Mandla</i>	E. Champion	-	-	-	22	20	20	22		
4	<i>Kamthoe</i>	W. H. Gale	726	154	880	10	9	9	10	1,071	
4	<i>Rampore</i>	ditto	-	-	-	124	112	96	1,004		
4	<i>Bhandwara</i>	ditto	20	-	20	18	18	18	58		
4	<i>Chundwara</i>	ditto	-	-	-	14	14	14	14	569	
	<i>Nagpore</i>	ditto	-	-	-	15	15	15	15		
	<i>Betal</i>	G. T. Carruthers	30	14	44	427	376	266	471		
2	<i>Chundwaa and Warwah</i>	ditto	-	-	-	13	10	9	13	42	Unvisited.
3	<i>Wardagh and Hingunghat</i>	ditto	-	-	-	47	47	47	47		
3	<i>Balaghat</i>	ditto	-	-	-	38	31	31	38		
	<i>Upper Godavery District</i>	Unvisited by any chaplain	-	-	-	16	16	12	16	464	(e) This is intended to include the out-stations, but it is incorrect. I have since received separate returns from Schore and Hoshungabad only as follows:
	<i>Saugor</i>	G. Hammond	9	1	5	23	23	23	26		
4	<i>Dumoh</i>	ditto	274	39	313	52	43	37	365		
4	<i>Schore (e)</i>	J. H. Wilkinson	98	20	48	23	7	5	23	58	Showing a total for the two stations only of 90.
4	<i>Bevara</i>	ditto	-	-	-	28	28	24	70		
4	<i>Hoshungabad</i>	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	<i>Hardgh</i>	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,268	
	<i>Bhow</i>	C. J. Waterhouse	1,086	158	1,244	24	22	22	1,268		

	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	
Schore	4m.	7w.	11	21	7	32
Hoshungabad	17	4	21	37	37	7
						58

O U D H.

032.

	<i>Hyabad</i>	J. A. Stamper	B. E.	564	137	701	40	26	18	741	} 881 (*) Families are probably omitted.	
	<i>Pratabgurh</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	42	(*) 10	42	42		
	<i>Sultanpore</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	53	(*) 35	53	53		
	<i>Gondah</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	32	32	22	32		
	<i>Baratoh</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	23	19	19	23		
	<i>Lucknow (Military)</i>	F. T. S. Dyer	"	1,576	279	1,855	24	14	11	1,879		
4	<i>Barabanki</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	18	18	12	19		} 1,897
	<i>Lucknow (Military)</i>	T. Moore	"	87	51	138	779	295	212	917		
4	<i>Oonoo</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	19	19	16	19		} 981
4	<i>Rai Bareilly</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	45	35	35	45		
	<i>Beetapore</i>	W. Ayersk	"	394	84	458	51	51	32	509	} 549	
4	<i>Luckhimpore</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	34	22	22	34		

BRITISH BURMA.

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	<i>Akyab</i>	M. C. Proby	A. C. S.	7	4	11	70	53	45	81	} 202 Perhaps included in return from Andaman Islands. (*) Large missionary charge besides, (b) Probably those under B, instead of those under C, who are British born. (c) This is only the average attendance at Church during the last three years, not the total number of Church of England people. (d) Evidently wrong; since certified as correct.
2	<i>Kyauk-Phyoo</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	86	not stated	-	36	
2	<i>Tongkoop and Ayeng</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	
2	<i>Sandoway</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	
3	<i>Chittagong</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	
	<i>Andaman Islands</i>	T. L. Werneford	B. E.	93	5	98	75	75	70	173	
	<i>Nicobar Islands</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	7	6	6	7	
	<i>Irrawaddy Stations</i>	(*) C. Warren	S. P. G.	-	-	-	55	55	28	55	
	<i>Mandalay</i>	T. E. Marks	"	-	-	-	40	6	(*) 35	40	
	<i>Moulmein</i>	C. S. P. Parish	B. E.	26	47	73	510	150	150	59	
	<i>Tavoy and Mergui</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	
	<i>Rangoon (Civil)</i>	C. R. Tollemache	"	-	-	-	(*) 162	81	Nearly all	162	
	<i>Rangoon (Military)</i>	W. J. Burdett	"	802	165	967	(*) 431	not stated	-	-	} 682
2	<i>Bassala</i>	ditto	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Thayet-Myo</i>	C. H. Chard	S. P. G.	365	145	510	39	31	17	549	
	<i>Toungtoo</i>	J. Clough	B. E.	485	109	574	47	39	32	621	
2	<i>Shwegyeen</i>	ditto	"	3	-	-	58	45	6	61	

ANALYSIS I.—Showing Stations in each Province as served by Chaplains or other Clergy, and the Total of each Charge and Number of Out-Stations.

A.—CHAPLAINS' STATIONS.

BENGAL:				PUNJAB— <i>continued.</i>				
1	Barrackpore	- - -	785	38	Delhi	- - -	W. 2 Out stations	668
2	Berhampore	- - -	170	39	Dehra Ismail Khan	- - -	W. 7 ditto	357
3	Calcutta Cathedral	- - -	516	40	Dhurnsala	- - -	W. 1 ditto	398
4	" St. John's	- - -	293	41	Dug-hai	- - -	W. 1 ditto	741
5	" St. Peter's	- - -	900	42	Ferozepore	- - -	W. 1 ditto	1,070
6	" St. James'	- - -	2,500	43	Jullunder	- - -	W. 3 ditto	1,001
7	" St. Thomas'	- - -	773	44	Kussowlie	- - -	W. 2 ditto	800
8	" Kidderpore-	- - -	300	45	Lahore (Civil)	- - -	W. 1 ditto	891
9	" Howrah*	- - -	266	46	Mean Meer	- - -	- - -	1,00
10	Cuttack	- - -	370	47	Mooltan	- - -	W. 4 Out-stations	941
11	Dacca	- - -	261	48	Murree and Depôt	- - -	- - -	1,17
12	Dinapore	- - -	1,877	49	Nowshera	- - -	W. 2 Out-stations	78
13	Dum-Dum	- - -	718	50	Peshawur	- - -	W. 1 ditto	1,98
14	Hazareebagh	- - -	972	51	Rawal Pindee	- - -	- - -	2,01
15	Darjeeling	- - -	372	52	Sealkote	- - -	W. 2 Out stations	1,18
16	Gowhaty	- - -	205	53	Simla	- - -	W. 1 ditto	86
17	Patna	- - -	288		Khuldunnah	- - -	- - -	72
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:				CENTRAL PROVINCES:				
18	Agra	- - -	1,384	54	Jabalpore	- - -	W. 2 Out-stations	91
19	Allahabad (Civil)	- - -	495	55	Kamthee	- - -	W. 3 ditto	1,07
20	Allahabad (Civil)	- - -	1,033	56	Nagpore	- - -	W. 3 ditto	56
21	Bareilly	- - -	987	57	Saugor-	- - -	W. 1 ditto	38
22	Benares	- - -	707		ODDH:			
23	Cawnpore (Military)	- - -	1,009	58	Fyzabad	- - -	W. 4 Out-stations	89
24	Futtehgur	- - -	725	59	Lucknow (Military)	- - -	W. 1 ditto	1,89
25	Meerut	- - -	2,118	60	Lucknow (Civil)	- - -	W. 2 ditto	98
26	Moradabad	- - -	455	61	Seetapore	- - -	W. 1 ditto	54
27	Morar	- - -	981		BRITISH BURMA:			
28	Landour	- - -	254	62	Andaman Islands	- - -	W. 1 Out-station	17
29	Mussoorie	- - -	700	63	Moulmen	- - -	W. 2 ditto	60
30	Muttra	- - -	594	64	Rangoon (Civil)	- - -	- - -	16
31	Raneekhet	- - -	414	65	Rangoon (Military)	- - -	W. 1 Out-station	(?)1,49
32	Nynee Tâl	- - -	430	66	Toung-hoo	- - -	W. 1 ditto	68
33	Roorkee	- - -	758	67	Mhow†	- - -	- - -	1,201
34	Shahjehanpore	- - -	182					
PUNJAB:								
35	Abbottabad	- - -	256					
36	Amballa	- - -	1,481					
37	Amritsar	- - -	482					

TOTAL OF CHAPLAINS' STATIONS.

Main Stations	- - - - -	67
Out-stations	- - - - -	93

B.—STATIONS OF CLERGY OF A. C. S.

BENGAL:				PUNJAB:				
1	Arrah	- - -	259	12	Ghazeeabad	- - -	- - -	15
2	Bhagulpore	- - -	201	13	Jhelum	- - -	W. 6 Out-stations	231
3	Jamulpore	- - -	399	14	Hisar	- - -	W. 2 ditto	121
4	Midnapore	- - -	144		CENTRAL INDIA:			
5	Mozufferpore	- - -	257	15	Indore	- - -	W. 4 Out-stations	231
6	Purneah	- - -	135	16	Sehore	- - -	W. 3 ditto	70
7	Raneegunge	- - -	471		BRITISH BURMA:			
8	Debrooghurh	- - -	Vacant.	17	Akyab	- - -	W. 4 Out-stations	202
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:								
9	Allahabad (Railway)	- - -	828					
10	Ghazeeapore	- - -	235					
11	Toondla	- - -	224					

TOTAL OF A. C. S. STATIONS.

Main Stations	- - - - -	17
Out-stations	- - - - -	49

* Transferred to S. P. G.

† Omitted from Central Provinces.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ANALYSIS I.—Showing Stations in each Province as served by Chaplains or other Clergy, &c.—*continued.*

C.—STATIONS OF CLERGY, S. P. G.

BENGAL:				PUNJAB:				
1	Ranchee	- - -	W. 1 Out-station	90	7	Kurnaul	- - -	61
2	Silchar	- - -	W. 1 ditto	30				
3	Tezpur*	- - -	W. 3 ditto	65				
	Howrah	- - -	- - -	266				
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:				BRITISH BURMA:				
4	Banda	- - -	- - -	41	8	Itawaddy Station	- - -	51
5	Cawnpore (Civil)	- - -	- - -	65	9	Mandalay	- - -	41
6	Cawnpore (Railway)	- - -	- - -	91	10	Thyet-Myo	- - -	541

TOTAL OF S. P. G. STATIONS.

Main Stations	- - - - -	11
Out-stations	- - - - -	5

D.—STATIONS SERVED BY CLERGY OF C. M. S.

BENGAL:				NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:				
1	Agurpara	- - -	- - -	7	6	Benares (Sagra)	- - -	21
2	Bhagulpore Mission Church.	- - -	- - -	30	7	Goruckpore	- - -	171
3	Burdwan	- - -	- - -	28	8	Jounpore	- - -	181
4	Calcutta Old Church	- - -	- - -	1,020				
5	Kishnagur	- - -	- - -	8	9	Mandla	- - -	11
				CENTRAL PROVINCES:				

TOTAL OF C. M. S. STATIONS.

Main Stations	- - - - -	9
Out-stations	- - - - -	2

E.—STATIONS SERVED BY OTHER CLERGY.

BENGAL:				PUNJAB:				
1	Chinsurah	- - -	W. 3 Out-stations	269	5	Dalhousie	- - -	520
2	Kurseong	- - -	- - -	45	6	Lahore (Railway)	- - -	260
3	Seamen's Church, Calcutta	- - -	- - -		7	Lawrence Asylum, Murree	- - -	150
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:								
4	Chunar	- - -	W. 1 Out-station	387	8	- ditto - Sunawur	- - -	513

TOTAL OF STATIONS SERVED BY OTHER CLERGY.

Main Stations	- - - - -	8
Out-stations	- - - - -	7

A B S T R A C T.

A.—Stations served by Chaplains	- - -	67	A.—Out-stations served by Chaplains	- - -	93
B. Ditto	- - -	17	B. Ditto	- - -	49
C. Ditto	- - -	10	C. Ditto	- - -	5
D. Ditto	- - -	9	D. Ditto	- - -	2
E. Ditto	- - -	8	E. Ditto	- - -	7
GROSS TOTAL STATIONS	- - -	111	TOTAL OUT-STATIONS	- - -	156

* Exclusive of out-stations, for which no return has been sent.

ANALYSIS II—Showing Number and Class of Clergy ministering to English Congregations.

A.—37 Senior Chaplains.
32 Junior ditto.
B.—16 Clergy of A. C. S.
C.—11 Missionaries of S. P. G.
D.—8 Missionaries of C. M. S.
E.—8 other Clergy.

TOTAL of Clergy - - 118

ANALYSIS III.—Showing approximately the Totals of their Collective Charge and the Average falling under each Charge.

A.—Total of Chaplains' charges - - - - -	*53,709
B.—Ditto - A. C. S. ditto - - - - -	*4,340
C.—Ditto - Missionary charges (European only) - - - - -	2,848
D.—Ditto - charges served by other Clergy - - - - -	2,173
APPROXIMATE TOTAL of Church of England Congregations - - - - -	63,070
A.—Average total of a Chaplain's charge - - - - -	778
B.—Ditto - - an A. C. S. ditto - - - - -	266
C.—Ditto - - a Missionary English ditto - - - - -	142
D.—Ditto - - charges served by other Clergy - - - - -	261

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The Bishop of Calcutta, being absent on visitation in Bengal and Burma, desired me, in April last, to correct and tabulate the returns of English congregations from the various stations of the Presidency. There has been great difficulty, and consequent delay, in obtaining these, which has prevented me, until now, from completing a general return in such form as would be satisfactory to the Government of India; and even now I must regret that it falls in completeness, as the following Clergy have not yet sent me in returns:

Reverend W. Simpson, Chaplain of Patna, for his out-stations of Chupra and Luckeesera.
" S. Endle, S. P. G. Missionary, for Out-stations of Tezpur, Assam.
" W. Wilkinson, A. C. S., for Out-stations of Sehora, Central India.
" W. J. Burdett, Chaplain of Rangoon Cantonments, for his Out-station, Bassein
" J. Clough, Chaplain of Tounghoo, for his Out-station, Shwegyeen.
" G. M. Wilson, St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, for Out-station of Kurseong.

2. With these exceptions, the returns have been obtained from every English station and out-station of the Presidency, as carefully as possible, after frequent reference to the Clergy and local Magistrates for explanation and correction. For the military, in all the stations, and for civilians, in nearly all the smaller stations, their numerical accuracy may be relied on; but for stations in the plains, where there is a large civil population, as Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Meerut, the districts in Calcutta, &c., and for most of the hill stations, strict numerical accuracy has not been attained, and the returns must be regarded as more or less approximate estimates. In only one or two instances, specially noted, do these appear to me to err on the side of excess; for nearly all the stations the error in the statements of their civil population, if any, is on the side of defect, and in some, as in most of the Calcutta districts and a few other stations, also specially noted, the Clergy have only returned the average number of their congregation, finding it impossible to return accurately all in their district or station who profess themselves members of the Church of England, or have attended its services. If the number of these could have been obtained, the final total of the Church of England would, doubtless, be increased by several thousands; but thus the Clergy have been unable to accomplish, as also to determine accurately, in all cases, the civil status and the precise degree of mixed descent, not having the machinery for an actual house-to-house census, without which accuracy on these points is impossible in stations where there is a large, mixed, widely scattered, and shifting population.

For the hill stations returns have been framed both for summer and winter, and an average struck from these for the whole year.

3. It should be noted, however, that the mere statement of the numbers of the English congregations in India does not represent the whole of the work of the English Church and Clergy. The latter being in many stations the only Ministers of religion, and, in all, the representatives and almoners of the richest Christian community, have to visit and relieve, or to baptize and bury, many who do not professedly belong to their communion, and this, in stations where there is a large and poor Eurasian population, adds very considerably to their work. Another important branch of their work too, not shown by the figures stating the numbers of their congregations, is the management of all station charitable institutions and the pastoral charge of schools, hospitals, and jails.

4. The

* In calculating these, I have added estimate for the few out-stations omitted in B. Debrooghur and its out-stations are included, and one added for it to the number of A. C. S. Clergy, so as not to affect the average.

† The Chaplain of St. John's, Calcutta, who returns his average congregation as 208, says: "Calculate my district to contain 2,000 Christians, half of whom are poor; of the latter the majority are Roman Catholics (Indo-Portuguese), but they require at least as much attention and care from us for their bodily wants as if they were members of the Church of England, their own Church being so poor that, if it were not for us, they would be starved." The same remark would apply to Allahabad and most of the larger cities of India.

4. The total number of Chaplains on the establishment is 90, from which, however, must be subtracted at the present—

(1). Absent on furlough or medical certificate - - - - -	11
(2). Vacant Chaplaincies - - - - -	8
(3). Archdeacon and Bishop's Chaplain - - - - -	2

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leaving 69 Chaplains for station-work, by whom 67 main and 93 out-stations are served. In addition to these, as will be seen from Analysis I, 44 main and 63 out-stations are served by 16 Clergy of the Additional Clergy Society; 10 Clergy of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, nine Clergy of the Church Missionary Society, and eight other Clergy unconnected with any Society and not on the Establishment. These are employed and in part paid by the Government in order to provide for the great increase in the number of English congregations and the additional strength of the army in India which has taken place within the last 15 or 20 years, without a corresponding increase in the number of Chaplains.

5. Considerable inequality is to be noticed in the totals of the respective charges, some showing a population of 2,000 and upwards, others of 200, or in a few instances of less, the average of each charge being for a Chaplain 778; for the Clergy, Additional Clergy Society, 256; for the Missionary Clergy ministering to English congregations 142, and for other Clergy 261.

The larger populations are, with one or two exceptions, almost entirely military, and though it may be considered that a charge of 2,000 soldiers is too large for one man to undertake and fulfil satisfactorily, and in fact, in past years when the number of English congregations was smaller than it now is, these large stations were worked by two Chaplains, yet the work of a military charge is more compact, uniform, and within the compass of one man than a civil charge of equal numbers. Almost all the larger stations, as shown both by the average and by Analysis I, are served by Chaplains of the Establishment, the smaller by the Additional Clergy Society, Missionary and other Clergy. Of the comparatively few small stations served by Chaplains, almost all have out-stations attached to them, involving much travelling over a considerable amount of country in the periodical visits to them—a necessity unavoidable if the offices of religion are to be supplied to the residents of the many smaller civil stations and military outposts and distributed throughout the Presidency.

6. In comparison with the population of many English town parishes the charge of an Indian Chaplain does not appear large; but from the gross population of the former a very large proportion has to be subtracted for Nonconformists who, having their own chapels and ministers, and organised systems of work, add little to the work of the Clergyman, and, in addition to the reduction from this cause, the labour of every large spiritual charge in England is lightened to the incumbent by the assistance of one or more Curates, whereas the Indian Chaplain has to work singlehanded. The number of unoccupied hours, both men and women, too, in England, who have the time, the means, and the will to help the Clergy, is much larger than in India, and lessens their work considerably. It must also be taken into account that the heat of the climate, the frequency of epidemics, the much greater proportion of adults to children, the far greater distances to be travelled in an Indian station than in a compact English town parish, add largely to the work of the Indian Chaplain, and, on the whole, 10 years' experience as a Curate and incumbent in England, and as many as a Chaplain in India, enable me to say that the work which falls upon the latter in a station of average size exceeds, in amount, arduousness, and risk to health, the work which falls to the lot of a Clergyman in an ordinary town parish in England.

J. Bly, Archdeacon of Calcutta.

EAST INDIA (ECCLESIASTICAL
DEPARTMENT).

RETURN showing in Detail the EXPENDITURE of the
ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT of the GOVERNMENT
of INDIA for the Year 1876-7, including the Name
Official Style and Designation, Ecclesiastical Con-
nection, Salary, and Allowances of each CHAPLAIN
MINISTER in the Service of the GOVERNMENT, with
the Average Attendance of the CIVIL and MILITARY
SERVANTS of the QUEEN at the Religious Service
conducted by him.

(*Mr. Baxter.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 February 1880.*

[*Price 7 d*]

Memorandum of Statement
BEFORE THE
Franchise Committee

BY

Sardar V. N. MUTALIK, B. A.
President, Inamdars' Central Association, Satara.



I prefer that the Councillors in the Legislative Council should be representatives of

- (1) The general Public.
- (2) Important Economic Classes.

Representatives of the general public will be men acquainted with the requirements of the society, and will be men of education and intelligence, and will be representatives of all professions.

Representatives of special economic classes will be from the classes, and will be the best to speak for the classes.

Representatives of Classes.

All great statesmen agree in this particular that Indian representative system cannot be a complete one without recognizing *special class interest*.

Special recognized classes have enjoyed representation from the beginning of representative system in India.

As it is only men from the class who can best represent the class at any deliberations, it is but proper that each class should have proper and adequate representation in the Council. Such men only can authoritatively state the probable result of any legislation or similar other measure on the interest they represent. In this way only the conflicting interests can be harmonized and society will gain strength and variety.

I believe that it is not only the large private interests of the classes that justifies the special protection for their representation, but the much larger sphere of national interests, that are normally bound up with them, and which they can best represent, and which are indirectly defended in defending them, that forces the claims of these classes prominently before our eyes; and more particularly in this country where the political development in responsible government is just beginning.

I think that in this Presidency three classes of special interests require special representation. These are :

- (1) Commercial,
- (2) Industrial, and
- (3) Land Lords.

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In commercial interests, I think a division is necessary, viz. European and Indian Commercial Interests. Although I am totally against making any caste distinction, I am of opinion that European Commercial Community should be reckoned as a distinct interest.

No such distinction need be made in the Industrial interest.

I am strongly impressed with the necessity of giving some sort of representation to small factory-owners in the mofussil. This interest is likely to play a great part in future development, and if at the present time it would be difficult to form a constituency of this class, this should be represented by nomination.

I therefore propose that adequate representation should be given to:

- (1) European Commerce,
- (2) Indian Commerce,
- (3) Mill-Owners, and
- (4) Small Factory-Owners.

In this Presidency the Land Lords' interest is very great both as holders of alienated whole villages, as well as holders of alienated lands. This class has the greatest permanent stake in this country. The interest is very widely distributed. Out of 20,863 villages in the Presidency proper, 2,083 are held by Land Lords. The revenue going to Land Lords for these villages, is Rs. 7,010,000 out of Rs. 40,154,000. Besides the holders of alienated whole villages, there are holders of alienated lands whose interest is equally great. This class forms the aristocracy of the Presidency and claims high social status. This class includes all the castes.

On account of various tenures, questions of peculiar and unique character always crop up for legislative deliberations. In some respects this class is in the same position as Government, whereas in others its position is only peculiar to itself, and not common with any other interest, and thus they do not attract the general interest.

Besides, as owners of large landed property they come more in contact with the rural population, and thus know most the wants and the grievances of the agriculturists, for which they can speak more authoritatively. As the illustrious authors of the Report remark, "The natural and acknowledged leaders in the country areas are the landed aristocracy," and "No men are better fitted to advise with understanding and natural shrewdness on the great mass of rural questions which will come before the provincial legislatures."

This is a comparatively leisured class and can afford time to study various questions of legislature.

This class has the best claims for greater and wider representation.

Communal Representation.

I strongly disapprove any sort of communal representation, because

- (1) The deliberations carried on in Councils have no bearing on any particular community, but refer only to general questions.
- (2) Communities are based on religion and find no claims in Councils.
- (3) No interest has been monopolized by any community.

Continued on page 178

Memorandum of Statement showing what subjects should be transferred.

BY

V. N. MUTALIK, B. A., LL. B.,

On behalf of the Inamdars' Central Association of Satara.

The Province of Bombay is admittedly the most advanced in India, and has attained the most prominent position in all respects. Enterprise and sound judgment of the people is evidenced in business and commerce. Education has advanced and is advancing at rapid strides, and a high intellectual standard is clearly discernible in the millions that constitute the important province. The records of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Provincial Conference, the existence of various political institutions and the various important political journals, justify the claims of this province to be politically most advanced. A healthy political awakening can be seen amongst all the classes of population.

I am definitely of opinion that Bombay is fit for immediate grant of complete responsible Government, and full administrative control, and no such distinction as reserved and transferred subjects is necessary, *and all subjects should be transferred.* If this is not possible, the following subjects may be reserved :—

1. Police.
2. Political Department except
 - (i) Questions regarding convicts from transferred agency areas, as this is a question which can be classed under the general head of prisons, which should be a transferred subject.
 - (ii) Questions affecting political prisoners and detenus from British India.
3. Ecclesiastical Department.
4. Judicial Department except
 - (i) The appointment of all judicial officers except the judges of High Court.
 - (ii) Jails and jail officers.
 - (iii) The regulations regarding presses, newspapers and books.
 - (iv) Public dramatic performances and cinematographs.
 - (v) Public conveyances.
 - (vi) Gambling.
 - (vii) Village Police.

The following departments should also be transferred :—

1. Revenue department except questions relating to (a) cash allowance, (b) Inams, (3) Jagirs.
2. Marine Department.
3. General Department with the following exception :
 - (a) Municipal matters relating to Aden settlement.

- (b) Rules for the submission of memorials to the local governments.
 - (c) Rules for the official correspondence with the Secretary of State and the Government of India.
 - (d) Census and copyrights.
 - (e) Appointment of acting members of Council.
 - (f) Official Correspondence, government records, Secretariat procedure, Assembly of government at Bombay, Poona and Mahabeshwar.
 - (g) Government servants' conduct rules and Uniforms.
 - (h) Appointment of and leave of the Secretaries, Under Secretaries and the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
 - (i) Grant of public holidays.
 - (j) Grant of certificate of age and nationality.
4. Public Works Department including the Light and Feeder Railways.
 5. Educational department including higher and Technical education.

It is hardly necessary to mention that all the subjects mentioned in list No. 1 of Appendix II should be completely transferred.

Persons belonging to the Indian Civil Service so long as they are serving under the Provincial Governments should be subject to the control of the Provincial Governments.

SATARA,
7th December 1918.

V. N. MUTALIK.

(4) Councils must reflect the voice of the nation and the Councillors must be bound by the bond of common national interest.

(5) Communal representation will create political parties organized against each other, on considerations which have no national aim.

(6) It will check social progress, as the tendency of social progress is to ignore the communal distinction. The law of evolution is working here, and as the original function of the communal system has disappeared, the system is bound to disappear, but if a new function be assigned to it, it will gain strength and the class differences will be perpetuated.

(7) It will retard educational progress in the backward classes.

(8) Once the principle is recognized, there is no limit where to stop, as there are so many backward communities.

(9) Till now it is the educated who have championed the cause of the backward classes.

(10) There is no real cleavage between the educated and the backward, but it is only a picture painted by the educated few from the backward classes for selfish motives.

For these reasons I strongly urge that there should be no communal representation, and the experiment should begin with the non-recognition of it.

If, unfortunately, such representation is decided on it should be on condition that it is to be retained till the literacy of the so-called backward classes reaches five per cent of the population, after which it should be abolished, as with this proportion of literacy they will be in a position to materially influence the elections, even against the educated, if they will mean.

In the case of Mahomedans the question of communal representation is settled. But I am strongly of opinion that this should be considered as a temporary measure, and when the political thought of the nation is sufficiently developed the special protection should be withdrawn.

Franchise for Provincial Council.

At this stage of political development of the country, I am of opinion that the franchise should not be very wide and that there should not be sudden extension.

Franchise should not be based on

- (1) Property,
 - (2) Education, and
 - (3) Payment of taxes.
- (1) (a) All persons holding land assessed at Rs. 50 per year, whether the land is of one's own ownership or held on a lease of over ten years.
 - (b) All income-tax payers and all persons having an annual income of Rs. 500.
 - (c) All house-owners owning houses whose annual rental is Rs. 250.
 - (d) Pensioners getting pension above Rs. 50 per month.

(2) All persons who have passed the Matriculation or the School-Final Examination of any University, doctors and native physicians who have passed the final examination of any Government recognized institution.

(3) Persons paying Rs. 20 in taxes annually.

For Land Lords.

- (1) All holders of alienated villages.
- (2) Sharers in alienated villages whose share is above Rs. 300.
- (3) Holders of alienated land, possessing land in one village assessed at Rs. 250.

Commercial Interests.

This should be entrusted for the present to the Association and Chambers.

However, separate electorates should be formed for smaller interests.

In some districts, where the divisions of land are numerous, and where a sufficient number of voters having the necessary property qualifications of holding land assessed at Rs. 50 will not be available, this qualification should be lowered down.

Disqualifications.

Following persons should not be allowed to vote :—

- (1) Minors or Insanes.
- (2) Females, except for educational qualifications.
- (3) Habitual Criminals.
- (4) Persons belonging to criminal tribes.
- (5) Foreigners and persons not residing in the district or the constituency.
- (6) Residents in Native States.
- (7) Government Servants.
- (8) Illiterate persons.

Mahomedans shall vote only in their own constituencies for territorial elections.

Persons entitled to vote in class and general electorates shall so vote. But in any one constituency only one vote shall be given by one man.

Voters or Candidates convicted of political offences shall not be debarred.

Chiefs with territorial powers shall not participate in elections in any capacity.

Qualifications for a Candidate.

- (1) He must be a voter.
- (2) He must be a resident in the constituency district.
- (3) He must not be an insolvent.
- (4) He must be able to read and write and speak English.

Constituencies.

I think that a district is the best unit for a constituency.

Where a district is large—in population and extent—and where education is advanced, more than one seat should be assigned. Assignment of seats should be generally in proportion to the voters available.

Important and Commercial towns such as Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Karachi should be allowed special seats.

Where districts are small and the population backward and sufficient number of voters is not available, as in Sind, two or three districts should be grouped together.

I have assigned four seats for general election, one in each division, with a view that the candidates will be men of provincial reputation, enjoying the confidence of the general educated public.

The qualifications for voters in this special constituency should be

- (1) Graduates
- (2) Pleaders and Doctors
- (3) Income-tax payers paying tax above Rs. 75
- (4) Land-holders holding land assessed at Rs. 200.

Disqualifications enumerated above will be applicable in this case also.

Mahomedans can vote in this general election when so qualified.

Constitution of the Bombay Council.

The Council should consist of 100 members, exclusive of the Governor, out of which $\frac{2}{3}$ should be elected and $\frac{1}{3}$ nominated.

The seats would be thus distributed :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 20 | Nominated Councillors. |
| 7 | Commercial Interests. |
| 1 | Bombay European Chamber of Commerce. |
| 1 | Bombay Indian Commercial Community. |
| 1 | Bombay Mill Owners. |
| 1 | Ahmedabad Mill Owners. |
| 1 | Karachi Chamber of Commerce. |
| 2 | Mofussil Industrial and Commercial Interests. |
| <hr style="width: 1em; margin: 0;"/> | 7 |
| 12 | Land Lord Interest. |
| 1 | Sardars of the Deccan. (Political consideration). |
| 1 | Sardars of Guzerath. (Political consideration). |
| 2 | Sind Jahagirdars. |
| 3 | Alienated holders of the Central Division by three groups of the districts so that each group shall represent 150 alienated holders and an aggregate revenue from alienated holdings of over Rs. 600,000. |
| 3 | Similarly alienated holders of the Southern Division. |
| 2 | Similarly Land Lords of the Northern Division. |

- 1 University of Bombay.
- 12 Mahomedans.
- 4 By General Election, one for each division.
(The voters shall have special qualification as stated ab
- 4 Bombay Proper.
- 40 By districts according to population and number of v
available ; and by large cities.

100

Constitution of the Imperial Legislative Assembly.

Although it is recommended in the Report that the numerical strength of the Legislative Assembly should be one hundred, I am in favour of the higher figure of 150 recommended by the Congress.

Taking into consideration the powerful safeguard in the existence of Council of State, I am of opinion that the proportion of nomination to election should be one to four.

Representation to this Assembly should be direct, and some Council members should be elected by Provincial Legislative Councils.

The qualification of Voters should be,

- (1) Graduates, Pleaders, Doctors.
- (2) Persons paying income-tax above Rs. 100.
- (3) Holders of land assessed at Rs. 500 or more.
- (4) Municipal Councillors and Local Board Members.

The disqualifications stated for Provincial Legislative Councils should be made applicable here.

The divisions should be the territorial units for forming constituencies.

For Land Lord representation the qualifications should be,

- (1) Holding alienated landed property assessed at Rs. 2,000 or more whether in villages or lands, in one division.
- (2) Sardars. (Chiefs with territorial powers to be excluded.)

Divisions should be the units of constituencies.

I give below two schemes for the distribution of seats on two principles which should be followed :—

Distribution of Interests.

- 30 Government Nominees.
- 20 Landed Interests.
- 10 Commercial, Industrial, Mining and Planters.
- 7 Universities.
- 18 Mahomedans.
- 65 Different Provinces by General Election and by Councils.

150

Distribution by Provinces.

30	Government Nominees.
18	Mahomedans of all India.
17	Bombay.
16	Madras.
16	Bengal.
13	United Provinces.
11	Punjab.
10	Behar and Orisa.
11	Central Provinces and Berar.
4	Assam.
3	Burma.
1	Delhi.

 150

Speaking for Inamjais, I have to urge that out of 17 seats assigned for Bombay, 4 should be given for alienated holders—one in each division and one for Sind.

Council of State.

As the constitution and constituencies of this body have been decided upon no scope for any personal opinion remains. I must remark that the proposed representation for the Land-holder interest is quite inadequate and much below the proportion allowed to this interest in the Imperial Council—which is at present 22·2 per cent, and which should have been at least 5, considering the great and important body of land-holders in the country. I propose that the proportion proposed should be changed.

I am of opinion that the Council of State should be constituted on lines very similar to the present Imperial Legislative Council with a small reduction in the nominated element.

SATARA, }
7th December 1918.

V. N. MUTALIK,