

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1863-64.

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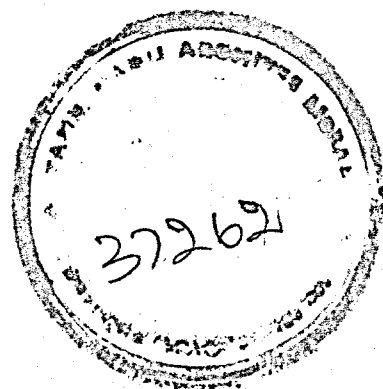
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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
DURING THE YEAR 1863-64.

SECTION I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

CONSEQUENT on the lamented death of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, His Excellency Sir William Denison proceeded to Calcutta, on the 26th November 1863, to assume the office of Governor-General of India under the provisions of Act XXIV and XXV Victoria, Cap. 67. During Sir William Denison's absence, which lasted until the 18th January 1864, Mr. Edward Maltby, Senior Civil Member of Council, held the office of Governor of Madras. With this exception, no change took place in the personnel of the Executive Government during the year under review.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

2. The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed additional Members of the Council of the Governor for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and took the usual oaths and their seats on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. John Bruce Norton, ... 5th Dec. 1863.

* „ Charles Pelly, * „ Robert Orr Campbell, * „ William Reiersen Arbuthnot,	}	16th Jan. 1864.
Shurf-ool-Omrah Bahadoor,		
Gajala Lutchmenarasu Chetty Garu, 9th April 1864.		

3. The Madras Education Act, No. 6 of 1863, a copy of which was published in the last Administration Report, Appendix No. 14, received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General after the beginning of the official year. The Madras Pier Act†—an Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier, to regulate the traffic, and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same—was also passed,

* These Members were re-appointed. † See Appendix, I. A. Madras Pier Act V of 1863.

LEGISLATIVE.

and received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General during the year. This measure was originally introduced into the Madras Council on the 4th March 1862, and was passed on the 9th of the following month; but in consequence of the Governor-General having refused his assent to it, on the ground that it constituted certain acts offences which were already punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and affixed to such acts punishments differing from those which the Code provided, the Bill was revised in accordance with the views expressed in the Governor-General's Minute, and the penalties prescribed in it were made strictly conformable to those provided by the Indian Penal Code.

Bills introduced.

4. Two important Bills connected with the Revenue Administration were introduced into the Council during the Session. The first, an Act* to consolidate the laws for the recovery of the arrears of Revenue in the Madras Presidency, was passed before the close of the official year, but as it did not receive the assent of the Governor-General until the 20th June 1864, it will be more fitly noticed in the Annual Report for 1864-65. The second, a Bill† to consolidate and improve the laws which define the process to be taken in the recovery of rent, has been reported on by a Select Committee and was considered and amended by the Council at a Meeting held after the close of the official year. It will be taken up for final consideration at the next Meeting. Two other Bills, the titles of which are given below,‡ were introduced during the official year, and passed after its close. The Bill for amending the Abkarry laws has since received the assent of the Governor-General, and has become law. These enactments also will be noticed in the Report for the current year.

SECTION III.—JUDICIAL.

GENERAL.

Removal of the Appellate branch of the High Court.

5. It was stated in the last Administration Report that arrangements had been made for moving the Appellate branch of the High Court into a building immediately adjoining the late Supreme Court House, in which the Original branch of the High Court is held. This

* See Appendix I. B.

† See Appendix, I. C.

‡ An Act to repeal Madras Act No. II of 1863, and to provide for the extension of certain provisions of Act XXII of 1855 to all ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise within the Madras Presidency.

An Act for amending the Abkarry Law.

change was carried out early in the year, greatly to the convenience of the suitors and practitioners of the Court. The arrangement of paying all the officers of the Court by fixed salaries, instead of by fees, has also been carried out. In the establishment of ministerial officers which was fixed by the Madras Government in communication with the Chief Justice, and a statement of which was given in the Appendix of the last Report, one change has been made by the Secretary of State, who has reduced the salary assigned to the Registrar on the Appellate side from Rs. 2,000 per mensem, the sum fixed by the local Government, to Rs. 1,600. The correspondence which took place with reference to this reduction, will be found in the Appendix. It may be mentioned here that the present establishment of the Court includes a Reporter, on a salary of Rs. 400 a month. No Reports of the decisions of the late Supreme Court had been published for more than thirty years. All the decisions of the late Sudder Court had been published monthly since 1849. Such indiscriminate publication was itself open to obvious objections, and the mode of reporting adopted was not, as has been frequently pointed out, calculated to render the decisions easily available either for reference or instruction. A change of system appearing absolutely necessary, in February 1863, a Barrister was appointed Reporter of the High Court, with a salary of 400 Rs. a month, for the express duty of reporting in Court, and preparing for publication cases of importance and weight as useful authorities. The Reporter has carried back his labors to the first establishment of the High Court. Two parts of the Reports, containing a selection of cases decided by the High Court up to June 1863, have already been published, and a third, completing the first volume, is in the Press.

6. On the 1st January last, Act XVIII of 1863, passed by the Council of the Governor-General, which was originally applicable only to the High Court of Calcutta, was extended to the Madras Court. In the first eight sections of that Act, provision is made for the more speedy and efficient disposal of the business pending in the Master's office, and by Section 4, a solemn affirmation has been substituted for the oath hitherto administered in the High Court to Hindoo and Mahomedan witnesses. The oath was abolished by Act V of 1840 in all Courts of Judicature except those established by Royal Charter. This exception having been now removed, the practice in all the Courts of Justice is in this respect uniform.

7. In the latter part of the year preceding that under review, a

GENERAL.

Payment of Officers by fixed salaries.
Reduction in salary of Registrar, Appellate side.

Appointment of a Reporter of Decisions of the High Court.

Extension of Act XVIII of 1863 to the High Court of Madras.

Correspondence.

GENERAL. correspondence took place between the High Court and the Government, as to the propriety of investing that Court with the power of dismissing Subordinate Magistrates for misconduct or inefficiency. Under Section 39, Act VII of 1843, it was competent to the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut, now a branch of the High Court, to dismiss any native officer of Police for gross misconduct, which may have come under the observation of a Session Judge, Subordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Ameen, and which may have been reported by the Session Judge to the higher Court. When the Act in question was passed, the functions of the Police and Magistracy were combined in the same officers, and acts done by the Tahsildars, as Heads of Taluq Police, which might have been done by them partly in the exercise of their functions as Police officers, and partly in the exercise of their functions as committing Magistrates, could be brought by the Session Judge, under the review of the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut, and, if necessary, could be punished by that Court, under the provisions of the law above quoted.

8. The section in question is one of those repealed by Act XXIV of 1859, (the Madras Police Act,) of which however the repealing section (11) contains the proviso that nothing in it shall be construed to affect any judicial functions or jurisdiction, original and appellate, which by any existing law may be exercised by any of the officers mentioned in the enactments above repealed.

9. In the correspondence referred to, the Judges of the High Court, advertent to representations which had been made to them of gross inefficiency on the part of Subordinate Magistrates of the second class, recommended that a power should be vested in the High Court similar to that conferred by Section 39, Act VII of 1843, now repealed, for the dismissal of Subordinate Magistrates of the second class in cases of gross official misconduct, ignorance, or inefficiency, and suggested that the subject should be brought under the consideration of the Legislature. The Government did not consider any legislative enactment necessary, to enable the High Court to exercise the power which they desired to be conferred on them. It appeared to the Governor in Council that, provided there were no law to the contrary, the Executive Government had clearly the power of dismissing any of its officers, and could delegate that power to any Court, Board, or individual public officer to whom it might think fit to entrust it. The High Court were accordingly authorized to dismiss any Subordinate

GENERAL. Magistrate of the second class, not being a member of the Covenanted Service, for gross official misconduct, ignorance, or inefficiency in the discharge of his Magisterial duties shewn in trials before the Criminal Courts, subject to an appeal to Government. Subsequently, a question was raised as to what authority was competent to deal with cases of general misconduct and inefficiency on the part of Sub-Magistrates, the High Court having observed, with reference to a case of this nature which came before them, that it was only in particular instances of misconduct, &c., as shewn in trials before the Criminal Courts, that they possessed the power of dismissal. On full consideration, it was determined that the former class of cases should be dealt with by the Board of Revenue.

10. Some measures of importance in the administration of Justice in the provinces, which were noticed in the last Report, were brought into operation during the past year. The chief of these was the Madras Act IV of 1863, which invested all District Moonsiffs in this Presidency with Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits for money up to Rs. 50. Up to this limit, the Courts in question are invested with the same powers, and are governed by the same procedure, as the Courts of Small Causes established under Act XLII of 1860. The High Court state that they have found it necessary to require the Zillah Judges to review, and from time to time personally to inspect, the proceedings of the Moonsiffs in suits of this nature; but they have not yet made any definite report on the practical working of the Act.

11. Under the Act in question, the Governor in Council is authorized to invest any Civil or Subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen with special jurisdiction, i.e., jurisdiction exercised in conformity with Act XLII of 1860, and the Acts amending the same within any local limits, and also to declare that such special jurisdiction shall be exclusive. Under this authority exclusive special jurisdiction, within the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, has been given to the Civil Judge of Ootacamund. Similar exclusive powers have been conferred on the Principal Sudder Ameen of Cochin within the town of British Cochin, and on the Principal Sudder Ameen of Salem in the town and suburbs of Salem. The Civil Judges of Guntoor and Nundial, and the Principal Sudder Ameen of Calicut, have been invested with special jurisdiction within the towns of Guntoor and Kurnool, and in the town and suburbs of Calicut respectively. Lastly, the special jurisdiction of the recently created Court of Small Causes at

GENERAL. Masulipatam has been declared to be exclusive within the limits of the town. The operations of the abovementioned Courts in their special jurisdiction will be shewn below.

Establishment of a Civil and Session Court at Ootacamund.

12. The establishment of a Civil and Session Court at Ootacamund is one of the measures of the year under review. Previous to the establishment of this Court, the Neilgherry Hills had been subject to the jurisdiction of the Civil and Session Court of Coimbatore. At Ootacamund there was a Subordinate Judge's Court, constituted under Regulations I and II of 1827, and under Act XXV of 1855 the Session Judge of Coimbatore was required to hold Sessions from time to time at Ootacamund. This arrangement occasioned frequent and sometimes protracted absence on the part of the Civil and Sessions Judge from his head-quarter station, and caused considerable inconvenience and hindrance to the regular business of his Court. The only effectual remedy appeared to be, the establishment, at Ootacamund, of a local judicatory vested with the full powers of a Civil and Session Court. Accordingly, in October 1863, a Civil and Sessions Court was established at Ootacamund, and the Subordinate Court having been abolished, the Civil and Sessions Judge was also invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge and of a District Moonsiff, and with the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court under Act IV of 1863.

Transfer of portions of the tracts under the jurisdiction of the Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam to that of a newly established Civil and Session Court at Vizagapatam, and abolition of the Masulipatam Court.

13. The considerations which led to the transfer of a large portion of the Agency tracts in Ganjam and Vizagapatam from the jurisdiction of the Agents to that of the regular Courts, were stated at length in the Report for last year. The arrangements consequent on that transfer, were brought into operation in July 1863. They involved the establishment of a new Civil and Session Court at Vizagapatam, to meet the cost of which the Civil and Session Court at Masulipatam was abolished, and its jurisdiction transferred to the Guntoor Court; a Court of Small Causes, the Judge of which is invested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, being established at Masulipatam. The Governor in Council has reason to believe that the result of these measures has been very satisfactory.

Abolition of the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens of Cuddalore and Coimbatore, and establishment of a similar Court at Madura.

14. Owing to a considerable falling off in the amount of judicial business in the Cuddalore and Coimbatore Zillahs, the Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts at those stations have been abolished. It has been necessary, however, to re-establish a Court of this grade at Madura, where the work is very heavy.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

15. The total number of original suits brought before the under-mentioned Courts was 2,86,905, of which 1,29,125 were pending at the close of 1862, and 1,57,780 were instituted during 1863. In the number of new suits there is a decrease of 45,033 as compared with the number instituted in 1862.*

Before Punchayets	180
Before Village Moonsiffs	58,251
Before District Moonsiffs in their ordinary jurisdiction	1,74,034
Before District Moonsiffs under Madras Act IV of 1863	29,896
Before Principal Sudder Ameens in their ordinary jurisdiction.	3,310
Before do. under Act IV of 1863.	28
Before Subordinate Judges and Assistant Agents.	703
Before Civil Judges in their ordinary jurisdiction.	8,968
Before do. under Act IV of 1863... ..	63

Of the suits pending and instituted, 1,96,769, or 69 per cent., were disposed of;† and 90,136 remained undecided, being less by 43,099 and 38,989 respectively, than the number determined and remaining unsettled in the previous year.

The following table exhibits the judicatories by whom the above 1,96,769 suits were disposed of:—

	In their ordinary jurisdiction.	Under Act IV of 1863.	Under Act XLII of 1860.	Total.
Punchayets	133	...	...	133
Village Moonsiffs	43,748	...	...	43,748
District Moonsiffs	1,11,757	19,000	...	1,30,757
Principal Sudder Ameens. ...	2,111	24	...	2,135
Subordinate Judges and Assistant Agents	702	...	...	702
Civil Judges... ..	8,479	49	...	8,528
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	...	...	10,766	10,766
Total...	1,66,930	19,073	10,766	1,96,769

* 1862 ... 2,02,813
1863 ... 1,57,780
Decrease...45,033

† Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1862 ... 2,39,668	1,29,125
1863 ... 1,96,769	90,136
Decrease...43,099	38,989

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Of the suits disposed of by the several Courts in their ordinary jurisdiction, 69,305, or 42 per cent., were decreed on the merits in favor of the plaintiffs, and 414, or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., in favor of the defendants; 20,444 were dismissed for default; 44,299 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 32,468 were disposed of in other ways.

Of those disposed of under Act IV of 1863, in 8,503, or 45 per cent., judgment was given on the merits for the plaintiffs, and in 1,936, or 10 per cent., for the defendants; 1,763 were dismissed for default; 5,545 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 1,326 were otherwise disposed of.

Of those disposed of by Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII of 1860, 6,103, or 57 per cent., were decided on the merits for the plaintiffs, and 894, or 8 per cent., for the defendants; 1,005 were dismissed for default, and 2,764 were adjusted or withdrawn. The number of cases determined by the Civil Judges and Principal Sudder Ameen, under Act IV of 1863, is very small, but it must be remembered that none of those officers were invested with special jurisdiction until late in the year.

Duration of Suits.

16. The average duration on the files of the suits disposed of was as follows:—

	Years.	Months.	Days.
Civil Judges	1	3	5
Subordinate Judges and Assistant Agents.	0	9	3
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	0	0	19
Principal Sudder Ameen	0	9	25
District Moonsiffs	0	10	28

Description of Suits.

17. The suits newly instituted were of the following descriptions:—

For land rent and revenue	2,852
Land	10,442
Real property such as houses, &c.	3,845
Debts, wages, &c.	1,11,837
Caste, religion, &c.	421
Indigo, sugar, silk, &c.	1,357

Value of Property at issue.

18. The total value of the property at issue, in the suits pending at the close of the year, amounted to Rupees 1,59,56,321.

19. The number of appeals brought for adjudication before the lower Appellate Courts amounted to 14,647. Of this number, 5,084, or 34 per cent., remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.
Appeals.

20. Of the 9,563 appeals disposed of, 1,812, or 19 per cent., were decided on the merits in favor of the appellants, and 3,163, or 33 per cent., for the respondents; 206 were remanded; 287 were dismissed for default; 273 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 3,822 were disposed of in other ways.

Appeals pending, instituted, and disposed of.

21. 63,158 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of, and 10,547 were pending at the end of the year.

Execution of Decrees.

22. Of 1,23,898 petitions pending and received, 1,21,188 were finally decided, leaving a balance of 2,710 undisposed of at the close of the year.

Petitions.

23. The number of cases pending on the original side of the High Court, on the 31st December 1862, was 52. The number instituted in 1863 was 335, making a total of 387. Of these, 132 were determined on the merits at the settlement of issues, and 53 on final disposal; eight were dismissed for default; eight were withdrawn with leave to bring fresh suits, and 110 absolutely, thus leaving 76 suits pending on the 31st December 1863. There were also 56 cases disposed of during the year out of those remaining on the file of the late Supreme Court. Only one appeal was preferred from the decision of a single Judge, and this on hearing was confirmed.

Operation of the High Court.
I. On the Original side.

24. The number of Regular and Special Appeals, brought before the High Court on the Appellate side, were 152 and 1,078 respectively; 89 of the former and 826 of the latter were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 63 and 252 respectively. The balance remaining at the close of 1862 was 76 Regular and 552 Special Appeals.*

II. On the Appellate side.

25. The following table shews the manner in which the above appeals were disposed of by the High Court:—

	* Regular.	Special.
1862	76	552
1863	63	252
	13	300

CRIMINAL
JUSTICE.

	Regular.	Special.
Decrees confirmed	55	690
Do. Amended	6	11
Do. Reversed	11	49
Cases Remanded	9	15
Do. Dismissed for default	6	57
Do. Adjusted or withdrawn	2	4
Total...	89	826

Duration of Ap-
peals.

26. The average duration of appeals on the file of the High Court on the Appellate side was eight months and one day.

Petitions.

27. In addition to the above, 99 of the 152 Civil Petitions pending and received were finally disposed of, leaving a balance of 53.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

28. During the year 1863, 231,578 persons were brought up before the Courts and Magistrates, charged with offences. This number is an increase of 9,222 upon that of the previous year. Of these persons, those convicted amounted to 79,872, or 34.4 per cent.; those acquitted to 80,984, or 34.9 per cent.; those under trial at the close of the year to 3,420, or 1.4 per cent.; and those discharged without trial, and otherwise disposed of, to 67,302, or 25.3 per cent. The number disposed of by the Village Magistracy was 38,820, or 16.7 per cent.; by the Subordinate Magistracy of the second class, 168,287, or 72.6 per cent.; by Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, 1,844, or 0.8 per cent.; by Magistrates, and Joint Assistant and Deputy Magistrates, 17,443, or 7.4 per cent.; by the Courts of Session, 5,001, or 2.1 per cent.; and by the High Court 183, or 0.07 per cent. One person in 164 of the whole population was charged, and one in 303 convicted.

POLICE.

Mofussil Police.

29. The force at present consists of

Strength of the
force.

1 Inspector General.
1 Assistant Inspector General.
4 Deputy Inspectors General.
20 Superintendents of Districts.
18 Assistant Superintendents.
483 Inspectors.
24,244 Constables.

24,771

also Stipendiary Village Police, 1,661

During the year under review, the force was reduced by no less than 4,301 men, including 2,000 Village Police. These reductions were rendered necessary by the orders of the Government of India, restricting the entire expenditure on police purposes both in the Mofussil and the Presidency town, and inclusive of the cost of guarding Jails, Treasuries, Salt Manufactories, &c., to thirty-nine lacs. It was also found requisite to abolish the third class of Police Constables, who received wages of only Rupees 5-4 per mensem, and to increase the numerical strength of the second class, who receive Rupees 6 per mensem. This measure involved a reduction of 551 men. By these reductions the Constabulary lost 9.5 per cent. of its sanctioned strength, besides 56.8 per cent. of the stipendiary village establishment.

30. Excluding the Police employed on purely State services, such as guarding salt, and preventive duties, the proportion of the Police to the population is 1 to 1,084. The Police in towns bears a proportion of 1 to 548 of the inhabitants, while the Rural Police is 1 to 1,080.

Proportion of
police to popu-
lation.

31. The cost of the force for the year was—

Cost of the
force.

	Rupees.
Pay and allowances	27,32,987
Clothing and accoutrements	3,23,857
Miscellaneous	76,867
Village Police	34,015
Total...	31,67,726

This sum, it is observed, is considerably below the Budget estimate

POLICE. submitted by the Inspector General, which provided for the appropriation of Rupees 36,39,998, distributed as follows:—

General Constabulary with contingencies	Rupees.
of all services	33,48,072
Village Police	40,264
Salt Guards	1,33,734
Jail Guards	1,17,928

Considerable savings have occurred from casualties, and the delays which necessarily take place in filling up the situations of men who have died, resigned, or been discharged, as well as from the deductions from the salaries of absentees; and from a letter lately received from the Inspector General, it appears that, during the past official year, the deductions from the salaries of European officers of the police absent on leave, amounted to no less than Rupees 41,000.

Conduct and efficiency of superior grades.

32. The Inspector General visited thirteen districts during the year. He reports favorably of the manner in which the Deputy Inspectors General and the District Superintendents and their Assistants have discharged their duties. The work of inspection has been carefully performed; great attention has been paid to the prosecution of crime; discipline has been maintained; and the intelligence and usefulness of the force has been steadily improved by instruction. The health, however, of the European staff has been very indifferent. The officers have suffered severely from exposure, and at the end of the year no less than twelve, or 29·5 per cent., of the present establishment of forty-four European officers, were absent on sick leave in Europe. Others were absent in this country, and several of those still at their posts were in indifferent health. The class of Inspectors, European, East Indian, and Native, is steadily improving. Several of the European Inspectors have proved most valuable officers, and several of the Native Inspectors have become good and successful detective officers. As a body, however, this latter class is not remarkable for detective power.

Difficulty of procuring efficient Head and Deputy Head Constables.

33. The Inspector General adverts to the difficulty of procuring fit men for the situations of Head Constable and Deputy Head Constable. "On these officers," he observes, "mainly devolves the duty of maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the force, and also the detection and prevention of ordinary crime." But although it is not easy to procure or to retain, for the wages at present given, the services of men who have the requisite general education and talent, an

increasing number of Head Constables have been found qualified for promotion to the superior grade of Inspector. POLICE.

34. The abolition of the third class Constables has been already noticed. The first class, who form one-third of the force, receive Rupees 7 per mensem, and the second class, who form two-thirds of the force, receive Rupees 6 per mensem. The Inspector General states that the conduct of the Constables, as a body, has been good; that "thousands have made fair progress during the year" under review, but that the stamp of men who are joining the force is lower; and that the prospect for the future is not satisfactory. In the Coimbatore district, no less than 17½ per cent. of the force resigned or deserted during the year, and no less than 16·4 per cent. had to be dismissed for offences and inefficiency. In Salem, the resignations were 10·4 per cent., and the dismissals 10·6 per cent.; and in South Arcot, the casualties of one sort or another amounted to 20 per cent. It is clear that, in most districts, the present rate of wages is too low.

Conduct of the lowest grades, and prospects of the force.

35. The casualties throughout the entire Presidency amounted to 4,700, or 19 per cent., but of these only 2,018, or 8·7 per cent., voluntarily quitted the service. Casualties.

36. The proportion of classes employed in the Police was as follows:— Classes of men employed.

Europeans...	107
East Indians ...	453
Brahmins...	646
Other Hindoos...	15,817
Mahomedans ...	7,662

37. Four hundred and twenty-eight Policemen were convicted of the following offences:— Crimes committed by Police.

Murder...	5
Rape ...	1
Robbery and burglary...	7
Theft and misappropriation...	56
Bribery and extortion...	46
False evidence and suppression of crime ...	15
Neglect and departmental offences ...	126
Negligent escape...	133
Miscellaneous ...	39

POLICE.
Education.

38. Of the entire force, 36·8 per cent. are able to read and write, or have received a superior education, while 63·1 per cent. are either unable to read or write, or are able only to read. The Inspector General considers, that with reference to the state of education in the country, the Constabulary has a fair proportion of instructed men, and, in support of this view, he adverts to the fact that, in 1860, 38 per cent. of Her Majesty's European Army were unable to write. The Governor in Council cannot concur in this opinion. Such an amount of elementary instruction, as implies the ability to read and write, is far more necessary in a Policeman than in a Soldier. In a subsequent paragraph, Mr. Robinson states that each Constable now possesses a small Manual, containing the working sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and Police Law, and that a Manual of the Law of Evidence in criminal cases has been provided for the Police. These works can be of but little use to 12,529 men, or more than half of the force, who according to the returns, can neither read nor write. The Inspector General states, that all the Inspectors and many of the Station-house officers are well educated men, and that many men who entered the force wholly illiterate have learnt to read and write since joining. It is to be hoped that the qualifications of the force in this respect will gradually improve.

Lodging of the
men.

39. The hutting of the force has progressed fairly; and it is worthy of note that, in some Zemindaries, huts have been built for the police by the Zemindars, and that in some villages, dwellings have been provided for them by the villagers.

Execution of
processes.

40. The number of processes issued was 3,63,768, against 4,65,075 persons. The Inspector General notices the reckless extent to which criminal processes have been issued by the Native Magistracy in minor cases, especially in the districts of South Arcot and Madras. In the first of these districts, no less than 5,962 persons were apprehended under warrant in cases of a trivial nature, or one in twenty-six of the population. In the Madras district, the number so apprehended was one in thirty-three. The attention of the Magistrates of these districts has been more than once directed to this subject. They have now been called upon to state what measures they have taken or propose to take for the prevention of this serious evil.

Guards of Jails.

41. During the year under review, the Police guarded thirty prisons, besides detached camps of convicts; 1,137 men were employed

POLICE.

in this way. The average daily number of convicts was 7,721, the average number for the three years which preceded the organization of the present Police force having been 6,045.

42. The Police also guarded 15,330 prisoners confined in Magistrates' Jails, or Lock-ups. The number of guards employed on salt store yards and factories was 1,434, and the value of the salt guarded by them amounted to Rupees 23,651,194.

Guards of Lock-
ups and Salt
Stores.

43. The frontier preventive duty around all foreign territories is now performed by the Constabulary; 129 men were employed on it.

Frontier pre-
ventive duty.

44. During the year under review, although the season was an average one, the prices of the necessaries of life were very high. The average price of the ordinary articles of food was 15 per cent. above the average of the past five years, the latter having been considerably higher than in previous years. The Inspector General states that in some districts, at certain periods of the year, the most ordinary necessaries of life were sold at rates above those of years which are known as famine years. Clothing of all description has more than doubled in cost, and indigenous manufacture has been most seriously interfered with. Distress has, therefore, been most severely felt amongst the lower orders, and crime was rife. The number of offences reported to and by the Police was 35,650, of which 15,044, or 42·8 per cent., were detected; 45,449 persons were apprehended, and 27,815, or 61·2 per cent., were convicted. The value of the property lost was Rupees 9,06,819, of which Rupees 1,69,848, or 18·8 per cent., was recovered. The Inspector General classifies the offences as follows:—

High price of
necessaries, and
consequent crime.Offences reported
and detected.
Persons apprehended
and convicted.
Property stolen
and recovered.

1st.—Offences against the person.

OFFENCES.			PERSONS.		
Number of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Per centage.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
1,555	889	57·1	3,107	1,432	46·0

2nd.—Offences against property with violence.

OFFENCES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
Number of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Per-centage.	Apprehended.	Con-victed.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Reco-vered.	Per-centage.
9,640	1,071	11·1	7,142	1,779	27·7	6,17,822	82,354	13·3

POLICE.

3rd.—Offences against property without violence.

OFFENCES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
Number of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Per-centage.	Appre-hended.	Con-victed.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Reco-vered.	Per-centage.
14,803	6,890	46·5	16,958	10,543	62·1	2,73,157	84,654	30·9

4th.—Malicious offences against property, &c.

OFFENCES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
Number of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Per-centage.	Appre-hended.	Con-victed.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Reco-vered.	Per-centage.
1,109	382	34·4	1,581	641	40·5	12,517	1,010	8·0

5th.—Forgeries, &c.

Number of offences reported.	Convictions.
72	69

6th.—Offences not included in the above and Miscellaneous.

OFFENCES.			PERSONS.		
Cases reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Per-centage.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
8,048	5,462	67·8	15,294	12,172	79·7

7th.—Offences against Revenue Laws.

OFFENCES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
Number of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Per-centage.	Appre-hended.	Con-victed.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
423	310	73·2	1,260	979	77·6	1,164	1,056	90·2

Diminution of grave crime.

45. The year, as has been said, was a very trying one. But although the great rise in prices pressed much on the lower classes, and forced many into crime, it is satisfactory to observe that the more aggravated forms of crime are declining, and that offences are assuming a less formidable character. The Inspector General remarks, that torch-light gang

POLICE.

robberies, which, during the year 1861 and the four years immediately preceding it, averaged 820 a year, involving an annual loss of Rupees 3,04,096 worth of property, have now declined, during a year of great pressure, to 263, involving a loss of Rupees 30,017 only.

46. The number of accidental deaths entered in the returns, is 5,911, and the number of suicides 1,087. The Inspector General remarks that every case of unnatural death is carefully sifted by the Police, whether there be *prima facie* cause for suspicion or not; but it is to be feared that many of the deaths which are reported as accidental, or suicides, are really murders, for, as Mr. Robinson observes, domestic murders are very prevalent in this country, and sudden deaths by poison, are too frequently attributed to epidemic disease, accident, and suicide. A considerable majority of the deaths reported as accidental, or as suicides, are returned as having occurred by drowning. In the one case 4,266 against 1,645, and in the other 752 against 335. In the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the destruction of life by tigers was very great.

47. The remarks which the Inspector General has recorded, with reference to the progress of Police operations in individual districts, do not call for any lengthened notice. It is satisfactory to observe, that during the past year, there has been a marked improvement in the repression of crime in the Nellore district, which was one of those unfavorably reported on in former years. The Inspector General states, that the management of this district now yields to none in efficiency, vigilance, and thoroughness. The number of gang robberies in houses was reduced from forty-nine in 1862 to seven in 1863. Education and efficiency have made progress among the force. Crime has been prosecuted with greater success, and the relations of the Police and Magistracy have improved. Mr. Robinson also bears testimony to a marked improvement in the efficiency of the force in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly; and in Coimbatore, notwithstanding the serious difficulties which the Superintendent has had to encounter in the resignation or desertion of no less than 17½ per cent. of his force, and in being compelled to employ inferior men, the crime of dacoity has declined 30 per cent., and highway robbery nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. In this district, which formerly bore an exceptionally bad character for torch-light robberies, only six occurred during the year. In Salem, South Arcot, and Cuddapah, crime was heavy; and in the latter district sixty-three gang robberies occurred in 1863 against thirty-nine in 1862. This is attributed to a succession of bad seasons, which has

POLICE. driven a lawless population into crime. Many of the robbers, however, had been captured and transported, and the gangs are now in a fair way of being broken up. The Inspector General adverts to the infrequency with which the Sessions Judge of Cuddalore resorts to the penalty of transportation, and to the exceptional want of success which attends the prosecution of offences before the Trichinopoly Sessions Court. Towards the close of the year under review, a signal proof of the efficiency of the new Police was afforded by the prompt suppression of an insurrection which occurred in the hill tracts of the Ganjam district. The part of the country in which this insurrection took place, is one in which the crime of infanticide has been hitherto very prevalent, and in consequence of the arrest of certain persons charged with this crime, the Khonds of the district rose with the avowed intention of expelling the Police, and throwing off the authority of Government. They rescued two persons who had been arrested, burnt a Police outpost, and compelled a native Inspector of Police, who had marched with twenty-five men to re-apprehend the rescued prisoners, to retire. Prompt measures were taken by the local authorities to reduce the insurgents, and in less than a fortnight the ringleaders were given up, and the insurrection was thoroughly quelled. The Inspector General states, that the sacrifice of human victims, which, under the designation of Meriah sacrifices, was formerly very prevalent in these tracts, has entirely ceased. The crime of infanticide has received a check from the conviction and punishment of several persons charged with it, a result which could not have been accomplished without the aid of the Khond Village Police, who, Mr. Robinson states, have been useful and loyal in bringing these domestic offences to justice. In the Jeypore country, fair progress has been made. Twenty Police stations have been established, and numerous crimes of violence have been dealt with and punished. Considerable additions, however, for which sanction has recently been given, are still required to render the Police force in these tracts adequate for the preservation of order, and for the suppression and detection of crime. In the Rumpah hill tracts of the Godavery district, which likewise have been occupied during the past year, the force has suffered severely from sickness, and two European Superintendents have been compelled successively to proceed to Europe, disabled by jungle fever caught in those tracts. The hill population, however, have remained perfectly quiet, although the Zemindar has ventured on the enforcement of claims, which were not heard of before the Police occupied the country. Both in Rumpah and in Jeypore, the Police are now being recruited from among the inhabitants of the country, a measure

Suppression
of insurrection
among the Khonds
in Ganjam by the
Police.

Jeypore.

Rumpah.

which should be resorted to in Wynad, and, as far as possible, throughout the hill tracts. POLICE.

48. On full consideration of the Inspector General's report, the Governor in Council is satisfied, that making due allowance for the difficulties which have had to be overcome, owing to the failure of health of many experienced officers, the insufficiency of the wages of the lower grades of the force, and the encouragement which has been given to crime by the distress prevalent in some parts of the country, the Police, as a body, has done good service during the past year, and that much credit is due to Mr. Robinson and the local officers for the success which has followed their efforts. It is clear, however, that in order to raise, and in fact to maintain the efficiency of the force, it is absolutely necessary that the wages of the lower grades should be increased, to meet the almost universal rise in the prices of the necessaries of life, and that additions should be made to the staff of European officers for the purpose of providing trained men to fill the vacancies which are constantly occurring in the office of District Superintendent, and to furnish the means of exercising a more effective supervision over the operations of the force in the more extensive districts. A statement of the requisite additions, is now about to be submitted to the Government of India, and the Governor in Council has under his consideration, a measure submitted by the Inspector General for making separate provision for the Police in towns, by means partially of a local cess, which will enable the Government to provide for the necessary augmentations both to the payment and numerical strength of the general Constabulary, without exceeding the financial limits imposed by the Supreme Government.

General Re-
marks.

Presidency Town Police.

49. The returns furnished by the Commissioner of the Presidency Town Police, are prepared in forms different from those adopted by the Inspector General. The latter officer, however, has been recently entrusted with the duty of compiling the criminal statistics of the entire Presidency, including the Presidency Town; and in the report for the present year, the whole of the criminal returns, including the operations of the Police, will be furnished in a uniform shape. The number of cases which were either summarily disposed of by the Town Police Magistrates, or were committed for trial before the High Court, during the past year, was 28,839, and the number of persons concerned in them 32,533. In 1862, the number of cases was 24,772, and the number of persons 29,768. The increase of 4,067 cases, and 2,765 persons, occurred chiefly in offences of a petty nature.

Returns of Crime.

1863-64

[Madras.]

SECTION III.—JUDICIAL.

JAILS.
Value of property stolen and recovered.

50. The value of property reported to have been stolen during the year amounted to Rupees 46,776-5-11, of which Rupees 15,367-0-9 were recovered.

Marine Police.

51. The Marine branch of the force has continued effectively to fulfil the object for which it was raised. Owing to the increase of traffic, during the past official year, the amount realized by boat fees has been sufficient to meet the whole cost of the establishment, and to leave a small surplus.

JAILS.

Capacity of Jails, number of inmates, and increased accommodation now being provided.

52. The number of prisoners in confinement in the Jails of this Presidency, including the Madras Penitentiary, was 7,918; the number in the Mofussil Jails being 7,652; whereas the accommodation available in those Jails was properly sufficient for only 4,979, or, including the Jail at Berhampore, which was completed just before the close of the year, and which is adapted to hold 200 prisoners, 5,179. The number in confinement in the Mofussil Jails, at the close of the preceding year, was 7,253. The construction of Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, and of a District Jail at Vizagapatam is now in progress; and plans for the erection of new District Jails at Tanjore and Madura, at both of which stations new Jails are much needed, have been approved by Government. These buildings, it is hoped, will be commenced early in the ensuing official year. On the Salem Jail, an upper story is now being built, of which one block is completed, and another is far advanced. It is estimated that the additional accommodation which will be provided when all these Jails shall have been completed, will be sufficient for 3,000 prisoners.

Measures adopted to remedy the over-crowding of Jails.

53. To remedy, in some measure, the great over-crowding which was caused by the deficiency of available Jail accommodation, early in the past year, 200 convicts were moved from the Jail at Salem to a building at Madras, formerly used as a Criminal Jail, but which of late years has only been used as a Debtor's Jail. A large gang of prisoners, which according to the latest returns, numbered nearly 400, have also been located in huts on the Neilgherry Hills, and have been employed on the Lawrence Asylum works. For some months also, 200 prisoners were hutted and worked on the road between Coimbatore and Metapoliem; and the Jail at Cuddapah, which was much over-crowded, was relieved by detaching 150 prisoners for employment on the Railway, in the neighbourhood of the town. These prisoners were confined in a building which had been previously inspected and approved by the Inspector General of Jails. A copy of a correspondence, which passed between the Madras Government and the Government of India, on the subject of employing prisoners on public works, and of Minutes

Correspondence as to the expediency of employing convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in out-door labour.

SECTION III.—JUDICIAL.

[Madras.]

JAILS.

subsequently recorded on the same subject, by His Excellency Sir William Denison and the Civil Members of Council, will be found in the Appendix. The opinion of the Madras Government is, that until a sufficient number of well planned Jails shall have been erected, the objects of a sentence of rigorous imprisonment will be more fully carried out, by the employment of prisoners in large gangs on detached public works, than they can be in the Jails; and even when the amount of available Jail accommodation shall be more adequate, and better adapted to ensure effective prison discipline than it is at present, the Governor in Council doubts the expediency of insisting on any stringent rule against the employment of convicts on out-door labour. He is of opinion that, wherever, as is now the case in many parts of this Presidency, there is a great scarcity of labour, it would be well to utilize the labour of the convicts, by employing them in large gangs on public works, and this he feels satisfied may be done without involving any material departure from the principle, that the rigorous enforcement of the prisoner's sentence should be the main object to be kept in view. It is of course essential, that prisoners so worked shall only be employed in healthy localities, and that they shall not be exposed to any risks to which they would not be liable when confined in a Jail. In the opinion of this Government, there must always be the greatest possible difficulty in providing really hard labour within the walls of the Jails for any very considerable number of prisoners.

54. As might be expected from the excessive but unavoidable over-crowding above alluded to, many of the Jails during the past year were very unhealthy, and the mortality was excessive, amounting to very nearly 11 per cent. on the average daily number of prisoners in Jail.*

Sickness and mortality in Jails.

* Average daily number of prisoners in Jail... 7,492
Number of deaths 824

Jails.	Average daily number in Jail.	Total deaths.	Jails.	Average daily number in Jail.	Total deaths.
Berhampore	...	5	Trichinopoly	394	23
Chicacole	249	48	Madura	235	71
Vizagapatam	273	17	Paumben	203	10
Rajahmundry	146	17	Tinnevely	222	36
Masulipatam	134	4	Salem	399	45
Guntoor	194	26	Coimbatore	291	143
Nellore	433	11	Ootacamund	117	10
Kurnool	214	15	Calicut	349	80
Cuddapah	567	34	Mangalore	274	32
Bellary	501	55	Cochin	39	1
Chittoor	355	13	Paulghaut	110	3
Vellore	178	5	Tellicherry	133	18
Chingleput	338	29	Cannanore	117	1
Guindy	94	2	Lawrence Asylum Works...	225	14
Cuddalore	408	47			
Tanjore	94	...	Grand Total...	7,492	824
Tranquebar	206	9			

JAILS.
Causes of excessive mortality.

55. The Jails in which the mortality was greatest were those at Coimbatore, Calicut, Bellary, Chicacole, Cuddalore, and Salem. At Cuddalore, out of forty-seven deaths, twenty-two were from cholera and twenty from atrophy. The Inspector General, who visited the Jail during the outbreak of cholera, remarked, that not a single case occurred in the wards sheltered from the prevailing winds, while the most roomy and best ventilated ward contained the largest number of cases. At Guntoor, which has been hitherto the most healthy Jail in the Presidency, there were twenty-six deaths. This, the Inspector General states, was attributable to an outbreak of cholera, and to the fact of several of the inmates being prisoners transferred from other Jails. Prisoners thus transferred even to a similar climate and similar diet, appear to be singularly susceptible of disease.

Escape of prisoners.

56. The number of escapes during the year was fifty-six, including twenty-nine prisoners who effected their escape while being escorted by the Police to the Presidency for transportation. Of the total number of prisoners who escaped, forty-two were re-apprehended. Six of the escapes were from camps or temporary buildings, one from a detached Jail Hospital, nine from Zillah Jails and ten from working parties.

Remissions of sentence.

57. During the year, the sentences of three prisoners were remitted, either wholly or in part, for exemplary conduct while employed as hospital orderlies during severe outbreaks of cholera. Two sentences were in like manner mitigated, or wholly remitted, for good conduct in bringing to notice conspiracies which had been formed among the prisoners. Seven prisoners, whose bodily infirmities were very great, but who had undergone the greater part of their sentences, were set at liberty.

Selection of Convict Maistries.

58. The Inspector General states in his report, that in this Presidency, the mode of selecting convict maistries is not the same as in Bengal. Here the selection is limited to well conducted prisoners, two-thirds of whose sentence has expired. Under the rules now in force, the maximum number of convicts worked in a gang beyond the precincts of the Jail is limited in all ordinary cases to thirty-six—one convict maistry being allowed for every twelve convicts—a brass badge and a cloth for the head, in lieu of the cumbly hood, are their distinguishing marks. They are given a double allowance of condiment, and are not only held responsible for the direction, under the warder, of the convicts at labour, but for maintaining order in the wards. They

JAILS.

are not excused labor, but at the same time that they direct the details of the work done by the party under their charge, they have themselves to perform the lighter work requiring the most skill, as for instance, the trimming of a road, &c. Mr. Rohde states, that the system has worked well whenever the slightest pains have been taken in the selection of the maistries, and that a ready and cheerful co-operation with the prison officers has been the result.

59. The cost of the prisoners, during the year, in the Zillah Jails and road gangs amounted, exclusive of Police guards, to Rupees 3,58,895-8-11. The average cost of dieting each prisoner was Rupees 32-6-3 for the year. The estimated value of the convicts' labor was Rupees 1,01,689-12-1, but the Inspector General states that the returns on which this estimate is based are not very trustworthy.

Cost of prisoners, exclusive of guarding.

60. In the European Prison at Ootacamund, the conduct of the prisoners is reported to have been generally satisfactory, and in some cases exemplary. The excessive indulgence with which prisoners were admitted and treated on the sick list, to which reference was made in the last report, has been checked, and the sick list has been considerably diminished. Several cases, however, of protracted illness have occurred, and one prisoner had to be sent to Madras. Four work sheds have been built in the Jail yards, in which the prisoners are daily worked. The discipline of the Jail has been efficient. At the close of the official year the number of convicts in the Jail was thirty-two.

European prison at Ootacamund.

SECTION IV.—REVENUE.

61. The Revenue of 1863-64 was Rupees 6,27,05,339, and exceeded that of the previous year by Rupees 12,77,261. RECEIPTS.

62. The Charges were Rupees 54,46,408 and were less than those of the preceding twelve months by Rupees 7,38,547. CHARGES.

63. Thus the results of the year were a largely increased income and a diminished expenditure. GENERAL RESULTS.

The following table shews the gross receipts and charges of the last five years. The receipts of the three first years of the series include the revenues of North Canara (Rupees 14,75,000 in 1861-2), which was transferred to Bombay in April 1862.

GENERAL.

Official Years.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
1859-60	5,50,37,814	54,05,096
1860-61	5,66,26,654	72,77,406
1861-62	6,17,74,600	63,67,858
1862-63	6,14,28,078	61,84,955
1863-64	6,27,05,339	54,46,408

The Revenue of 1863-64 was thus larger by nearly £100,000 than that of the highest year previously on record, notwithstanding that the receipts of the latter (1861-62) included £147,000 realized in North Canara, which was transferred to Bombay at its close, and about £100,000 derived from direct taxes since abolished. The *bond fide* increase, in fact, exceeded £347,000.

LAND
REVENUE.

64. The *Land Revenue* of the year amounted to Rupees 4,33,17,391, or nearly 9½ lacs above that of 1862-63. The season varied greatly in the different districts—generally, the early rains were abundant, and the later insufficient or unseasonable. Bellary and part of Cuddapah suffered from severe drought. The year was, on the whole, healthy, though cholera and small pox were virulent and fatal in some localities. Cattle suffered from want of water and pasture, and the losses from murrain were heavy in some parts.

Prices.

65. Prices attained a higher range than even in the previous year, and greatly stimulated production. The increased area of land brought under cultivation was 7,08,050 acres in 17 of the 19 districts* which compose the Presidency; of this additional area 4,60,000 acres were devoted to the growth of cotton.

* Realization of
revenue.

66. The revenue was realized with great facility and punctuality. Recourse to coercive process was necessary for the recovery of only 40,000 Rupees, or .09 per cent. of the gross collections.

Condition of the
people.

67. The demand for labor was great, and wages, still generally paid in kind, were high. (The concurrence of high prices with fair crops rendered the condition of the agricultural classes very prosperous, as is

* Returns of cultivation are not procurable from the other two districts owing to peculiarities of tenure.

evidenced by the great extension of cultivation and the increased consumption of luxuries; but the pressure of high prices must have been severely felt by those having fixed money incomes of small amount.

68. The Revenue from the Abkarry, or Tax on Spirituous Liquors ABKARRY.

Years.	Rupees.	manufactured in the country, amounted to
1859-60	29,28,240	Rupees 40,52,243, being Rupees 5,48,592 more
1860-61	30,72,921	than in the previous year. The improved
1861-62	33,29,961	condition of the lower classes, owing to the
1862-63	35,03,651	demand for labor and the high rate of wages
1863-64	40,52,243	has of course led to a greater consumption of liquor; but the increase

in the revenue is in great measure nominal, being due to the transfer of the Abkarry in Cantonments from the Military to the Civil Department. The revenue distributed over the whole population amounts to less than 4d. per head yearly.

69. The Revenue from Salt was Rupees 89,78,228, or Rupees 1,48,134 less than in the previous year. The

Years.	Rupees.	decrease is partly nominal, owing to the value
1859-60	64,58,763	of sales on security not having been brought
1860-61	70,60,770	to account, and partly due to the smaller
1861-62	86,00,532	demand for exportation and to the exhaustion
1862-63	91,26,362	of stock in some depôts where the season was very unfavorable for the
1863-64	89,78,228	manufacture. The inland sales were also affected materially by the

great demand for carts for conveying cotton to the coast. So pressing was this demand that cart owners would not take a return load of salt as usual, in order that, by hurrying home unladen, they might make another trip with cotton. The quantity of salt conveyed inland by the Railways was 37,283 tons.

70. The price of salt at the Government Depôts is still 1½ Rupees, Price: or 3 Shillings per Indian Maund of 82½ lbs. Assuming the consumption per head to be 18 lbs., the cost of the article at the depôts is thus about 8d. per annum, or the value of two days' labor in the year.

Years.	Rupees.	71. The receipts from Customs duties on CUSTOMS.
1859-60	25,95,276	trade by sea and land amounted to Rupees
1860-61	29,89,280	23,46,948, or Rupees 3,47,825 more than in
1861-62	24,05,698	the previous year.
1862-63	19,99,123	
1863-64	23,46,948	

72. The only changes in Customs duties, during the year, were the reduction of the Import duties on Malt Liquors (from 2 Annas to

Madras.]

SECTION IV.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS. 1 Anna per gallon); on Wine (from 2 and 1 Rupee to 1 Rupee per gallon); and on Iron (from 10 to 1 per cent). The imports of these articles shew an increase in Malt Liquors, of 25 per cent.; in Wines, of 70 per cent.; and in Iron, of 85 per cent.

TRADE. 73. The following abstract exhibits the trade of the Madras Presidency by sea during the last ten years. In that period the value of the Imports and Exports has increased more than threefold.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS.	
	Merchan-	Treasur-	Total.	Merchan-	Treasur-	Total.	Merchan-	Gross
	dize.	dize.		dize.	dize.		dize.	duty.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1854-55	191,24,963	64,81,955	256,06,917	239,48,083	81,00,456	320,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56	231,33,876	137,16,696	368,50,572	291,70,905	44,18,750	335,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57	235,25,244	170,38,582	405,63,826	367,26,978	33,33,678	400,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58	246,85,453	186,23,162	433,08,615	403,65,161	117,00,866	520,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59	293,08,403	142,90,207	436,04,615	337,99,807	57,28,536	395,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60	299,07,033	174,39,684	473,46,717	387,82,800	45,47,547	433,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750
1860-61	316,55,812	207,25,887	523,81,699	445,98,338	62,68,632	508,66,970	15,07,146	25,79,464
1861-62	344,94,138	222,85,900	567,80,038	542,92,250	39,58,486	582,50,736	11,20,099	20,75,279
1862-63	303,30,148	303,86,890	607,17,038	635,58,990	61,90,551	697,49,541	11,96,496	17,71,076
1863-64	402,65,473	360,75,985	763,41,458	577,78,126	223,39,284	1,101,17,410	17,35,648	19,94,913

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.		1863-64.
	1862-63.	1863-64.	
Twist and Yarn	£ 258,563	£ 453,279	
Piece Goods	" 641,649	" 1,011,257	
Metals	" 232,377	" 337,291	
Railway Stores	" 92,617	" 211,458	
	EXPORTS.		
	1862-63.	1863-64.	
Cotton Wool	£ 2,381,288	£ 4,471,811	
Coffee	" 535,558	" 655,567	
Sugar	" 191,869	" 255,190	
Oil	" 271,688	" 371,222	
Timber	" 113,846	" 156,503	
Indigo	" 516,723	" 403,725	
Seeds	" 365,003	" 266,130	
Cotton Goods	" 198,676	" 163,613	

74. Classified Abstracts of the chief imports and exports will be found in the Appendix. The increase in the value of twist and yarn, piece goods, metals, and Railway stores, imported, and in cotton, wool, coffee, sugar, oil, and timber, exported, has been large. The only material decrease occurred in the export of indigo, seeds, and cotton goods.

COTTON. 75. The value of cotton wool, exported during the year, amounted to nearly four and a half millions sterling—more by £500,000 than the value of the whole of the merchandise imported during the year. The following abstracts shew the extent and course of the trade; but it is necessary to observe, that the falling off in quantity since 1861-62 is owing entirely to the transfer of the North Canara district to the Bombay Presidency. The exports of cotton from Coompta and other ports of that district in 1861-62, were no less than cwts. 382,466. The transfer of the district, in fact, transferred half the cotton trade of Madras to Bombay.

SECTION IV.—REVENUE.

[Madras COTTON.

Years.	Area under Cotton.	Total exports of Cotton.	
	Acres.	Cwts.	£
1853-54 ...	6,89,314	279,695	378,538
1854-55 ...	6,56,584	239,726	311,942
1855-56 ...	7,97,504	187,620	252,135
1856-57 ...	9,38,047	482,036	722,228
1857-58 ...	9,32,285	491,208	877,172
1858-59 ...	10,41,848	345,112	611,790
1859-60 ...	9,96,658	736,719	959,713
1860-61 ...	10,60,558	703,768	1,129,121
1861-62 ...	9,77,728	781,647	1,704,021
1862-63 ...	13,62,438	556,911	2,381,288
1863-64 ...	18,21,573	647,240	4,471,811

Course of the Cotton Export Trade.

	1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Great Britain	348,989	712,661	501,669	2,162,717	554,352	3,870,749
France ...	22,655	37,148	18,858	65,689	67,841	4,33,603
Bombay ...	392,792	927,467	7,087	35,650	10,798	69,353
Ceylon ...	8,789	14,566	19,034	87,484	7,440	47,103
Other places	8,422	12,178	10,263	29,746	6,809	51,003
Total ...	781,647	1,704,020	556,911	2,381,286	647,240	4,471,811

It will be seen from the above table, that Great Britain directly and via Bombay, now absorbs nearly 90 per cent. of the cotton exported by sea from this Presidency.

76. The sudden increase in the value of exports has led to large importations of bullion and specie. The following abstract shews the imports and exports of treasure during the last five years, distinguishing gold from silver. The large export of silver in the past year was to Calcutta and Bombay, and of the total sum of £2,233,928 exported £1,570,300 was on account of Government.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF TREASURE.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ (f)	£
1859-60 ...	516,074	(a) 1,227,894	1,743,968	355	409,399	4,500	454,754
1860-61 ...	742,352	1,330,236	2,072,588	1,943	596,904	30,015	628,863
1861-62 ...	944,110	1,284,479	2,228,589	12,023	353,825	30,000	395,848
1862-63 ...	1,203,364	(b) 1,835,324	3,038,689	14,213	(d) 550,841	54,000	619,055
1863-64 ...	1,318,275	(c) 2,289,298	3,607,573	34,209	(e) 2,169,718	30,000	2,233,928

(a.) Whereof imported by Govt. £ 5,162 (d.) Whereof exported by Govt. £ 300,000
(b.) Do. do. do. £510,283 (e.) Do. do. do. £1,570,300
(c.) Do. do. do. £443,000 (f.) Entirely exported by Govt.

It will be remarked that but a small portion of the gold which is brought into the country is re-exported by sea.

STAMP REVENUE.

77. The receipts from Stamps amounted to Rupees 23,65,274, or Rupees 2,67,234 more than in the preceding year. The large sum realized in 1861-62, was owing to an exceptional and temporary cause, viz., the introduction of the Act for the Limitation of Suits.

Years.	Rupees.
1859-60	8,58,008
1860-61	13,95,972
1861-62	30,14,598
1862-63	20,98,040
1863-64	23,65,274

INCOME TAX.

78. The Income Tax, owing to a reduction of 1 per cent. in its rate, yielded only Rupees 16,42,816, of which upwards of one-fourth was derived from official incomes and funded property.

Years.	Rupees.
1860-61	5,42,914
1861-62	25,48,110
1862-63	23,18,250
1863-64	16,42,816

GENERAL RESULTS.

79. As already stated, the total receipts from the sources above mentioned amounted to Rupees 6,27,05,339, being an increase of nearly a million sterling in five years.

Years.	Rupees.
1859-60	5,50,37,814
1860-61	5,66,26,654
1861-62	6,17,70,600
1862-63	6,14,28,078
1863-64	6,27,05,339

CHARGES.

80. The charges of the year amounted to Rupees 54,46,408 or 8·7 per cent., on the revenue. This sum, however, includes not only charges of collection, but also the pay of the Magistracy, the cost of the Revenue Survey and Settlement, purchase of salt, &c.

Years.	Rupees.
1859-60	54,05,096
1860-61	72,77,406
1861-62	63,67,858
1862-63	61,84,955
1863-64	54,46,408

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

81. The conservancy of the forests of the Presidency is under the charge of a special establishment, and is yearly becoming more effective. The receipts in 1863-64 amounted to Rupees 2,43,642, and the disbursements to Rupees 2,04,303, the net profit being thus Rupees 39,339, independent of the addition of timber valued at Rupees 96,512 to the stock on hand, which at the commencement of the year amounted to Rupees 4,82,361.

CHINCHONA CULTURE.

82. Notwithstanding an unusually trying season, the progress of Chinchona cultivation on the Neilgherries, has been in all respects most satisfactory and encouraging. The rate of propagation has been greater than in previous years; the monthly average having been 15,326 plants, and the maximum (in February 1864) 32,408. The total number of plants produced up to the 31st May 1864 has been 416,909. The first plants were planted out in August 1862, and have now attained heights varying from six to nine feet, with thick stems well furnished with lateral branches, and presenting every appearance of health and

vigour. The chemical analysis of the bark this year has shewn an extraordinary increase in the yield of alkaloids, the result being 6 per cent. of rough alkaloids against 4·3 per cent. in the previous year. The area already planted out in the different plantations belonging to Government is 323 acres. Plants are sold to the public at 6d. each, and upwards of 31,000 have been supplied to all parts of India, suited to the growth of the Chinchona, and to the Mauritius, New Zealand, and Java. A Manual of the best mode of culture (prepared by the Superintendent Mr. W. G. McIvor) has been published, with drawings illustrative of the different processes. There can no longer be any doubt that the Chinchona has been successfully established on the Neilgherry Hills—that it has there found conditions as well suited to its growth and full development as in the most favorable localities on the Andes, and that its cultivation will prove highly remunerative.

83. The cultivation of Tea on the Neilgherries is extending, and the samples already produced have been of very promising quality. Trained manipulators have been procured by Government from the North Western Provinces; and a plantation has been opened in order to supply seed to planters, and to afford means of ascertaining the best method of culture and of teaching the different processes followed in the preparation of the leaf.

84. A number of Australian trees have been introduced into the Presidency, and have succeeded very well on the Neilgherries, where their rapid growth renders them of great value in the re-planting of denuded forests.

85. The rules for the sale of Waste Lands have been in operation throughout the year. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining Surveyors, and as, in order to obviate delay, sales are allowed on estimates of the area, the transactions being subject to subsequent adjustment, the returns are not strictly accurate. Up to the 30th September 1863, 3,845 acres were sold, and realized Rupees 1,45,803; some of the land* being further subject to an annual assessment. Among these lots, however, are included valuable building sites at Madras.

On the Neilgherries and in Wynad, waste land is sold subject to an annual assessment of 2 Rupees per acre for forest, and 1 Rupee per acre

* On the Hill Tracts and Wynad.

WASTE
LANDS.

for open land; on the Shervaroys the rate of assessment is 1 Rupee per acre. Elsewhere land is sold in fee simple, the minimum upset price ranging from 2½ to 5 Rupees per acre.

In the Malabar district, the proprietary rights of the State in various ancient escheats are being sold to the occupants. In the year under review, 4,288 acres were thus sold for Rupees 6,69,547, or on an average Rupees 156 per acre; the lands, moreover, continuing subject to their regular assessment.

PEARL
FISHERY.

86. The hopes entertained of a Pearl Fishery were disappointed, the banks proving bare of oysters. The practicability of breeding the pearl oyster and re-stocking the banks is about to be tested, and a nursery is under construction with this view at Tuticorin.

EXHIBI-
TIONS.

87. Four exhibitions were held in the Provinces during the year. Two of these were mainly cattle shews, in the breeding district of Nellore, and were, as in previous years, very successful; the people even in adjoining districts evincing great interest in the exhibitions, and the cattle being very superior. The other two exhibitions, in Bellary and Tinnevely, were only partially successful. A number of improved implements of English and American manufacture, including a steam plough, are being imported by Government for exhibition. Cotton gins of several kinds have been introduced with varying success.

REVENUE
ESTABLISH-
MENTS.

88. The revision of the Revenue and Magisterial Establishments has been completed, and the District Post has been placed on a more efficient footing.

DISTRICT
PRESSES.

89. The working of the District Presses continues to be very satisfactory. Every Collectorate has its Gazette, in which public orders, legislative enactments, &c., are published in English and the vernacular of the district. The Presses are, further, of the greatest utility in diminishing scriptory labor in the public offices, and thus saving expenditure on establishments. The expenditure on the Presses in 1863-64 was Rupees 57,632, and the value of the work done by them Rupees 92,034.

LOCAL
FUND.

90. The "Local Fund" is derived from a cess on lands, rent of ferries, tolls, and other similar local sources, and is devoted primarily to the construction and maintenance of cross roads. The fund is gradually increasing, and has proved of the greatest utility, relieving the State of some charge on its finances, and encouraging the people

Years.	Receipts. Rupees.	Expenditure. Rupees.	to look more to their own efforts. The receipts and expenditure of five years, from 1858-59 to 1862-63, are given in the margin.)
1858-59	1,60,178	1,16,979	
1859-60	1,88,533	1,53,880	
1860-61	3,64,358	2,54,213	
1861-62	2,33,079	3,08,116	
1862-63	3,83,113	3,30,165	

LOCAL
FUND.

91. The operations of the Inám Commission are rapidly drawing to a close. During the year under review 52,610 titles, embracing an area of 9,46,507 acres, assessed at Rupees 15,71,098, but actually charged with only Rupees 97,164, were confirmed, subject to an additional charge of Rupees 1,37,688 per annum as the price of enfranchisement. In only 450 cases was the offer of enfranchisement declined.

INAM COM-
MISSION.

92. The Commission was organized in August 1859, and up to the 30th April 1864 had confirmed 336,011 titles, besides ascertaining and recording a large number of Service Inams. Independent of the great political and social advantages of finally setting at rest all doubts connected with the tenure of five million acres, the additional revenue secured to the State annually, in commutation of its reversionary interest in these lands, amounts (excluding Village Service Inams) to Rupees 6,20,226. The cases in which the terms of composition offered have been declined number only 6,468. The option of redeeming the annual assessment has been accepted in only 333 cases, the assessment redeemed aggregating Rupees 592. The expense of the Commission from its institution up to the 30th April 1864, has been Rupees 6,84,875, or little more than a year's income.

Results of the
Commission.

The following table shews the operation of the Commission up to 1863-64 :—

Description of Inam.	Number of titles confirmed.	Extent in acres.	Value or estimated assessment.	Existing Quit Rent paid thereon.	Additional Quit Rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
I. Religious and Charitable grants of a permanent character ...	73,112	10,22,376	15,96,495	70,009	20,615
II. Personal grants ...	222,799	27,96,354	37,42,047	4,06,952	4,90,230
III. Personal grants confirmed on present tenures.	6,468	1,13,434	1,43,922	18,640	...
IV. Miscellaneous Service Inams ...	13,624	2,23,873	2,85,272	40,571	1,09,321
V. Village Service Inams enfranchised at ½ths of their assessment ...	20,008	9,32,474	0,84,341	1,30,063	5,73,3151
Total ...	3,36,011	50,88,511	68,52,077	6,66,235	11,93,541

REVENUE
SURVEY.

93. Survey operations were carried on, during the year, in the Districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Kurnool, the Kistna, Tinnevely, and Nellore. The survey of 980 villages, aggregating 3,572 square miles, was fully completed, and that of 153 villages, comprising 511 square miles, is in different stages of progress.

REVENUE
SETTLE-
MENT.

94. The revised settlements of the districts of Trichinopoly, Kurnool proper, and the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna, were submitted and sanctioned, and they are now being introduced. The demarcation of 549 villages, comprising 2,613 square miles, was also completed, and that of 413 was in progress. The classification of 44 villages was also finished, and that of 45 was in hand.

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

CHANGES
IN THE DE-
PARTMENT.

95. The commencement of the past year found the Public Works Department in a transition state. Certain important measures, involving an almost thorough change in its organization, were in contemplation; and although some of these measures had been adopted in April 1863, the final orders of Government upon the subject were not passed until two months later. These measures were fully discussed in the Administrative Report for 1863-64, and it is not necessary to do more than allude to them here.

Notwithstanding the changes, operations of the year considered satisfactory.

96. The suspense and uncertainty caused by these impending changes, added to the difficulties and disadvantages with which any attempt to re-organize a large Department is necessarily beset, might reasonably have been expected to hamper the operations of this Department; but notwithstanding these obstacles, the result of the year's operations cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory, as will appear from the details which follow.

ALLOT-
MENT.

97. The amount originally assigned to this Presidency was Rupees 56,87,805, which was subsequently increased to Rupees 64,77,987 by the undermentioned additional grants:—

	Rupees.
For Works (by the Government of India) ...	7,41,840
For do. from the Postal Budget ...	5,663
For do. from Financial Budget ...	2,000
For Bungalow Establishments (by the Government of India) ...	40,679

Distribution of allotment,

98. The distribution of the entire allotment over the main heads was as follows:—

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[Madras.

	Rupees.	ALLOT- MENT.
For Works ...	50,98,347	
For Stores. ...	62,415	
For Establishments including those for Bungalows ...	13,17,225	
	64,77,987	

99. Rupees 37,842 were received as private contributions in aid of Public Works.

	Rupees.
In Vizagapatam ...	23,595
„ Bellary ...	588
„ Tanjore ...	218
„ Tinnevely ...	458
„ North Arcot ...	8,983
„ Malabar ...	4,000

100. The total sum which was thus available for outlay on Works was Rupees 51,36,189. Total amount available for Public Works.

101. The subjoined Memorandum shews the amount allotted for Public Works in each district of this Presidency for 1863-64, and the expenditure incurred during that year as well as in 1862-63:— Expenditure in 1862-63 and allotment and expenditure in 1863-64.

DISTRICTS.	Allotment for 1863-64 including private contributions.	Expenditure in 1863-64.	Expenditure in 1862-63.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Ganjam ...	1,46,243	1,41,091	1,73,784
Vizagapatam ...	1,61,545	1,58,057	1,33,052
Godavery ...	6,43,785	6,36,341	5,67,934
Kistnah ...	3,78,700	3,54,710	4,22,595
Nellore ...	1,80,581	1,69,374	1,69,600
Cuddapah ...	2,50,293	2,36,350	1,89,920
Kurnool ...	76,880	64,937	81,403
Bellary ...	2,88,368	2,19,045	2,31,947
Presidency ...	5,68,435	5,69,457	4,36,207
Madras ...	3,03,847	3,04,647	3,53,004
North Arcot ...	2,07,191	1,89,931	2,10,284
South Arcot ...	1,68,943	1,57,064	1,74,511
Salem ...	1,43,955	1,29,132	1,39,126
Bangalore ...	1,78,341	1,41,655	1,17,370
Tanjore ...	2,09,717	2,04,058	2,12,864
Trichinopoly ...	2,03,981	1,97,574	1,97,693
Coimbatore ...	3,23,518	3,22,530	2,12,545
Malabar ...	2,63,018	2,55,024	1,68,430
South Canara ...	86,364	85,502	98,535
Madura ...	1,53,918	1,41,208	1,18,200
Tinnevely ...	1,61,414	1,49,059	1,41,310
Municipal Commissioners	35,897	35,897	27,397
Total...	51,34,934	48,62,643	45,77,711

EXPEN-
DITURE.Cause of the ex-
penditure in 1863-
64 being less than
the allotment.

102. The outlay on works in the past year exceeded that in 1862-63 by Rupees 2,84,932 (+ Rupees 3,93,619 on New Works, and — Rupees 1,08,687 on Repairs), but it fell short of the funds available by Rupees 2,73,546 owing, first, to the difficulty experienced in procuring materials; secondly, to the great demand for labor in consequence of the extension of the Madras Railway and the Irrigation and Canal Company's operations, and of the increased cultivation of cotton; and thirdly, to the late date at which some of the works were authorized to be proceeded with.

Outlay on Estab-
lishments.

103. The disbursements on account of Establishments have not yet been reported.

Expenditure un-
der the Budget
heads.

104. The outlay on New Works and Repairs under the Budget heads during the past year is noted in the following statements:—

Expenditure upon Original Works during 1863-64.

Districts.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agri-cultural.	Communica-tions.	Miscel-laneous Public Improve-ment.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Ganjam ...	1,063	35,084	2,195	39,428	...	77,770
Vizagapatam ...	2,058	29,216	10,760	62,464	...	1,04,498
Godavery ...	...	62,778	2,72,872	63,669	2,124	4,01,443
Kistnah ...	342	11,982	2,00,472	7,251	...	2,20,047
Nellore ...	...	4,860	55,061	40,228	8	1,00,157
Cuddapah ...	44	11,739	1,861	1,05,425	...	1,19,069
Kurnool ...	24	2,898	...	18,219	...	21,141
Bellary ...	61,125	12,552	10,585	34,690	...	1,18,952
Presidency ...	1,62,087	2,90,712	...	20,930	20,977	4,94,706
Madras ...	12,011	47,904	48,908	15,977	1,604	1,26,404
North Arcot ...	680	5,237	84,442	12,196	...	1,02,555
South Arcot ...	...	15,473	8,523	23,192	...	47,183
Salem ...	78	25,169	4,497	16,334	...	46,078
Bangalore ...	1,25,752	81	...	...	...	1,25,833
Tanjore ...	...	5,061	19,049	31,525	...	55,635
Trichinopoly ...	12,862	10,060	12,666	17,399	...	52,987
Coimbatore ...	61,247	47,297	27,899	53,714	...	1,90,157
Malabar ...	52,420	27,637	1,445	79,426	47,038	2,07,966
South Canara...	143	5,261	...	37,274	1,244	43,922
Madura ...	...	5,832	214	30,986	7,112	44,144
Tinnevelly ...	...	4,951	953	23,843	2,637	32,384
Municipal Com-missioners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	4,91,936	6,61,784	7,62,402	7,34,170	82,744	27,33,036

*Expenditure upon Repairs during 1863-64.*EXPEN-
DITURE.

Districts.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agri-cultural.	Communica-tions.	Miscel-laneous Public Improve-ment.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Ganjam ...	255	8,222	14,820	39,361	163	63,321
Vizagapatam ...	6,958	2,981	10,525	31,895	1,200	53,559
Godavery ...	303	6,945	1,64,734	41,572	21,343	2,34,898
Kistnah ...	2,056	1,573	1,07,771	23,208	55	1,34,663
Nellore ...	...	832	23,381	45,004	...	69,217
Cuddapah ...	344	1,650	32,098	83,189	...	1,17,281
Kurnool ...	154	1,866	9,345	32,431	...	43,796
Bellary ...	10,822	2,325	31,759	55,187	...	1,00,093
Presidency ...	33,838	34,901	11	4,272	1,729	74,751
Madras ...	12,957	8,071	45,127	1,12,001	87	1,78,243
North Arcot ...	3,224	2,300	34,823	47,029	...	87,376
South Arcot ...	...	3,181	40,054	66,641	...	1,09,876
Salem ...	210	1,857	20,248	60,739	...	83,054
Bangalore ...	15,811	11	...	...	...	15,822
Tanjore ...	...	7,674	96,516	42,408	1,825	1,48,423
Trichinopoly ...	12,514	2,898	81,813	47,362	...	1,44,587
Coimbatore ...	7,606	4,298	40,432	80,037	...	1,32,373
Malabar ...	9,975	7,775	3,605	25,550	153	47,058
South Canara...	1,198	4,698	...	35,684	...	41,580
Madura ...	...	1,891	23,022	72,151	...	97,064
Tinnevelly ...	42	6,064	49,529	60,539	65	1,16,675
Municipal Com-missioners ...	...	...	...	35,897	...	35,897
Total...	1,18,653	1,12,014	8,29,613	10,42,707	26,620	21,29,607

105. The total expenditure from Local (Income Tax, Educational, District Conservancy, &c.) Funds amounted to Rupees 7,07,141, as here-
under particularized:—

	Rupees.
Ganjam ...	14,166
Vizagapatam ...	19,071
Godavery ...	41,800
Kistnah ...	25,082
Nellore ...	68,389
Cuddapah ...	55,261
Kurnool ...	27,081
Bellary ...	33,338
Presidency ...	51,375
Madras ...	29,001
North Arcot...	29,855

EXPEN-
DITURE.

	Rupees.
South Arcot... ..	59,422
Salem	39,567
Tanjore	5,460*
Trichinopoly	41,203
Coimbatore	17,183
Malabar	98,776
South Canara	2,530
Madura	20,391
Tinnevely	28,190
	7,07,141

Rates and prices.

106. In South Arcot, Salem, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Madras, and the Presidency, there has been no material change in the rates for labor and materials during the past year. In the other districts, however, there has been a general rise in the prices of building materials, as well as in the wages of workmen. In the Bellary district, bricklayers' wages have risen 60 per cent., and those of coolies 100 per cent., while in Kurnool, labor of every description has risen 50 per cent.

Season.

107. In the districts comprising the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, and 8th Divisions, the past season was on the whole a favorable one. In the Madras district, it was unfavorable, while in Bellary, North Arcot, and in the Western taluqs of the Cuddapah district, there was almost a drought throughout the year, entailing much suffering upon the people. The season in the 7th Division was peculiar, the south-west monsoon having been the severest known for thirty years, and attended with proportionate damage to works, while the latter half of the year was distinguished for its dryness.

Descriptive account of the operations of the Department.

108. The following is a descriptive account of the operations of the Department during the past year.

ORIGINAL
WORKS,
MILITARY.

Auxiliary buildings for the Artillery at Bellary.

109. *Bellary.*—A sum of Rupees 78,960 was assigned for the auxiliary buildings for the Artillery at Bellary, but Rupees 42,300 only were expended. The following buildings have been completed, and others are in progress.

* Does not include Collector's expenditure.

ORIGINAL
WORKS,
MILITARY.

Store and Harness Room for the use of No. 5 Battery.	
Gram Boiling Shed for do.	
Sick Stable for do.	
Gram Shed for do.	
Skittle Alley for do.	
Artificers' Shed for do.	
Sick Stable for the use of the D Battery.	
Canteen for do.	
Skittle Alley for do.	

110. *Presidency.*—New Incorporating Mills at the Gun Powder ^{New Incorporating Mills.} Manufactory.

	Rupees.
Estimate	75,900
Expended up to 30th April 1863	16,803
Allotment for 1863-64	34,856
Expenditure in do.	35,014

The first set of Mills has been completed. Nearly the whole of the brick work of the second set has been finished.

111. Rupees 3,998 out of an allotment of Rupees 4,000 were expended on certain alterations to the sea face Batteries. The traverses of these works have been constructed, the salient of the north-east orillon demi-bastion has been rounded off, and a bomb-proof building erected under the terreplein of the south-east demi-bastion.

112. New family quarters in Fort Saint George. The estimate amounts to Rupees 1,58,100, of which Rupees 2,893 were expended in ^{Family Quarters in Fort Saint George.} 1862-63, and Rupees 93,965 (out of an allotment of Rupees 95,000) in 1863-64. The first block, containing forty-four quarters, was finished in March last. The masonry of the lower story of the second block has also been completed, and the second story is in progress.

113. *Madras District.*—Lock Hospital at Saint Thomas' Mount. ^{Lock Hospital at Saint Thomas' Mount.} Several additions have been made to this building to adapt it for the reception of European and East Indian patients. Store, Surgery, and Receiving-rooms have also been built. Allotment Rupees 4,275; expenditure Rupees 4,251.

ORIGINAL
WORKS,
MILITARY.

Dragoon Barracks at Bangalore.

114. *Bangalore*.—Dragoon Barracks at Bangalore. Allotment Rupees 94,551. Six ranges of Barracks, Guard Room, Library, School-room and Serjeants' Mess House have been completed; two other ranges of Barracks are nearly finished; sixty married quarters are half complete; and the Orderly Room, Canteen, and Solitary Cells are in progress. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 86,233.

Ulsoor Water project.

115. A sum of Rupees 28,575 was appropriated to the Ulsoor Water project, but the outlay amounted to Rupees 11,005 only. Four cisterns as far as basement, the basement of a fifth, and the Engine Driver's house have been completed. Sites for filter and engine have been prepared.

Grand Magazine at Trichinopoly.

116. *Trichinopoly*.—Grand Magazine at Trichinopoly. The foundations and basement were laid during the year with an expenditure of Rupees 3,945, or Rupees 55 less than the sum allotted.

Lawrence Asylum buildings.

117. *Coimbatore*.—Lawrence Asylum. Allotment Rupees 40,000. Rupees 46,483 were laid out in the clearing of the site, accommodation of convicts and other workmen, carriage of plant, manufacture of bricks, purchase of ground, and similar preliminary operations.

CIVIL
BUILDINGS.
Zillah Jail at Berhampore.

118. *Ganjam*.—The Zillah Jail at Berhampore has been completed at a cost of Rupees 17,959, or Rupees 51 below the sanctioned estimate. The outlay during the year was equal to the sum allotted, viz., Rupees 14,423.

Court House at Berhampore.

119. Rupees 8,400 were sanctioned, and Rupees 7,576 were actually expended in the erection of a Court House at Berhampore. The building is nearly finished, and would have been completed by the 30th April last, but for an untimely fall of rain which destroyed the brick and lime kilns.

Zillah Jail at Vizagapatam.

120. *Vizagapatam*.—Two of the six blocks of the Zillah Jail at Vizagapatam, for which Rupees 8,344 were allotted, have been built, but have not yet been roofed in; expenditure Rupees 6,699. The cause of the small outlay is attributable to the difficulty experienced in obtaining materials and labor.

Central Jail at Rajahmundry.

121. *Godavery*.—Rupees 50,000 were appropriated and expended on the central Jail at Rajahmundry. A very large quantity of materials has been collected: 100 doors of iron and teak have been put

ORIGINAL
WORKS,
CIVIL.

together in the Dowlaishweram Workshop, and every thing is ready for the work to be vigorously carried on immediately after the hot weather.

122. *Bellary*.—In excess of the sum of Rupees 5,674 allotted for the Taluq Cutcherry at Hospett, Rupees 432 were expended. The building has been completed with the exception of the plastering.

Taluq Cutcherry at Hospett.

123. *Presidency*.—Additions to the General Hospital, consisting of a new wing and an upper story over the old portion of the building. The new wing was completed in June 1863, and has since been occupied. The walls of the upper story, east wing, have been raised to their full height, and the terracing is in progress. The total expenditure up to 30th April last, was Rupees 1,62,459, upon an estimate of Rupees 2,19,500. The amount allotted and expended in the past official year was Rupees 54,665.

Additions to the General Hospital.

124. Rupees 22,175, the full amount of the estimate and allotment, was laid out in improving the Government House and Chepauk compounds, by constructing new roads and walks, planting trees, forming lagoons, raising swampy ground, erecting stabling and guard-room, and improving the sewage.

Government House and Chepauk Compounds

125. The Salt platforms on the west side of Cochrane's Canal, upon which the total outlay has been Rupees 10,377 upon an estimate of Rupees 11,830, have been completed. The sums allotted and expended in 1863-64 were Rupees 1,453 and Rupees 1,555 respectively.

Salt platforms on the west side of Cochrane's Canal.

126. The outlay on the platforms on the east side of the canal, estimated to cost Rupees 61,300, were commenced during the past year, wherein Rupees 10,000 were allotted and Rupees 8,242 expended on the work.

Salt platforms on the east side of Cochrane's Canal.

127. Upper story of the Government Central Museum.

Government Central Museum.

	Rupees.
Estimate... ..	35,750
Expenditure up to 30th April 1863	3,145
Allotted and expended in 1863-64	25,000

The additions will be completed in a few weeks.

ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL. 128. An upper story to the High Court ward at the Penitentiary was constructed during the year, at a cost of Rupees 10,000, which was the amount allotted for the work upon an estimate of Rupees 13,300.

Additions to the Penitentiary. Private Secretary's House at Guindy. 129. An upper story has been added to the Private Secretary's residence, Government House, Guindy, at a cost of Rupees 17,846. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 12,846 against an allotment of Rupees 12,700.

Court House at Cuddalore. 130. *South Arcot*.—Court House at Cuddalore. Allotment Rupees 10,168. Expenditure Rupees 10,117. The walls have been raised to a height of 9 feet, and frames for 58 doors and 36 windows have been fixed.

Salem Jail. 131. *Salem*.—A sum of Rupees 15,000 (the entire allotment) was expended on the construction of an upper story to the Salem Jail. Two blocks of cells to hold 96 prisoners have been completed, and another has been commenced.

Coimbatore Jail. 132. *Coimbatore*.—Rupees 27,000 were appropriated to the new Jail at Coimbatore. The actual outlay on the work amounted to Rupees 30,660. A large quantity of materials has been prepared, but owing to default on the part of the timber Contractor, and to other causes, the progress in the construction of the building has been much retarded.

AGRI-CULTURAL. Raising the Godavery anicut. 133. *Godavery*.—An allotment of Rupees 86,220 was made for raising the Godavery anicut. The amount expended was Rupees 86,240, which sufficed to complete, in a very satisfactory manner, the cut stone work and the rough stone aprons of the Rallee, Muddur, and Vizai-sweram branches.

Ellore High Level Canal. 134. *Ellore High Level Canal*. The sum allotted was Rupees 22,200, being Rupees 658 more than that actually expended. The aqueduct and fall of the Tumeliar have been finished, and the tail race of the aqueduct is well advanced. Upwards of 400,000 cubic yards of earth have been excavated, and notwithstanding the difficulty experienced in obtaining labor at Ellore, there is every likelihood of the work being sufficiently advanced by the time the rains come down to allow of the Tumeliar being turned down its new course.

Extension of irrigation and navigation in the Central Delta—Godavery. 135. Rupees 30,400 were set apart, and Rupees 34,631 were actually expended on the estimate for the extension of irrigation and navigation in the central Delta. The widening of the Rallee main and the Gunnavarum channels has been completed; the Ambajeeppetla, Pulleticurru, and Samintacurru branch channels have been established,

and the inner bank of the east bank channel has been rectified. Twenty-two sluices have been built, and three more are in progress. AGRI-CULTURAL.

136. *Kistnah*.—The masonry drainage works on the Ellore High Level Canal, for which Rupees 14,580 were sanctioned, have been vigorously proceeded with, and are nearly completed. The outlay amounted to Rupees 11,695. Masonry works in the Ellore High Level Canal.

137. *Masulipatam* canal. In the lower section, two lock bridges and the tidal lock and calingulah were completed during the year. The whole of the canal has been used uninterruptedly for navigation throughout the season. Allotment and expenditure Rupees 9,718. Masulipatam Canal.

138. Owing to the shortness of the working season, Captain Ryves' channel (for which Rupees 3,504 were allotted, and Rupees 1,925 expended,) has not yet been completed. Excepting one or two branches, however, they have been in full use and have done good service. Ryves' Channel.

139. Pullairoo project. Pullairoo Project.

	Rupees.
Estimate	98,710
Allotted.	40,943
Expended	40,943

During the year a second class lock was constructed at Pamurroo; the channel in continuation of Polerazukodu was opened out, the foundations of a lock at head of channel to Buntumilly was commenced, the channel itself was well advanced, and one of the branch channels was nearly completed.

140. *Nizampatam* Canal. Nizampatam Canal.

	Rupees.
Allotment.	29,995
Expenditure	29,995

A first class lock at Yentur has been completed, excepting the bridge, which is in a forward state; another lock between it and the terminus has been entirely finished, and the foundation of a tidal lock has been partly laid. At the end of the season the canal was thrown open as far as the latter work.

141. *Western Bank Channel*. Rupees 19,515 were allotted, and Rupees 19,324 expended in widening the channel along a great part of Western Bank Channel, Kistnah.

AGRI- its course, in constructing a calingulah at Vellatur, which is almost
CULTURAL. completed, and in collecting materials for various other works.

Cummamoor
Channel.

142. Enlargement of main channel and works on the Cummamoor channel. Of the sum of Rupees 52,000 allotted, Rupees 51,940 were expended in the enlargement of the channel from the 8th to the 13th mile, about twelve yards beyond its original width, and in the construction of some masonry works. Much still remains to be done to the embankments, but with this exception, the subsidiary works are nearly completed.

Works in the
Pennair Delta.

143. *Nellore*.—The principal works of irrigation that have been in progress in this district are those in the Pennair Delta, upon which the undermentioned sums were allotted and expended during the past year:—

Expenditure.

Jaffer Sahib's Channel.

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Labur branch	7,023	5,113
Idur branch	6,442	6,441
Kistnapatam channel	15,600	15,088
Survapilly new cut	13,000	12,761

These works have been in full operation, and are well advanced towards completion, less than one-fifth of the amount of the estimates remaining unexpended.

Widening and
extending
the
Heerakalwah
Sir-
goopah.

144. *Bellary*.—Widening and improving the Heerakalwah Sirgoopah. Three and a half miles of channel have been completed, and masonry works including five aqueducts, two under-sluices; and four road tunnels have been provided. The channel has been so much improved that 50 acres of dry land have been brought under wet cultivation, and it is expected that the Ayacut lands under it will yield a second crop this year. Rupees 1,835 allotted, and Rupees 2,505 expended in 1863-64.

Palar Project,
Madras District.

145. *Madras*.—Fifty-two tanks under the Kambankal, the main channel of the Palar project for the Madras district, were put into thorough order at an expense of Rupees 48,299 against an allotment of Rupees 48,300.

Palar Project,
N. Arcot District.

146. *North Arcot*.—Palar project. Rupees 30,732 against an allotment of Rupees 34,273 were expended on the Cauverypauk

Govindavaddi, and Mahindravaddi main channels, and on several minor AGRI-
masonry works, branch channels, and tanks. The first two main CULTURAL.
channels have been almost completed, and are in excellent working
order. The third main channel will be finished in 1864-65.

147. Rupees 47,943 were allotted, and Rupees 47,108 were expended during the year on the Poiney project. The work executed was as follows:—

	Rupees.
Anicut raised two feet	1,622
Western channel extended from Veerantangle to Kodakantangle	3,120
Eastern channel improved	8,827
Southern do. do.	19,384
Numerous tanks under the several channels improved	14,155

148. *South Arcot*.—Improving and extending the Govarapett channel.

Govarapett
Channel.

	Rupees.
Allotment	1,800
Expenditure	1,432

During the year 3,934 cubic yards of earthwork and 66 cubic yards of brickwork in chunam were executed. Eleven miles in all of the channel have been improved.

149. *Tanjore*.—A sum of Rupees 14,000 was appropriated to the re-construction of seven arches of the lower Coleroon anicut and of the portions of the body and apron corresponding to these arches. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 13,640, which sufficed to complete the piers and body of the work from the foundations upwards to the springings of the arches.

Lower Coleroon
Anicut.

150. *Coimbatore*.—Two of the principal irrigation channels drawn from the Bhowany river have been considerably improved, but for want of adequate superintendence the funds allotted in 1863-64 were not entirely expended, the outlay (Rupees 20,396) having fallen short of the assignment (Rupees 23,500) by Rupees 3,104.

Channels from
the
Bhowany
River.

151. *Ganjam*.—Road from Mojagoda to Sunkarakole via the Kalingia ghaut. Allotment Rupees 10,800. 14 tunnels, 11 timber bridges, 3,000 cubic yards of rough stone revetment, and 500 cubic yards of COMMUNI-
CATIONS.
Road from
Mojagoda to Sun-
kerakole.

COMMUNI- road dams have been built, and seven miles of ghaut have been opened
CATIONS. for traffic. Expenditure Rupees 10,459.

Road from Vizianagram to Jeypore. 152. *Vizagapatam*.—The road from Vizianagram to Jeypore is being established from a grant of Rupees 50,000 by the Rajah of Vizianagram. Fifteen miles of the road have been metalled and gravelled, and 70 tunnels and bridges have been built. The outlay during 1863-64 was Rupees 25,759.

Locks and Calingulahs in the Mundapettah Canal. 153. *Godavery*.—Rupees 17,028, out of an allotment of Rupees 17,066, were expended in the construction of locks and calingulahs in the Mundapettah canal. The Thapasweram lock and calingulah have been completed; the Pasalapudi lock and calingulah are nearly finished, and about 1,50,000 cubic yards of canal have been excavated.

Trunk Road No. 6, from the 115th to the 185th mile. 154. *Nellore*.—Trunk road No. 6, from the 115th to the 185th mile, for which Rupees 20,983 (Rupees 17,919 from Imperial, and Rupees 3,064 from Income Tax funds) were allotted, has, with the exception of 5 miles (169th to 173rd from Madras), and the break at the Musanur valley, been opened for traffic.

Trunk Road No. 6, south of Nellore. 155. On the section of trunk road No. 6, to the south of Nellore, Rupees 7,838 were expended from Income Tax funds in metalling the line and constructing road dams.

Nellore and Cuddapah Road. 156. No large works were executed during the year on the Nellore and Cuddapah road. On the first 24 miles, tunnels were under construction, and gravel was being laid. Beyond this, the work was confined to clearing jungle, levelling surface, excavation of side drains, &c. The amount allotted was Rupees 26,000 (Rupees 10,000 from Imperial, and Rupees 16,000 from Income Tax funds), and the outlay amounted to Rupees 24,868, viz., Rupees 9,197 from Imperial and Rupees 15,671 from Income Tax funds.

Road from Cuddapah to Madras. 157. *Cuddapah*.—Road from Cuddapah to Madras.

	From Imperial Funds.	From Income Tax Funds.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Allotment ...	16,556	20,000
Expenditure ...	16,410	19,988

From Cuddapah to Kodur (56 miles) the road has been almost completed, and the worst portions of the line between Kodur and Balpallee (13 miles) have been repaired.

158. Owing to the great distress in the Kadiri taluq, caused by the total failure of the past monsoon, a grant of Rupees 15,000, subsequently reduced to Rupees 9,000, was sanctioned for expenditure on roads, in order to relieve the wants of the poorer classes. On the 30th April last, 857 men, 783 women, and 408 children were employed on three lines of communication, the formation of which will confer great and lasting benefit on that part of the country. The outlay during the year was Rupees 8,893.

159. The sum assigned to the Sonapay ghaut was Rupees 25,000, and the expenditure amounted to Rupees 22,753. The road over the ghaut (12 miles in length) has been widened from four to seven yards, the revetment has been completed, several tunnels have been built, catch drains have been excavated, and metal has been collected for three miles of road. The ghaut is quite practicable for carts.

160. Rupees 4,090 from Imperial, and Rupees 10,000 from Income Tax funds were allotted for the construction of bridges on trunk road No. 11. During the year, the Bandapalle bridge (five arches of 30 feet span) was completed, and four arches of 30 feet span of the Suddamalla bridge were turned. Expenditure Rupees 1,648 from Imperial, and Rupees 9,095 from Income Tax funds.

161. *Cuddapah and Kurnool*.—Road from Cuddapah to Nundial. Allotment Rupees 27,000 from Imperial; and Rupees 10,000 from Income Tax funds. From Cuddapah to Duvur (30 miles) the road has been metalled and provided with tunnels and road dams, and only 9 miles (from Duvur to Chagalmarry) remain to complete the line within Cuddapah limits. In Kurnool, the earthwork for the road from Chagalmarry to Nundial (36 miles) has been thrown up, 12 miles have been gravelled, material for three miles more has been carted, and numerous tunnels have been built. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 22,836 from Imperial, and Rupees 10,000 from Income Tax funds.

162. *Cuddapah and Bellary*.—Road from Cuddapah to Bellary. This line extends over 148½ miles, of which 127 have been metalled. The traffic, at some seasons, averages from 800 to 1,000 carts per diem. Rupees 93,400 (Rupees 60,000 from Imperial, and Rupees 33,400 from Income Tax funds) were allotted for 1863-64, of which Rupees 92,981 (Rupees 59,582 from Imperial, and Rupees 33,399 from Income Tax funds) were expended.

COMMUNI-
CATIONS.

Kunderu Bridge.

163. *Kurnool*.—The Kunderu bridge, 17 arches of 32 feet span, has been completed at a total cost of Rupees 33,412. The allotment and expenditure during 1863-64 were as follows:—

	From Imperial Funds. Rupees.	From Income Tax Funds. Rupees.
Allotment....	6,425	3,787
Expenditure. ...	6,725	549

General Hospital
Bridge.

164. *Presidency*.—Widening the General Hospital bridge. This work, which has proved a great boon to the public, has been completed at a cost of Rupees 9,206. Rupees 8,864 from Income Tax, and Rupees 238 from Imperial funds were allotted for the past official year.

Salt Channels
at Kattur, Vulloor
and Attiput.

165. *Madras*.—Rupees 7,264 were expended in excavating Salt channels at Kattur, and Rupees 13,676 in improving others at Vulloor and Attiput. Allotments Rupees 7,265 and 13,677 respectively.

Mylapore and
Connatore road.

166. *Mylapore and Connatore road*. Allotment Rupees 4,037 from Imperial, and Rupees 8,500 from Income Tax funds. The first section of the road, viz., that between the Mylapore tank and Pooroor, six miles in length, has been bridged and metalled, and opened for traffic at a cost of Rupees 13,651.

Arcot and Ar-
nee road.

167. *North Arcot*.—Rupees 12,000 were allowed and expended on the road from Arcot to Arnee. The work executed was as follows:—

- 9 Miles metalled.
- 42 Culverts constructed.
- Large quantities of material collected.

Bridges on the
road from Cudda-
lore to the Salem
frontier.

168. *Salem*.—Bridges on the road from Cuddalore to the Salem frontier. The outlay on these works, during the year, was Rupees 3,457, against an allotment of Rupees 3,700. The foundations of one bridge of three arches of twenty-four feet span were completed, and its abutments, piers, and wings were raised to an uniform height of five and a half feet.

Cart road be-
tween Salem Rail-
way Station and
Taramungalum.

169. Out of an allotment of Rupees 5,000, Rupees 4,461 were expended on the cart road between the Salem Railway Station and Taramungalum. The work executed during the year was,

- 13,724 Cubic yards of earthwork.
- 7,883 Do. of gravelling.
- 3,367 Square yards of turfing.
- 5 Road dams.

Two miles of the road have been completed, and five more are in progress. COMMUNI-
CATIONS.

170. Improving the Attúr ghaut between the foot of the Shervaroy hills and Taylor's saddle at Yerkad. Rupees 6,500 were allotted and expended in 1863-64. The greater portion of the ghaut has been widened from six feet to between nine and twelve feet. Improving the
Attúr ghaut.

171. Thirteen out of twenty-seven miles of the cart track between Palakode and Morapur have been completed. Rupees 5,455 were expended during the year from Income Tax funds. Cart track be-
tween Palakode
and Morapur.

172. Bridge of nine arches of thirty feet span near Attúr, on the Salem and Cuddalore road. During the year the abutments and wings, eight piers, three arches, and the flooring were completed with an expenditure of Rupees 5,185 from Income Tax funds. Bridge near
Attúr, on Salem
and Cuddalore
road.

173. *Tanjore*.—Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced in obtaining good gravel, four out of the six miles of road from Negapatam to Nagore have been completed. Allotment Rupees 11,000; outlay Rupees 9,843. Negapatam and
Nagore road.

174. The bridge across the Vettaur, at Kordacherri, commenced in 1856, was successfully completed during the year. The total amount sanctioned for the work was Rupees 16,160, of which Rupees 4,210 were allotted, and Rupees 4,103 expended in 1863-64. Bridge across
the Vettaur.

175. Canal from the Vedarniem Salt pans to the Adapaur river. Allotment Rupees 11,000, expenditure Rupees 10,355, completed, with the exception of the slopes, which have to be finished off. Vedarniem Ca-
nal.

176. Rupees 6,194 were expended on the canal from the Chundra-nuddy river to the Vellyar. The canal has been dug to the full depth, but the slopes, banks, &c., require to be completed. Materials for the masonry works have been collected. Allotment Rupees 6,977. Extension of
Vedarniem Canal.

177. *Trichinopoly*.—Road from Trichinopoly to the Salem bound-ary via Torriore. Road from Tri-
chinopoly to Sa-
lem boundary.

Imperial Funds. Income Tax Funds.

	Rupees.	Rupees.
Allotment	5,000	13,921
Expenditure.....	5,008	11,716

Twenty-two miles of the line have been opened for traffic.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Road from Trichinopoly to Arealore and Woodiarpolliem.

178. Rupees 10,000 were allotted from Income Tax funds for the road from Trichinopoly to Arealore and Woodiarpolliem. The expenditure exceeded this amount by Rupees 1,040. Thirteen miles of the road have been formed, and six tunnels, seven barrel drains, and three road dams have been constructed.

Road from Coimbatore Railway Station to the foot of the Coonoor ghaut.

179. Coimbatore.—Rupees 41,503 (31,461 from Imperial, 6,210 from Local, and 3,832 from Income Tax funds) were expended, with great advantage, in improving and constructing bridges on the road from the Coimbatore Railway Station to the foot of the Coonoor ghaut. The sums allotted for the work were as follow :—

	Rupees.
From Imperial Funds	31,299
„ Income Tax... ..	3,832
„ Local	6,210

New trace of Coonoor ghaut.

180. New trace of Coonoor ghaut. This work, upon which Rupees 8,547 were allotted and expended during the year, is being satisfactorily carried out.

Tambracherry and Karkur ghauts.

181. Malabar.—New Tambracherry and Karkur ghauts, including the road above and below the latter.

	Rupees.
Allotment from Imperial Funds	28,838
„ „ Income Tax	16,005

Rupees 45,125 were expended during the year under good superintendence, but much remains to be done before either line will be open for cart traffic.

Wynaad roads.

182. The amount expended during the year from Income Tax funds on the Wynaad communications was Rupees 63,488, as follows :—

	Rupees.
On minor roads on the plateau	25,494
„ Road from Periah pass to Mysore frontier.	18,531
„ Road from Manantoddy to Goodaloor by Sultan's Battery	10,976
„ Road from Manantoddy to the Tambracherry ghaut... ..	8,287
„ Road from Pannamarroo to Vythery ...	200

In addition to the sums noted above, Rupees 13,455, Rupees 4,114, and Rupees 5,522 were expended from Imperial funds on the three last mentioned lines.

183. South Canara.—The new line traced from Panemangalore to Hosddroog, in supersession of the coast road leading from Mangalore to Cannanore, has made good progress. Allotment Rupees 15,300; expenditure Rupees 14,084.

New line traced from Panemangalore to Hosddroog.

184. Tinnevelly.—Road from Palamcottah to Tuticorin.

Road from Palamcottah to Tuticorin.

	Imperial Funds.	Income Tax Funds.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Allotment	3,800	15,000
Expenditure	1,746	15,000

Thirteen miles out of Palamcottah have been placed in fair order.

185. Tinnevelly.—Sattur bridge.

Sattur bridge.

	Imperial Funds.	Income Tax Funds.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Allotment	2,410	5,243
Expenditure	3,996	5,069

The seven arches which were destroyed and two additional ones have been completed in a satisfactory manner. It is expected that the bridge will be opened for traffic in July 1864.

186. The principal roads and bridges which were under construction during the year from Local (District Conservancy) Funds are the following :—

	Rupees.
Madras District...Road from Nagalapooram to Trivellore.	3,527
Do. do. Ootoocottah to Satved ...	1,117
Do. do. Courapettah on Trunk road No. 6 to Satved	2,617
North Arcot ...Do. do. Arnee to Chetput	4,030
Do. do. Kamamungalum to Poloor	1,292
Do. do. Poonganoor to Cuddapah frontier	1,819
Godavery ... ..Do. do. Kootapettah to Gunlay ...	4,982
Do. do. Penagadura to Jugganathagerry	2,870
Do. do. Kottapilly to Jugganathagerry... ..	10,316

Roads and bridges under construction from Local Funds.

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

LOCAL FUND.			Rupees.
	South Arcot ... Do.	do. Peravalur to Thittagudi ...	1,683
		Do. do. Tirunamalai to Polúr in North Arcot ...	2,123
	South Arcot ...	Road from Aulúr to Pennatur in Tirunamalai ...	1,200
	Salem... ..	Do. do. Namakal to Tatiengarpetta ...	1,952
	Cuddapah... ..	Do. do. Cuddapah towards Pulevaidala ...	1,000
		Do. do. Khadiri to Roychoti... ..	2,000
	Bellary. ...	Do. do. Bellary to Sirgopah ...	2,820
		Do. do. Anantapoor to Tandpurtay. ...	2,748
	Kurnool ...	Do. do. Gadedamadugu to Nundikutkur ...	2,996
		Do. do. Raupoor ghaut to Banaganapalli ...	1,435
	Malabar ...	Do. do. Malliapooram to Tanoor coast road ...	3,610
		Lattice bridge over the Toota river ...	9,146
		Bridge over the road from Calicut to Badagherry ...	2,500
	South Canara ...	Road from Mood Biddary to Buntwal ...	2,828
		Do. do. Mood Biddary to Moolky..	2,161
	Kistnah ...	Do. do. Goodevada to Argole and Buntumilly ...	5,619
		Do. along south bank of Ryves channel ...	2,364
		Do. from Guntur to Nizampatam ...	1,669
	Nellore ...	Do. do. Kota to Dugarazpatam ...	4,733
		Do. do. Allur to Razoopollem ...	2,458
		Do. do. Ongole to Kottapatam ...	9,448
		Do. do. Kanigheri to Kondakur and Sengarayaconda, and to the coast at Woolavapollem ...	5,522
	Madura... ..	Do. do. Andiputty to Ooselumputty ...	3,075
		Do. do. Nellacottah to Pullaputty... ..	1,426
	Tinnevelly..	Do. do. Tinnevelly to Moottachemaday ...	2,186
		Do. do. Coorchy road ...	1,687

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

187. *Presidency*.—Rupees 30,000 were allotted, and Rupees 24,763 expended from Income Tax Funds in forming approaches to the Madras Pier.

LOCAL FUND.
Approaches to the Madras Pier.

188. Several improvements, consisting of new roads, foot-bridges, animal sheds, &c., were carried out at the People's Park under the supervision of the Secretary to the Committee at a cost of Rupees 27,382, viz., Rupees 14,382 from Imperial, and Rupees 13,000 from Income Tax Funds.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.
People's Park.

189. *Malabar*.—Rupees 46,331 were paid to the Officers of the Madras Railway Company for the construction of a Pier at Beypore.

Pier at Beypore.

190. *Madura*.—Rupees 9,009 were passed for the improvement of the Paumben channel, but owing to bad weather and to other causes, the work was much interrupted, and Rupees 7,112 only were expended in removing 37,917 cubic feet of stone, and 1,26,975 cubic feet of shingle.

Improvements to the Paumben channel.

191. Under the head of repairs, the total expenditure in the several districts amounted to Rupees 21,29,607, for which sum 2,658 separate works of irrigation, 7,580 miles of road or canal, and 1,690 buildings were kept in repair during the year.

REPAIRS.
Works kept in repair.

192. The only repairs requiring special mention are the following:—

Repairs requiring special notice.

	Rupees.
Godavery.—Repairing the Godavery anicut ...	36,114
Do. Strengthening Lunka groynes at the anicut ...	11,085
Do. Dredging the Cocanada and Coringa harbours.	21,207
Do. Clearing out silt in Ellore high level canal ...	11,336
Kistnah.—Repairing the anicut at Bezwarah ...	12,498
Do. Clearing silt in Masulipatam canal and minor branches ...	19,782
Do. In Ellore canal ...	8,268
Do. In Pullaroo channel ...	9,493
Kistnah.—In Nizampatam canal ...	12,615
Do. In Western bank channel ...	6,143
Do. In Cummamoor channel ...	8,243
Nellore.—Repairing Pennair anicut ...	3,400
Bellary.—Clearing the channels from the Toombuddra, ninety-six miles ..	15,193
Tanjore.—Repairing Upper Coleroon anicut ...	3,095
Do. Strengthening south bank of the Coodamoorty river ...	4,527

ACCOUNTS.

Rupees.

Trichinopoly.—Repairing Murthyaur under-tunnel 5,471
Do. Repairing north bank of Coleroon 4,105

Public Works
Bills received and
disposed of.

193. The work done in the office of the Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts, in the examination and passing of bills for Public Works expenditure, submitted during the year 1863-64, will be seen from the subjoined statement, comparatively with the results of the preceding year.

YEARS.	Received during the year.		Disposed of.		Remaining on hand at the end of the year.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1862-63...	9,640	67,53,858	9,522	66,17,566	118	1,36,292
1863-64...	7,714	50,00,584	7,659	49,96,732	55	3,852

Bills for works
done from Income
Tax and Local
Funds, &c.

194. Besides the above, bills for work done from Income Tax and Local Funds, as well as for cleaning and setting up machinery and stores, and for office furniture, were passed to the extent noted below.

	Local and Income Tax Fund bills.	Bills for Machinery and Stores.	Bills for Office furniture.
No.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
383	Rs. 5,35,524	Rs. 8,126	Rs. 3,150

Old balances.

195. A great portion of the old balances, which appertains to expenditure from 1855 to 1860-61, has been adjusted in communication with the Accountant General.

Bills for salaries,
travelling allow-
ances, &c.

196. The sums passed under the heads "Salaries" and "Travelling Allowances and Contingencies" amount to Rupees 13,82,042, as follows :—

Salaries	Rs. 12,32,368
Travelling allowances and contingencies ..	1,49,674
Total...	13,82,042

The number of bills passed was on the average 440 per month. The payments during the year amounted to a larger sum, owing to bills for previous periods, and to those passed at the end of April 1863, having been paid in 1863-64.

RAILROADS.

Railway not ex-
tended during the
year.

197. No further extension of Railway has taken place during the past year.

198. The Engineers of the Madras Railway have been employed in maintaining and completing the South West Line, and constructing the North West and Bangalore Branches. A survey of the proposed line from Cuddapah to Hyderabad, has also been completed; a final decision regarding the adoption of this route has not yet been arrived at, and the line is at present under construction 95 miles from Cuddapah, in the direction of Gooty. Extensive renewals of bridges have been carried out on the South West Line.

Engineers of
Madras Railway
how employed.

No final decision
arrived at regard-
ing the proposed
line from Cudda-
pah to Hyderabad.

199. The following amount of work has been executed :—

	South West Line.	North West Line.	Bangalore Branch.
Earthwork ... C. Yds.	1,05,103	6,72,820	4,51,665
Masonry... ..	3,553	36,970	26,777
Ballasting	63,454	52,506	1,22,557
Permanent way L. Yds.	.....	39,045	19,179
Fencing... ..	110	57,983	41,975

Work executed
on the S. W. & N. W. Railways and
Bangalore Branch.

200. The number of passengers, the quantities of goods, and the revenue derived were as follows :—

South West Line.				South West Line From Passengers
Passengers—1st Class ...	8,735	Rs. 71,577	10 8	
Do. 2nd do. ...	79,340	91,467	5 6	
Do. 3rd do. ...	1,130,665	8,03,199	12 2	
Goods. Maunds. ...	63,91,453	14,54,195	8 8	From Goods.
North West Line.				North West Line From Passengers
Passengers.—1st Class...	362	Rs. 697	15 5	
Do. 2nd do. ...	2,998	2,080	6 3	
Do. 3rd do. ...	1,71,251	65,635	8 0	
Goods. Maunds. ...	9,21,771	68,669	3 1	From Goods.

201. 175,760 more passengers were carried in 1863-64 than during the previous year, and the increase in carriage of goods amounted to 22,20,906 maunds.

	S. W. L.	N. W. L.	Total Revenue derived and expenditure in- red.
202. The total receipts on the Madras Railway were...	Rs. 26,14,586	1,42,208	
And the total expenditure	15,59,835	73,473	
Profits...	10,54,751	68,735	

203. The following were the fares and rates charged during the year :—

Rates and fares
the Madras
ways.

[Madras.]

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

RAILROADS.

Passengers.—1st Class	12 Pice per mile.
2nd do.	5 do. do. do.
3rd do.	3 do. do. do.
Goods.—Special Class	8 Pice per ton per mile.
1st do.	10 do. do.
2nd do.	12 do. do.
3rd do.	14 do. do.
4th do.	20 do. do.
5th do.	30 do. do.

Special rates. 204. Special rates have also been sanctioned as under : 7 Pice per ton per mile for the conveyance of rice from Madras to Beypore, in consignments of not less than 20 tons. Salt from Madras to Coimbatore, 7 Pice per ton per mile. Timber from Congecode and Paulghat to Ponany and Beypore, 6 Pice per ton per mile. Gram from Coimbatore to Madras, in lots of 20 tons or upwards, 5 Pice per ton per mile. Firewood in quantities of 50 tons or upwards, not less than 200 miles, 4 Pice per ton per mile. Timber not less than 50 tons at a time, 4 Pice per ton per mile. Cocoanuts, loads of 10 tons, 4 Pice per ton per mile. Coir rope, load of 10 tons, from Tiroor or Beypore to Madras, 5 Pice per ton per mile.

Working expenses and maintenance of way on the South West and North West Lines. 205. The working expenses per mile amounted to Rupees 2,211 on the South West Line, and Rupees 1,387 on the North West Line ; maintenance of way costing Rupees 2,709 per mile on the former line, and Rupees 891 on the latter.

Per-centage of renewals of sleepers on the South West Line. 206. The per-centage of renewals of sleepers on the different divisions of the South West Line were as follows :—

- 1st.—86
- 2nd.—58.4
- 3rd.—Comparatively light.
- 4th.—24

Advances to the Madras Railway Company. 207. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were—

	Capital.			Revenue.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Construction...	22,71,500	0	0	...	...	...
Stores	7,68,000	0	0	1,04,000	0	0
Sleepers...	3,01,158	3	0	...	...	...
Rolling Stock	1,78,000	0	0	...	...	...

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[Madras.]

RAILROADS.

Maintenance of way and of Rolling Stock.	4,35,856	6	0
Salaries.			
Agent's Establishment.....	88,706	13	0
Engineer and Telegraph...	3,50,899	8	0
Locomotive	93,063	10	0
Traffic and Telegraph	1,64,899	14	0
Contingencies	20,795	6	5
Total from March 1853 till October 1863 Rs.	4,34,67,652	8	10

Total expenditure by the Madras Railway Company.

208. The following additions and reductions were made in the staff:—

- Additions.—2 Third Class Engineers.
- 5 Fourth do. do.
- 1 Assistant Telegraph Engineer.
- 1 Do. Traffic Manager.

Reductions.—2 Third Class Engineers.

Additions and reductions in the staff of officers on the Madras Railway.

209. The Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway were employed in maintaining the line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly, and in surveying the country west of the latter place, for the Erode extension.

Engineers on the G.S. of I. Railway how employed.

210. The number of passengers, the quantity of goods, and the revenue derived therefrom during 1863-64 were as follows:—

Passengers ...	303,634	Rupees.	1,71,615	From Passengers.
Goods. Maunds	8,56,028	„	99,762	From Goods.

Revenue derived from the traffic.

211. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rupees 3,01,783-6-4, and the expenditure to Rupees 1,45,786-3-5. The net profits shew an increase of Rupees 5,642 over last year.

Total Revenue derived and expenditure incurred. Net Profits.

212. The following rates were charged during the year :—
Passengers. 1st Class 12 Pice. 2nd Class 8 Pice. 3rd Class 4 Pice.
Goods. 1 Anna per ton per mile.

Rates and fares on the G. S. of I. Railway.

213. The maintenance of way cost Rupees 475 per mile, and working expenses Rupees 1,863.

Maintenance of way and working expenses.

214. The advances made to the Great Southern of India Railway were:—

Advances to the G. S. of I. Railway Company.

RAILROADS.

	Capital. Rupees.	Revenue. Rupees.
Construction	1,19,600	.....
Stores	62,545	5,000
Rolling Stock... ..	29,000	.....
Maintenance of way and of Rolling Stock ... ..	.....	24,720
Salaries.		
Agency	28,146	2,190
Engineers... ..	25,332	773
Locomotive	5,865	20,023
Contingencies	1,431	325
Traffic ... ..	.....	14,988
215. Erode Extension.		Capital.
Construction ... ..	.....	25,000
Stores... ..	.....	55,000
Salaries.		
Engineer Department... ..	.....	8,929.

Advances to the
G. S. of I. Railway
Company on ac-
count of Erode
extension.

Additions to the
Engineering staff.

MADRAS
IRRIGATION
AND CANAL
COMPANY.

Particulars of
sanctions to esti-
mates.

217. Up to the close of 1862-63 the Government had sanctioned estimates for the Main Canal up to the 103rd mile, and an estimate, Rupees 1,33,000, for the construction of the Somaiswarum Anicut across the Pennar at its entrance into the Nellore district.

218. During 1863-64 the following estimates have received the sanction of Government :—

The continuation of the 7th section of the Main Canal from the 103rd to the 114th mile, Rupees 96,340.

For the construction of the 8th section from the 114th to the 146th mile, Rupees 4,37,410.

A supplemental estimate, Rupees 642, for the office and stores of the Kunder Division at Donapaud.

Constructing a scouring sluice in the 69th mile of the Main Canal, Rupees 2,691.

Constructing a scouring sluice in the 73rd mile of the Main Canal, Rupees 2,936.

For constructing an office and stores near Chintacoonta, in the Kunder Division, Rupees 2,685.

For the construction of a hospital at Somaiswarum, Rupees 2,000,

MADRAS
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AND CANAL
COMPANY.

An estimate, Rupees 168, for the repair of the office and store buildings at Bowanassy.

For converting an unfinished Gun Powder Manufactory at Bowanassy into a hospital, Rupees 427.

For improving the road approaches to the Bowanassy stores, and office and repairing two culverts therein, Rupees 578.

Estimate Rupees 654 for cutting escape channels to culverts Nos. 5 and 6 in the 66th and 67th miles.

A supplemental estimate, Rupees 29,470, for adding two feet to the height of the Somaiswarum Anicut, owing to alterations in the level of the bed of that river.

For the construction of a permanent office and store at Jupaud, Rupees 2,240.

For the construction of residences for the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Engineers in the Kunder Division, Rupees 468.

A supplemental estimate for the completion of the Hindry aqueduct, Rupees 73,752.

A supplemental estimate for the 1st section of the Main Canal, length 17½ miles, Rupees 3,96,777.

An advance of Rupees 1,50,000 for the completion of the Soonkasala Anicut pending the re-submission, with explanations, of the supplemental estimate.

The above sanctions total Rupees 11,99,268.

219. The only portion of the Main Canal, north of the Pennar, which has not yet been sanctioned, is the 9th section, from the 146th mile down to that river. The Chief Engineer states, that the works have been planned, and that the plans have been slowly got out during the past year, so that ere long the estimates may be expected.

Estimates for
Section 9 of the
Main Canal not
received.

220. An estimate, Rupees 4,81,800, was submitted to Government on the 2nd March 1864, for the construction of the 10th section of the Main Canal, or the portion between the Pennar and Cuddapah; but the Government declined* to sanction this section, which by itself would be of but little use, until the plans and estimates for the continuation of the canal from Cuddapah to the Somaiswarum Anicut could be taken into consideration at the same time. These latter estimates are not yet ready, and from a communication recently received from the Agent, in which the Chief Engineer requests sanction for an additional establishment, it would appear that the whole of the detailed information on which to prepare the estimates, has not yet been obtained, and it

Estimate for
Section 10 of the
Main Canal re-
ceived and sub-
mitted, but not
sanctioned.

* G. O. No. 339, dated 31st March 1864.

MADRAS is therefore doubtful when this part of the project will be ready to be IRRIGATION laid before Government.

AND CANAL
COMPANY.

Estimate for 1st
Section of Canal
in Nellore, receiv-
ed, but returned
for additional in-
formation.

221. An estimate was received in this office in April 1864 for the 1st section, four miles of the Main Canal, on the right bank of the Pennar, below the Somaiswarum Anicut. The information was not as complete as was necessary, and it appeared desirable that some portions of the work should be re-considered, and the papers were therefore returned to the Agent. They will probably be submitted to Government during the first quarter of 1864-65.

222. No estimates were sanctioned, or received from the Chief Engineer, during the year, for the distribution of water. The expenditure upon works of this description has been very small. It amounts, according to the statement received from the Agent, to Rupees 3,187, but this refers only to the 1st section of the canal, and the cost of the sluices already constructed in other sections, has not as yet been debited to "Distribution." The absence of accounts to a later date than June 1863, renders it impracticable to ascertain whether any mistake has been made.

State of the
works.
Soonkasala Ani-
cut and under-
sluices.

223. The state of the works is as follows :—

First.—The body of the anicut has been completed. The wing-walls, embankments with their facings, and the upper part of the superstructure of the under-sluices will require two or three months to complete. The shutters of ten out of twelve vents of the under-sluices have been fixed, and with slight modifications they may be expected to work well. They are revolving shutters.

Head Sluice of
Main Canal.

Second.—The masonry work has been completed, and the shutters are in position, but the working gear of three only has been fixed. One, the centre vent, has been closed, as its shutter is intended to be of a novel description, and the design is not yet perfected. Heavy revetments have yet to be constructed to protect the canal banks immediately below the sluice, from the action of the sluice water. A new rear apron was laid down during the year; it has not yet been tried, but its dimensions are sufficient.

Main Canal, 1st
Section 0 to 17½
miles.

Third.—The additional works, both earth-work and stone facings, are making good progress. The masonry works are nearly complete. This section of the canal will probably be finished in 1864-65.

Hindry Aqueduct.

Fourth.—The arches have been turned throughout to a width of two-thirds their full breadth, and the first arch has been completed to full width, and under it a diversion of the Kurnool and Bellary road has

been carried out in a very satisfactory manner. A small quantity of superstructure remains to be added to the aqueduct before it will be ready to carry any water.

Fifth.—A large amount of work has been done, and a very great deal remains to be done to complete. The difficulties were great, and several important alterations and modifications have been made during the progress of the works. This section should be ready to carry half its full supply by the close of 1864-65, but the greater part of the next year will be required to fully complete the section. Of the two principal regular masonry works in this section one, the Gooty road bridge, near Kurnool, was approaching completion, and the other, the Kadrabagh aqueduct, had its arches turned.

Sixth.—The earth-works are generally in a forward state, and the revetments to the interior slopes have made good progress. The calingulahs are for the most part nearly completed. The line has been recently changed in the 35th mile, in order to avoid the submergence of a large extent of valuable land in the village of Ullur. The works on the new line have just been commenced. The revision is a great improvement in all respects except the addition of two miles to the length of the canal. This section will be completed either within the year 1864-65, or very shortly thereafter, and at any rate no difficulty is likely to stand in the way of all the water, which can be made use of, being passed down at the close of next year.

Seventh.—The Nagatore bridge has been completed, but the approaches have not yet been commenced, the masonry works are rather behind-hand, and the earth-works also. The revetments, which will be required for about half the entire length of this section, where the canal is single-banked, have hardly been commenced. The Chief Engineer attributes the short progress to scarcity of labor. With the exception perhaps of the upper part of the revetments, there is no reason, provided the supply of labor can be increased, why this section should not be finished by the end of 1864-65. The principal work in this section is the Metacondal cut. This has very nearly been finished, and a few months will suffice to complete it entirely. It is expected that the whole excavation will be completed either within the estimated amount, or at a very trifling excess thereupon. The two-arch bridge, at the summit of the ridge, has been completed, and is open for traffic. In the 63rd mile, close to the village of Teragopila, an aqueduct is about to be commenced, and the drainage which, if retained, would have formed a large tank, will be passed under the canal. The single bank of the original scheme has been nearly completed, the second bank has not been commenced. The excavations and embankments

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COMPANY.

2nd Section, 18th
to 32nd mile.

3rd Section, 23rd
to 32nd mile.

4th Section, 44th
to 60th mile.

5th Section, 61st
to 72nd mile.

MADRAS
IRRIGATION
AND CANAL
COMPANY.

Cut into the
Caulee.

6th Section, 73rd
to 91st mile.

7th Section, 92nd
to 114th mile.

of other portions of the section have made considerable progress, but much remains to be done before any water can be conveyed along the canal. The masonry works of this section are generally more advanced than are those of the preceding section.

Eighth.—The works have been laid out, but barely commenced. They are intended to convey seven-eighths of the supply of irrigation water into the river Caulee, to be again utilized by anicuts lower down the line. The estimate is a separate one. Some additional works will be needed to prevent the inundation of the lands on the left bank of the Caulee near Banakacherla.

Ninth.—This section includes the head works of a reduced canal, of which the first six miles will convey water for irrigation, and the remainder will form a still-water navigable canal only. The head works consist of a scouring sluice half finished, a head sluice the masonry of which is complete, and a lock which has been built, as far as was practicable in the absence of the valves, for the admission and emission of the water. Of the other locks, the masonry work of two only has been commenced, and the excavations for several of the others are well advanced.

The earth-works of the canal are in some miles nearly finished ; in others, the ground has not been broken.

In the 75th mile a bridge of two arches near Metacondal has been half finished.

At least two years will be required to finish this section. The soil along this section of the canal is very bad, and where the embankments are high, just above the locks, and particularly in the 87th mile, revetments to the interior slopes will be required. Additional expenditure, beyond that allowed for in the estimates, will be necessary for rear aprons to the scouring sluice and head sluices, and as all the locks were supposed to be founded on rock, and to require no masonry below the chamber level, while in several cases masonry foundations of several feet in depth have to be given, the cost of these works will be inevitably larger than that provided for in the estimates.

Tenth.—This section commences with an anicut across the Caulee, from which a canal, carrying 1,00,000 cubic yards per hour, is taken. The remainder of the water thrown into this river at the 72nd mile will pass the anicut, and be taken up below the junction of the Caulee and Kundar. The anicut wing-walls have been commenced; the body of the work will not be proceeded with until after the rains. The head works are a head sluice and a regulating lock, the former has been commenced, and excavations for the latter are in progress. Some modifications of the navigation head arrangements will probably be

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found advisable. For the first seven miles of this section, up to the Byup Gudur Tank, the earth-works have made good progress. Some of the miles have been nearly completed : others, however, are barely commenced. In the remainder of the section, the excavations and embankments are in various stages of progress, but on a greater length of the line, the ground has not as yet been broken.

The masonry works are hardly commenced. There is one large work, the aqueduct over the supplying channel of the Nundial Tank, which will occupy a considerable time, and owing to the nearness of level of the channel and canal water it presents some difficulties. There are three bridges sanctioned for this section, one near the head works over a nullah is finished up to the springing, and will have its arch turned immediately after the rains. The other two have the excavations only commenced.

Eleventh.—The Chief Engineer states that work has been commenced, but that very little has been done, owing to the scarcity of labor.

None of these have yet been sanctioned ; three of them have been already referred to in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 above.

224. The Somaiswarum anicut is in progress, but the work has not advanced as quickly as was anticipated, and the Chief Engineer reports that several small freshes in the river, and the absence of experienced well-sinkers are the chief causes of delay.

225. There is no recent information in this office, regarding this work, except the notice of it contained in the Chief Engineer's Administration Report, and that officer's remarks are therefore transcribed:—
“ In this work two sites on the Toonga and the Budra have been to a certain extent surveyed, but not fully. These are both good sites. The plan and an estimate for the Luckavally Dam on the Budra have been prepared, and reference made to the Board of Directors on the subject, but the nature of the work is not yet fully determined on. Fever prevails in both localities, which has checked the progress of the surveys, and will retard the work when under construction ; but I expect that both works will, when completed, prove satisfactory.”

The expenditure on this work may be approximately taken to be as follows :—

Survey Establishment, from November 1862	Rupees.
to December 1863 (actual)...	13,190
Bellary Division, from 1st October to 31st December (actual) ...	4,808

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Bellary Division now including Survey Establishment from 1st January to 30th April									
1864 (estimated) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
									32,998

It can hardly be considered satisfactory that, up to the present time, not a single reservoir project has been brought forward for the approval of Government. It is well known that, for several months in the year, the supply to the canal from the Toombuddra will be very small, owing to the Kistna works having the first claim whenever the amount of water in that river and the Toombuddra together is not more than sufficient for the Kistna Delta irrigation, and had the Chief Engineer's anticipations of the period within which the works down to the Metacondal cut would be finished been realized, the want of supplementary supplies would ere this have been felt. As it is, it seems probable that no water will be available for continuous navigation, even when the canal becomes so far completed, as to be capable of carrying cargo boats over considerable distances.

Supply of labor.

226. The average labor employed on the canal works for the last eleven months of the year, is subjoined. No return for May 1863 was received.

Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,043
Artificers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944
Carts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861

The amount of unskilled labor, as compared with that of the preceding year, shews a falling off of nearly 25 per cent. In the last Administration Report the average was stated at 20,000, and the number at the close of the year at 17,000, the actual number for June was 15,273. Under the other three heads, the numbers shew a very satisfactory increase in the latter months of the year under review.

Rules for the
distribution of
water and collection
of water rates.

227. This subject has not yet been finally settled. The last paper on the subject laid before Government was the letter from the Board of Revenue, No. 2,061 of the 7th April 1864. A copy of this letter was transmitted to the Agent, with a view to obtain his views and those of the Chief Engineer on the propositions made by the Board. A letter from the Chief Engineer, dated the 1st June, has recently been received, and will be laid before Government in the course of a few days.

The submergence
of land by the
single-banked sys-
tem of canal.

228. This question remained unsettled at the close of the year, but it has since been disposed of by Government in their order No. 898,

of the 26th May 1864, and the works required to carry out the compromise agreed to by the Government on the one hand, and the chief officers of the Irrigation Company on the other, have already been commenced.

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229. The amount drawn by the Company's Agent from the Government Treasury in India, during the year, was Rupees 17,73,131, and the total amount up to the close of the year, Rupees 48,92,906.

Amount drawn
during and up to
the end of the
year by the Agent.

230. The amount expended under all heads during 1863-64, was Rupees 15,96,463, and the total up to the close of the year, Rupees 41,79,053, leaving a cash balance on that date of Rupees 3,72,621.

Expenditure in
and up to the end
of the year.

231. No information regarding the expenditure in England has reached this office. Government in their order No. 2,939, of the 9th October 1863, intimated that the Secretary of State for India would be communicated with on this subject.

Expenditure by
the Board of Di-
rectors in Eng-
land.

The following is a summary of the state of audit of the expenditure on the Company's works:—

Amount drawn from the Government	Rs.	A.	P.
Treasury up to 30th April 1863 ...	31,19,775	5	4
Amount drawn in 1863-64 ...	17,73,131	6	1
Value of Stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 30th April 1863.	2,18,851	1	5
Total liability of the Agent...	51,11,757	12	10
Expenditure passed and adjusted in the accounts rendered up to 30th April 1863 ...	25,43,763	0	0
Passed for entry in the accounts from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.	2,17,795	0	0
Objected to pending explanation ...	40,481	0	0
Accounts received from the Agent and remaining under audit on the 30th April 1864 ...	3,07,010	0	0
	31,09,049	0	0

Amount remaining to be accounted for
by the Agent on the 30th April 1864. 20,02,708 12 10

232. The quantity of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year* was—

Extent of land
made over to the
Company.

* From April 1863 up to the end of March.

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Class A.	Acres	2,601	29	42
„ B.	„	1,171	24	60
„ C.	„	9	31	46
Total Acres...		3,783	6	20

The extent of land provided under class D for road diversions, &c., was acres 15-4-5.

The amount of compensation paid in cash was Rupees 10,232-12-0, inclusive of Rupees 854-4-1 recovered by the sale of trees, &c., on the lands made over to the Company.

The land transactions up to the end of the year are as follow :—

Class A.	Acres	7,342	19	19
„ B.	„	2,117	35	39
„ C.	„	9	35	60
„ D.	„	34	25	58
Total Acres...		9,504	36	48

Rs. A. P.

Compensation	38,709	6	2
Deduct trees, &c.	2,730	12	10

Net amount paid... 35,978 9 4

Cause of omission of review of work done as compared with expenditure.

233. The submission of the periodical accounts by the Agent is, as noticed in the Proceedings of Government, No. 1,545, dated 27th May 1864, so much in arrears, that any review of the results of the expenditure in work done, as compared with the estimated cost of such works, is not possible. All that can be said at present is, that for the first 60 miles of the canal very heavy supplemental sanctions have been given or will be required, and that up to the close of the year the Divisional Executive Engineers had not ascertained what the ultimate cost of the works in their divisions would be.

Abstract Statement of expenditure, as received from the Agent, is submitted.

234. An Abstract Statement of expenditure, received from the Agent, is submitted. It shews the expenditure under the several heads in and up to the close of the year, but it will be observed that this statement includes the stores only up to the end of the previous year.

Stock taking of Stores.

235. The report of the stores standing on the books of the Agent on the 30th April 1863, has not yet been received from that officer.

There is no information as to the date on which Mr. Fraser, who took stock of the Presidency stores, completed his examination; but Captain Beatty, who similarly examined the stores in the divisions and at the central stores at Kurnool, forwarded the report of his examination to the Chief Engineer, about the 10th August 1863.

SECTION VI.—MARINE.

236. During the past year a reduction has been effected in the charges of the Marine offices at Madras, which will eventually amount to Rupees 1,084-8-0 per mensem. The Office Establishments attached to the Superintendent of Marine and Master Attendant have been formed into a single office, and it has been arranged that whenever either of the present incumbents of those offices shall retire, the appointment of Superintendent of Marine shall be abolished, and the duties hitherto performed by him shall be transferred to the Master Attendant. The present cost of this establishment is Rupees 5,259-8-0. When the reductions in question shall have been fully carried out the monthly charge will be Rupees 4,684-8-0.

237. The Port Funds are in a satisfactory condition. The receipts during the year amounted to Rupees 96,844-10-2, and the disbursements to Rupees 59,398-3-1. The total balance at the credit of the Ports was Rupees 1,66,873-6-7. The details will be found in Appendix V. A.

238. The trade of the several Ports is shewn in Appendix V. B.

239. Twelve wrecks occurred on and near the coasts of this Presidency during the year. A list is given in Appendix V. C.

240. Two cases of infraction of the Native Passengers' Acts took place during the year. Orders were issued to all out-ports, prohibiting the grant of licenses to either of the vessels concerned.

241. Since the close of the year arrangements have been concluded with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the establishment of a monthly line of Steamers between Madras and Rangoon, each Steamer to touch at the Northern ports as far as Bimlipatam, and beyond that port when required.

242. Orders have been given for reducing the stock of coals to 3,000 tons. The stock on hand at the close of the official year was tons 5,158, cwt. 4, lbs. 13.

243. The charges in the Marine Department amounted during the year to Rupees 14,274, distributed as follows :—

	Rupees.
Madras Office	59,893
Establishment at Out-ports	39,214
Light Houses	18,084
Pensions	4,579
Miscellaneous charges... ..	20,704

PIER. 244. The Madras Pier has been opened for goods' traffic, but no charges had been levied under this head up to the end of the year. A Schedule of Pier dues has since been prepared, and will be brought into operation at an early date. The receipts and disbursements on account of passenger traffic were respectively Rupees 4,663-4-0 and Rupees 3,203-4-4.

Other Ports. 245. There is but little of special interest to report with reference to the other ports. At Ganjam the trade has increased considerably. Landing and shipment have been carried on through the opening called the New Bar, over which there has been sufficient water throughout the year for dhonies or country vessels. At Bimlipatam the trade is gradually increasing. The tonnage of the vessels which pass through the Paumben Channel was 157,776, and the amount of Pilotage levied Rupees 17,312-10-0, of which Rupees 13,851-1-3 were credited to Government, and Rupees 3,461-8-9 were the Pilots' share. In regard to Cochin, the Master Attendant states that ship-building is still on the decline, and that it does not appear likely that this branch of business will ever again attain the position which it formerly held at that port. The flag-staff at Cochin was totally destroyed by lightning in December last. The Light Tindal was killed on the spot, and two Lascars attached to the light were seriously injured.

Narrakal. 246. In former reports reference has been made to the mud bank off Narrakal, a few miles from Cochin, the water over which is smooth at all seasons, though deep enough to float vessels of a considerable tonnage. The Master Attendant reports that several vessels resorted to Narrakal during the South West Monsoon of 1863, which was one of unusual violence.

During a disastrous gale which occurred on the 28th October last, while a heavy sea was running on the adjacent parts of the coast, the communication between the shipping and the shore at Narrakal was uninterrupted.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL.

GENERAL.

247. During the course of the last year several important changes have been introduced. Several important changes introduced in 1863-64.

248. The distinction between Arrear and Current Receipts and Charges has been discontinued, so that all Revenues and Receipts, which come under the Budget classification, are exhibited as the income of the year in which they are received; and all expenditure coming under the Budget classification is shewn as charges of the year in which payment is made, and all balances of grant for Civil and Military expenditure, unexpended on the 30th April of each year, lapse absolutely to the State. Distinction between Arrear and Current transactions abolished.

249. Another important change has been the abolition of inter-presidential and inter-departmental cash payments. Inter-presidential and inter-departmental cash payments abolished.

250. The English rule, that the Department which performs the service should provide for the expense of it in its estimate as a final charge, is now applicable to the Indian estimates, and every Administration provides in its estimate for the whole of the establishments which it administers. Thus the value of Stores and the charge for Police Guards are provided for departmentally in the estimates, and supplied gratis to other Departments. The paying Department to provide for the charge.

251. On this principle the Political and Territorial pensions, adjusted under "B. II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements," and "Superannuation Pensions and other payments," adjusted under "F. VII," are now treated as payments of the Presidency or Province in which the money is paid. The paying Presidency to provide for charges debitable to B. II. and F. VII.

252. The present financial review is, as usual, based chiefly upon the actual results of the past year, the receipts and disbursements for which complete actuals have not been obtainable, being as in the two previous years confined only to few items. The total charges sanctioned for the Madras Presidency for 1863-64, on account of the several Services or Departments* of the Government, excluding the Postal Review of the financial results.

	RS.
* Allowances, Refunds, &c...	2,72,000
Charges against Income...	112,57,000
Army...	296,39,000
Public Works...	67,87,000
Civil Services...	136,90,000
Local Interest...	7,92,000
	624,37,000

FINANCIAL RESULTS. and Telegraph Departments, which are Imperial, aggregate Rupees 624,37,000, the total estimated income being Rupees 666,45,000. The actual expenditure, so far as at present known, has fallen short of the sanctioned amount by Rupees 9,02,000, which, added to the excess of the actual over the estimated income, viz., Rupees 33,21,000, shews a gross surplus of income of Rupees 42,23,000.

Comparison of the income of 1863-64 with that of 1862-63.

253. The total Territorial* income of 1863-64, amounts to Rupees 699,66,000, and shews an improvement of Rupees 3,34,000, or 48 per cent. over that of 1862-63.

Variations under Revenue heads not explained.

254. The causes of variation in the income, between the years 1862-63 and 1863-64, under the Revenue heads generally, and under Police, Marine, and Public Works, are reviewed in detail in the departmental reports of the Officers presiding over those Departments, and require, therefore, no notice in this report.

Variations under other heads explained.

255. The head "Law and Justice" shews an increase of Rupees 1,06,000, in consequence, chiefly, of the fees realized in the High Court, being, under recent arrangements, exhibited as a State receipt. The income from tributes is fixed, and shews no variation. The decrease under Miscellaneous, viz., 11,82,000, is due to the falling off in the Military receipts, occasioned by the cessation of cash payments for the required supply of English stores.

Comparison of the expenditure of 1863-64 with that of 1862-63.

256. The total Territorial expenditure of 1863-64 amounts to Rupees 615,35,000,† shewing a decrease of Rupees 41,92,000, or 6·4 per cent.,

	Rs.
* Revenue Receipts including Mint	637,49,000
Law and Justice...	4,01,000
Police	34,000
Marine	75,000
Public Works	3,66,000
Tributes	34,46,000
Miscellaneous including Interest	18,95,000
	699,66,000

	Rs.
+ Allowances, Refunds, &c...	2,50,000
Charges against Income...	103,31,000
Army	309,51,000
Public Works	64,72,000
Civil Services	128,38,000
Local Interest	6,93,000
	615,35,000

when compared with the expenditure of 1862-63. This large decrease is mainly attributable to the abolition of inter-departmental cash payments for the value of English stores supplied from Government depôts. The table* at foot shews the heads under which there has been a decrease in the expenditure for 1863-64.

EXPENDITURE.

257. The head Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks, though exhibiting a decrease of Rupees 8,35,000, represents only the average expenditure, the year 1862-63 having been an exceptional year, in which large refunds were made to the heirs of the late Rajah of Tanjore on account of the profits derived by Government during the period in which the lands of His Highness remained in their possession. The increase of Rupees 4,71,000, under B. II. Allowances and Assignments, under Treaties and Engagements, between the years 1862-63 and 1863-64, is attributable to the payment, in the latter year, of the arrears of stipends due to His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur. The variations in the other items, which compose the Charges against Income, do not require particular notice.

258. The sectional divisions, Army and Public Works, will be noticed by the respective Heads of those Departments. The expenditure under Civil Services shews an increase of Rupees 5,56,000, chiefly under the heads of "Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments," "Police," and "Superannuation Allowances, &c."

259. The following statement exhibits in one view the Budget sanctions and the actual income and expenditure for the different departments of Administration for the year 1863-64, together with the proportion of the revenue contributed by each source to the aggregate income, and the proportion which the charges for each service

* Heads of Account.	Actual Charges for 1862-63.	Actual Charges for 1863-64.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allowances, Refunds, &c...	10,85,000	2,50,000	...	8,35,000
Charges against Income...	100,63,000	103,31,000	2,68,000	...
Army...	331,42,000	309,51,000	...	21,91,000
Public Works	83,37,000	64,72,000	...	18,65,000
Civil Services	122,82,000	128,38,000	5,56,000	...
Local Interest	8,18,000	6,93,000	...	1,25,000
Total...	657,27,000	615,35,000	8,24,000	50,16,000
				8,24,000
				41,92,000

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. bear to the aggregate expenditure. The balance available for Imperial and other purposes, after deducting the expenditure from the income, is Rupees 84,31,000.

Statement shewing the estimated and actual Income and Expenditure for 1863-64.

INCOME.	Budget Estimate for 1863-64.	Actual Income for 1863-64.		CHARGES.	Budget Estimate for 1863-64.	Actual Charges for 1863-64.	
		Amount.	Per centage.			Amount.	Per centage.
I.—Land Revenue, &c.				A. Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	2,72,000	2,50,000	4
1. Land Revenue ...	403,85,000	430,24,000	61.5	B. I.—Revenue Departments.			
2. Forest Revenue ...	3,18,000	2,45,000	4	1. Land Revenue ...	47,30,000	42,50,000	6.9
3. Abkarree ...	35,81,000	40,56,000	5.8	2. Assessed Taxes ...	55,000	38,000	1
				3. Customs ...	1,80,000	1,56,000	3
				4. Salt ...	14,40,000	9,40,000	1.5
				6. Stamps ...	1,68,000	1,47,000	5.5
				7. Mint ...	2,59,000	2,56,000	5
II.—Assessed Taxes ...	18,42,000	16,30,000	2.3	II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	38,34,000	39,93,000	6.5
III.—Customs ...	17,93,000	22,92,000	3.3	III.—Allowances to District and Village Officers	3,50,000	3,81,000	6
IV.—Salt ...	86,00,000	89,92,000	12.9	IV.—Miscellaneous Payments			
V.—Stamps ...	23,00,000	23,92,000	3.4	V.—Contingencies, Special and Temporary	2,41,000	1,35,000	2
VII.—Mint ...	7,09,000	11,18,000	1.6	C. Army ...	296,39,000	309,51,000	50.3
X.—Law and Justice...	5,55,000	4,01,000	6	E & F I.—Public Works	67,87,000	66,47,000	10.5
XI.—Police ...	45,000	34,000	...	F. II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	10,52,000	18,91,000	3.1
XII.—Marine ...	8,000	75,000	1	III.—Law and Justice ...	38,97,000	30,45,000	5.9
XIII.—Public Works...	4,32,000	3,66,000	5	IV.—Police ...	37,33,000	35,44,000	5.8
XIV.—Tributes and Contributions	34,46,000	34,46,000	4.9	V.—Education, Science and Art ...	8,30,000	6,91,000	1.1
XV.—Miscellaneous Civil	8,17,000	2,35,000	3	VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	1,20,000	1,17,000	2
Ditto Military	18,84,000	18,15,000	2.3	VII.—Superannuation and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes.	24,14,000	23,91,000	3.9
XVI.—Interest ...	30,000	45,000	1	VIII.—Marine ...	1,80,000	76,000	1
				IX.—Miscellaneous ...	5,29,000	4,53,000	7
				X.—Civil Contingencies, &c...	35,000	25,000	...
Total...	666,45,000	699,66,000	100	G.—Interest ...	7,92,000	6,93,000	1.1
				Total.....	624,37,000	615,35,000	100

a Inclusive of Credits under Public Works Remittances.
b Estimated Receipts.

c 11 months' Actuals and one month's average.
d Public Works Remittances.

260. The Territorial Receipts and Charges for the past twenty-five years are quinquennially shewn below,* with the per-centage of increase or decrease as compared in each case with the average of the previous five years.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.
Quinquennial averages for the past 25 years.

261. The actual cash balance on the 30th April 1864 amounted to Rupees 349,11,348, which falls short of that on the 30th April 1863 by Rupees 28,70,378.† This large decrease in the cash balance is occasioned by the large remittances sent to Bombay during the past official year, which, after deducting the bullion received from that Presidency, viz., Rupees 40,00,000, has amounted to Rupees 180,00,000.

Cash balance on the 30th April 1864.

262. The following statement exhibits in one view the actual cash balances in the several Treasuries at the beginning and termination of each official year for the past five years :—

Comparison of Cash balances for the past five years.

Statement of actual Balance of Cash.

Years.	Actual Cash balance, at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Per centage of increase or decrease on the one previous year.
1859-60	252,04,890	242,46,953	...	9,57,937	4.2
1860-61	242,46,953	218,39,788	...	24,07,165	9.9
1861-62	218,39,788	292,87,870	74,48,082	...	34.1
1862-63	292,87,870	377,81,726	84,93,856	...	2.9
1863-64	377,81,726	349,11,348	...	28,70,378	7.6

263. The demand for small coins in the interior, during the year under review, has not been so large as during the year 1862-63, for although the amount of Silver coins sent to the Provinces was in excess of the latter year's remittances, viz., Rupees 4,98,000, the value of Copper circulated was only Rupees 7,97,000.

Demand for small Coins.

264. Measures are in progress for working the public expenditure with the smallest possible cash balance, and which will form subject for comment in the next report.

Measures being adopted to work the Public Expenditure with the smallest Cash Balance possible.

* RECEIPTS.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Average from 1839-40 to 1843-44	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Do. from 1844-45 to 1848-49	542,00,458	36,68,519	...	...	7.2
Do. from 1849-50 to 1853-54	532,01,830	...	...	9,95,628	1.8
Do. from 1854-55 to 1858-59	527,57,777	...	...	4,44,053	8
Do. from 1859-60 to 1863-64	565,74,544	38,16,767	...	...	7.2
Do. from 1859-60 to 1863-64	682,65,700	116,91,156	...	...	20.6
CHARGES.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Average from 1839-40 to 1843-44	525,62,218	49,95,694	...	...	10.5
Do. from 1844-45 to 1848-49	525,51,182	...	...	11,036	...
Do. from 1849-50 to 1853-54	502,66,585	...	...	22,84,597	4.3
Do. from 1854-55 to 1858-59	625,95,130	123,28,545	...	...	24.5
Do. from 1859-60 to 1863-64	696,41,328	70,46,198	...	...	11.2
† Balance on the 30th April 1863					
Do. do. 1864	...	...	Rs.	377,81,726	...
Do. do. 1864	...	...	Rs.	349,11,348	...
Do. do. 1864	...	...	Rs.	28,70,378	...

RECEIPTS
AND
CHARGES.Discontinuance
of the acceptance
of Bills

265. During the year, the acceptance of Bills has been discontinued, and bills are now payable on demand at the Bank of Madras on behalf of H. M.'s Government.

A Statement showing the Territorial Receipts and Disbursements of the Madras Presidency during the years 1860-61 to 1862-63.

Appendices.		Actuals of 1860-61.	Actuals of 1861-62.	Actuals of 1862-63.
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.				
I—	Land Revenue, &c. ...	398,72,754	408,40,400	420,60,400
	1.—Land Revenue ...	7,75,460	8,92,520	3,39,920
	2.—Sayer ...	30,71,253	33,34,670	37,27,560
	3.—Abkari ...	20,20,662	28,49,590	23,19,430
II—	Assessed Taxes ...	29,53,879	23,25,220	19,64,980
III—	Customs ...	70,67,893	86,83,230	91,27,700
IV—	Salt ...	15,25,651	31,04,580	21,25,580
VI—	Stamps ...	12,70,270	6,81,880	6,92,240
VII—	Mint ...	2,71,854	3,34,170	2,94,750
X—	Law and Justice ...	31,312	32,810	30,410
XI—	Police ...	2,31,708	1,06,660	19,530
XII—	Marine ...	3,53,084	3,95,900	4,05,750
XIII—	Public Works ...	34,46,430	34,46,430	34,46,430
XIV—	Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States }	24,91,484	34,91,280	30,47,710
XV—	Miscellaneous ...	21,750	19,500	29,259
XVI—	Interest ...			
	Total, Receipts ...	654,10,444	703,38,840	696,31,640
DISBURSEMENTS.				
A—	Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks ...	4,97,348	2,50,340	10,84,850
B—	I— Charges against Income.			
	Revenue Departments.			
	1.—Land Revenue &c. ...	52,30,025	48,49,780	46,45,990
	2.—Assessed Taxes ...	82,000	1,21,680	74,110
	3.—Customs ...	1,85,414	1,86,580	1,65,300
	4.—Salt ...	18,34,109	11,09,560	11,66,800
	6.—Stamps ...	61,204	1,16,090	1,32,760
	7.—Mint ...	12,13,514	3,17,700	2,67,730
II—	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements }	50,14,896	35,22,140	35,27,000
IV—	Miscellaneous Payments ...	41,138	14,600	83,460
	Total, B. Charges against Income..	136,62,300	102,32,130	100,63,150
C—	Army... ..	371,78,599	390,12,710	331,41,600
E&F—	I— Public Works ...	64,98,109	73,62,430	83,37,540
F—	II— Civil Services:—			
	Salaries and Expenses of Public De- partments }	17,08,078	19,51,010	17,10,490
III—	Law and Justice ...	32,67,605	33,33,240	36,67,770
IV—	Police ...	22,85,043	33,33,010	33,25,350
V—	Education, Science and Art ...	5,54,644	5,87,180	6,63,810
VI—	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services }	1,11,439	1,02,480	1,93,120
VII—	Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes }	20,46,048	18,83,730	21,60,030
VIII—	Marine ...	6,93,754	3,19,610	3,06,780
IX—	Miscellaneous ...	2,27,935	1,55,700	2,25,140
X—	Civil Contingencies, Special and Tem- porary }	14,937	53,510	29,770
	Total, F. Civil Services ...	116,09,503	117,19,470	122,82,270
G—	Interest ...	16,16,987	6,32,870	8,17,690
	Grand Total, Disbursements ...	710,62,846	692,09,950	657,27,100
	Surplus ...		11,23,890	39,04,540
	Deficit ...	56,52,402		

266. The working of the Civil Paymaster's Office during the official year 1863-64 was conducted in the same manner as in the one immediately preceding it. Towards the close of the year steps were adopted, under the sanction of Government, for bringing the Form of Bills in this residency into exact conformity with that in use in Bengal. The main details of the scheme are that the pay of every member of a fixed establishment should be drawn in the same bill; that every Head of a department should draw for those properly subordinate to him; that all deductions be entered in the abstract; that all fixed establishment abstracts be printed, and that but one contingent bill is to be submitted monthly.

The new system took effect only after the close of the year, so that its working will be reviewed in the report of the current year.

267. The receipt of Silver bullion during the year 1863-64 amounted to standard Tolas 80,97,217-8-10, viz., silver brought to the Mint by Merchants 40,05,172-2-6; bullion transferred from the Bombay Mint 40,02,690-1-9; and silver uncurrent coin and silver Medals sent from the Madras Bank and other Public Departments 89,355-4-7.

268. The following statement shews the receipt of Merchants' bullion for the past five years:—

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.
May	10,60,480	4,29,404	3,84,604	2,59,498	61,463
June	3,12,901	8,19,407	1,61,830	2,21,975	2,45,589
July	5,70,549	5,75,206	3,01,685	2,81,604	3,55,680
August	6,18,535	1,86,245	2,66,005	3,38,456	2,19,595
September	3,23,143	3,11,678	6,66,915	4,33,815	47,918
October	1,98,382	1,33,606	3,98,430	5,79,118	2,73,147
November	1,54,807	2,47,657	1,50,606	8,56,814	67,300
December	2,30,480	6,59,861	3,16,198	7,95,869	77,470
January	4,69,528	1,12,276	5,09,695	12,22,370	3,01,455
February	3,04,502	1,38,825	3,02,926	2,30,651	26,662
March	5,17,201	4,23,104	2,82,443	3,67,793	18,42,581
April	5,42,292	4,79,394	7,23,662	4,23,268	4,86,312
Total...	53,02,800	45,16,663	44,64,999	60,11,231	40,05,172

269. One hundred and twenty-seven lacs seventy-six thousand seven hundred and four Rupees is the total amount of silver coin remitted to the Bank of Madras or, in value, 120,17,228 in single Rupees, 5,21,528½ in quarter Rupees, and 2,37,948 in one-eighth Rupees.

270. An excess of fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight Rupees is the profit on the operation of the bullion as here shewn,

MINT.

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance on the 1st May 1863	52,42,383	15	6
Received from all sources...	80,97,217	8	10
	133,39,601	8	4
Silver Coin remitted to the Bank.	127,76,765	5	0
Balance on the 30th April 1864	5,77,114	14	2
	133,53,880	3	2
Excess...	14,278	10	10

The above excess is derived as follows, and is at the rate of 112 Rupees per lac of coin issued from the Mint, exclusive of the silver left in the drosses :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Excess of Silver delivered from the Melting Room	12,681	6	11
Do. do. Laminating Room...	10,334	1	27
Silver recovered from the drosses of Premelting Room...	541	0	10
	23,556	8	21
Loss in the Milling, Cleaning, and Stamping Rooms	9,277	13	4
Net Excess...	14,278	10	10

Copper coinage, 953,21,280 pieces, or 17,69,630 Rupees.

271. The out-turn of Copper coin in this year has been unusually large to meet the wants of the other Presidencies, the number of pieces being 953,21,280, in value 17,69,630 Rupees.

Amount of receipt above expenditure, or gain, 8,40,639 Rupees.

272. The receipts of the Mint amounted to Rs. 11,19,057-4-8, and the total expenses, including the Assay Office, to Rupees 2,78,417-11-1, shewing a clear gain of 8,40,639-9-7 in favor of the Mint; the particulars are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Seignorage and refining charges on silver bullion	84,175	9	2			
Gain on copper coins after deducting value of the copper	10,02,421	3	10			
Excess of silver found in different Departments	14,278	10	10			
Amount of acids, iron castings, and unserviceable articles sold at the Mint...	13,919	8	6			
Gain on copper scissel sold	4,262	4	4			
				11,19,057	4	8
DISBURSEMENTS.	RS.	A.	P.			
Mint Master's salary	18,570	8	9			
Mint Establishment	44,167	8	2			
Contingent servants	69,516	9	8			
Gram, Straw, &c., and purchased articles...	20,487	2	8			
Coal...	23,000	0	0			
Coke...	23,401	3	2			
Store Articles...	40,139	4	10			
Moulder and Pattern Maker...	8,447	4	3			
Total Assay Office Establishment...	26,517	0	0			
Establishment extra	2,014	7	4			
Contingent extra	2,156	10	3			
				2,78,417	11	1

Net gain as exhibited by the Mint Books... 8,40,639 9 7

273. The following statement shews the aggregate coinage of the Mint in pieces to be 11,13,28,206, amounting in value to 145,46,334-8-0, and also the rate at which the coin has been fabricated. Silver single Rupees 120,17,228, coined at about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., quarter Rupees 20,86,114; at four per cent.; and double Annas 19,03,584, at five per cent., on the value respectively. Copper half Annas 255,02,400, coined at the rate of 177 Rupees per lac; quarter Annas 584,67,840, at 100 Rupees per lac; and single Pie pieces 113,51,040, at 50 Rupees per lac of pieces.

	Pieces.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Single Rupees	120,17,228	120,17,228	0	0	At a trifle above $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	96,117	4	9			
Quarter do.	20,86,114	5,21,528	8	0	At 4 do.	20,861	2	2			
Double Annas	19,03,584	2,37,948	0	0	At 5 do.	11,897	6	4			
Half do.	255,02,400	7,96,950	0	0	At 177 Rs. per lac.	44,961	15	8	1,28,875	13	3
Quarter do.	584,67,840	9,13,560	0	0	At 100 " "	58,467	13	5			
Single Pies	113,51,040	59,129	0	0	At 50 " "	5,675	8	3			
									1,09,105	5	4
									2,37,981	2	7

274. The ten coining presses received from England, together with the 12-H. P. steam engine, were set up in the course of the past year, and are working well; and a reduction of about 300 men, who were daily employed, has been effected by their introduction in the Stamping Department, with a saving of about 20,000 Rupees per annum.

275. The cash receipts on the sale of gold, copper scissel, unserviceable articles, and for articles made and supplied to other Departments and private parties, amounted to Rupees 3,19,801-9-1, thus :—

	RS.	A.	P.
To Gold sold at the Mint	31,301	8	0
To Copper Scissel, Ingots, and Cakes, do.	2,56,193	9	4
To Salt weighing machines, water pipes, and other articles made for different Departments and private parties, Nitric and Sulphuric Acid, and unserviceable articles sold	32,306	7	9
	3,19,801	9	1
By Cash remitted to the Bank of Madras.	3,01,045	8	11
By deductions from the Contingent abstracts...	18,756	0	2
	3,19,801	9	1

276. The out-turn of work from the Mint Foundry has been follows :—

Weight of articles cast for the Mint	50 Tons.
Do. for other Departments.	66 do.
Do. for private parties	34 do.

Total... 150 Tons.

Foundry weight of casting 150 Tons.

MINT.
Coinage for the
past 10 years.

277. The following statement exhibits the coinage of the past ten years :—

Years.	Silver.		Copper.		Total Silver and Copper. Pieces.	Total. Value.
	Pieces.	Value. Rupees.	Pieces.	Value. Rupees.		
1854-54	49,96,170	28,68,626	60,68,284	1,27,329	110,64,454	29,95,956
1855-56	82,77,360	54,52,049	67,83,102	1,20,676	150,60,462	55,72,726
1856-57	151,31,526	86,78,139	151,29,884	2,59,435	302,61,410	89,37,575
1857-53	163,38,249	96,21,933	348,95,280	6,50,791	512,33,529	102,72,724
1858-59	67,53,524	48,53,440	305,25,947	5,64,131	372,89,471	54,17,572
1859-60	110,78,847	56,62,073	654,68,832	9,02,991	765,47,679	65,65,064
1860-61	66,18,433	51,34,699	723,50,400	10,22,420	789,68,833	61,57,119
1861-62	60,59,977	43,99,068	709,49,760	10,76,750	770,09,737	54,75,818
1862-63	120,54,231	67,32,248	627,65,760	9,93,280	748,09,991	77,25,528
1863-64	160,06,926	127,76,704	953,21,280	17,69,630	11,13,28,206	145,46,334

DEPART-
MENT OF
ISSUE OF
PAPER
CURRENCY.
Operations of
Department.

278. The following are the particulars of the operations of the Department during the past official year 1863-64 :—

New Notes issued in exchange for Cash.

2,000	Notes of	10	Rupees in value	...	20,000
1,500	do. of	20	do. do.	...	30,000
3,000	do. of	50	do. do.	...	1,50,000
1,000	do. of	100	do. do.	...	1,00,000
1,000	do. of	500	do. do.	...	5,00,000
600	do. of	1,000	do. do.	...	6,00,000
					14,00,000
					9,100

New Notes issued in exchange for cancelled Notes.

11,500	Notes of	10	Rupees in value	...	1,15,000
8,000	do. of	20	do. do.	...	1,60,000
5,500	do. of	50	do. do.	...	2,75,000
7,000	do. of	100	do. do.	...	7,00,000
750	do. of	500	do. do.	...	3,75,000
650	do. of	1,000	do. do.	...	6,50,000
					22,75,000
					33,400

New Notes issued in exchange for Notes of other denomination.

1,000	Notes of	20	Rupees in value	...	20,000
60	do. of	500	do. do.	...	30,000
					50,000
					1,060

Notes returned by the Bank for Cash and other denomination and afterwards re-issued.

PAPER
CURRENCY.

400	Notes of	20	Rupees in value	...	8,000
1,400	do. of	50	do. do.	...	70,000
1,850	do. of	100	do. do.	...	1,85,000
334	do. of	500	do. do.	...	1,67,000
120	do. of	1,000	do. do.	...	1,20,000
					5,50,000
					4,104

Total Issues in the year..... 42,75,000

Notes cancelled in the year.

10,780	Notes of	10	Rupees in value	...	1,07,800
7,360	do. of	20	do. do.	...	1,47,200
6,920	do. of	50	do. do.	...	3,46,000
6,290	do. of	100	do. do.	...	6,29,000
1,750	do. of	500	do. do.	...	8,75,000
1,420	do. of	1,000	do. do.	...	14,20,000
					35,25,000
					34,520

279. Since the establishment of this Department under Act XIX of 1861, Notes to the value of 106,85,000 Rupees have been issued. Of these, Notes to the value of 41,85,000 Rupees have been cancelled, leaving in actual circulation Notes amounting in value to Rupees 65,00,000, which is Rupees 2,00,000 more than the amount in circulation at the close of 1862-63.

280. Rupees 29,96,136-11-0, a portion of the above 65 lacs of Rupees, are deposited in cash in a strong room, built for its reception at the Bank of Madras.

281. Rupees 35,03,863-5-0, the remaining portion of the 65 lacs of Rupees, were paid to the general account of Government, at the Bank of Madras, on the 26th November 1863, for which amount Government Securities were purchased by the Head Commissioner at Calcutta on the 29th December 1863. These Securities stand in his name and that of the Accountant General there, and held by them to the credit of this Department, under the authority of the Government of India, conveyed in the Proceedings of Madras Government, No. 154, dated 5th March 1864.

PAPER CURRENCY. Receipts and Disbursements.	282. Receipts and Disbursements of the Department during the year were—		Receipts.		
	Profit by interest calculated upon Government Securities from 30th December 1863 to 30th April 1864, being four months and one day		Rs.	A.	P.
			59,750	10	2
			Disbursements.		
	Salary of the Commissioner of Issue and his Establishment		8,307	7	10
	Contingent charges		285	3	10
	Commission paid to the Bank of Madras on daily average circulation, under Clause XVII of its agreement with Government ...		50,256	15	8
	Cost of 43,560 Notes issued to the Bank of Madras and its branches, at the average price, inclusive of freight and other charges ...		1,179	1	7
			60,028	12	11
	Excess charge...		278	2	9

Particulars and
value of Notes
received from
England.

283. A further supply, 1,44,000 Notes, of the following denominations was received from England during the year:—

50,000	Notes of	10	Rupees in value	...	5,00,000
35,000	do. of	20	do. do.	...	7,00,000
25,000	do. of	50	do. do.	...	12,50,000
25,000	do. of	100	do. do.	...	25,00,000
7,000	do. of	500	do. do.	...	35,00,000
2,000	do. of	1,000	do. do.	...	20,00,000
1,44,000					104,50,000

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

TRAVAN-
CORE AND
COCHIN.

284. The Administration Reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin are appended, and furnish much detailed information regarding the affairs of these States. They and the statements refer to the Malabar year 1038, which closed on the 15th August 1863, but this Report is carried down to the end of the official year,

285. The administration of Civil Justice has been much improved in Travancore. The number of suits instituted and decided has greatly increased, while their duration on the file has much diminished. The duties of the Judges have been re-arranged, and the appointment of a Registrar has relieved the Sudder Court from much routine work. The Courts of Small Causes, newly instituted, have worked well; the Civil Procedure Code is becoming better understood, and its advantages are appreciated. In Cochin, the Moonsiff's Courts have been increased, and the Small Cause Courts diminished.

TRAVAN-
CORE AND
COCHIN.
Civil Justice in
Travancore and
Cochin.

286. Criminal cases are more speedily disposed of, and indictments are now framed so as to exclude irrelevant matter. The improvement, however, must be gradual. The establishment of a new Police force is contemplated, when the completion of the Customs arrangements shall admit of the requisite expenditure being incurred.

Criminal Justice.

Police.

287. The Jail at Trevandrum still shews a high death rate, although its condition has been much improved.

Jail.

288. The emancipation of slaves, a few years ago, has been rendered effectual by making masters amenable to the Courts for ill-usage or cruelty. Any man, be his caste what it may, is now protected in the pursuit of any lawful occupation. The impressment of labor and carts, &c., has been stopped.

Indications of
progress.

289. The land revenue shews a considerable advance, arising principally from a fair revision of the commutation rates of produce. The demand upon the land is moderate, and there is little interference with the ryot so long as he pays the assessment.

REVENUE.
Land.

290. The Coffee plantations in Travancore are spreading; the grants and applications extend over about 12,000 acres.

Coffee planta-
tions in Travancore.

Lands are granted by the Travancore State for Coffee plantations in perpetuity, as heritable and transferable property, subject to a tax of three-quarters of a Rupee per acre on the extent fit for cultivation, and so defined in the grant; this tax not to be altered till the Malabar year 1067 (A. D. 1890-91), when it may be increased, but only in accordance with any general measures of revision of assessment. Timber is reserved and a seignorage charged, and further provisions are made for right of way and water, &c.; or secondly, land is granted in the above manner free of assessment for five years, on condition that one-quarter of its extent is cleared and planted within three years, failing which the assess-

TRAVAN-
CORE AND
COCHIN. ment is levied on the whole extent, at the rate above specified, in the fourth year.

In the hilly tracts of Cochin, upwards of 7,000 acres have been granted, and applications for about 16,000 acres are in course of disposal. Land is granted in this State at the rate of 10 Annas 4 Pie per acre for nine years, and is then subjected to a permanent tax of Rupees 1½ an acre, the other terms being generally similar to those of Travancore.

Chinchona plan-
tation in the
Travancore hills.

291. The experiment of the Chinchona plantation, noticed in last year's report, establishes the fact of the suitability of the climate and soil for the growth of this valuable tree, though much progress has not been made in its propagation.

The trade of
Travancore.

292. The foreign trade of Travancore, by land and sea, is chiefly with British India, and (excluding bullion) may be estimated at 75 lacs of Rupees, of which 55 lacs is the value of Exports, and 20 lacs that of Imports. The Exports of the produce of the cocoanut tree in the different forms of nut, kernel, oil, coir, fibre, and leaves, are valued at no less a sum than 36½ lacs of Rupees, and taking the home consumption also into account, the annual value of the cocoanut plantations of Travancore will probably not be less than 50 lacs of Rupees. The imports of cotton in various shapes amount to nine lacs of Rupees, according to the tariff, but, at the present high prices, the market value may be taken at twice that sum, 18 lacs, to which, if two lacs be added as the cost of manufacture after importation, there will be 20 lacs as the annual cost of clothing in Travancore, or Rupees 1½ a head on the whole population. The cotton grown in Travancore is inappreciable in this calculation.

An arrangement is now being made for the establishment of interportal duties and frontier customs between Travancore, Cochin, and British India, by which fiscal restrictions on the trade between these territories will be removed. The equalization of the price of salt in these States and British India also forms part of these negotiations, which are still pending.

Tobacco.

293. The abolition of the monopoly has been attended with the best results, although the loss to net revenue has been upwards of two lacs of Rupees. The consumption has largely increased, while the price has been diminished 60 per cent. The same measure has been carried out in Cochin.

EDUCATION.

294. The Travancore State has of late years given great

encouragement to education. The number of pupils in the Government Schools is about one in 1,400 of the whole population.

TRAVAN-
CORE AND
COCHIN.

295. The High School at Trevandrum now contains 500 pupils. The education afforded in this school is very greatly appreciated, as has been proved by the recent institution of school fees without any diminution of the number of pupils.

Trevandrum
Schools.

296. Female education also appears to be appreciated by the Travancore State, though little has as yet been done in this direction.

Female educa-
tion.

297. This department has not worked so efficiently, as it might have done, in this year. There was a long vacancy in the post of Engineer, and when Mr. Barton entered upon its duties, towards the close of the year, much was required to be done in organizing the establishment, and securing qualified subordinates. This has checked the progress of important works, and limited the expenditure, which is less than in the previous year, but under the circumstances unavoidably so.

Public Works.

298. The work of the Victoria canal, in the south, has been prosecuted, and a section of 12 miles is now opened for traffic.

Victoria Canal,
section opened.

299. The Alleppy Light-house continues in an efficient state, and the tramway has also received attention.

Alleppy Light-
house.

300. The importance of the Narakal port, as a safe harbour for vessels in the south-west monsoon, when most of the other ports are closed, is not lost sight of, and some improvements have been made in erecting a flag-staff, and establishing a light in the present monsoon. A canal to connect the back-water with the sea is also in progress.

Narakal port.

301. Progress continues to be made in improving this department, and the number of letters passing through the post continues to increase. The almost entire absence of complaints of delay and loss, there being only three of the former and two of the latter, indicate a considerable amount of efficiency in the working of the department, though further improvement is needed in expedition of transit.

Postal Depart-
ment.

302. The finances of both States are in a flourishing condition, with a considerable surplus of income over the expenditure, as shewn by the following statement. Four lacs of Rupees have been invested in the Government funds by the Travancore State, but will be held available for expenditure on public works or other necessary purposes.

FINANCIAL.
Income and ex-
penditure.

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

TRAVAN-
CORE AND
COCHIN.

Receipts.	Travancore.	Cochin.
Land Revenue... ..	Rs. 16,35,142	Rs. 5,63,323
Customs	5,30,443	1,36,399
Tobacco	12,18,872	...
Abkary and Opium	87,284	31,803
Salt	4,82,616	2,00,957
Miscellaneous	8,00,541	2,39,659
	47,54,898	11,72,141
Expenditure.		
Palace expenses	4,97,520	1,59,260
Religious Institutions	5,37,611	50,851
Charitable do.	3,16,939	37,720
Administrative Establishments	4,43,508	83,806
Judicial Establishment	83,771	36,953
Police do.	63,299	11,094
Military	1,33,952	18,090
Pensions	1,06,469	11,214
Commercial (advances, &c.)	5,64,101	...
Public Works	2,17,380	1,92,948
Payment of Pagoda Loan...	1,57,500	...
Miscellaneous charges	2,06,852	2,22,226
Subsidy to British Govern- ment	8,11,565	2,00,000
	41,40,467	10,24,162

Pagoda Loan
paid off.

303. In the expenditure of the year there is an item of upwards of a lac and a half of Rupees, issued from the Travancore Treasury in payment of a loan of five lacs borrowed from the Pagoda Funds, and increased by interest to seven lacs and a half. The debt has now been fully discharged. Considerable fiscal reforms have been steadily carried out in both States, in the abolition of objectionable monopolies; and it is highly satisfactory to find that in Travancore the abolition of the monopoly of tobacco, which had always been looked upon with much anxiety from the large amount of revenue involved in it, has under the favorable circumstances of the year, been effected without any such check to the revenue as was apprehended, thus shewing the elasticity of the resources of the country. Although this decisive step has been taken, it still remains to place the tax upon this article upon a more perfect footing, by gradually reducing the import duty.

The Nair Bri-
gade.

304. The Nair Brigade was reduced in strength by one European Officer and about 300 men.

SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

[Madras.

305. Sickness was much less prevalent than in the previous two years. The Trevandrum Dispensary was efficiently kept up, and it is in contemplation to enlarge it. It is further proposed to connect with it a Lying-in-Hospital.

TRAVAN-
CORE AND
COCHIN.

Trevandrum
Dispensary.

306. At the close of the year under review, the Carnatic Stipendiaries in Madras numbered 1,588, and those at out-stations 352, the stipends of 139 persons having lapsed during the year, the amount of which per annum was Rupees 27,808.

CARNATIC.

Ninety-eight stipends, of the annual amount of Rupees 6,598, were commuted by the grant of bonuses of Rupees 69,844.

During the year the sum of Rupees 12,39,260 was applied in payment of the stipendiaries of 1801 and 1855, and Jaghiredars. The very large increase of Rupees 6,03,648 over the last year's disbursement was caused by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah's drawing the greater part of the arrears of his stipend.

SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

307. During the past official year there have been few subjects calling for special notice in the Military Department.

308. The established strength of the Army, at the close of the year, was 13,796 Europeans, and 34,927 Natives.

Strength of the
Army.

309. The condition of the Native Army has been improved, by the grant of additional pay for good conduct and length of service after six and ten years respectively, instead of after sixteen and twenty years, as formerly, and a higher rate of pay to Native Commissioned Officers, as also by a higher rate of compensation for dearness of rice within frontier to the combatant ranks.

Improved condi-
tion of Native
Army.

310. In order to meet the increased expenditure occasioned by the above mentioned grants, the Infantry branch of the Native Army has been ordered by the Government of India to be reduced by four Regiments, a measure which is being carried into effect—the corps to be reduced being the 18th, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Regiments.

Reduction in
Native Infantry.

REDUCTIONS.

Reduction of Native Artillery.

311. The Native Artillery is also being reduced to one Company of Golundauze, which is to be composed of two half Companies, for service at Cuttack and Mangalore; the Battery of Native Horse Artillery, however, being only gradually reduced as casualties occur, until it ultimately disappears.

Reduction of Dooly bearers.

312. A reduction of one and a half Companies of the corps of Dooly Bearers has taken place, and a still further reduction is proposed, by the gradual substitution of light sick carts for doolies.

Allotment of Cattle for transport of the Army.

313. The allotment of cattle for the transport of the Army has been reduced by five elephants, 412 camels, and 233 permanent hired carriage bullocks; and increased by 246 draught bullocks.

Revision of Staff salaries.

314. The salaries of Officers on the General Staff, and on the staff of the Ordnance Department, have been revised and fixed by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India; and Presidency house rent, an allowance hitherto enjoyed only at Calcutta and Bombay, has been extended to Madras with the revised salaries. The estimated additional annual expenditure involved by these measures, is Rupees 1,41,840.

Commissioned Grades, Commissariat Department.

315. The revision of staff salaries, just noticed, has occasioned a remodelling of the Commissioned grades of the Commissariat Department, which are now divided into classes, as follows:—

1 Commissary General.

1 Deputy do.

3 First Class Assistants do.

2 Second Class do. do.

4 First Class Dy. do. do.

3 Second Class do. do. do.

8 First Class Sub do. do.

4 Second Class do. do. do.

making a total of 26 Officers.

Commissioned Grades, Ordnance Department.

316. The Commissioned grades of the Ordnance Department have also been re-classified, and they are now designated as follows:—

1 Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

1 Deputy do. (in lieu of the Principal Commissary of Ordnance).

2 First Class Commissaries.

2 Second do. do.

3 Third do. do.

The above mentioned appointments are to be filled by Commissioned Officers from the Artillery; the subordinate grades, from Sub-Conductor to Deputy Commissary inclusive, being Warrant Grades.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Reduction in the number of Military Paymasters.

317. The Pay Offices at Bellary, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, and Poonamallee, have been ordered to be abolished from the 1st June 1864, and the following arrangement of Pay Circles made from the same date, thus reducing the number of Paymasterships from ten to six.

The Presidency Circle, to include the present range of the Paymaster Southern Division, Quilon, and Poonamallee.

The Mysore Circle, to include the ranges of the Ceded Districts, and Malabar, and Canara, excepting Kurnool in the former and Quilon in the latter.

The Hyderabad Circle, to include Kurnool.

The Northern, Nagpore, and Pegu Circles to remain as at present.

318. On the 1st April 1864, the Military Finance Department became a branch of the Military Department of the Government of India, under the designation of "Accountant General to the Military Department." The organization of the Department at the several Presidencies remains as before; "Controllers of Military Finance" being now designated "Controllers of Military Accounts."

319. The system of Audit and Account, brought into operation under the provisions of G. O. G. G. No. 710 of 6th July 1860, continues undisturbed.

320. The Budget system has, however, been so far modified, that all charges passed within the year, are passed against the estimate of the year; the distinction between "Arrear" and "Current Charges" being thus abolished.

321. Cash payments between departments for stores, &c., received, have also been discontinued, and each department provides for the service it is required to perform for both itself and other departments.

322. The working of the system of Audit and Account is reported to be very satisfactory—payments are promptly made, and after audit, classification and compilation; the disbursements are brought to account within two months of the payment, except in the case of those made at transmarine stations, for the disposal of which a longer period is of course necessary.

323. The outstanding balances in each Department have been reduced, and are restricted by a demand for immediate adjustment when practicable.

PAY DE-
PARTMENT.

Outstandings of
Pay Department.

Outstandings of
Commissariat De-
partment.

Audit current.

Expenditure of
Commissariat De-
partment.

Cost of the
Army.

Brewing Malt
Liquor from
Grainstone.

Appointment of
a Sanitary Com-
mission.

Instruction in
Photography in
Sappers and Mi-
ners.

324. In the Pay Department the outstanding retrenchments at the close of the year, with an annual expenditure of Rupees 246,43,138-11-4, amounted to only Rupees 61,224-14-6, the outstanding advances to Rupees 6,28,805-15-5.

325. The outstanding retrenchments of the Commissariat Department amounted to only Rupees 59,705-2-2, the outstanding advances to Rupees 82,053-10-10.

326. The audit of the various departments is current.

327. The expenditure of the Commissariat Department has been materially affected during the past year, by the enhanced price of supplies generally.

328. The estimated cost of the Army for the year 1864-65 is Rupees 292,93,400, exclusive of stores from England. The Budget estimate of the previous year was Rupees 296,49,050, inclusive of stores from England, and Rupees 291,28,243 exclusive of stores; but the estimate was increased after the experience of six months, and to meet new charges to Rupees 297,09,050, exclusive of stores. The actual cost of the Army in 1862-63, exclusive of stores, was Rupees 303,25,089.

329. The experimental preparation of Ale and Porter from grainstone, noticed in the last Administration Report, was continued at Bangalore during the past year, with comparative success as to the quality of the out-turn; but in consequence of the general preference shewn by the soldier to the malt liquor obtained from England, and the financial result of the experiment proving it to be more costly than the liquor so obtained, arising from the unsoundness of portions of the earlier manufacture, it has been decided not to renew the experiment, but to leave it to private enterprise, the patentee of the grainstone being expected shortly in this country.

330. In accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government, and under instructions from the Government of India, a Sanitary Commission was appointed at this Presidency in March 1864, composed of Civil, Military, Medical, and Engineer Officers, to consider and afford advice and assistance in all matters relating to the health of the Army, and to supervise the gradual introduction of sanitary improvements in Barracks, Hospitals, and stations, as well as in towns in proximity to Military stations in this Presidency.

331. Upon an application from the Officer Commanding Sappers and Miners, supported by the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Government sanctioned the formation of a class

among the European Non-Commissioned Officers of that Corps, for MILITARY instruction in photography.

332. Adverting to the beneficial results which have attended the establishment of Regimental gardens among the European soldiery, and with a view to afford similar encouragement to the Native Troops, Government sanctioned the introduction of gardens for Sepoys at the several stations, by the supply of tools and seeds at the public expense, and allotment of ground, where available; leaving the men to lay out their gardens in accordance with their own taste, and under Regimental arrangements. The allowance for the purchase and issue of seeds has been fixed at the rate of 3½ Rupees per hundred men, being the scale admissible for Europeans of a similar strength.

333. In most of the Divisions of the Army the health of the troops has been satisfactory. In a few stations only has epidemic disease been productive of large mortality.

334. The returns of sickness and mortality are not quite complete for the official year, as they do not include the Madras Troops in the Straits Settlements, nor the latter four months' returns from Burmah, owing to the irregular communication with these distant Provinces. So far as the returns go, they exhibit the aggregate sickness and mortality to be slight.

335. With an average strength of 12,015 European Troops, the admissions into hospital were 16,185, and the deaths 179. The average daily sick was but little above six per cent. of strength. The "treated to strength" was 1,347 per thousand, and the mortality to strength 14 per thousand. It is possible that, if the statistics for the last four months of the year from Burmah, and for the entire year from the Straits Settlements, were at hand, these proportions might be very slightly raised; but as there is no record of any unusual sickness in those Provinces for the period in question, the present figures may be taken as a fair index of the sanitary condition of the European Troops in the Madras Presidency.

336. In the Native Army the "treated in Hospital" have been at the rate of 757 per thousand of strength, and the "deaths" 13 per thousand. The mortality is higher than it has been for the last few years, and is accounted for chiefly by the prevalence of cholera in Kamptee, Sumbulpore, and in corps in movement.

SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

SICKNESS
AND MOR-
TALITY.

Table shewing the extent of Sickness and Mortality amongst the Troops, European and Native, during the year 1863-64.

DIVISIONS.	EUROPEANS.						NATIVES.							
	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of			Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of		
					Treated to strength.	Death strength.	Deaths to treated.					Treated to strength.	Death strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency	1,607	3,057	50	176	190.2	3.1	1.6	4,098	2,485	45	111	60.6	1.09	1.3
Southern	816	1,204	9	50	147.5	1.1	0.7	3,696	1,746	60	68	47.2	1.3	2.8
Mysore	2,740	3,074	26	143	112.1	0.9	0.8	6,366	3,387	89	113	53.2	0.6	1.1
Ceded Districts	1,365	1,728	18	95	126.5	1.3	1.04	3,046	2,376	80	92	94.4	0.8	2.7
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	2,569	3,141	23	141	122.2	0.8	0.7	2,961	3,267	13	94	110.3	0.4	0.3
Nagpore Force	1,417	2,436	30	75	171.9	2.1	1.2	3,439	3,706	59	115	107.7	1.7	1.5
Northern	191	366	6	13	191.6	3.1	1.6	4,888	4,162	73	193	85.1	1.4	1.7
Pegu (3 Months)	1,310	1,179	17	97	90.0	1.2	1.4	1,850	1,465	40	129	79.1	2.1	2.7
Total...	12,015	16,185	179	790	134.7	1.4	1.1	30,344	23,094	398	915	75.7	1.3	1.7

Venereal Disease.

337. Venereal disorders still prevail to a great extent amongst the Military, and cause a large proportion of inefficiency for duty. Comparing the frequency of admissions into Hospital amongst the married and single of a few stations, from which reports have come to hand, it is found that the proportion of the latter to the former is nearly two to one.

Unmarried.			Married.			PER-CENTAGE TO STRENGTH.				Venereal Diseases.
Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Deaths.	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Deaths.	Unmarried.		Married.		
						Daily sick.	Deaths.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	
6,066	360	83	948	29	17	5.9	1.3	3.05	1.7	::

Table shewing the number of admissions from Venereal and Gonorrhoeal affections, and proportion to strength among European Troops for the following years.

	For 18 Years ending in 1859-1860.		1860. (9Months.)		1861.		1862.		1863.		Per-centage of admissions to strength.				For 4 years ending 1863.	
	Strength.	Admitted.	Strength.	Admitted.	Strength.	Admitted.	Strength.	Admitted.	Strength.	Admitted.	For 18 Years.					
											1860	1861	1862	1863		
Presidency ...	21,673	8,969	1,519	410	2,007	584	1,725	751	1,068	647	21.5	26.9	29.09	43.5	32.8	33.1
Southern ...	17,459	6,069	1,148	175	1,691	500	1,093	510	767	255	34.7	14.6	29.5	46.6	32.3	30.3
Mysore ...	47,218	15,305	1,846	699	2,844	1,053	2,636	894	2,708	681	32.4	37.8	37.02	33.5	25.1	33.65
Ceded Districts	13,361	5,133	833	162	958	390	1,138	243	1,037	229	38.4	19.4	30.3	21.4	22.08	23.3
HyderabadSub- sidiary Force	25,830	8,319	2,546	796	3,624	932	3,453	735	2,370	607	32.1	32.4	25.7	21.2	21.3	24.7
Nagpore Force	10,566	1,892	727	169	1,356	301	1,305	299	1,309	345	17.9	22.9	22.1	23.9	26.3	23.6
Northern ...	1,396	147	216	62	222	78	180	52	174	57	10.5	26.7	35.1	28.8	32.7	31.4
Per-centage of Admissions to Strength in the whole Army.											25.5	25.7	27.6	29.6	25.5	27.2

SECTION X.—EDUCATIONAL.

338. Lock Hospitals have now been established at most stations in this Presidency for upwards of four years. MILITARY.
Lock Hospitals.

339. The following table shews the number of women treated in Lock Hospitals during the past year :—

	Bangalore.		Bellary.		Cannanore.		Kannitee.		Saint Thomas Mount.		Secunderabad.		Trichinopoly.		Vizagapatam.		Wellington.		Total.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Per-centage of deaths to deaths to treated.
1863-64.	550	3	154	6	113	1	394	...	86	...	536	1	105	...	103	...	109	...	3150	0.5

340. Some progress has been made in the introduction of dry conservancy, and a Circular has lately been issued calling upon Medical Officers to give the "Earth Sewage System" a fair trial. Conservancy.

341. The Government have sanctioned the introduction of coir mattresses, instead of straw, into Military Hospitals, with blankets and clothing of an approved quality. Hospital Bedding and clothing.

342. During the year a new scale of diets has been in operation. On the whole the change has been beneficial, both in giving greater facilities to Medical Officers to order suitable food for their patients, and in diminishing the list of "extras." Some suggestions for the simplification and improvement of the diet scale are under consideration. Hospital Diet.

SECTION X.—EDUCATIONAL.

343. During the year under review, the number of schools connected with the department increased from 809 to 875, and the number of pupils from 32,904 to 34,709; involving an increase of 66 schools and 1,805 pupils. The schools may be classified as follows :— Number and classification of schools and pupils.

	No. of pupils.
Government Schools	121 9,337
Schools maintained by a rate	100 1,541
Aided Schools	356 16,601
Schools under simple inspection	298 7,230
Or with reference to the standard of instruction imparted in them—	

CLASSIFI-
CATION.No. of
Schools. No. of
Pupils.

First Class	26	6,089
Middle Class	182	11,096
Lower Class	582	12,631
Girls' Schools	70	2,980
Normal Schools... ..	11	1,323
Schools for special or professional instruction	4	590

Of the pupils,

403	were Europeans.
2,203	„ East Indians.
1,287	„ Mahomedans.
7,412	„ Native Christians.
23,403	„ Hindus.

The number of girls under instruction in Girls' Schools and Mixed Schools was 3,763, of whom

103	were Europeans.
618	„ East Indians.
2,121	„ Native Christians.
907	„ Hindus.
14	„ Mahomedans.

Distribution of
Schools.

344. The distribution of the schools in the several districts is still very unequal. Of the 875 schools entered in the returns, 245 were in the district of Tinnevely; 201 in Coimbatore; and 117 in the Godavery; leaving only 312 for the remaining sixteen districts. The Kurnool district contained only one school; the Kistna and Salem districts only six each; Nellore seven, and Madura nine:

Directing, and In-
specting Agency.

345. The directing and inspecting agency consisted of

- 1 Director of Public Instruction.
- 5 Inspectors of Schools.
- 11 Deputy Inspectors.
- 5 Inspecting School Masters.
- 1 Superintendent of Hill Schools.

Expenditure.

346. The gross expenditure of the department was Rupees 6,53,218-11-4, distributed as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Direction	34,197	9	6
Inspection	92,589	12	2
Government Colleges and Schools ...	4,00,781	0	11

EXPENDI-
TURE.

Grants-in-aid... ..	74,928	1	7
Preparation and purchase of School books, &c... ..	38,271	9	3
University of Madras	12,550	9	11
Total... ..	6,53,218	11	4
From the above has to be deducted—			
University and School fees paid to the credit of Government.	12,587	14	9
Proceeds of sale of books.	33,661	9	5
	46,249	8	2

Leaving a net expenditure of Rs. 6,06,969 3 2 which again must be reduced by the sum of Rupees 34,690-9-6, being the amount of charges borne in Government schools by school fees and donations, &c., so that the charge to be met from the public treasury was Rupees 5,72,278-9-8.

347. Five Examinations were held by the University during the year under review, the results of which are given in the subjoined table:—

	No. of Candidates.	No. who passed.
Matriculation Examination ...	390	143
First Examination in Arts...	82	23
B. A. Examination	21	11
B. L. do.	10	2
B. C. E. do.	6	1

The following classification of the successful candidates shews the relative numbers of those educated in Government and in private schools:—

	Government Schools.	Private Schools.
Matriculation Examination	93	50
First Examination in Arts	19	4
B. A. Examination	10	1
B. L. do.	2	0
B. C. E. do.	1	0

The subjoined tabular statement of the results of the University Examinations from the year 1857 to 1864, shews that a steady progress has been made, so far as numbers are concerned; and it is a cause for

UNIVERSITY.

satisfaction that this has not been attained by any reduction of the standard. The large number of students of the Combaconum Provincial School, who passed at the last Matriculation Examination, is very creditable to that Institution.

YEARS.	Matriculation Examination.			B. A. Examination.			B. L. Examination.			REMARKS.
	No. of Candidates Examined.	Passed.		No. of Candidates examined.	Passed.		No. of Candidates examined.	Passed.		
		From Govt. Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Govt. Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Govt. Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
1857-58. {	Sept. 1857	41	29	7	No Examination.	No Examination.				Beside the results tabulated in this statement, a Candidate obtained the Degree of M. D. in 1858-59, being the only one who has as yet taken Degree in Medicine. In 1863-64, six Candidates from the Civil Engineering College were examined for the Degree of B. C. E., of whom one passed. In the same year the first Examination in Arts was held for the first time; of 82 Examinees, 23 passed, 19 proceeding from Government Institutions.
Feb. 1858	79	11	7	2	0	2			Do.	
1858-59.	57	22	8	9	7	1			Do.	
1859-60.	52	23	0	10	2	3	4	1	0	
1860-61.	80	35	13	10	6	0	5	3	0	
1861-62.	195	49	33	6	5	0	5	2	2	
1862-63.	252	58	47	12	6	2	4	0	2	
1863-64.	390	93	50	21	10	1	10	2	0	
Total...	1,146	320	165	70	36	9	28	8	4	

Presidency College.

348. The Report on the Presidency College is, on the whole, favorable. It is true that of the Senior Class, comprising six students, only three succeeded in obtaining the Degree of B. A.; and in the Junior Class of the Senior Department, out of 19 students who went in for the First Examination in Arts, only 11 passed. In the second Class, however, the answering at the annual Examination of the College appears to have been very creditable; and in the Junior Department, the classes generally did well. There has been a satisfactory improvement in the study of the vernacular languages; and the answering of the Law Students was superior to that of the previous year. It appears that out of 203 students in the general branch of the College, 118 belonged to the town of Madras, 23 to the District of Madras, excluding the town, and 62 to other districts.

Medical College.

349. The Report on the Medical College is not favorable. During the last Session, the Senior Department contained eight students, one of whom passed his final examination for the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the close of the Session. This student is reported by the Committee of Examiners to have acquitted himself very well in Medicine and Surgery, but, on all other points, to have displayed only an average amount of knowledge. The attainments of the other students

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

of this department are reported on by the Professors. Five of them appear to have done well; while of the other two, the reports are by no means favorable. In the second department, only one student appeared for his final examination; and he passed with difficulty. Of the other students forming this Department, the Professors generally speak in very indifferent terms. Dr. Paul says that, "with few exceptions, the numbers composing this class are remarkably ill-educated, with vague notions regarding most subjects, even those of every-day-life and occurrence." "Most of the youths in this department are mere school boys, who ought to be engaged on the elements of general education, instead of students struggling with a scientific subject." Dr. Blacklock attributes their dullness to an imperfect supply of nutritive and varied diet. He, as well as Dr. Chipperfield, Dr. Wyndowe, and the Committee of Examiners, advert to the great want under which the present students labor, from not attending a Hospital or Dispensary previous to their admission into the College. The same remark is made by the Committee of Examiners, with reference to the students in the Junior Department, of whom 27 passed for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

350. The expediency of reverting to the system in force in former years, under which all candidates for employment in the Subordinate Medical Department had the advantage of one or more years' preliminary attendance in a Hospital, before being sent to the College, was adverted to in the Proceedings of Government under date the 25th January last; and it is clear, from the correspondence which has since taken place, that all those who are best qualified to give an opinion on the subject are in favor of the measure. The Governor in Council has accordingly directed that, in future, all candidates for admission into the Second and Junior Departments of the College shall, after passing the preliminary examination, be attached for a period of not less than one year to a Hospital or Dispensary; at the expiration of which, their admission into the College will depend upon their passing successfully a further examination adapted to test the practical knowledge they have acquired, and especially their acquaintance with the meaning of medical terms and consequent fitness to profit by the instruction imparted in the College. And in order that this measure may be partially introduced with as little delay as possible, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to issue orders for holding an intermediate preliminary examination at the Presidency and in the Provinces, the successful candidates at which, will be at once attached to Hospitals until the commencement of the Medical College Session in the autumn of 1865.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

351. The Civil Engineering College appears to be doing fairly. The Senior Department, which is designed to qualify Commissioned Officers of the Army and Civilians for the appointment of Assistant Engineer and for the Degree of B. C. E., contained six students, all of whom passed as Assistant Engineers, and one of them obtained the Degree of B. C. E. In the second Department, 19 students passed for the grade of Taluk Overseer, and two as Surveyors. The Special Survey and Drawing Class is reported to have done well in Surveying, but badly in Drawing. In the Government review of the Director's Annual Report for 1862-63, Mr. Powell was requested to ascertain, from time to time, from the several Superintending Engineers, what has been the result of the College training in the case of those students who have been placed under them. The Director has lately submitted reports from seven, out of the eight, Superintending Engineers, and from the Chief Engineers of Mysore and Hyderabad. These reports are, with two exceptions, favorable to the College; but from the facts stated in them, the Governor in Council is disposed to think that, while the students are generally well grounded in the theory of the subjects which they are taught, there is a deficiency in their practical training, which, probably, can only be supplied by their being employed under skilled Executive Officers before they are invested with any responsible duties.

Provincial Schools.

352. Of the Provincial Schools, that at Combaconum* stands first, both in respect of numbers and of proficiency. Reference has already been made to the remarkable success of the last University Matriculation Examination. The standard, both in this school and in the Provincial School at Calicut, has been raised by the formation of a Seventh Class. The Bellary Provincial School has fallen off in numbers, and only one of its pupils succeeded in passing the Matriculation Examination—a result which is not creditable to a school of this grade, when it is considered that each of the Zillah Schools, except that at Berhampore, sent up one or more successful candidates.

Zillah Schools.

353. Of the Zillah Schools,† those at Chittoor, Cuddapah, and Cudda-

	No. of pupils.
* Combaconum	340
Calicut	324
Bellary	233
† Berhampore	131
Rajahmundry	150
Kurnool	119
Cuddapah	117
Chittoor	238
Salern	180
Cuddalore	260
Madura	309

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

lore appear to have done well. At Rajahmundry there was a decided improvement over the previous year, but it is evident that this school is still much below the standard which it ought to have reached. The report on the Salem school is very unfavorable.

354. The Middle Class Schools, supported by Government, were seventy-eight in number, with an attendance of 3,534 pupils. Under this head are classed the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at the towns noted below,* the Taluk Schools in the several Districts, and the Tahseel and Samut Schools in the Godavery District. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Chicacole, Anantipur, Wallajahpettah, Mayaveram, and Tripatore appear to be doing remarkably well. In the first Division, the Taluk Schools have improved; and the reports on schools of this grade in the third, fourth, and 5th Divisions, and also in Malabar and Canara, are generally satisfactory. The Inspector reports that the Tahseel and Samut Schools in the Godavery District have retrograded rather than advanced.

355. The number of schools of the lower class, under the direct management of Government, is very small, comprising only the Hill Schools in the Ganjam District and the school for the instruction of the Yenadis—a wild tribe inhabiting the jungly island of Strihari-cottah, to the north of Madras. Owing to circumstances which could not be helped, the Hill Schools were not inspected during the year.

356. The Government Normal Schools at Madras, Vellore, Vizagapatam, and Cannanore appear to be doing good service. At the Annual Examination for Certificate, 423 Candidate Masters and 21 Candidate Mistresses were examined. Of the former 167 passed, and of the latter five.

357. The number of private schools under inspection during the year under review was 754, with an attendance of 22,455 pupils. The expenditure on grants-in-aid was Rupees 72,428.

358. Of the private schools of the higher class, the Church Mission School at Masulipatam stands first, as it has done for some years past. One of the students from this school was placed first in the list of Matriculated Students at the last Examination. The school supported by

* Chicacole.
Ellore.
Anantipur.
Adoni.
Pennacondah.

St. Thome.
Wallajahpettah.
Mayaveram.
Tripatore.
Chowghaut.

PRIVATE the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Tanjore, the Wesleyan
SCHOOLS. Mission School at Royappettah, and the Central School of the Free
Church Mission are all favorably noticed.

Private Schools
of the middle and
Lower Classes.

359. The great bulk of the Private Schools under Government inspection belong to the middle and lower classes, amounting in number to 637, and containing 19,290 pupils. The most noteworthy facts in connexion with these schools are the great falling off which occurred in the attendance at the Tinnevely Village Schools, involving a decrease of no less than 1,641 in the number of pupils under instruction at the close of the year, as compared with the numbers on the rolls at the close of the previous year; and the extension of the system of improving Village Schools, which was begun in the Coimbatore District in 1861, by making grants to the teachers on the result of periodical examinations of their pupils. At the close of the year under review, 177 Village Schools in the District of Coimbatore, with an attendance of 2,933 pupils, had been brought more or less under the influence of this system, to the working of which very favorable testimony is borne by the Acting Inspector. The system has been introduced into North Arcot with every prospect of success. It is identical in its main features with the system of the English Revised Code; and in the revised Grant-in-aid Rules recently submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, provision has been made for its being applied to Elementary Schools generally.

Grant-in-Aid
Rules.

360. Towards the close of the year the Director submitted a revised code of rules for regulating grants-in-aid. These rules have since undergone a further revision by the Madras Government, and are now under the consideration of the Supreme Government. They are much simpler than the code at present in force; and while the certificate system is retained, provision is made for grants-in-aid of the salaries of uncertificated teachers if reported by a Government Inspector to be fairly qualified for the duties entrusted to them; such grants, however, being lower in amount than those which it is proposed to give to teachers holding certificates; and, as has been already observed, the system of payment for results has also been embodied in the rules, with a view to its being applied to any Elementary School, the Managers of which may wish to receive aid in this way. The Governor in Council sees every reason to think that the revised rules, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix, while they are well adapted to promote the efficiency of the Aided Schools, will lead to a rapid development of the Grant-in-aid system.

361. These Annual Examinations, the object of which is to test the qualifications (1) of candidates for Government employ in situations above 25 Rupees a month in value, and (2) of applicants for particular situations demanding special qualifications, were held in February and March 1864, at twenty-four stations, throughout the Presidency.

UNCOVENANT-
ED CIVIL
SERVICE EX-
AMINATIONS.
Description of
Examination and
dates when held.

362. The results were on the whole favorable. The entrance fee, which last year was Rupees 3-8-0 for all candidates, was raised to Rupees 5 and Rupees 7 for admittance to the General and Special Tests respectively, and the object sought, viz., the exclusion of unqualified persons, has to a great extent been attained, as the statement at foot* testifies. It will be seen that while the General Test candidates, examined in 1863, exceeded the 1864 candidates by 321, the men who actually passed in the latter year numbered 189 more than the successful candidates of 1863. In the Special Test Examination the entries of 1864 were 100 short of the entries of 1863, but the numbers who actually came up were almost precisely the same in both years, and, as to results, the passed men of 1864 were more than double those of 1863, or 307 instead of 149.

Results as com-
pared with pre-
ceding year.

363. The General Test Examination is of an elementary character—the subjects are noted below.† The questions in Arithmetic, History, and Geography are the same for all languages, the other subjects of course require separate papers in each language. The question of reverting to a rule, which was in force a few years back, viz., of requiring a test of qualification for every appointment above ten Rupees a month, is under the consideration of Government with reference to a communication from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India. The Commissioner has proposed to defer making any recommendation on the subject, till certain returns expected at the close of 1864 have been received.

General Test.

* CANDIDATES.				
	General.		Special.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Registered	2,018	1,563	869	770
Examined	1,768	1,447	600	664
Passed	444	633	149	307

- † 1. Handwriting.
2. Dictation.
3. Grammar and Composition.
4. Correction of mis-spelt paper.

5. Arithmetic.
6. History.
7. Geography.

Madras.]

SECTION X.—EDUCATIONAL.

UNCOVENANT-
ED CIVIL
SERVICE EX-
AMINATIONS.

Special Test
Candidates ex-
amined and pass-
ed.

364. The following statement exhibits the offices for which Special Tests are prescribed, and the number of candidates for each grade examined and passed on this occasion :—

No.	TESTS.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1	District Moonsiffs and Pleaders.	286	101
2	High Court Sheristadars.	70	53
3	Do. Ministerials	4	*18
4	Do. Translators	4	...
5	Deputy Collectors and Magistrates... ..	47	8
6	Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluq Sheristadars and Sub-Magistrates.	115	76
7	Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Examiners and Clerks in the Office of the Board of Revenue, on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards..... ..	1	...
8	Head Accountants and Accountants in the Office of the Board of Revenue and Collectors' Offices, on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards..... ..	13	7
9	Superintendents of Sea Customs.	12	6
10	Do. Peshkars and Amins, Salt Department	10	9
11	Translators, Session Courts, Revenue Board Office, and Collectors' Offices... ..	102	29
	Total...	664	307

Special Test.
Subjects of Ex-
amination.

365. The subjects of examination for each department are shewn in the accompanying table. This is the first year that an examination has been held in Revenue subjects.

* Sixteen of these candidates came up for District Moonsiffs' Test, but have been successful only in that laid down for High Court Ministerial Officers,

SECTION X.—EDUCATIONAL.

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SERVICE EX-
AMINATIONS.

TESTS.	Maximum marks..	100	80	60	40	20	10	5	1	0	Total maximum for each grade.
District Moonsiffs and Pleaders, English.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ditto.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
High Court Sheristadars	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do. Ministerial Officers	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do. Translators	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Collectors and Magistrates	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluq Sheristadars, and Sub-Magistrates, English.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ditto.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Examiners and Clerks in the Office of the Board of Revenue on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Head Accountants and Accountants in the Office of the Board of Revenue and Collectors' Offices on salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendent of Sea Customs.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendents, Peshkars, and Amins, Salt Department	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Translators Session Courts, Revenue Board Office and Collectors' Offices.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspectors of Police, English	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ditto.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Law of Evidence.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Code of Civil Procedure.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Code of Criminal Procedure.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Civil Rules of Practice.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Criminal Rules of Practice.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indian Penal Code.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Law of Contracts.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Law of Torts.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hindu Law.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mahomedan Law.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stamp Act.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Limitation Act.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
System of Judicial Accounts.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Revenue Regulations and Acts.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salt Manual.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Precis Writing.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Translation from English into Vernacular.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Translation from Vernacular into English.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Law and Rules, Stamp Department.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Book Keeping.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Law and Rules, Collection of Sea Customs.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Law and Rules on Conservancy of Ports.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Law and Rules on Emigration.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salt Law.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Translation of Decree in 1st Language, from Vernacular into English.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Translation of Decree in 2nd Language, from Vernacular into English.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Translation of document from 1st Vernacular into English.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Translation of document from 2nd Vernacular into English.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Translation from English into 1st Vernacular.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Translation from English into 2nd Vernacular.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Translation from Vernacular into English.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Departmental subjects.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total maximum for each grade.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

UNCOVENANT-
ED CIVIL
SERVICE EX-
AMINATIONS.
Financial results.

366. The actual cost to the State of these Examinations in 1863 was estimated in round numbers at Rupees 6,000. In the present year the Commission has more nearly paid its own expenses. The total receipts from fees amounted to Rupees 13,093, the actual expenditure connected with the Examinations to Rupees 13,929, and adding to the latter sum the disbursements for the Commissioner's Office Establishment for the year, or Rupees 1,573, the total expenses exceeded the income by Rupees 2,409, a small sum for the Government to pay in comparison with the objects attained and the impetus given to education.

Vaccination as
connected with
the Examinations.

367. All candidates who appeared for examination were required to produce a certificate that they had either been vaccinated or had had the small pox.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

368. The number of the Clergy of the Church of England, subject to the jurisdiction of the Diocesan, at the close of the year under review was 164. Of these there were 40 on the Madras Establishment of Government Chaplains; 18 receiving Government grants (seven of these are also in the list of Missionaries, or in that of Schoolmasters); 102 Missionaries (of whom 63 were Europeans and Eurasians, 39 Native Clergymen); six engaged in scholastic duties; and five retired. Of the 40 Government Chaplains, nine were absent from India on leave, and two were employed in Nagpore, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta.

369. In February 1864, two Native Christians were ordained Deacons, and one European, Priest, at Masulipatam. 944 persons were confirmed in the year, of whom 366 were Native Christians. The Church of St. Thomé, Madras, has been restored to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, from whom it had been rented, and that Chaplaincy abolished.

370. Vizianagaram has been constituted a Chaplaincy, with Bimlipatam and Chicacole as out-stations. Aurungabad has had a Chaplain permanently appointed to it in place of Jaulna. At Bimlipatam a church has been consecrated; and burial grounds at Waltair, Bimlipatam, and Vizianagaram. A church is being erected at Rajahmundry. At Berhampore funds are being raised for the building of a church. The churches at the French Rocks and Kotagherry have been accepted by Government. At St. George's Cathedral and the churches of

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ootacamund and Coonoor, portions of the sittings have been let. Trinity Church, Bangalore, has been lent to the Reverend Stewart Wright, Chaplain of the Scotch Church, for service at such hours as not to interfere with the ordinary service.

371. The Bishop of Calcutta, as Metropolitan, commenced his visitation of the Diocese in St. George's Cathedral, on the 18th November, and after visiting Bombay and Ceylon, went over the Missions of Tinnevely and Travancore, in January and February 1864, and returned by Madras to Calcutta.

372. The Bishop of Madras visited, during the year, Cuddapah, Nellore, and Pulicat in September; and, accompanying the Metropolitan to Bombay, proceeded to visit Aurungabad and Jaulna, afterwards to Secunderabad; and thence to Masulipatam, Bezvara, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Vizianagaram, Chicacole, Berhampore, and Chitterpore, and returned to Madras on the 23rd of March. The Bishop held an Ordination at Masulipatam.

373. In order to secure the more regular visiting of the Hospitals by the Chaplains, a register has been supplied to the Military Hospitals throughout the Diocese, according to Government Order, in which the Chaplains will record their visits.

374. In the absence of Archdeacon Dealtry, who proceeded to Europe on Medical Certificate, in May last, the duties of the Archdeaconry have been discharged by the Reverend A. H. Alcock, who has also been the Commissary of the Diocese.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

164 Medical.

375. There has been during the year a greater immunity than usual from epidemic disease, but in the northern and western districts there has been much malarious fever, while cholera has prevailed in eight districts.

376. The Presidency town has been remarkably healthy, and free from epidemic sickness.

377. Throughout the Presidency the Civil Dispensaries, with the exception of those in the town of Madras, are now to a great extent self-supporting, Government supplying only medical attendance and European medicines; while the Manargoody and Combaconum Hospitals, in the Tanjore district, are permanently endowed. The invested

MEDICAL. capital of the various Dispensaries, which at the beginning of the year was Rupees 17,335, was at its close Rupees 1,64,806.

378. The number treated in Civil Hospitals was 274,289, or 1,240 less than last year, the decrease being due to the general healthiness of the season. The numbers treated, and who died, are shewn below:—

DIVISION.	IN-PATIENTS.				OUT-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of deaths to treated.
Presidency...	9,365	509	5.69	4.5	128,784	97	1,439	0.07	138,149	608	2,008	0.4
Southern...	3,268	213	15.5	6.5	72,181	181	675	0.2	75,453	394	830	0.5
Mysore...	1,035	63	53	6.03	10,638	9	104	0.08	11,673	72	157	0.6
Ceded Districts...	850	65	44	7.6	20,723	42	221	0.2	21,573	107	265	0.4
Northern do...	1,161	80	79	6.8	19,663	20	273	0.1	20,824	100	352	0.4
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force...	355	57	23	16.05	2,739	0	29	0	3,094	57	52	1.8
Nagpore Force...	367	73	16	19.8	3,156	12	43	0.3	3,523	85	59	2.4
Total...	16,401	1,060	930	6.4	257,888	361	2,784	0.1	274,289	1,421	3,723	0.5
Total of 1862-63.									275,529			
Decrease in 1863-64... ..									1,240			

379. The building operations in the General Hospital in Madras are steadily progressing; the Lying-in-Hospital is daily increasing in usefulness and public estimation.

380. The Vaccination Returns are felt to be so generally untrustworthy that they are not given. An entire change of arrangement has recently been sanctioned, which it is hoped will greatly increase the efficiency of this Department.

Emigration.

381. During the year Mauritius and Natal were the only British Colonies to which Emigrants were shipped; 2,707 were embarked for the former colony, and 1,362 for the latter, or in all 4,069, in thirteen ships. The decrease of 596, or almost one-eighth, is to be attributed to the causes stated last year, the recruiting for French Colonies, and general demand for labor in the country.

382. Five casualties occurred in three ships, viz., two adults and one child in the "Chatham," one child in the "Lady Canning," and one child in the "Scindian."

383. From the Mauritius two ships brought 352 return emigrants,

one having had three deaths, the other none. These return emigrants were generally healthy, and many had saved small sums. EMIGRATION.

384. The depôts have been very healthy, no epidemic sickness having occurred; six deaths took place in the Mauritius Dépôt.

385. Emigration to the French Colonies has been carried on from no English port but Madras, whence 830 persons were embarked for Reunion in two vessels, and 330 for Guadaloupe in one vessel. There were three deaths among the former number; the report of the arrival of the latter has not been received.

386. From the French ports of Pondicherry, Yanam, and Karikal 1,062 emigrants were shipped for Guadaloupe in six ships, and 1,197 for Reunion in six ships. 837 emigrants returned to Pondicherry from the Colonies of Reunion, Guadaloupe, and Martinique. On board one ship 35 deaths occurred, caused, in a great measure, by a cyclone.

387. The Madras dépôt is healthy and well managed.

388. The rules provided that all emigrants should be registered by the Magistrates of their own districts. Owing to strong representations that many persons seeking work in other than their own districts had there offered themselves as recruits, and that it was a hardship that they should be sent to their own districts for registration, the rule was experimentally relaxed, and emigrants were registered in the districts in which they were recruited. The new Emigration Act has rendered this the legal course.

389. The occurrence of an undoubted case of crimping in the South Arcot district by the Pondicherry Agents, and the fact that 81 emigrants out of 221, at one time in the dépôt there, were represented to have been recruited in Pondicherry, a statement quite incredible, compelled the Government to withdraw the permission previously granted of presenting emigrants to the Consular Agent, without the production of a certificate from the Collector.

390. Similar orders have been strictly carried out, with reference to British Colonial Emigration. The result of the levy of fees at Madras is shewn in the foot note.*

* FINANCIAL RESULT.				Rs. A. P.		
Balance on the 30th April 1863...	...	...	...	3,221	7	3
Fees for emigrants embarked for British Colonies 1863-64...	2,187	0	0			
Fees for emigrants embarked for Reunion, 1863-64...	1,097	12	0			
				3,284	12	0
Expenditure...	...	...	...	6,506	3	3
				3,849	6	0
Balance 30th April 1864...	...	...	...	2,656	13	3

[Madras.]

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Presidency Municipality.

Balance at credit of the Commissioners.

391. The balance at credit of the Commissioners on 31st December 1862, as shewn in the statement attached to the last Annual Report, was Rupees 1,88,404-9-5.

Income 1863.

392. The income of the past year was as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Assessment 1863	2,16,225	13	0
Wheel tax „	38,386	4	0
Do. 1861 and 1862... ..	13,033	4	0
Warrant fees	1,033	12	4
License do.	492	8	0
Fines	2,479	6	11
Interest	1,488	6	6
Slaughter house fees	6,661	2	9
Rubbish sales... ..	3,139	8	0
Proceeds of grounds and buildings.	7,887	13	6
Sale of lamp posts, unserviceable rubbish carts, &c.	557	7	9
Miscellaneous receipts	1,024	8	1
Government contributions on account of roads and works... ..	1,02,316	6	6
	3,94,726	5	4

Total Income, Rupees... 5,83,130 14 9

Collection of Assessment.

393. Of the arrears and current demand of Assessment, aggregating Rupees 3,13,309-5-1, as per statement B, the collections during 1863 were, including arrears and current demand, Rupees 2,11,925-8-6, being Rupees 57,724-12-4 in excess of the collections in 1862, and Rupees 31,925-8-6 in excess of the estimate.

Balance of Assessment.

394. The outstandings of Assessment on 31st December 1863 were Rupees 95,813-10-10.

Balance of Wheel Tax.

395. The outstandings of Wheel tax on 31st December 1863 were Rupees 9,779-13-0.

Government Contributions.

396. The Government contributions were as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
For repair of roads (including balance due for 1862-63)... ..	58,294	0	0
For the improvement of the eastern section of Royapooram... ..	5,770	0	0
For the cemetery at Saint Thomé	5,400	0	0
For the construction of drains in Wall Tax Road, Black Town	1,409	7	1

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

[Madras.]

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

Compensation for the dock and platform near the Trevelyan cut... ..	3,264	0	0
Closing the Cooum bar	490	15	5
For improving Wallajah road and waste land near the Penitentiary	13,412	0	0
For improving College bridge... ..	395	0	0
For constructing western wall of Chepauk Palace compound... ..	3,131	0	0
For the removal of huts at the Royapooram Cooum... ..	10,750	0	0

Rupees... 1,02,316 6 6

397. The following statement shews the disbursements in the past year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

	1863.			1862.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Assessment Department	8,246	9	2	8,086	11	7
Assessor's do.	3,651	6	9	2,118	6	5
Books, maps, and other publications... ..	38	15	3	50	3	1
Burial and burning ground charges	125	11	0	269	4	0
Civil Engineer's Department	8,638	8	0	8,560	12	6
Compensations, Law, and other charges	419	6	4	2,950	6	0
Conservancy Department	2,828	2	0	2,789	4	0
Flushing drains... ..	1,096	0	9	444	8	10
Government works	32,010	13	2	27,567	5	6
Income tax and Stamp duty	113	2	0	156	15	0
Lighting	8,294	13	7	10,891	1	0
Mortuary Department	896	8	0	890	12	0
Municipal do.	22,378	12	7	22,216	0	0
Office furniture	126	4	0	25	0	0
Do. premises	1,047	7	9	252	2	3
Plant	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Refunds of Assessment	93	8	8	13	10	5
Do. of Wheel tax	11	12	0	.....	.....	.....
Remissions of Assessment	5,570	1	9	2,906	2	0
Do. of Wheel tax	3,006	13	9	2,239	14	0
Road Department	5,141	0	0	4,842	0	0
Do. work... ..	1,50,266	3	1	1,00,995	1	9
Scavenging Department	79,708	11	10	67,983	0	8
Slaughter house charges	2,845	11	4	2,869	5	6
Stationery	569	7	8	596	5	4
Stores from England... ..	24,628	7	0	.....	.....	.....
Trevelyan water-works	175	0	5	10,988	12	7
Do. do. charges	3,131	2	11	2,517	14	8
Watering	1,797	4	5	2,289	2	11
Wheel Tax Department	5,298	11	6	5,170	14	8
Works and improvements to	2,392	12	0	1,620	5	1
Do. new	19,478	1	9	8,816	12	5
Do. repairs to	6,055	3	4	2,101	1	6
Total.....	4,00,332	9	9	3,03,219	3	3

PRESI-
DENCY
MUNICI-
PALITY.

398. The increase under the head of Government works is accounted for by the larger sum contributed for improvements in 1863 as compared with 1862.

399. The increase under the head of Road work is owing to the several improvements carried out, to which Government contributed so largely, and to the greater wear and tear.

400. The item Rupees 24,628-7-0, stores from England, consists of fire engines, buckets, iron barge, lamp posts, iron water pipes, stone-ware pipes and cement, sluice cocks, and a few sundries for the Trevelyan water-works.

401. The total length of roads reformed	M.	F.	Y.
during the year 1863 with laterite is ...	26	6	16
And with granite	7	0	85
Partially repaired... ..	15	2	210
Maintained by coolies working under the supervision of the Departmental Maistries and coolies... ..	93	6	129
Total...	143	0	0

402. The cost of maintaining roads during	Rs.	A.	P.
the past year was, for reforms	89,606	15	5
Partial repairs	15,835	2	5
And for emergent repairs... ..	15,487	4	6

The average cost per mile for all roads repaired and reformed, during the year, was Rupees 845-10-7.

New Roads.

403. The following communications were opened out during the past year:—

A direct road from Vadavenoyagar road to General Farren's road, Perambore, costing Rupees 1,713-10-10, and another between Ravanier street and Seevarama Sastry street, Black Town, at a cost of Rupees 750-12-0.

Improvement of
Roads.

404. A few of the improvements to streets and roads are given:—

I. The eastern section of Royapoorum has been much improved by the removal of boatmen's huts, and by the formation of new roads through it at a cost of Rupees 11,411-15-8.

II. The Wallajah road, from the round tannah to the Chepauk Palace gate, has been much improved and widened by the removal of houses that were projecting into the street-way, and by setting back

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the compound wall of the Government house. The expense incurred for this work up to 31st December 1863 is Rupees 7,850-15-3.

III. The waste ground situated between the Penitentiary and the People's Park has been improved, by raising a portion of the low ground, and constructing a tank with turfed slopes. The expense up to 31st December 1863 for this work is Rupees 2,028-10-10.

The above-mentioned improvements were carried out chiefly at the expense of Government, they having borne the cost of the ground and buildings, and the Board that of metalling the road-ways and constructing new drains.

405. This road has been entirely completed, the side channels having been built, and the road metalled and opened to traffic. The accounts are still unadjusted, owing to the claims of the owners of certain pieces of land and buildings, taken under the Act by the Collector of Madras, not being settled. The total expenditure incurred on this road up to 31st December 1863 is Rupees 49,944-4-10, of which Rupees 16,575-13-7 was the expenditure in the last year, inclusive of Rupees 7,000 transferred from the proceeds of sale of materials on this account to the widening of Bell's road on the west side of the Chepauk garden, from the Chepauk garden, west gate, to Pycroft's road.

406. This road has been widened 20 feet from the north end of the Custom House to Clive's Battery, at an expense of about Rupees 4,000, the chief item being the retaining wall on the sea side. The improvement is one that has long been desired, but was pronounced impracticable in former years, owing to the inroad made by the surf in the monsoon. The erection of the Pier has, however, caused so much wider a breach to form on its northern side, that we have strong hopes the present road-way will stand.

407. During the year twenty-two drains were either re-built, improved, or extended, and several drains were constructed.

408. One new latrine in Royapoorum Beach road was made, and twenty-two improved or repaired.

409. A site for a new Burial ground has been provided by Government at Quibble Island, Saint Thomé, for the use of Protestants and Roman Catholics. Government also bore the cost of enclosing the ground, Rupees 5,400.

A Mahomedan Cemetery on the Mount road, opposite Waller & Co.'s Stables, has been closed.

PRESI-
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PALITY.Public Wells.
Lamp Posts.

Pile Drain.

Trevelyan
Water-works.Esplanades and
Glacis of Fort
Saint George.

Drainage.

410. Fifteen public wells were repaired: three in Black Town, one in Poodoopettah, five in Triplicane, and six in Mylapore, at a cost of Rupees 109-15-8.

411. Sixty-nine lamp posts were erected: twenty-seven in Black Town, three in the 3rd Division, twelve in the 4th Division, and twenty-seven in the 5th Division, at a cost of Rupees 487-2-7.

412. A sum of Rupees 5,108-5-0 was expended in laying down iron pipes on wooden piles for discharging the sewage from Odacall street into the sea; also Rupees 463-13-6 expended in laying down pipes on piles and groyne at the mouth of the north main drain.

413. The supply of stone-ware pipes, arrived in such very bad condition that but little progress was made in completing the line of water mains in the western section of Black Town. Water was brought as far as the Market, from whence it is conveyed to the drains in Anderson's and Stringer's streets, which are now much less offensive than in former years.

Stand pipes are being erected along Saulay street to serve in case of fire, and also to allow of the streets being watered.

414. The conservancy of these Esplanades has been placed in the charge of the Commissioners.

415. One of the greatest nuisances at Madras is the stench from the drains having their outlet on the North Beach, and this is caused in a great measure by the sewage being pent up for several hours in the drain, which can only be relieved at low water. Very successful experiments have been made on the Odacall drain, south of Bentinck's buildings, by laying down a line of nine-inch iron pipes on wooden piles, from the mouth of the drain to the first line of surf, by which the sewage has a free outlet into the sea; and as the drain is constantly flushed with water from a cistern at its head, there is scarcely any smell perceptible. The cost of this experiment, as already mentioned, was Rupees 5,108.

The same course was adopted with the northern tunnel, but as the quantity of sewage to be provided for is far greater, the experiment has not been so successful; but in the hope that the project will answer if pipes of a sufficient size are employed, and the line carried further out to sea, orders have been sent to England for 200 feet of 18-inch iron pipe, 110 feet of 12-inch ditto, and fifty iron screw piles, the cost of which will be about Rupees 10,000.

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PALITY.

Scavenging.

Government have requested the Commissioners to lay down a similar line of pipes from the southern tunnel mouth, the stench from which is most offensive to the inhabitants of Black Town. They have sunk wells and constructed cisterns in Pareametoo and New Town, for the purpose of flushing the drains of that locality which empty themselves into the Cooum, the stench from which has long been a great cause of annoyance to the inhabitants of that part of Vepery.

416. The particulars of the expenditure under the head Scavenging as compared with that of 1862 were as follows:—

	In 1863.			In 1862.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	27,714	10	3	27,068	4	7
Rubbish boat do.	4,901	11	7	706	11	6
Hire of bullocks and drivers...	32,598	12	4	33,948	15	0
Purchase and repair of Boats ...	3,820	11	7	...	...	...
Making and repairing carts ...	3,671	7	10	1,670	9	6
Cleaning main drains	1,443	3	10	...	...	...
Sanding latrines	1,259	7	0	...	...	...
Constructing rubbish platforms, &c.	1,035	6	2	...	...	...
Miscellaneous expenses... ..	3,265	5	3	4,538	8	1
Total...	79,768	11	10	67,933	0	8

The increase is in a great measure owing to the expense of transporting the town sweepings to Manally by means of boats on Cochrane's canal.

The outlay for carts was Rupees 2,000 more than in the previous year, and there were additional expenses for cleaning out main drains, sanding latrines, constructing rubbish platforms, &c.

417. The removal of the street sweepings by boats on the canal, being attended with much inconvenience and uncertainty, owing to the insufficient depth of water in the canal during the hot weather, and the unsuitableness of the boats made in this country for the work, one of the first requirements of which is constant service, negotiations were opened with the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway for the conveyance of the town rubbish by rail to Avady, a distance of 10 miles. The nature of the traffic would necessitate the employment of a separate set of waggons and a special engine, consequently the terms asked by the Railway Agent were high, viz., Rupees 3,000 per mensem, but this included, besides the conveyance of 3,000 tons of rubbish to Avady, that of 2,500 tons of gravel from thence to Madras; and as it was supposed that the latter would be both a cheaper and better material than laterite for the repair of the Presidency roads

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it was thought that the terms asked were not excessive, although much higher than that charged for bulky goods of low value. The rate for bricks, clay, chunam, manure, sand, &c., is eight Pice, and that proposed to be charged on the town rubbish is one Anna per ton per mile, or one-third more.

418. With the view of testing the quality of Avady gravel and its suitability for road-work, arrangements were made with the Railway Agent for the supply of twenty waggon loads per diem for the period of one month. The gravel was laid down on roads within a moderate distance of the Terminus, so as to make the charge for transport as light as possible : but notwithstanding this, the cost of metalling with this material is 12 per cent. dearer than that paid for laterite, and instead of its proving a better material it is quite the contrary. The project was therefore abandoned.

Mortuary
Returns.

419. The number of deaths reported in last year was as follows :—

Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
3,571	3,417	4,870	11,858

being 2,875 less than in the preceding year.

There was also a considerable falling off in the cholera cases, the number being 1,684 against 3,663 in 1862.

420. The health of the town in general was favorable, and about the average condition. The fall of rain being ample, seems to have had a beneficial effect, especially in those densely crowded localities like the Parcheries ; the system of white-washing with lime the huts of the poor has also had an excellent effect, and there have been very few cases of sickness in the localities which have been thus treated.

Financial
Estimate
for 1864.

421. The balance of last year's account to be carried to the credit of the fund in 1864 is as follows :—

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Cash with the Bank of Madras	14,560	5 5				
Do. with Store Conicopoly	150	0 0				
	14,710	5 5				
Invested in Government securities ...	37,300	0 0				
Arrears of assessment recoverable from rate payers... ..	95,813	10 10				
Arrears of Wheel tax recoverable from rate payers... ..	9,779	13 0				
Advances recoverable from contractors and others... ..	5,803	14 3				
Office premises	21,000	0 0				
			1,84,412	11 6		
Less amount of unclaimed salaries, &c.	390	3 1				
Amount in deposit—						
Avenue Fund	844	5 9				
Income tax deposits... ..	354	10 2				
Petty deposits	25	3 6				
	1,224	3 5	1,614	6 6	1,82,798	5 0

422. The available income of the current year 1864 may be estimated as under:—

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Cash balance	14,710	5 5		
Government securities 4 per cent. Loan	37,300	0 0		
Less 4 per cent., discount... ..	1,492	0 0		
	35,803	0 0		
Probable collection of assessment	2,00,000	0 0		
Do. do. of Wheel tax	50,000	0 0		
Government contribution for roads	35,897	0 0		
Slaughter house fees... ..	6,500	0 0		
			3,42,915	5 5
Which it is proposed to apportion thus—				
Supervision and management.. ...	60,000	0 0		
Scavenging establishment and hire of bullocks	80,000	0 0		
Lighting..	9,000	0 0		
Road-work	1,25,000	0 0		
Masonry... ..	25,000	0 0		
Improvements..	20,000	0 0		
Reserve... ..	23,900	0 0		
			3,42,900	0 0

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PALITY.
Available In-
come.

Municipal Associations.

423. Grants-in-aid of institutions of this nature, which are worked entirely on the voluntary principle, and do not depend upon a regular Municipal Act, have been made on account of 1863-64 to the amount of Rupees 22,729 in the five places named in the note.* The sum given in each case is equivalent, or nearly so, to the local subscriptions. The three towns last named are all in one district, and the Associations there have now been in existence several years. Annual printed Reports are issued, and much good has been, and is effected. The other two localities mentioned above, have more recently moved in sanitary matters. (The feeling in favor of improvements of this nature is spreading throughout the country, and whether it results in the introduction of the Municipal Act XXVI of 1850, or the less formal arrangements now under consideration, the public health is equally benefited.)

	Rs.	A.	P.
* 1. Nellore... ..	500	0 0	
2. Kurnool	2,150	0 0	
3. Vizagapatam	10,072	0 0	
4. Bimlipatam... ..	5,384	0 0	
5. Vizianagaram	4,623	0 0	
	22,729	0 0	

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Observatory.

424. The Government Astronomer states, that the proceedings of the Madras Observatory have been greatly retarded from the want of adequate assistance, throughout the past official year. To improve matters in this respect, a proposal was made for the substitution of one European and three Natives, of a higher grade, for the nine ill-paid and inferior men hitherto employed. The qualification standard has of course been raised, and in consequence it has not yet been found possible to fill up the vacancies arising from the change.

Building opera-
tions in progress.

425. Important alterations and improvements in the Observatory buildings have been in hand, throughout the year, and are yet far from being completed. A circular room, sixteen feet in diameter, with a revolving hemispherical dome and sliding shutters, has been prepared for the reception of a large equatorial telescope, ordered of Messrs. Troughton and Simms, by the Home Government, in 1861. The despatch of this instrument is announced for July next. A second smaller dome is to be placed over the *Lerebour's* Equatorial also, and is now in hand. A substantial frame work of timber has been erected above the level of the highest adjacent building, to bear a new Anemometer, recently supplied by Mr. Adie of London. These and other alterations have interfered with and retarded the current work of the Observatory throughout the year.

Transit Circle.

426. The performance of this instrument is by far the most satisfactory portion of the year's report. Its steadiness and general excellence are beyond all praise. The number of complete observations registered was 2,419, being 327 more than last year, notwithstanding the deficiency of observing strength, and the interruptions from building and painting. Seventy-five observations were made upon twenty-one of the minor planets. The reductions have been kept fairly up to within a few weeks of date; not, however, without a severe strain upon the two observers occupied thereby. Publication is impossible until further aid is obtained.

Time Signals.

427. The Time Ball was dropped correctly on 265 days, and failed on 38—making a total of 303 days on which it was tried, with 12½ per cent. of failures. A fracture of the mast, down which the ball slides, took place on the 23rd of last March, and it has not been used since. In consequence of the imperfection of the machinery it has been resolved to dispense with the Time Ball, and instead, to discharge the Fort and Mount guns by means of electric currents, three times daily, and to esta-

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blish public sympathetic clocks, under the control of one principal electric regulator in the Observatory. As soon as the requisite clocks and discharging apparatus can be procured from England, the improvements suggested will be carried out.

OBSERVA-
TORY.

428. The extra-meridional observations have, as usual, been made by the Astronomer alone. The chief object in view throughout the year has been the completion of the Atlas of variable stars; its publication has been again delayed by the necessity of procuring proper paper from England; but it is hoped that the Atlas will be completed during the next official year. Observations of the changes of light of above thirty variable stars have been made, and several of the minor planets have been re-observed near their respective times of opposition. The planet Asia, discovered here in April 1861, was re-found at its third return to opposition in February last, and may now be considered a well known member of the solar system.

Equatorial in-
strument.

429. A new variable star was discovered in the constellation Sagittarius on July 19th 1863. It was then of the 8½ magnitude, but slowly faded away until scarcely discernible, about the end of October in the same year.

New discoveries.

An extremely minute planet was detected in Cancer, on February 2nd, 1864. Three of the recently found Asteroids were, however, known to be not far off, though their positions were far too uncertain to admit of their being verified without great difficulty and loss of time. The planet was, therefore, observed as if really new on twenty-five nights, and its orbital elements were calculated from selected positions. Though not even yet decided, there is great probability of its being identical with the last planet Freia, discovered by Professor D'Arrest, at Copenhagen, in October 1862. Another planet, this time undoubtedly new and brighter than most found of late years, was discovered on May 3rd 1864, in Scorpio, and is now undergoing regular observation. It is singular that in this case the planet was first seen very near a spot in which one of similar size was recorded, in a zone taken on June 6th 1853, when that position of the map was being constructed. When the orbital elements of the new planet have been accurately calculated, it will most likely prove that the object noted on the night in question, eleven years back, was identical with that just discovered. The name Sappho has been selected, out of a list furnished by Sir John Herschel, some years ago, in case of any future discoveries of this nature.

430. Meteorological and Magnetical observations have been taken

Meteorology and
Magnetism.

OBSERVATORY. three times daily, and those of the former class have been immediately reduced and published. The reductions of the last five of the twenty year series of hourly meteorological observations have been completed, and another volume of magnetical observations will shortly be issued.

Present state of reductions.

431. The results of a most important series of observations of the planet Mars, made by desire of the Astronomer Royal, in September and October 1862, for the purpose of testing the assumed value of the solar parallax, or in other words, of correcting the sun's mean distance from the earth, are not yet obtained, though every endeavour has been made to complete the work, without arresting the daily routine requisite to carry on the duties of the Observatory.

Government Central Museum.

432. Considerable additions have been made to the Zoological department during the year. All the birds have been named and arranged on the system adopted in the British Museum. New ones have been added, and some in bad condition replaced, and large portions of the contributions received during the year from the Sydney and South African Museums have been set up.

433. A large collection of snakes, in spirits, has been received, and additions have been made to the stuffed fish. A large supply of glass jars, recently received, will avail for the preservation of fish in spirits.

434. Additions have been made to the collection of insects, and an improved cabinet has been made on a plan suggested by His Excellency the Governor, for preserving insects from the effects of light, which in this country rapidly destroys their colors.

435. The collection of shells has been named and catalogued, and a collection of 231 slabs of Australian wood has been received from Sir W. Denison. In August 1863 a collection of 146 specimens of fish was sent to the British Museum.

436. The total number of specimens added during the year is 6,893; of which 3,281 were contributed by Government, 2,025 by other Museums and the public, and 1,587 obtained by the Museum collectors and by purchase.

437. The Museum building is now being enlarged, and this has retarded the arrangement of the collections.

MUSEUM. 438. The additions to the Library have been small; 85 Volumes from Government, and 59 by purchase. The Library though open to the public, has been little used.

439. The average expenditure per mensem on establishments, petty repairs, materials used for preservation of specimens, &c., has been Rupees 283-8-0. Large additions have been made to the furniture from a special grant of Rupees 3,000.

440. 235,913 persons visited the Museum, rather more than half being males.

Electric Telegraph.

441. No changes have been made in the limits of the Madras Circle.

442. The West Coast line, from Tuticorin viâ Trevandrum and Cochin to Mangalore, and thence to Cundapore, has been taken inland viâ Mercara, to avoid the numerous streams which must otherwise have been spanned. The latter portion is still under construction. A part of the line from Cochin to Calicut has been utterly disorganized. It is, however, proposed to alter its route, and so to avoid the river crossings.

443. With the exception of the above, the lines have worked tolerably well. The decaying posts are being gradually replaced with the iron standards.

444. There are 20 offices now open, against 19 in the previous year.

445. The Time Ball at Madras was in use for about nine months, but after repeated failures its use was discontinued.

446. The statement in the Appendix shews the receipts, &c., of the department.

447. The statement shews that 60,206 messages were sent, which produced Rupees 1,19,781-14-2, being an increase on last year in messages of 11,065, and in receipts of Rupees 23,860-13-11.

448. The charges on Service messages are 12,026-7-0, shewing an increase of Rupees 544-15-0 on those of last year.

449. The expenditure of the year has been, on salaries, Rupees 1,36,987-11-5; on working contingencies, &c., 19,895-15-5; and on construction and re-construction Rupees 33,251-6-10.

APPENDIX I.

A.

ACT No. V. OF 1863.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor on the 15th May 1863, and of the Governor-General on the 8th June 1863.)

An Act to Prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the Traffic; and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make Rules and Regulations for the purpose of preserving order upon the Madras Pier, and for preventing damage thereto, and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Tolls according to such rates as shall from time to time be settled or approved by the Governor of Madras in Council, shall be levied upon all Persons, Carts, Carriages, Merchandize, Baggage and other articles; and upon all Cattle and other animals landed at or shipped from or otherwise making use of the said Pier.

II. The said rates of Tolls, when so settled or approved as aforesaid shall, one week at least before the same shall take effect, be published in the Government Gazette, and shall also be legibly painted in the English, Tamil,

A. and Telugu languages, on boards exhibited in a conspicuous place at the entrance of the said Pier, and also at the Pier Head.

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III. A Toll-keeper shall be appointed with an Establishment (all and every of whom shall wear a distinguishing badge), whose duty it shall be to take the lawful Tolls, settled or approved and published as aforesaid, to pay the same into such Treasury, and keep such accounts as Government may from time to time prescribe.

IV. Every person, other than the persons appointed to collect the Tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any Toll upon the said Pier, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher Toll than the lawful Toll, or under color of this Act seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under color of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for that offence by the Indian Penal Code.

V. Any person who shall evade payment of the lawful Toll, or who shall force his way into or upon the said Pier without paying the same, or who being upon the said Pier shall refuse to pay the same, or who shall force, or attempt to force his way off, or from, or out of the said Pier without paying such lawful Toll, or who shall assault or in any way obstruct any Toll-keeper or any of his Assistants in the execution of their duty under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to Rupees 500, or with both.

VI. Any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously damage the said Pier or any of its appurtenances fixed or moveable, shall be punishable under Section 426 or 427 of the Indian Penal Code, according to the amount of loss or damage caused by such mischief; that is, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, if the damage caused be not above the amount of fifty Rupees, or to two years, if the damage be of greater amount than fifty Rupees, or with fine or with both.

VII. Any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, sever or unfasten, or who shall otherwise injure any rope, chain, or other fastening by which any boat, barge, or raft shall be made fast to the said Pier, or to any Buoy near the same, or who shall cut or send adrift any Buoy that shall be laid down near the said Pier, shall be punishable under Section 426 or 427 of the Indian Penal Code, according to the amount of loss or damage caused by such mischief; that is, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, if the damage caused be not above the amount of fifty Rupees, or to two years, if the damage be of greater amount than fifty Rupees, or with fine or with both.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the said Toll-keeper, or any of his Assistants to detain any merchandize, baggage or other articles, landed at, or to be shipped from the Pier, until the lawful Tolls are paid; and in the event of such payment being refused, or withheld, or delayed for the space of one week, if the owner or consignee of such goods be in Madras, (or otherwise for the space of one calendar month,) it shall be lawful for Government to sell or cause to be sold by public auction the said merchandize, baggage or other articles, and after paying all expenses attendant on such seizure, detention and sale, to hold the proceeds, (minus double the dues by way of a fine,) at the disposal of the owner or consignee of the goods.

IX. If any ship or vessel shall foul the Pier and thereby occasion damage thereto, the amount of such damage shall be ascertained forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, and upon the amount of such damage being proved before a Magistrate to his satisfaction, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to make an order upon the Master or Owners of such ship or vessel for the payment of such amount, and if the same be not paid within 24 hours after demand upon, or notice of such order to the Owners or Agents, or to the Master or other Officer of such ship or vessel (or forthwith if the Magistrate shall so order), it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to levy the amount thereof by distraining in manner hereinafter provided, or if necessary, by seizure and sale of such vessel.

X. If any vessel or the Master or Owners of any vessel shall

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PIER ACT.

Penalty for non-payment of fines, &c.

become liable under the provisions of this Act to pay any sum of money either by way of fine or penalty, or for the purpose of making good any damage, and the same shall not be paid within 24 hours after demand or after notice of such liability, (or forthwith if the Magistrate before whom the complaint for the recovery of such fine, penalty or amount of damage shall be made shall so order,) then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to distrain or cause to be distrained any goods or merchandize, to whomsoever the same may belong, on board such vessel, and any tackle, apparel or furniture belonging to such vessel, and to remove the same to some convenient place, leaving on board such vessel notice in writing of such distress, and of the cause thereof, and of the place of removal, and if such sum of money, together with the cost of such distress and removal, be not paid within three days after the seizure, exclusive of the day of seizure, the said Conservator may cause the goods, merchandize, tackle, apparel and furniture so seized to be sold, and out of the proceeds of such sale shall pay to Government the said sum which the said vessel or the Owners thereof were liable to pay under the provisions of this Act, together with the reasonable costs of such seizure, detention and sale, rendering to the Owner or Agent or Master or other person having the command of such vessel, the over-plus, if any, on demand.

XI. It shall be lawful for Government to lay Rails or Tramways across the Beach road between the Pier and the Custom House, and to erect railings on each side of such Tramway, with gates to be closed for the protection of the public when Vans are proceeding along such Tramways.

Government may lay rails across road between Pier and Custom House with gates.

XII. Any person who shall force his way through any of such gates when so closed as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of Criminal trespass, and shall be punishable under Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code, viz., with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to Rupees 500, or with both.

Penalty for forcing way through said gates when closed.

XIII. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer or Constable or Officer acting under the provisions of this Act, to remove summarily all obstructions, in or near the approaches to the Pier.

Police may remove all obstructions, &c., in or near approaches to the Pier.

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XIV. It shall be lawful for the Governor of Madras in Council to pass Bye-laws which shall be published in the Government Gazette for the enforcement of any of the following matters, and any person infringing the same shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding 25 Rupees, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one calendar month.

Governor in Council may pass Bye-laws on any of the following matters.
Penalty for breach of such Bye-laws.

1st.—For regulating the approach of Boats, Barges, and Rafts to the Pier, and for loading and unloading the same.

2nd.—For preventing damage to the Pier by boats lying alongside.

3rd.—For regulating the admission of Coolies to the Pier.

4th.—For the prevention of accidents from fires and lights on the Pier.

5th.—For regulating the traffic along the Pier.

6th.—For fixing the hours at which the Pier shall be open to the public, whether for goods or for passengers.

7th.—For all other purposes not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

XV. All offences against the provisions of this Act shall be cognizable by any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras.

Cognizance of offences.

XVI. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Interpretation clause.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word Toll-keeper shall include the Assistants of the Toll-keeper.

XVII. This Act shall take effect from the 1st day of September 1863.

Date of operation of Act.

XVIII. This Act may be cited for all purposes, as the Madras Pier Act, 1863.

Short Title.

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B.

ACT No. II OF 1864.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor on the 5th May 1864, and
of the Governor-General on the 20th June 1864.)

*An Act to consolidate the Laws for the recovery of Arrears of
Revenue in the Madras Presidency.*

WHEREAS it is advisable that the laws relating to the collection of
the public revenue should be consolidated
and simplified; it is hereby enacted as
follows :—

Preamble.

Interpretation clause.
Landholder.

I. The term "landholder," as used in this
Act, shall be taken to comprise the following
persons :—

All persons holding under a Sunnud-i-Milkut Istimrar, all other
Zemindars, Shrotriamdars, Jaghiredars, Inamdars, and all persons
farming the Land Revenue under Government. All holders of land
under Ryotwar Settlements, or in any way subject to the payment of
revenue direct to Government. Public revenue due on land shall, for
the purposes of this Act, be taken to include cesses or other dues pay-
able to Government on account of water supplied for irrigation.

Land, the security for the
Revenue.

II. The land, the buildings upon it, and
its products, shall be regarded as the security
of the public revenue.

III. Every landholder shall pay to the Collector, or other Officer
empowered by him to receive it, the revenue
due upon his land on or before the day on
which it falls due, according to the Kistbundy
or other engagement, and where no particular
day is fixed, then within the time when the payment falls due accord-

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ing to local usage: provided that, except where property is held under
a Sunnud-i-Milkut Istimrar, or other similar
instrument, it shall be lawful for the Board
of Revenue, by Notification published in the
District Gazette, to alter and fix from time to
time the amount of the several kists or instalments, and the dates at
which they shall respectively become payable.

Board of Revenue may alter
amounts and dates of pay-
ment.

IV. When the whole or a portion of a kist shall not be so paid,
the amount of the kist or of its unpaid
portion shall be deemed to be an arrear of
revenue.

The whole or a portion of a
kist remaining unpaid
shall be deemed to be an
arrear of revenue.

V. Whenever revenue may be in arrear, it shall be lawful for the
Collector, or other Officer empowered by the
Collector in that behalf, to proceed to recover
the arrear, together with interest and costs
of process, by the sale of the defaulter's moveable and immoveable prop-
erty, or by execution against the person of the defaulter in manner
hereinafter provided.

Arrear of revenue how to be
recovered.

VI. If the defaulter hold under a Sunnud-i-Milkut Istimrar, or
other similar instrument, the mode of recover-
ing the arrear shall be in accordance with the
terms of such Sunnud. In the case of other
defaulters, the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector
in that behalf, may, at his discretion, proceed to realize the arrear by
the sale of either the moveable or immoveable property of the defaulter,
or of both.

Terms of Sunnud-i-Milkut
Istimrar to be observed.

Arrears of revenue to bear
interest.

VII. Arrears of revenue shall bear
interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Rules for seizure and sale of
moveable property.

VIII. In the seizure and sale of move-
able property for arrears of revenue, the fol-
lowing rules shall be observed :—

First.—The Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector
in that behalf, shall furnish to the person
employed to distrain the property of a
defaulter a demand in writing and signed with his name, specifying the
name of the defaulter, the amount of the arrear for which the distress
may be issued, and the date on which the arrear fell due. The person

Demand in writing.

B. employed to distrain shall produce the writing which, if the arrear together with the batta due to him, under Section 52, be not at once paid, shall be his authority for making the distress, and on the day on which the property may be distrained, shall deliver a copy of such writing to the defaulter, endorsing thereon a list or inventory of the property distrained, and the name of the place where it may be lodged or kept.

Defaulters to be served with a copy.

Second.—The writing shall further set forth that the distrained property will be immediately brought to public sale, unless the amount, with interest, batta, and all the expenses of the distress, be previously discharged.

Third.—When a defaulter may be absent, a copy of the writing, with the endorsement, shall be fixed or left at his usual place of residence, or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, before the expiration of the third day, calculating from the day of the distress.

IX. When the amount due shall not have been paid pursuant to the terms of the demand, and no arrangement for securing the same shall have been entered into, to the satisfaction of the Collector or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, the distrainer shall transmit an inventory of the property distrained to the nearest public Officer empowered to sell distrained property under Act VII of 1839, in order that it may be publicly sold for the discharge of the arrear due, with interest, batta, and cost of distraint.

X. Where a defaulter may tender payment of the arrear demanded after his property may have been distrained, and prior to the day fixed for sale, together with payment of interest, batta, and all necessary expenses attending distress, the distrainer shall receive the amount immediately upon the same being tendered, and shall forthwith release the property.

XI. The distrainer attaching the crops or ungathered products of the land belonging to a defaulter, may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or at his option may cause them to

Distrained crops how to be dealt with.

B. be reaped or gathered in due season, and stored in proper places until sold. In the latter case, the expense of reaping or gathering and storing such crops or products shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold. When crops or products belonging to a tenant shall have been sold, it shall be lawful for such tenant to deduct the value of the crops or products so sold from any rent which may be due by him, then or afterwards, to the defaulter, in respect of the land on which such crops or products have been grown. It shall also be lawful for a tenant, whose crops are attached for an arrear of revenue, to pay the arrear and deduct the amount in the aforesaid manner from any rent due by him, then or afterwards.

Tenant may pay arrears and terminate attachment.

XII. The distrainer shall not work the bullocks or cattle, or make use of the goods or effects distrained; he shall provide the necessary food for the cattle or live stock, the expense attending which shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

XIII. Where property distrained may be stolen, or lost, or damaged by reason of the necessary precautions for its due preservation not having been taken, or from its having been improperly worked or made use of, the amount of such loss or damage shall be recoverable by summary process by the Collector from the Officer whose neglect or act occasioned the loss or damage, and the amount when recovered shall be paid to the person damnified.

XIV. The distress levied shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible proportionate to the amount of the arrears.

Time of distress.

XV. Distress shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not otherwise.

XVI. Where a defaulter may make a fraudulent conveyance of property to prevent the distress of arrears, any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction upon proof thereof shall summarily cause the property to be delivered up to the distrainer. The defaulter will further

Penalty for fraudulent conveyance of property to prevent distress.

B. be liable to the penalties prescribed by Section 424 of the Indian Penal Code.

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XVII. Where any person, not being a defaulter or responsible for a defaulter, may claim a right to the property distrained, and the distrainer may notwithstanding cause the same to be sold, such claimant, on proof of such right in any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, and in the event of the distrainer being unable to prove the responsibility for the arrear of revenue, on account of which the property may have been sold, shall recover from the distrainer the full value of such property, with interest, costs, and damages, according to the circumstances of the case. But claims to crops upon the ground, or to gathered products of the ground attached, in the possession of the defaulter, whether founded upon a previous sale, mortgage, or otherwise, shall not bar the prior claim of revenue due from the ground upon which such crop or product may have been grown.

XVIII. Where it may be proved to the satisfaction of any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction that any person has forcibly or clandestinely taken away property once distrained, the Court may summarily cause such property to be restored to the distrainer. The offender will further be liable to the penalties prescribed by the Indian Penal Code.

XIX. It shall be lawful for the distrainer to force open any stable, cowhouse, granary, godown, out-house, or other building, and he may also enter any dwelling house, the outer door of which may be open, and may break open the door of any room in such dwelling house for the purpose of attaching property belonging to a defaulter and lodged therein; provided always that it shall not be lawful for such distrainer to break open or enter any apartment in such dwelling house appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, except as hereinafter provided.

XX. Where a distrainer may have reason to suppose that the property of a defaulter is lodged within a dwelling house, the outer door of which may be shut, or within any apartments appropriated to women, which, by the usage of the country, are considered

Powers of distrainer to force open doors in the presence of a Police Officer.

What places distrainer may force open.

Claims to property distrained and sold.

Revenue to be the first charge.

private, such distrainer shall represent the same to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station. On such representation, the Officer in charge of the said station shall send a Police Officer to the post, in presence of whom the distrainer may force open the outer door of such dwelling house, in like manner as he may break open the door of any room within the house except the zenana. The distrainer may also, in the presence of the Police Officer, after due notice given for the removal of women within a zenana, and after furnishing means for their removal in a suitable manner (if they be women of rank, who according to the customs of the country cannot appear in public), enter the zenana apartments for the purpose of distraining the defaulter's property deposited therein, but such property, if found, shall be immediately removed from such apartments, after which they shall be left free to the former occupants.

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XXI. Persons entering the apartments of women, or forcing open the outer door of dwelling houses, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or to imprisonment of either description for any period not exceeding six months.

XXII. The public Officer empowered under Act VII of 1839 to sell distrained property shall cause to be affixed to the outer door of the defaulter's house, or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, a list of the property to be sold, with a notice specifying the place where and the day and hour at which the distrained property will be sold, and shall cause proclamation of the intended sale to be made by beat of drum in the village to which the lands on which the arrear has accrued may belong, and in such place or places as the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, may consider necessary to give due publicity to the sale. No sale shall take place until after the expiration of a period of fifteen days from the date on which the notice may be so affixed.

XXIII. At the appointed time, the property shall be put up in one or more lots, as the said Officer may consider advisable, and shall be disposed of to the highest bidder. Where the property may sell for more than the amount of the arrear, the overplus, after deducting expenses of process and interest, shall be paid to the defaulter.

Sale how to be conducted.

B. XXIV. The property shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon after as the Officer holding the sale shall appoint, and the purchaser shall not be permitted to carry away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full. Where the purchaser may fail in the payment of the purchase money, the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising, as well as the expenses incurred on the re-sale. Where the property may, on the second sale, sell for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

REVENUE ACT. Payment on the purchase of distrained property, how to be made.

Re-sale in case of default.

XXV. Before a Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, proceeds to attach the land of a defaulter, or buildings thereon, he shall cause a written demand to be served upon the defaulter specifying the amount due, the estate or land in respect of which it is claimed, the name of the party in arrear, the batta due to the person who shall serve the demand, and the time allowed for payment, which shall be fixed with reference to the distance from the land on which the arrear is due to the place at which the money is to be paid. Such demand shall be served by delivering a copy to the defaulter, or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorized Agent, or by affixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his last known residence, or on some conspicuous part of the land about to be attached.

Demand to be served prior to attachment of land.

Mode of service.

XXVI. When the amount due shall not have been paid pursuant to the terms of the demand, and no arrangement for securing the same shall have been entered into to the satisfaction of the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, he shall proceed to cover the arrear by the attachment and sale of the defaulter's land in the following manner.

Consequence of defaulter neglecting to pay.

XXVII. The attachment shall be effected by affixing a notice thereof to some conspicuous part of the land. The notice shall set forth that unless the arrear, with interest and expenses, be paid within the date therein mentioned, the land will be brought to sale in due course of law. The

Mode of attachment.

attachment shall be notified by public proclamation on the land, and by publication of the notice in the District Gazette.

B. REVENUE RECOVERY ACT.

XXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Collector when attaching the land of a defaulter, or at any time during such attachment, to assume the management of the property attached. In such case he shall appoint an Agent with a proper establishment of Officers to manage the property, and shall give the Agent a certificate of appointment with written instructions under his seal and signature, and the expenses of management shall be defrayed out of the income of the property: provided always, that where the property may be too inconsiderable to admit of its being charged with the salary of an Agent, it shall be committed to the care of such Revenue Officer as the Collector may select, who shall be subject to all the provisions herein contained in reference to Agents.

Appointment of Agent.

In certain cases Revenue Officer to take charge.

XXIX. Notice of the assumption of management shall forthwith be served on the defaulter in the manner described in Section XXV, and shall be notified by public proclamation on the land, and by publication in the District Gazette.

Notice of assumption of management.

XXX. It shall be the duty of the Agent, during the continuance of management under Section XXVIII, to collect the rents and profits due, or accruing due upon the estate, according to the engagements subsisting between the defaulter and the parties holding under him, or according to established usage where no specific engagements exist. The Agent shall keep accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and submit the same, and pay over the balance to the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, monthly, or whenever required, and the defaulter shall be at liberty to inspect the accounts at all reasonable times, and to take copies of the same at his own expense without fee.

Duties of Agent.

XXXI. It shall be lawful for the defaulter to proceed by prosecution or suit against the Agent, in respect of any criminal or illegal act done by him to the injury of the defaulter or his estate, and all tenants or other persons holding by subordinate title, shall have the same remedies against him as they would have had against the defaulter, if the act were done by the defaulter.

Liability of Agent to suit or prosecution.

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XXXII. All engagements entered into between the landholder and his tenants, except such as are hereinafter mentioned, shall be binding upon the Collector during attachment, but all such engagements made collusively with a view to defeat or delay the effect of the attachment, and all leases of land at a rate lower than the usual rates of assessment, and not made *bond fide* for the purpose of erecting factories or buildings, or of bringing waste land into cultivation, and all engagements made subsequently to attachment, shall be null and void against the Collector, if he shall so declare; subject, however, to the right of the parties to such agreement to bring a suit against the Collector in the ordinary tribunals to establish the same; and all charges or incumbrances upon such land shall be postponed to the payment of the public revenue.

XXXIII. All payments on account of rent or profits actually due, made before public notice of assumption of management to or on behalf of any landholder by any person holding under him, shall be valid against the Collector, and all such payments made after public notice of such assumption, or made before they were actually due, shall be null and void against the Collector, who shall be entitled to recover as arrears of rent the full amount from the parties by whom it was paid, leaving them to sue the defaulter in the ordinary Courts of law.

XXXIV. All sums received from the property attached, after paying the expenses of attachment and management, shall be carried to the credit of the defaulter in discharge of the arrears due, and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and as soon as all arrears, interest, costs of attachment, and expense of management shall have been liquidated, the attachment shall be withdrawn, and a full account rendered of all receipts and disbursements during its continuance.

XXXV. It shall be lawful for any person claiming an interest in land which has been, or is about to be attached, to obtain its release by paying the arrears, interest, and costs incurred; and all such sums, if paid by a tenant, may be deducted from any rent then or afterwards due by him to the defaulter; and if paid by a *bond fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer upon the estate, shall constitute a debt from the defaulter to him, and shall be a charge upon the land, but shall only

take priority over other charges according to the date at which the payment was made.

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Rules to be observed in the sale of immoveable property.

XXXVI. In the sale of immoveable property under this Act, the following rules shall be observed :—

First.—The sale shall be by public auction to the highest bidder. The time and place of sale shall be fixed by the Collector of the District in which the property is situated, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf. The time may be either previous to or after the expiration of the Fusly year.

Second.—Previous to the sale the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, shall issue a notice thereof in *English*, and in the language of the District, specifying the name of the defaulter; the position and extent of land and of his buildings thereon; the amount of revenue assessed on the land, or upon its different sections; the proportion of the public revenue due during the remainder of the current Fusly; and the time, place, and conditions of sale. This notice shall be fixed up one month at least before the sale in the Collector's Office and in the Taluq Cutcherry, in the nearest Police Station-house, and on some conspicuous part of the land.

Third.—A sum of money equal to fifteen per cent. of the price of the lands shall be deposited by the purchaser in the hands of the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, at the time of the purchase, and where the remainder of the purchase-money may not be paid within thirty days, the money so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

Fourth.—Where the purchaser may refuse or omit to deposit the said sum of money, or to complete the payment of the remaining purchase money, the property shall be re-sold at the expense and hazard of such purchaser, and the amount of all loss or expense which may attend such refusal or omission shall be recoverable from such purchaser in the same manner as arrears of public revenue. Where the lands, may, on the second sale, sell for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase

B. shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale REVENUE was made.

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Fifth.—All persons bidding at a sale may be required to state whether they are bidding on their own behalf or as Agents, and in the latter case to deposit a written authority signed by their principals. If such requisition be not complied with their bids may be rejected.

XXXVII. It shall be competent to the defaulter or to any person acting on his behalf, or claiming an interest in the land, to tender the full amount of the arrears of revenue with the interest thereon, and all charges which have been incurred in demanding the arrears, or in attaching or managing the estate, or in taking the steps necessary for sale, and thereupon the sale shall be stayed: provided always that such tender must be made before sunset on the day previous to that appointed for the sale, and all sums so paid by any tenant, or *bonâ fide* mortgagee, or other incumbrancer, may be recovered in the manner provided in Section XXXV.

XXXVIII. Lands purchased at a public sale shall be registered in the name of the actual purchaser, who shall receive a certificate of sale signed and sealed by the Collector, which shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of the purchase in all Courts and tribunals where it may be material to establish the same, and no proof of the Collector's seal or signature shall be necessary, unless the authority before whom it is produced shall have reason to doubt its genuineness.

XXXIX. When lands may be purchased at public sale the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, shall publish in the villages in which the land sold may be situated, in the Cutcherry of the Taluk, in the head Cutcherry of the District, and in the District Gazette, the name of the purchaser and the date of purchase, together with a declaration of the lawful succession of such purchaser to all the rights and property of the former landholder in the said lands.

XL. Where, notwithstanding such publication, any lawful purchaser of land may be resisted and prevented from obtaining possession of his purchased land, any Court of competent jurisdiction, on application and production.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
									Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Discharged on security or otherwise disposed of.	Pending 31st December 1863.	Total.
Exceeding fourteen years	Above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.	Above fifteen years and not exceeding sixteen years.	Above sixteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years.	For life imprisonment.	Transportation.		Death.	Total.					
					For life.	Seven years and upwards.							
...	...	...	...	...	47.	9	65	136	1	384	80	61	786
...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	37	...	199	1	10	329
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	32	...	55	...	4	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	165	2	6	355
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	93	1	2	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	27	...	1	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	25	...	2	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,955	...	3,830	86	106	12,092
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	268	...	31	545
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	121	...	13	238
...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	35	...	62	...	11	127
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	38	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	94	...	...	151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	35	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	242	17	3	797
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	2	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	23	2	4	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	2	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	...	761	72	22	2,331
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	203	15	9	417
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	80	...	...	97

E.

No. 13.—Table shewing the nature and number of offences committed, &c.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

[*Madras.*
E.
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE.

lxv

[Madras.]

E.

CRIMINAL
JUSTICE.

[Madras.]

E.

CRIMINAL
JUSTICE.

[Madras.]

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				29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	2	3	4												
Act XXV of 1861.			OFFENCES.	Above fifteen years and not exceeding sixteen years.	Above sixteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years.	For life imprisonment.	Transportation.				Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Discharged on security or otherwise disposed of.	Pending 31st December 1863.	Total.
	Chapter.	Section.			For life.	Seven years and upwards.	Death.	Total.							
Of fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.		421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property among creditors	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	17	...	1	18
		422	Fraudulently preventing from being made any or demand due to the offender	...	...	...	53	...	735	...	1,684	...	108	3,049	
		423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer for consideration	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	7	...	6	26	
		424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property from person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or demand or claim to which he is entitled	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	13	...	4	26	
		426	Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	18	
		427	Mischief and thereby causing damage to the upwards	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	83	...	...	177	
		428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering the value of 10 Rupees or upwards	...	...	...	19	311	...	21,286	3	35,155	834	1,991	82,717
		429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering the value of 50 Rupees or upwards	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	204	2	3	396	
		430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water &c.	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	7	...	1	20
		431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river rendering it impassable or less safe for property	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	...	77	...	22	161
Of mischief.		432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction with damage	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	57	...	2	88
		433	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a authority	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	11	
		434	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction with damage	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	5	...	2	18
		435	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a authority	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	8	
		436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with the amount of 100 Rupees or upwards	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	19	
		437	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with the amount of 100 Rupees or upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		438	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe of 20 tons burden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		439	Mischief described in the last Section when explosive substance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		440	Mischief committed after preparation made	...	...	...	...	11	...	49	...	375	2	30	722
		447	Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Of Criminal trespass.		448	House trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		449	House trespass in order to the commission of death	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	48	9	4	118	
		450	Do. do. do. with trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		451	House trespass in order to the commission of imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		452	House trespass, having made preparation for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		453	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		454	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking in offence punishable with imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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No. 13.—Table shewing the nature and number of offences committed, &c.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
Act XXV of 1861.			OFFENCES	Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of offenders apprehended.	Number of offenders remaining untried at the close of the previous year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Discharged without trial.	Died or escaped before trial.	CONVICTED.																				For life imprisonment.	For life.	Seven years and upwards.	Death.	Total.	Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Discharged on security or otherwise disposed of.	Pending 31st December 1863.	Total.
Chapter.	Section.	Fined.									Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding four years.	Above four years and not exceeding five years.	Above five years and not exceeding six years.	Above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Above ten years and not exceeding eleven years.	Above eleven years and not exceeding twelve years.	Above twelve years and not exceeding thirteen years.	Above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.	Above fifteen years and not exceeding sixteen years.	Above sixteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years.												
Of the criminal breach of Contracts of service — (Continued.)	XIX.	492	Being bound by contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty	16	62	49	...	49	17	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	19	...	...	49			
			Total.....	64	177	161	7	168	40	1	19	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	67	9	4	168				
Offences relating to marriage.	XX.	493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief	2	13	13	...	13	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	13			
		494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife	33	106	101	1	102	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54	...	...	102			
		495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted	2	12	12	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12			
		496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married... ..	5	17	17	11	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	28			
		497	Adultery	102	157	152	3	155	57	3	2	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	78	...	1	155			
		498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman	210	472	416	13	429	139	...	5	11	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	261	2	6	429			
		Total.....	354	777	711	28	739	256	3	19	20	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	421	2	7	739				
Of defamation.	XXI.	500	Defamation	188	549	526	6	532	217	1	52	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	234	9	14	532			
		501	Printing or engraving matter, knowing it to be defamatory	3	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8		
		Total.....	191	557	534	6	540	217	1	52	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	242	9	14	540			
Of criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance.	XXII.	504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	3,540	7,086	6,770	37	6,807	3,385	2	1,191	603	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,802	...	1,551	13	54	6,807			
		505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1			
		506	Criminal intimidation	253	846	618	7	625	149	1	8	12	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	401	23	25	625			
		507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes	4	11	11	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	11			
		508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure	6	10	10	...	10	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	10			
		509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman	18	36	29	1	30	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	...	1	30			
		510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person	593	847	884	...	884	10	...	512	253	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	766	...	102	2	4	884		
		Total.....	4,415	8,837	8,323	45	8,368	3,561	3	1,717	872	11	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,605	...	2,077	38	84	8,368				
Of attempt to commit offences.	XXIII.	511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence	933	1,443	315	8	323	49	...	16	68	14	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	163	...	2	323			
			Offences under the old laws	24,709	48,346	46,093	163	46,256	6,189	18	13,282	13,468	21	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	26,795	12	11,916	1,079	247	46,256
		Grand Total.....		1,22,261	2,84,429	9,28,426	3,224	2,31,650	64,769	236	44,258	31,611	1010	765	312	98	166	32	90	10	3	52	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	80	372	65	78,931	29	20,701	3,302	2,31,650		

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Inspector General of Madras Police.

E.

No. 13.—Table shewing the nature and number of offences committed, &c.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Act XXV of 1861.			OFFENCES.	Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of offenders apprehended.	Number of offenders remaining untried at the close of the previous year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Discharged without trial.	Died or escaped before trial.	CONVICTED.																
Chapter.	Section.										Fined.	Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding four years.	Above four years and not exceeding five years.	Above five years and not exceeding six years.	Above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Above ten years and not exceeding eleven years.	Above eleven years and not exceeding twelve years.	Above twelve years and not exceeding thirteen years.	Above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.
Of Criminal trespass. (Continued.)		455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	5	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night ...	597	860	265	4	269	61	...	1	65	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment...	6,143	13,481	2,945	104	3,049	516	6	2	211	186	171	56	11	26	4	9	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
		458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	13	31	26	...	26	8	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	12	33	26	...	26	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		460	Death of grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	15	18	18	...	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property	104	324	172	5	177	60	...	3	22	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same	3	4	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total.....	47,992	1,22,555	80,857	1,860	82,717	23,311	137	9,904	9,143	782	562	234	65	118	27	65	9	3	41	1	1	...	1	...
		465	Forgery ...	139	441	383	13	396	183	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.	XVIII.	466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of births, &c., kept by a public servant	13	18	18	2	20	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		467	Forgery of a valuable Security, Will, or authority to make or transfer any public Security, or to receive any money, &c.	64	173	151	10	161	46	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	37	84	84	4	88	22	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose...	7	13	11	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged	14	15	16	2	18	4	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use as genuine...	6	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing or attempting to destroy or deface or secreting a will, &c.	12	19	19	...	19	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		482	Using a false trade or property mark with intent to deceive or injure any person...	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		489	Removing, destroying, or defacing any property mark with intent to cause injury	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total.....	297	791	691	31	722	264	2	1	8	3	11	7	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of the criminal breach of Contracts of service.	XIX.	490	Being bound by Contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so	47	114	111	7	118	22	...	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		491	Being bound to attend or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind, or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.

No. 13.—Table showing the nature and number of offences committed, &c.—(Continued.)

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
	Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of offenders apprehended.	Number of offenders remaining untried at the close of the previous year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Discharged without trial.	Died or escaped before trial.	CONVICTED.																												Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Discharged on security or otherwise disposed of.	Pending 31st December 1863.	Total.
								Fined.	Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding four years.	Above four years and not exceeding five years.	Above five years and not exceeding six years.	Above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Above ten years and not exceeding eleven years.	Above eleven years and not exceeding twelve years.	Above twelve years and not exceeding thirteen years.	Above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.	Above fifteen years and not exceeding sixteen years.	Above sixteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years.	For life imprisonment.	Transportation.		Total.										
																												For life.	Seven years and upwards.		Death.									
to prevent distribution	5	13	10	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	30					
or his creditors a debt	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1					
a false statement of	14	26	30	10	40	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	40					
himself or any other	54	148	140	13	153	48	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	102	...	...	168					
illegally releasing any de-	4,791	13,197	10,578	238	10,816	3,592	7	2,584	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,810	3,931	270	206	10,516					
amount of 50 Rupees or	68	375	205	5	210	91	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	102	...	7	420					
being useless, any animal of	210	408	391	10	401	143	3	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	221	...	15	403					
being useless, any elephant,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
any other animal of the	235	681	621	10	631	238	...	17	44	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	316	2	1	631					
for agricultural purposes,	215	772	742	29	771	317	...	70	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	281	...	48	761					
in a navigable channel, and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
travelling, or conveying	87	300	269	3	272	29	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	176	...	30	472					
public drainage attended	65	190	133	12	145	55	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	79	...	4	245					
mark fixed by public	76	145	145	1	146	64	...	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	52	...	0	246					
not to cause damage to	58	121	99	...	99	31	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	63	...	...	69					
to destroy a house, &c.	150	321	276	2	278	111	1	...	16	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	130	1	...	273					
checked vessel or a vessel	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
committed by fire or any ex-	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...					
causing death or hurt, &c.	2	10	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...					
...	11,606	30,894	23,472	425	23,897	9,448	12	4,582	436	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,019	8,526	454	430	23,897					
...	326	928	772	19	791	308	14	45	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	373	4	25	791					
offence punishable with	3	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4				
imprisonment for life	3	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6					
offence punishable with	131	311	266	1	267	92	...	1	34	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	132	...	...	267					
causing hurt, assault, &c.	25	108	81	...	81	29	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	48	...	...	51					
...	59	88	77	...	77	21	4	...	10	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	33	...	...	77					
to the commission of an	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	496	810	670	20	690	91	3	...	114	53	30	7	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	214	363	...	690				

No. 13.—Table showing the nature and number of offences committed, &c.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Act XXV of 1861.			OFFENCES.	Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of offenders apprehended.	Number of offenders remaining untried at the close of the previous year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Discharged without trial.	Died or escaped before trial.	Fined.	CONVICTED.															
Chapter.	Section.											Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding four years.	Above four years and not exceeding five years.	Above five years and not exceeding six years.	Above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Above ten years and not exceeding eleven years.	Above eleven years and not exceeding twelve years.	Above twelve years and not exceeding thirteen years.	Above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.
Of offences against property.	Of extortion.	384	Extortion...	471	1,383	1,194	29	1,223	531	4	40	25	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.	38	130	101	...	101	37	6	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt	8	59	69	1	60	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years	11	24	13	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of robbery and dacoity.		389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for ten years, in order to commit extortion	2	8	8	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		392	Robbery	1,157	4,171	1,735	62	1,797	466	3	...	10	12	21	31	9	28	2	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		393	Attempt to commit robbery	100	319	91	...	91	9	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery	163	639	307	9	316	63	...	...	2	1	4	13	1	4	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
Of criminal misappropriation of property.		395	Dacoity	872	9,540	2,830	213	3,043	610	16	...	21	12	19	35	15	32	15	34	2	2	35	...	...	...	...	...
		396	Murder in dacoity	16	277	80	3	83	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	57	692	130	6	136	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon	17	159	41	1	42	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of criminal breach of trust.		399	Making preparation to commit dacoity	19	162	44	...	44	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts	10	71	58	...	58	5	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity	11	111	71	...	71	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of the receiving of stolen property.		403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use	1,576	3,720	3,500	65	3,565	1,058	2	523	363	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it	46	136	112	12	124	72	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		406	Criminal breach of trust	529	877	791	15	806	300	2	14	35	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	25	59	59	4	63	10	...	...	6	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of cheating.		408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	163	234	233	1	234	69	...	6	33	14	8	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		409	Criminal breach of trust by a public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	116	167	167	3	170	37	1	2	29	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	1,328	2,843	2,639	128	2,767	629	16	70	297	94	75	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing that it was obtained by dacoity	73	278	199	4	203	44	3	...	1	5	7	7	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	7	14	14	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen	72	154	152	4	156	36	1	1	19	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		417	Cheating	601	958	906	23	929	307	4	26	51	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract to protect	35	62	57	...	57	13	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		419	Cheating by personation	17	32	32	...	32	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the altering or destroying of a valuable security	51	111	108	4	112	51	...	9	...	1	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

of certificate of sale provided for by Section XXXVIII, shall cause the proper process to be issued for the purpose of putting such purchaser in possession, in the same manner as if the purchased lands had been decreed to the purchaser by a decision of the Court.

XLI. All contracts entered into by the defaulter with his tenants, and all payments to him by them shall be binding upon the purchaser to the same extent and under the same conditions as laid down in Sections XXXII and XXXIII of this Act.

XLII. All lands brought to sale on account of arrears of revenue shall be sold free of all incumbrances, and if any balance shall remain after liquidating the arrears with interest, and the expenses of attachment and sale, and other costs due in respect of such arrears, it shall be paid over to the defaulter, unless such payment be prohibited by the injunction of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

XLIII. Arrears of rent which on the day of sale may be due to the defaulter from his under-tenants shall, in the event of the sale, be recoverable by him after the sale by any process, except distraint, which might have been used by him for that purpose before the said sale.

XLIV. It shall be lawful for the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, to sell the whole or any portion of the land of a defaulter in discharge of arrear of revenue: provided always that, so far as may be practicable, no larger section in the land shall be sold than may be sufficient to discharge the arrears with interest, and expenses of attachment, management, and sale.

XLV. Where only a part of a landed estate held under a Sunnud-i-Milkut Istimrar, or otherwise subject to the payment of a lump assessment may be sold, the assessment upon such part shall be apportioned by the Collector previous to sale in manner following:—

The amount of revenue to be assessed on each division shall bear

B. the same proportion to the actual value of such division as the total amount of the revenue of the whole estate may bear to the total actual value of the entire estate previous to such division.

REVENUE ACT.

To this end the Collector shall have power to demand from landholders and from the Curnums of villages, accounts of the produce and of the charges attending the management of lands to be divided; such landholders and Curnums shall furnish the said accounts when required for a period of not less than three years next preceding the then current year; where the landholder may refuse or unreasonably delay to comply with such demand so as to prevent the assessment being fixed on such divided portions of land, the Collector shall proceed to sell the entire estate.

XLVI. The amount of the permanent land revenue to be assessed by the Collector on portions of a divided estate held under a Sunnud-i-Milkut Istimrar, or otherwise subject to the payment of a lump assessment, shall not be valid until such amount may have been confirmed by the authority of the Board of Revenue signified in writing.

Confirmation of Board necessary to make apportionment valid.

XLVII. When a defaulter tenders security it shall be lawful for the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, to accept it, and postpone the sale of the defaulter's property upon such conditions, and until such time as he may appoint; in the event of default being made in the performance of such conditions, the Collector or such Officer may sell the property and proceed against the defaulter, or against his security, or both.

Sale may be postponed on tender of security.

XLVIII. When arrears of revenue, with interest and other charges as aforesaid, cannot be liquidated by the sale of the property of the defaulter, or of his surety, and the Collector shall have reason to believe that the defaulter or his surety is wilfully withholding payment of the arrears, or has been guilty of fraudulent conduct in order to evade payment, it shall be lawful for him to cause the arrest and imprisonment of the defaulter, or his surety, not being a female, as hereinafter mentioned; but no person shall be imprisoned on account of an arrear of revenue for a longer period than two years, or for a longer period than

Powers of arrest in case of wilful or fraudulent non-payment of arrears.

Period of imprisonment.

six months, if the arrear does not exceed Rupees 500, or for a longer period than three months, if the arrear does not exceed Rupees 50; provided that such imprisonment shall not extinguish the debt due to Government by the defaulter, or his surety.

B. REVENUE ACT.

XLIX. The Collector shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the defaulter, or his surety, or both, not being females, which shall specify his or their name, the amount of revenue due, and the date on which it became payable, and the warrant shall be signed and sealed by the authority by whom it was issued. The Officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall thereupon arrest the defaulter, or his surety, or both, and convey him or them to the District Gaol, and deliver the warrant to the Gaoler, which shall be a sufficient authority to him to receive the prisoner or prisoners. A copy of such warrant shall be retained by the Gaoler, who shall forthwith despatch the original to the Officer in charge of the Gaol.

Procedure in case of arrest.

L. All the remedies prescribed by this Act in case of revenue defaulters may be employed against their sureties, and it shall be lawful for the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, to enforce the same simultaneously with, or either previously or subsequently to their enforcement against the principal; so, nevertheless, that no more than the total sum in arrears, and interest with costs and charges shall be realized from both.

Mode of enforcing payment by sureties.

LI. When Land Revenue is payable in kind it shall be lawful for the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, to prevent the removal of the crop from the land until a division has been made, and the portion which belongs to Government has been set apart, unless the landholder furnishes such security as the Collector may deem satisfactory.

Removal of crops may be prevented where revenue is payable in kind.

LII. All arrears of revenue other than Land Revenue due to Government, all advances made by Government for cultivation or other purposes connected with the Revenue, and all fees or other dues payable by any person to or on behalf of the village servants

Similar process in case of other species of revenue, advances, fees, and cesses.

B. employed in Revenue or Police duties, and all cesses lawfully imposed upon land, may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of Land Revenue under the provisions of this Act, unless the recovery thereof shall have been or may hereafter be otherwise specially provided for.

LIII. Persons employed in serving notices or in other process under this Act, shall be entitled to batta at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Revenue with the sanction of Government, and published in the District Gazette.

LIV. The batta mentioned in the foregoing Section, as well as interest, and all costs and charges incurred under the authority of this Act, shall be recoverable from the defaulter and his sureties in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

LV. Where property having been attached or distrained may be ordered to be put up for sale, and the sale may be countermanded, the proprietor shall nevertheless be responsible for the expenses incurred in consequence of the attachment or distraint, in the same manner as if the sale had taken place; and in the event of such proprietor omitting to discharge the amount, it shall be recoverable by the process under which the original demand would have been recoverable.

LVI. Every person making a payment of revenue shall be entitled to a receipt for the same, signed by the Collector, or other Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf; such receipt shall state the name of the person making the payment and the subject matter in respect of which it is paid, and in case of Land Revenue shall describe the land on which the assessment is due, and the names of the persons entered in respect thereof in the Settlement account.

LVII. Where a defaulter or his surety may reside or hold property out of the District, wherein default shall have been made, the Collector of the District in which such defaulter or surety resides or holds property shall, on the written application of the Collector in whose District such default has been made, proceed in all respects

against the defaulter and his surety, and his or their property in the same manner as if the default had been made in his own District.

B. Every such application shall be signed and sealed by the Collector making it, and shall be conclusive as to the amount due, and the party in arrear, in all proceedings against the Collector acting upon such application or any person acting under his authority; and no proof of the seal, or signature, or official character of the Collector making the application shall be required, unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its genuineness: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any party to sue in his own District the Collector who made the application.

LVIII. No Court of Civil Judicature shall have authority to take into consideration or decide any question as to rate of Land Revenue payable to Government, or as to the amount of assessment fixed, or to be hereafter fixed on the portions of a divided estate.

LIX. Nothing contained in this Act shall be held to prevent parties deeming themselves aggrieved by any proceedings under this Act, except as hereinbefore provided, from applying to the Civil Courts for redress: provided that Civil Courts shall not take cognizance of any suit instituted by such parties for any such cause of action, unless such suit shall be instituted within six months from the time at which the cause of action arose.

LX. No suit brought against any Collector by any person deeming himself aggrieved by any thing done or purporting to be done under this Act, shall abate by reason of the departure from his District of the Collector against whom such suit shall have been brought; but the suit shall be continued against the successor of such Collector in all respects as though it had been instituted against himself.

A suit may be brought against any Collector in his official capacity on account of any thing done or purporting to have been done under this Act by his predecessor subject to the limitation prescribed in the preceding Section: provided that no Collector shall be personally liable for any official act of his predecessor.

B.
REVENUE
RECOVERY
ACT.

Regulation V of 1822 not to apply to sales under this Act.

Regulations XXVIII of 1802, and I and II of 1803, not to apply to arrears recoverable under this Act.

Operation of Regulation V of 1804, and X of 1831 preserved.

Scope of Act.

LXV. The following enactments are hereby repealed, except in so far as they rescind other Acts and Regulations, or parts of Acts and Regulations, and except as to any proceedings, or matters which shall have taken place before this Act comes into force :—

Regulation 26 of 1802.—All except the preamble, and Sections 2 and 3.

Regulation 27 of 1802.

Regulation 3 of 1830.

Regulation 6 of 1832.

Act XXXIX of 1858.

LXVI. This Act shall take effect from such date as the local Government shall fix by an order to be published in the Official Gazette.

Commencement of Act.

LXI. Regulation V of 1822 shall not be applicable to sales of property under this Act.

LXII. Regulation XXVIII of 1802, and Regulations I and II of 1803, shall be inoperative as respects arrears of revenue recoverable under this Act.

LXIII. Nothing in this Act shall be held to bar the operation of the provisions of Regulation V of 1804, and of Regulation X of 1831, in respect to the sale of lands of Minors and other disqualified landholders.

LXIV. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the collection of Land Revenue within the limits of the Town of Madras, as defined by Section 12, Regulation II of 1802 of the Madras Code.

C.

No. VI of 1863.

C.
REVENUE
RECOVERY
ACT.

A Bill to Consolidate and improve the Laws which define the process to be taken for the recovery of Rent.

(As amended by the Council at its Meeting on the 25th June 1864.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and simplify various laws which have been passed relative to landholders and their tenants, and to provide a uniform process for the recovery of Rent ; it is enacted as follows :—

Interpretation Clause.
Landholder:

I. The term "landholders" when used in this Act shall be taken to include the following persons :—

All persons holding under a Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar, all other Zemindars, Shrotriendars, Jaghiredars, Inamdars, and all persons farming lands from the above persons or farming the Land Revenue under Government.

Also all holders of land under Ryotwar Settlements, or in any way subject to the payment of Land Revenue direct to Government, and all other registered holders of land in proprietary right.

Tenant.

The term "Tenant" shall, for the purpose of this Act, include all persons who are bound to pay rent to a landholder.

Collector.
Gender.
Number.

The word Collector shall be taken to denote every Officer who, for the time being, is authorized to exercise the powers of a Collector. Words in the masculine gender shall be taken to include the feminine, and words in the singular number shall be taken to include the plural, unless the contrary shall appear by the context.

II. Landholders shall have authority to proceed against tenants for arrears of rent in the manner and on the conditions hereinafter laid down : provided always, that process against a tenant under this Act must be taken within one year from the time when the rent became due.

C. III. Zemindars, Jaghiredars, Shrotriendars, Inamdars, and persons
 REVENUE Written agreements to be farming lands from the above persons, or
 RECOVERY exchanged between land- farming the Land Revenue under Government,
 ACT. holders of the first class and their tenants, shall enter into written agreements with their tenants, the engagements of the landholders being termed Puttah, and those of the tenant being termed Muchilka.

IV. The Puttah shall contain the names of the contracting parties; the local description and extent of the land; the amount and nature of the rent, according as the same may be payable in money, or in kind, or by a share of the produce including any fees or charges payable with it according to established usage or to law; the period at which payments are to be made; the date of the contract; and all other special terms by which it is intended that the parties shall be bound. The Muchilka shall, at the option of the landholders, be a counterpart of the Puttah, or a single engagement to hold according to the terms of the latter.

V. The landholders specified in Section 3 shall not levy any unauthorized tax on their tenants under any name or under any pretence. Every tenant from whom any sum is exacted in excess of the rent, or other authorized charge specified in his Puttah, shall be entitled to recover by a summary suit before the Collector double the amount so exacted with costs. An award of compensation under this Section shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the receiver of such sum in excess of the proper rent and authorized charges may be subject by law for extortion.

VI. Puttahs and Muchilkas shall be regularly signed and registered by the Curnum of the village in which the lands engaged for are situated.

VII. No suit brought, and no legal proceedings taken to enforce the terms of a tenancy, shall be sustainable unless Puttahs and Muchilkas have been exchanged as aforesaid, or unless it be proved that the party attempting to enforce the contract had tendered such a Puttah or Muchilka as the other party was bound to accept, or unless both parties shall have agreed to dispense with Puttahs and Muchilkas.

VIII. Where any of the landholders specified in Section III shall, for three months after demand, have refused to grant such a Puttah as his tenant was entitled to receive, it shall be lawful for the latter to proceed by filing a summary suit before the Collector, who shall try the case and direct a proper Puttah to be granted, and shall award to the tenant such costs and damages as may be shown to have been incurred.

IX. Where a tenant shall, for one month after demand, have refused to accept such a Puttah as the landholders specified in Section III are entitled to impose, and to grant his Muchilka in exchange, it shall be lawful for such landholders to proceed by a summary suit before the Collector to enforce acceptance of the Puttah, or to obtain damages for the loss or expenses caused by the refusal, or both.

X. In adjudicating such suits the Collector shall first enquire whether the party sued was bound to accept a Puttah and give a Muchilka, and unless this be proved the suit shall be dismissed with costs. Should the plaintiff establish the above point the Collector shall enquire whether the Puttah tendered is a proper one, and, if otherwise, shall decide, in the mode prescribed in the next following Section, what Puttah ought to be offered. The Collector shall then pass a judgment directing the Defendant to execute a Muchilka in accordance with such Puttah.

XI. Disputes respecting rates of rent, whether in money or in kind, shall be determined by the Collector according to those assessed upon the lands in dispute, or where such rates may not be ascertainable, or where such lands have not been assessed, then according to the rates established or paid for contiguous lands of similar description and quality; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any such landholder, with the sanction of the Collector, to raise the rent upon any lands in consequence of additional value imparted to them by works of irrigation, or other improvements executed at his own expense or constructed at the expense of Government, and for which an additional revenue is levied. Provided also, that no Puttahs, which may have been granted by any such landholder at rates lower than the

C. rates assessed upon such lands, or upon contiguous lands of similar description and quality, shall be binding upon
 REVENUE Successor not to be bound
 RECOVERY except in certain cases where
 ACT. rent is not adequate.
 his successor, unless such Puttahs shall have been *bond fide* granted for the erecting of dwelling-houses, factories, or other permanent buildings, or for the purpose of clearing and bringing waste land into cultivation, or for the purpose of making any permanent improvement thereon, and unless the tenant shall have substantially performed the conditions upon which such lower rates of assessment were allowed.

XII. Puttahs executed by the landholders specified in Section III, with such of their tenants as hold land in their own right, hereditarily, or by the custom of the country, shall be renewable at the expiration of the period for which they were granted, but shall be considered in force until renewed.

XIII. The landholders specified in Section III are not empowered to eject tenants from their lands except by a
 Mode of ejectment. Decree of a Civil Court or under the provisions of Section XXXIII of this Act. Tenants ejected without such due authority may bring a summary suit before the Collector to obtain re-instatement with damages. Provided always,
 Surrender of lease. that tenants shall be allowed to relinquish their lands at the end of the Revenue year by a writing to be signed by them in the presence of witnesses, or, at any other time, if the landholder is willing to accept the relinquishment.

XIV. All landholders under Ryotwar Settlements or in any way subject to the payment of Land Revenue direct to Government, and all other registered holders of land in proprietary right shall be authorized to proceed under this Act for the recovery of rent if they have taken a lease or agreement in writing from their tenants specifying the rent to be paid to them but not otherwise.

XV. Where rent shall remain unpaid at the time when, according to any written agreement or the custom of the country, it ought to have been paid, the amount remaining unpaid shall be deemed an arrear of rent. It shall be lawful for landholders to distrain upon their own responsibility the crops and move-

able property of their tenants for the recovery of arrears of rent due by them.

XVI. In the seizure and sale of moveable property for arrears of rent, the following rules shall be observed:—
 Seizure and sale of moveable property.

1st.—The landholder or his authorized Agent shall furnish to the person employed to distrain the property of a tenant a demand in writing signed with his name specifying the name of the tenant, the amount of the arrear for which the distress may be issued and the date on which the arrear fell due. The person employed to distrain shall produce the writing which, if the arrear be not at once paid, or if no arrangement for securing the same be entered into to the satisfaction of the distrainer, shall be his authority for making the distress, and on the day on which the property may be distrained, he shall deliver a copy of such writing to the tenant endorsing thereon a list of the property distrained, the name of the place where it may be lodged or kept, and a notice that it will be brought to public sale in due course unless the amount of the arrear, with interest and the expenses of the distress, be previously discharged.

2nd.—When the tenant may be absent, a copy of the writing with the endorsement shall be fixed or left, on the day of the distraint, at his usual place of residence or on the premises where the property may have been distrained.

XVII. The distrainer shall also send, within seven days, a written notice to the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, in which shall be stated the details of the property seized, the name of the defaulter, the amount in arrear and the date of the seizure. The date on which this notice is received shall be endorsed upon it, and the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, shall send a copy of it to the nearest Public Officer empowered to sell distrained property under Act VII of 1839, in order that the property may be at once appraised and eventually sold, if necessary, for the discharge of the arrear with interest and costs of distraint. The details of the appraisement shall be drawn out in writing, and signed by the persons

C. whom the said Public Officer may nominate to make it, as well as by
REVENUE the said Officer himself.
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XVIII. Officers empowered to sell distrained property are required to bring to the notice of Collectors any material irregularity committed by distrainers under color of this Act, and are authorized, in such a case, to postpone a sale pending the Collector's order. Where it shall come to the Collector's knowledge, either through the above Officer or otherwise, that the distrainer did not give to the tenant the written demand and the list of distrained property required by Section XVI, or failed to give notice of the distraint to the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, the Collector shall direct the restoration of the distrained property to the owner. The distrainer shall not be allowed to proceed further under this Act for the recovery of the arrear of rent, and the tenant shall be at liberty to sue him before the Collector for any loss or damage which he may have sustained.

XIX. If the tenant does not appeal against the distraint by filing a summary suit before the Collector within thirty days, or if a suit is filed and decided against him, the distrainer shall, within fifteen days, apply to the Collector for an order directing the Public Officer empowered by Act VII of 1839, to cause the sale of the distrained property, who, on receiving such order, shall fix up in some conspicuous place in the village a notice specifying the property to be sold and the time and place which he has fixed on for its sale. He shall also cause proclamation of the intended sale to be made, by beat of drum, in the village to which the lands belong on which the arrear has accrued. In fixing the day of sale, not less than seven days must be allowed from the time of the public notice, and not less than thirty days from the date of attachment.

XX. Persons authorized to distrain for arrears of rent may apply to the nearest Police station for such assistance as may be necessary to prevent any breach of the peace, and the authority to whom such application is made shall depute one or more Police Officers to be present at the time of such distress, and it shall be their duty to prevent resistance or breach of the peace, and also to give due attention to the whole conduct and proceedings of the distrainer, so as to be able to give evidence thereupon if required.

XXI. Where property distrained may be stolen or lost, or damaged or destroyed while in the keeping of the distrainer by reason of his not having taken the necessary precautions for its due preservation, he shall be responsible for the loss or damage to the owner, and the Collector shall be authorized to pass a judgment to that effect on a summary suit being brought before him and on the loss or damage being proved.

XXII. The distrainer attaching the crops or ungathered products of the land belonging to the defaulter, may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or, at his option, may cause them to be reaped or gathered in due season and stored in proper places until sold. In the latter case the expense of reaping or gathering and storing such crops or products shall be defrayed by the owner on redeeming his property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

XXIII. Sections 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 55 of Madras Act No. 2 of 1864, (to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of Revenue) shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the distraint of moveable property for arrears of rent.

XXIV. If before the day fixed for the sale a third party appear before the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, and claim a right or interest in any of the moveable property under distraint, the Collector shall hold or cause to be held an immediate enquiry, and if he sees sufficient cause for doing so may postpone the sale of such property. The Collector shall adjudicate upon the claim and pass such order between the claimant and distrainer as shall seem fit. If the claimant fails to establish his right, an order shall be issued for proceeding with the sale. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Collector under this Section, but the party against whom the order may be given shall be at liberty to bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right; provided that if the Collector's order be for the sale of the property the suit shall not be for the recovery of the property, but shall be for damages against the person by whom the property was brought to sale.

C. XXV. At the appointed time the Public Officer empowered to sell
REVENUE distrained property shall put up the property
RECOVERY to sale in one or more lots as he may consider
ACT. advisable, and shall dispose of it to the highest bidder. If the arrear,
with costs of distress and sale, be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the
property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn as respects the
remainder. Where the property put up to auction may sell for more
than the amount of the arrear, the overplus, after deducting expenses
of process, interest and a sale commission of
Interest and Commission. 6½ per cent., shall be paid to the defaulter.
The above-mentioned sale commission is to be carried to the credit
of Government.

XXVI. The said Officer shall, in every case, examine the
Expenses how determined. distrainer's statement of the expenses incurred
in attaching the property and bringing it to
sale, and shall reject any part appearing to him unreasonable. If
either the distrainer, or the owner of the distrained property shall be
dissatisfied with the said Officer's decision, the Collector is hereby
authorized, on an application being made to him by either party, to
determine the expenses incurred in attaching the property and
bringing it to sale, and the Collector's order shall be final.

XXVII. The property shall be paid for in ready money at the
time of sale, or as soon after as the Officer
holding the sale shall appoint, and the
purchaser shall not be permitted to carry
away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full.
Where the purchaser may fail in the payment of the purchase money, the
property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting
purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising,
as well as for the expenses incurred on the re-sale, and such loss and
expenses shall be recoverable by summary suit before the Collector.
Where the property may, on the second sale, sell for a higher price than
at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him
on whose account the said first sale was made. When the purchase
money has been paid in full the Officer holding the sale shall give
the purchaser a certificate, describing the property purchased by him
and the sum paid.

XXVIII. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of
moveable property under this Act shall vitiate
such sale, but any person who may have
Effect of irregularity in sale.

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sustained damage by reason of such irregularity shall be allowed to
bring a summary suit before the Collector to recover such damage.

XXIX. Interest shall be chargeable on arrears under this Act
Interest on arrears. at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem.

XXX. Where arrears due to any of the landholders specified in
Section III may not be liquidated within the
Power of sale of land. current revenue year, and where the default-
ers may be holders of tenures in which they have a saleable interest
by express contract or by the usage of the country, it shall be lawful
for the said landholders to sell such interest in satisfaction of the
arrears and of interest thereon at the prescribed rate, and of costs of
attachment where any such has taken place.

XXXI. Where the person to whom an arrear is due intends
to avail himself of the powers given by the
preceding Section, he shall give the defaulter
Notice to be given of inten- a written notice of his intention to sell, and
tion to sell. such notice shall state the amount due for arrears, interest, and costs,
if any, and shall inform him that if the amount is not liquidated within
one month from the date of service upon him his interest in the land
shall be sold. The notice shall be served by delivering a copy to the
defaulter, or to some adult male member of his family at his usual
place of abode, or to his authorized agent, or by affixing a copy thereof
on some conspicuous part of his last known residence, or on some
conspicuous part of the land to which it refers. A duplicate of the
notice shall also be sent to the Collector, with an endorsement stating
the date of service, and the mode in which it was effected.

XXXII. Where no appeal has been made to the Collector against
such notice by preferring a summary suit
Mode of sale. within one month from the date of service
upon the defaulter, or as above specified, or where an appeal has been
decided against the defaulter, the party entitled to the arrears shall be
authorized to take measures for the sale which shall be conducted under
the rules laid down for the sale of moveable property distrained for
arrears of rent.

XXXIII. Where any tenant shall be in arrear at the end of the
current revenue year, and where there is no
sufficient distress upon the premises to satisfy
the same, and where the tenant has no
Ejectment for non-payment of rent.

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C. saleable interest in the land, it shall be lawful for a landholder, or for REVENUE his authorized agent, to apply to the Collector for a warrant, authorizing RECOVERY him to enter upon, and take possession of the premises. Such warrant ACT.

Statement on which warrant is to issue. shall be granted upon the production of a written statement of the person applying for the warrant, which shall contain the name of the defaulter, the description and extent of the premises, the amount due for arrears, interest, and costs of attachment if any, and the date at which it fell due, and also a declaration that there is no sufficient distress upon the premises, and that the tenant has no saleable interest therein. Such statement shall be filed in the office from which the warrant issues.

XXXIV. The warrant shall state the defaulter's name, the whole amount due, and the description and extent of the premises, and shall set forth that unless payment is made within fifteen days, the defaulter will be turned out of possession.

XXXV. The warrant shall be entrusted to some Officer of Police, who shall serve it in the manner laid down in Section XXXI of this Act. Where no appeal shall be preferred to the Collector within fifteen days after service, or where an appeal has been preferred and decided against the defaulter, and where the amount named in the warrant is not discharged, the Police Officer shall place the person who has procured the warrant in possession.

XXXVI. Upon delivery of possession, the tenancy existing between the defaulter and the landholder shall cease and determine, unless an action shall be brought in the proper Court of Civil Judicature within one month to reverse such delivery of possession, and shall be prosecuted to a successful termination.

XXXVII. Where the arrear cannot be liquidated by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter, or by the sale of his interest in the land, it shall be lawful for a landholder or his authorized agent to apply to the Collector for a warrant for the personal arrest of the defaulter which shall be granted upon the production of a written statement such as is prescribed by Section XXXIII of this Act, if the Collector shall

have reason to believe that the defaulter or his security is wilfully withholding payment or has been guilty of fraudulent conduct in order to evade payment. C. REVENUE RECOVERY ACT.

XXXVIII. The warrant shall state the defaulter's name, the description and extent of the land on which the arrear accrued, the amount due for arrears, interest and costs of attachment if any, and the date at which the arrear fell due, and shall further set forth that unless the amount is paid in 24 hours; the defaulter will be lodged in Jail.

XXXIX. If the defaulter demand to be taken before the functionary who issued the warrant, he shall be so taken, and if he there deny the existence or amount of arrears, or his liability to discharge the same, such functionary shall proceed at once to investigate the matter, and shall suspend execution of the warrant pending judgment, upon security being given for the appearance of the defaulter when required, and for the costs occasioned by the denial; provided always, that where he may see reason to think that the statement upon which the warrant was obtained was untrue, he may suspend execution without requiring security.

XL. No person shall be imprisoned as a defaulter for a longer period than two years, whatever the amount of arrears may be; nor for a longer period than six months, if the arrears do not exceed Rupees 500; nor for a longer period than three months if the arrears do not exceed Rupees 50: provided that such imprisonment shall not extinguish the debt due by the defaulter. The person procuring the arrest shall pay to the defaulter, whilst in confinement, subsistence money at the established rates, and upon default of such payment the prisoner shall be entitled to his release.

XLI. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any proceedings taken under color of this Act by reason of a wrongful demand being made for rent, or of arrears of rent being demanded in an illegal manner, or of any violations of the rules laid down in this Act for the distraint or sale of a defaulter's property, shall be at liberty to seek redress by filing a summary suit for damages before the Collector.

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XLII. Suits under this Act shall be instituted by presenting to the Collector a plaint which shall contain the name, description and place of abode of the Plaintiff—the name, description and place of abode of the Defendant, so far as they can be ascertained, the nature and amount of the claim, or the relief sought, and the date of the cause of action. Any documents which the Plaintiff wishes to produce in support of his claim shall accompany the plaint, and none shall be received afterwards, unless the Collector shall see cause to admit them. Irregular or incomplete plaints may be returned to the party, or the Collector may, at his discretion, allow them to be amended.

XLIII. Summary suits under this Act must be brought within thirty days from the date of the cause of action.

XLIV. Plaintiffs and Defendants shall be allowed to employ a relative, a servant, or other authorized Agent, to act in their behalf in suits brought before Collectors under this Act.

XLV. If the plaint shows that the suit has been brought within the time of limitation and is cognizable by the Collector, a day shall be announced for its trial, and a written summons shall be addressed to the Defendant, containing the name of the Plaintiff, and stating concisely the nature and amount of the claim, the position of the land or premises in respect to which the suit is brought, and the amount of damages sought, if any. The costs of issuing and serving the summons shall be endorsed thereon, and the amount shall be deposited by the Plaintiff; unless the Collector allows its issue free of cost. The summons shall require the Defendant to appear at the Collector's office on the day fixed, bringing with him, subject to all just exceptions, any documents which the Plaintiff may desire to inspect, and all documents which the Defendant may wish to produce in his defence, as well as his witnesses, should they be willing to appear without issue of process. The Defendant shall not be allowed to produce any documents except at the first hearing of the suit, unless he shall show cause to the Collector's satisfaction for their admission afterwards.

XLVI. If the Plaintiff require the personal attendance of the Defendant, and satisfy the Collector that such personal attendance is necessary, or if the Collector, of his own accord, require such personal attendance, the summons shall be issued accordingly, unless such person be of the female sex and of a rank or class which renders it unsuitable for her to appear in public. Otherwise it shall require the Defendant to appear either personally or by his authorized Agent.

XLVII. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy of it to the Defendant personally when practicable, or if the summons cannot be served on the Defendant personally, or on some adult male member of his family, or on his authorized Agent, then by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode and also affixing a copy of the same in the Collector's office.

XLVIII. The Collector shall be authorized, at any time during the suit, to summon the Plaintiff to appear personally for examination, should he see cause to do so, and to dismiss the suit with costs should the Plaintiff fail to attend accordingly.

XLIX. If on the day fixed for the trial of the suit, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, neither of the parties appear in person or by an authorized Agent, the suit shall be dismissed. If the Defendant only appears, the Collector shall pass judgment against the Plaintiff by default, unless the Defendant admit the cause of action, in which case the Collector shall give judgment upon such admission without costs; provided that such judgment, if there be more than one Defendant, shall be only against the Defendant who makes the admission. If the Plaintiff only appear, the Collector, upon proof that the summons was duly served, shall proceed to examine the Plaintiff and his evidence, and may pass judgment *ex parte* for or against the Defendant.

L. No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a Defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a Plaintiff by default for non-appearance. But in all such cases if the

C. party against whom judgment has been given shall appear, either in person or by Agent, if a Plaintiff within fifteen days from the date of the Collector's order, and if a Defendant within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period, and shall show good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance and shall satisfy the Collector that there has been a failure of justice, the Collector may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as he may think proper, revive the suit and alter or rescind the decree, according to the justice of the case. But no decree shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

Suit may be revived.

LI. It shall be lawful for the Defendant, at any time before the day fixed for the hearing, to acknowledge the justice of the claim and to pay into the Collector's Court, or into the hands of the Plaintiff, or his authorized Agent, the amount sued for and the costs of the summons, and thereupon all proceedings shall be stayed and a judgment passed in favor of the Plaintiff. It shall also be lawful for the Defendant to acknowledge such part of the Plaintiff's claim as he shall think fit, or to pay, as aforesaid, so much of the money claimed as he admits to be due, and if the Plaintiff persists in the suit and fails to recover more than the amount so paid or acknowledged he shall pay all subsequent costs.

LII. Collectors, exercising judicial functions under this Act, shall have the same powers, as to compelling the production of documents and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and punishing those who fail to appear or to give evidence, as are possessed by Civil Judges.

LIII. The parties shall bring forward their witnesses at the time of trial, and if either party require assistance to procure the attendance of a witness either to give evidence or produce a document he shall apply to the Collector in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial to enable the witness to be summoned to attend on that day, and the Collector shall issue a summons requiring such witness to attend.

LIV. Every process issued by the Collector during the trial of a summary suit shall be under his seal and signature, and shall be served or executed by

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such person as he may appoint at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued. The amount of such cost, and any sum which may be required for the travelling expenses of a witness shall be deposited in the Collector's Court before the process is issued. Provided that in any case where the Collector may see cause, he may direct such process to be served free of charge.

LV. In the hearing of the suit, the examination of the parties or their authorized agents and of the witnesses for the plaint and the defence shall be upon oath or affirmation or otherwise, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses. The evidence of the witnesses shall be taken down in the form of a narrative in the vernacular of the District, or in English, and be signed by the Collector after being read over and being explained, if necessary, to the witness. It shall be lawful for the Collector to call for any additional evidence or documents and to summon any additional witnesses necessary to elucidate the case.

LVI. The record of the suit shall comprise the plaint, such summonses as may have been issued or copies of them, the examination of the Plaintiff or his authorized Agent, the statement taken from the Defendant or his authorized Agent, or any written statement which the Defendant may have filed, the evidence of the witnesses, and a list of the documents filed which, when retained by the Collector, shall be appended thereto.

LVII. Proceedings of Collectors under this Act shall be summary, and if, on the presentation of a plaint the Defendant be present, it shall be lawful for the Collector to proceed at once with the investigation of the suit.

LVIII. The Collector may, in any case, grant time to the Plaintiff or Defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit, and may also, for any sufficient reason to be recorded by the Collector, adjourn the hearing in such manner as to him may seem fit.

LIX. The Collector may, at any stage of a case, cause a local enquiry and report respecting the matter in dispute to be made by any Officer subordinate to him. Such report, with the evidence and documents upon which it

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C. is founded, shall form a part of the record of the suit, and shall be considered by the Collector in passing his judgment.

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LX. On the hearing of the case being completed, the Collector shall pronounce judgment. The judgment shall be written by the Collector in the vernacular language of the District, or in English, and shall contain the reasons for the same, and shall be dated and signed by the Collector at the time when it is pronounced. A copy of the Collector's judgment shall be given to each of the parties, on application, free of charge.

LXI. An appeal shall be open to the Zillah Judge, by regular suit, from all judgments passed by a Collector, or Revenue Officer having the powers of a Collector, under this Act; provided that the appeal be presented to the Zillah Court within 30 days from the date of the Collector's judgment. But judgments of Collectors and Revenue Officers having the powers of a Collector shall not be set aside for want of form, or for irregularity in their proceedings, but upon the merits only.

LXII. Collectors may at once issue warrants for executing their judgment, provided that no damages, penalties or costs which may have been awarded shall be levied until the expiration of the 30 days allowed for an appeal. Provided also, that process of execution shall not be issued simultaneously against both the person and property of a judgment debtor. All awards under the judgment of a Collector shall be leviable in the same way as arrears of revenue.

LXIII. When a judgment is given for the delivery of a Puttah, if the person required by the decree to grant such Puttah refuse or delay to grant the same, the Collector may grant a Puttah under his own hand and seal, in conformity with the terms of the judgment, and such Puttah shall be of the same force and effect as if granted by the person aforesaid.

LXIV. When a judgment is given for the delivery of a Muchilka, if the person required by the decree to execute such Muchilka shall refuse to execute the same, the judgment shall be evidence of the amount of rent claimable from such person, and a copy of the judgment

under the hand and seal of the Collector shall be of the same force and effect as a Muchilka executed by the said person.

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LXV. If the judgment be for the re-instatement of any tenant in the occupancy of land from which he has been ejected, the judgment shall be executed by giving the possession or occupancy of the land to the person entitled by the judgment to such possession or occupancy. If any opposition is made to the execution of the order for giving such possession or occupancy by the party against whom the order is made, or by others, the Magistrate shall, on application, give effect to the same.

LXVI. The provisions of Chapter VI (relative to arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to summary suits preferred to Collectors under this Act. When a Collector refers a suit to arbitration under this Section, he shall be empowered to execute the decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators as if it had been passed by himself.

LXVII. In accordance with the provisions of Act X of 1862, summary suits brought before Collectors under this Act will continue to be exempt from Stamp duties.

LXVIII. No judgment of a Collector or Revenue Officer having the powers of a Collector, and no order passed by them in any suit, and relating to the trial thereof, or after decree and relating to execution thereof, shall be open to revision otherwise than by an appeal to the Zillah Court, except as allowed in Section 50.

LXIX. Collectors shall keep a Register of the summary suits heard and decided by them in the following form :—

No. of suit.	Date of plaint.	Abstract of plaint.	Abstract of defence.	Date and abstract of judgment

C. LXX. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to debar any person from proceeding in the ordinary tribunals to recover money paid, or to obtain damages in respect of any thing professedly done under the authority of this Act, provided that Civil Courts shall not take cognizance of any suit instituted by such parties for any such cause of action, unless such suit shall be instituted within six months from the time at which the cause of action arose. Provided also, that no action shall lie against any revenue authority for issuing such warrants as are mentioned in Sections 33 and 37, where the necessary statement has previously been made, even though such statement should prove to be false; nor in any case against a Police Officer who executes any warrant, or assists in any process permitted by this Act, when directed to do so by an authority whom he is bound to obey.

LXXI. Landholders are authorized to delegate to their agents or assignees all the powers given to them by this Act, and any persons injured by such agents or assignees shall be allowed to sue either them, or their principal, or both; provided always, that the principal shall in no case be liable to imprisonment, nor to any greater damages than the plaintiff has actually suffered, where the act complained of was committed by his agent or assignee and was not sanctioned by him.

LXXII. The heirs or legal representatives of persons who are authorized by this Act to proceed summarily for arrears of rent shall have the same authority to institute or continue such proceedings, as was possessed by those whom they represent, whether the arrears in question accrued while they were legally entitled to the land or previously; and notice shall be given to the Collector, or other Officer empowered in that behalf, of the first step taken by them under this Section.

LXXIII. Tenants shall be entitled to receipts from landholders for all discharges made in money or in kind; and where they may have paid the whole rent, they shall be entitled to receipts in full. Persons to whom receipts are refused may, on proving such refusal in a summary suit before the

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
exceeding thirteen years.	Above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.	Above fifteen years and not exceeding sixteen years.	Above sixteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years.	For life imprisonment.	For life.	Seven years and upwards.	Death.	Total.	Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Discharged on security or otherwise disposed of.	Pending 31st December 1863.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	101	...	155	5	21	350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	2	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	17	...	11	...	3	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	57	2	...	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	79	1	1	116
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	17	...	3	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	16	...	1	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	68	...	142	1	23	287
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	52	...	1	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	19	79	...	4	153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	28	...	3	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	24	...	1	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	29	...	3	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	16	...	2	43

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APPENDIX II.—JUDICIAL.

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No. 13.—Table shewing the nature and number of offences committed, &c.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Act XXV of 1861.			OFFENCES.	Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of offenders apprehended.	Number of offenders remaining untried at the close of the previous year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Discharged without trial.	Died or escaped before trial.	CONVICTED.																								Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Discharged on security or otherwise disposed of.	Pending 31st December 1863.	Total.
Chapter.	Section.	Fined.									Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding four years.	Above four years and not exceeding five years.	Above five years and not exceeding six years.	Above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Above ten years and not exceeding eleven years.	Above eleven years and not exceeding twelve years.	Above twelve years and not exceeding thirteen years.	Above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.	Above fifteen years and not exceeding sixteen years.	Above sixteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years.	For life imprisonment.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.						
Offences by or relating to public servants. —(Continued.)		166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person	52	115	118	2	120	52	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	56	...	...	120	
		167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury	10	13	13	...	13	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	2	13		
		170	Personating a public servant	57	100	99	...	99	3	...	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	49	...	3	99			
		171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servants with fraudulent intent	17	20	20	...	20	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	13	...	...	20		
				528	847	851	9	860	272	1	97	22	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	1	428	4	27	860		
		172	Absoconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding of a public servant	8	10	10	1	11	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	11		
		173	Preventing service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation	30	45	45	2	47	13	...	10	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	19	...	...	47		
		174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person by Agent, or departing therefrom without authority	1,460	3,446	3,428	10	3,438	99	...	2,617	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,699	...	633	...	7	3,438		
		175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant or a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document	5	10	10	1	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	11		
		176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information	46	118	114	3	117	10	1	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	75	...	8	117		
		177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant	44	73	73	6	79	12	...	25	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	33	...	2	79		
		179	Being legally bound to state the truth, and refusing to answer questions.	25	28	27	...	27	1	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	27		
		180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so	10	11	11	...	11	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	11	
		181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false	21	27	27	...	27	5	...	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	...	27		
		182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person	60	95	86	6	92	18	...	22	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	30	...	7	92		
		183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant	42	88	84	...	84	17	...	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	45	...	2	84		
		184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant	3	5	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	
		186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function	167	338	336	8	344	65	6	60	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	202	1	1	344	
		187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to do so (such assistance)	18	40	40	...	40	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	24	...	3	40	
	188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed	262	879	790	2	792	145	1	201	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	386	11	40	792		
	189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him or one in whom he is interested to induce him to do or forbear to do any official duty	10	13	13	2	15	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	2	15		
	190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making legal application for protection from injury	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2		
			2,232	5,227	5,101	41	5,142	399	8	3,010	140	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,159	...	1,488	12	76	5,142		

No. 13.—Table shewing the nature and number of offences committed, &c.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	GRAND TOTAL.																	
Act XXV of 1861.			OFFENCES.	Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of offenders apprehended.	Number of offenders remaining untried at the close of the previous year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Discharged without trial.	Died or escaped before trial.	CONVICTED.														PERSON RANGE.				GRAND TOTAL.													
Chapter.	Section.										Fined.	Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding four years.	Above four years and not exceeding five years.	Above five years and not exceeding six years.	Above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Above ten years and not exceeding eleven years.	Above eleven years and not exceeding twelve years.	Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.								
																									Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.													
False evidence and offences against public justice.	XI.	193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a Judicial proceeding ...	240	339	329	21	350	63	5	1	30	19	24	13	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	30	6	226	92	445	133	995	309								
		194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence ...	12	12	12	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
		195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years ...	28	47	44	2	46	15	...	...	1	2	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated. ...	3	4	5	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence ...	7	9	9	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence. ...	51	103	103	...	103	27	...	8	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform... ..	71	112	112	4	116	24	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed ...	3	4	4	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence ...	6	7	7	...	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security ...	20	27	26	7	33	2	...	2	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree ...	13	30	35	...	35	8	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree ...	4	23	21	...	21	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		209	False claim in a Court of Justice ...	8	9	9	...	9	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied ...	4	4	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure ...	161	292	278	9	287	53	...	25	21	9	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital ...	16	32	29	2	31	18	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital ...	35	84	80	3	83	22	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital ...	81	154	150	8	158	14	...	21	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender. ...	56	116	96	3	99	56	...	...	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital ...	23	40	40	...	40	8	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		217	Public servant disobeying of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture ...	43	65	64	1	65	25	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture ...	5	10	10	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		219	Public servant in a Judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law ...	18	47	43	...	43	17	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

APPENDIX II.—JUDICIAL.

APPENDIX II.—JUDICIAL.

[Madras.]

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H.
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	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Cases.		KISTNA.				NELLORE.					
		Reported.	Convicted.	Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
				Reported.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
Malicious offences against Property.	Mischief...	166	5	2	1	...	...	6	1	10	1	...	...
	Mischief with aggravated circumstances...	34	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Criminal trespass...	150	9	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	1	...	...
	House-trespass...	136	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	House-trespass with intent to commit offences...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	492	3	1	...	...	...	4	2	3	2	...	...
Forgery, Perjuries and offences against Currency, &c.	False evidence and offences against public justice...	36	6	...	...	...	...	33	24	66	38	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	9	2	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	9	5	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	57	22	1	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	1	29	...
Offences not included in the above.	Unlawful assembly, rioting or affray...	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Harbouring offenders...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Escape or rescue from lawful custody...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps...	27	50	14	8	83	46	190	76	30	...	...	...
	False weights and measures...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public nuisances...	726	...	625	9	77	11	64	27	853	63	...	...
	Prosecutions against Police Officers not coming within any of the above...	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	4	...	...
	Breach of Police Law, Sections 44, 46, Act 24 of 1859...	40	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	8	6	44	19
	Obstructing Police...	177	...	2,664	36	75	8	77	16	837	81	...	...
	Negligent escape (Police)...	30	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Personating Public Servants, &c...	8	4	2,487	347	100	5	178	37	5,042	281	...	...
	Breach of Post Office, do.	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" of Railway do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" of Cantonment Regulation (Regulation VII of 1832).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against Revenue.	Miscellaneous...	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1,920	1	91	...	13	7	26	7	6	206	34	...
	Breach of Abkari Law...	50	30	29,088	1,559	743	84	611	190	19,108	2,012	...	...
	" of Salt do.	201	285	8,920	2,426	941	318	1,099	561	15,387	3,383	...	...
	" of Revenue do.	...	1	...	...	6	2	14	3	...	...	...	...
	Total...	251	2	23	23	37	19	56	30	218	155	6	...
Grand Total...		10,803	3	290	8,984	2,473	1,036	358	1,259	618	17,850	3,732	...

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DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	MADRAS.						BELLARY.						
	Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	
Malicious offences against Property.	Mischief...	35	...	...	...	...	26	7	53	8	185	1	
	Mischief with aggravated circumstances.	2	...	...	...	...	7	3	18	8	...	...	
	Criminal trespass.	110	...	...	...	...	4	1	20	5	...	...	
	House-trespass.	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	House-trespass with intent to commit offences...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			6	9	6	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	
		1	3	2	...	...	3	...	11	5	...	...	
		1	1	1	...	...	9	7	11	7	...	...	
		5	7	7	...	...	35	32	77	38	...	...	
		2	8	2	...	...	15	8	33	9	...	...	
Offences not included in the above.	False evidence and offences against public justice.	31	15	40	27	...	15	10	25	13	...	...	
			2	...	...	...	5	3	10	4	...	...	
			2	...	...	...	3	1	6	3	...	...	
		8	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unlawful assembly, rioting or affray.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Harbouring offenders...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Escape or rescue from lawful custody.	22	32	75	48	...	127	77	270	100	185	11	
	Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	False weights and measures.	5	3	8	6	119	11	48	4	38	3	422	52
	Public nuisances.	79	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	8	7	...	...
Offences against Revenue.	Prosecutions against Police Officers not coming within any of the above.	5	1	1	1	12	...	1	...	2	...	39	...
	Breach of Police Law, Sections 44, 46, Act 24 of 1859.	7	...	32	...	338	...	77	5	69	25	3,246	578
	Obstructing Police.	84	1	5	3	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Negligent escape (Police).	6	4	56	13	2,118	67	79	10	344	31	42,213	6,528
	Personating Public Servants, &c...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	6,248	...
	Breach of Post Office, do.	...	...	20	...	1,28	...	3	...	6	...	92	13
	" of Railway do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" of Cantonment Regulation (Regulation VII of 1832).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous.	62	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
		1	2	2	9	9	46	20	49	26	1,312	262	
Grand Total...		282	34	89	38	4,726	454	341	44	188	64	30,712	6,458
			44	213	63	8,522	541	613	85	718	156	84,284	13,891
	Breach of Abkari Law.	1	51	1,080	881	5,437	1,490	1,043	496	1,230	712	26,373	11,065
	" of Salt do.	2	2	2	2	...	...	7	2	10	4	7	2
	" of Revenue do.	22	43	37	333	261	28	17	45	17	436	62	
		4	5	4	91	91	8	4	13	5	1,006	54	
		13	36	17	...	13	18	3	25	2	338	436	
		4	11	7	131	...	15	7	18	6	721	38	
		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25	36	1,177	948	5,992	1,855	1,119	529	1,341	746	26,881	11,657

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DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		CENTRAL RANGE.																														
		KURNOOL.						CUDDAPAH.						NORTH ARCOT.						MADRAS.						BELLARY.						
		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		
		Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	
Malicious offences against Property.	Mischief...	29	4	8	5	1,706	80	4	3	7	5	70	...	5	2	14	3	70	70	11	8	17	16	43	10	65	12	69	1	2,234	120	
	Mischief with aggravated circumstances.	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	556	...	6	1	5	1	276	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	11	...	2,421	...	
	Criminal trespass.	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	16	16	...	...	6	6	7	7	...	...	
	House-trespass.	7	2	7	2	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	6	9	8	79	12	4	2	4	...	108	1	
	House-trespass with intent to commit offences...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	
Total...		38	7	17	8	1,706	80	17	12	20	13	626	...	13	4	21	5	346	90	27	15	42	40	122	22	87	20	93	10	4,763	121	
Offences not included in the above.	False evidence and offences against public justice.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	2	...	...	2	2	5	5	...	...	
	Unlawful assembly, rioting or affray.	6	6	53	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	26	89	62	14	...	2	2	15	15	...	...	15	12	116	74	...	...	
	Harbouring offenders...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	16	...	...	...	...	
	Escape or rescue from lawful custody.	12	5	8	8	...	...	19	10	10	10	...	...	7	3	8	3	...	...	21	8	9	9	...	...	12	7	19	18	...	...	
	Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	5	2	15	11	...	...	
	False weights and measures.	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	4	2	18	5	...	...	5	2	5	2	...	...	
	Public nuisances.	16	14	85	63	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	115	105	227	194	...	...	373	373	570	568	...	...	342	831	1,198	1,045	...	...	
	Prosecutions against Police Officers not coming within any of the above.	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Breach of Police Law, Sections 44, 46, Act 24 of 1859.	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	9	9	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	17	17	20	20	...	...	
	Obstructing Police.	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	28	16	...	...
	Negligent escape (Police).	6	4	12	9	...	...	10	10	20	16	...	...	4	2	4	3	...	...	10	8	10	8	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	...	
	Personating Public Servants, &c...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breach of Post Office, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" of Railway do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	58	103	101	...	...	12	11	21	18	...	2	
	" of Cantonment Regulation (Regulation VII of 1832).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous.	195	2	2	2	...	...	152	4	7	5	...	...	69	16	32	17	...	...	107	26	53	38	...	...	284	48	229	85	105	1	
Total...		241	36	70	126	...	...	187	29	49	42	...	...	246	165	381	293	14	...	585	485	787	753	33	26	738	459	1,655	1,293	107	3	
Offences against Revenue.	Breach of Abkari Law.	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	5	6	4	...	...	5	4	5	4	...	...	12	8	20	11	...	...	
	" of Salt do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	25	84	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	" of Revenue do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...		1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	7	5	9	4	...	...	32	29	89	83	71	70	12	8	20	11	...	...	
Grand Total...		1,701	348	181	582	39,631	4,505	1,297	304	1,056	462	38,943	3,813	1,649	738	2,079	1,174	50,612	4,683	1,781	1,202	2,392	1,937	14,740	2,514	2,698	1,180	4,102	2,321	1,16,220	25,683	

Annual Return of Criminal Statistics in the Districts of Northern Range, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

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Annual Total Return of Criminal Statistics in the Districts of the Four Ranges, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

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H.
Annual Total Return of Criminal Statistics in the Districts of the Four Ranges, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		TOTAL OF RANGES AND GRAND TOTAL.																So			
		NORTHERN RANGE.						CENTRAL RANGE.						WESTERN RANGE.							
		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.	
		Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.
Crimes against Persons.	Murder ...	66	22	137	37	220	98	76	15	151	30	549	18	57	39	109	54	196	147	27	8
	Attempt to murder ...	8	3	17	3	...	...	15	2	30	13	5	5	10	7	13	12	...	...	4	3
	Culpable homicide ...	14	5	36	7	...	...	6	2	25	6	...	...	16	10	31	13	...	...	15	8
	Attempt to commit do. ...	5	2	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abetment of suicide ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	8	6	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	23	17
	Attempt to commit suicide ...	66	26	100	30	...	...	21	10	31	20	...	...	30	19	35	19	...	...	7	4
	Causing miscarriage ...	19	1	35	1	...	...	11	5	22	10	...	...	5	3	12	5	...	...	...	...
	Exposure or abandonment of children. ...	17	5	22	6	...	...	25	12	27	13	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	17	8
	Concealing birth of children, by secret disposal of corpse ...	119	78	288	142	...	...	73	13	148	75	...	...	101	73	161	109	...	...	71	56
	Causing hurt ...	45	22	73	33	...	...	47	16	83	24	...	...	61	37	93	45	...	...	29	14
	Causing grievous hurt ...	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
	Endangering human life or personal safety of others ...	48	21	99	41	20	4	23	14	33	17	...	...	34	29	75	43	...	...	3	3
	Wrongful restraint or confinement ...	112	69	264	142	9	4	44	34	113	59	...	...	40	26	91	43	...	...	48	48
	Assault or criminal force ...	11	5	50	18	29	...	11	1	16	3	198	10	5	1	12	3	...	...	11	7
Kidnapping or abducting ...	9	1	20	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Prostitution of minors ...	4	1	15	1	...	...	17	5	17	5	5	1	3	2	5	2	...	...	10	2	
Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		544	262	1,176	483	280	108	375	197	705	280	757	74	370	251	646	353	196	147	266	179
Crimes against Property with violence.	Robbery ...	128	15	154	36	2,443	244	143	12	99	15	1,365	205	90	26	125	39	1,233	381	84	7
	Attempt to commit robbery ...	6	1	13	4	...	...	44	4	14	11	...	...	3	1	8	4	...	...	7	...
	Robbery or attempt to commit robbery with aggravating circumstances ...	10	2	15	6	53	24	16	2	7	4	194	4	13	5	15	5	467	11	...	...
	Highway robbery ...	126	8	127	18	3,555	117	231	19	183	51	6,888	738	16	6	18	10	1,147	240	85	15
	Highway robbery with aggravating circumstances ...	1	...	...	...	17	...	30	2	24	4	757	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Dacoity ...	147	8	402	53	9,261	630	449	29	871	112	79,121	7,648	55	26	360	78	10,520	1,219	203	35
	Dacoity with murder ...	5	...	2	...	39	...	6	...	3	...	6,614	9	3	1	18	10	597	24	...	...
	Dacoity or attempt to commit dacoity with aggravating circumstances short of murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	6	147	25	5,060	81	3	1	4	3	203	...	7	...
	Preparing or assembling to commit dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	42	19	...	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	5	...
	Belonging to a gang of dacoits ...	1	...	33	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	14	9	28	28	12	9
	Belonging to a wandering gang of thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	51	15	39	19	2,167	1,041	133	55	156	67	4,818	453	111	49	99	55	4,279	685	61	23
	Do. attended with aggravating circumstances ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	15	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	5	...
	Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night ...	2,744	183	914	332	89,979	9,279	1,491	188	728	246	84,991	8,512	1,164	139	671	219	74,441	13,990	1,837	167
Total		3,220	233	1,700	469	1,07,514	11,335	2,604	320	2,315	554	1,89,853	19,667	1,506	257	1,348	434	92,915	16,578	2,310	261
Crimes against Property without violence.	Theft ...	3,957	1,471	4,254	2,553	60,892	18,991	3,704	1,859	4,067	2,797	59,010	12,664	3,291	1,824	3,736	2,680	52,259	19,668	2,721	1,120
	Extortion ...	32	10	106	12	85	68	9	4	12	6	7	...	2	14	11	34	19	5	5	...
	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	102	43	166	62	1,597	430	67	51	115	71	895	449	93	85	239	186	1,275	793	48	39
	Criminal breach of trust ...	55	12	73	16	2,610	842	33	17	41	18	2,249	219	41	27	58	39	4,293	1,808	18	1
	Receiving, possessing, dealing in, concealing or disposing of stolen property ...	96	63	315	117	3,023	1,058	66	28	120	36	486	829	137	83	240	113	1,299	1,442	129	7
	Cheating ...	40	8	66	14	1,108	366	27	15	41	19	1,065	177	16	12	21	14	232	176	22	...
	Dishonestly breaking open closed receptacles containing or supposed to contain property ...	58	7	49	17	2,134	85	...	2	5	5	32	...	1	19	...	...	...	163	9	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		4,340	1,614	5,029	2,791	71,449	21,843	3,913	1,976	4,401	2,952	63,744	11,441	3,611	2,042	4,328	3,051	59,526	23,903	2,940	1,937

No. 3.—District Moonsiffs.

A.
CIVIL.
GENERAL
ABSTRACT.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Depending 1st Jan.	56,546	78,013	58,471	1,40,146	1,09,345
Instituted during the year. ...	1,25,424	88,793	2,05,741	1,12,860	75,823
Remanded ...	1,031	769	772	592	447
Received by transfer.	1,855	10,227	4,083	18,405	18,315
Total...	1,84,856	1,77,802	2,69,067	2,72,003	2,03,930
Decided on merits.	43,065	48,620	58,072	64,555	61,555
Dismissed on default.	6,166	8,915	9,768	16,065	13,620
Adjusted or withdrawn...	50,586	48,330	49,241	51,591	33,799
Otherwise disposed of.	7,026	13,466	11,840	30,447	21,783
Total...	1,06,843	1,19,331	1,28,921	1,62,658	1,30,757
Depending 31st Dec.	78,013	58,471	1,40,146	1,09,345	73,173

No. 4.—Sudder Ameens.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Depending 1st Jan.	1,058	2,160	1,546	3,357	...
Instituted during the year. ...	2,644	2,015	3,788	1,359	...
Remanded ...	119	55	73	70	...
Received by transfer.	976	267	1,445	502	...
Total...	4,797	4,497	6,852	5,288	...
Decided on merits.	1,140	1,400	1,805	1,246	...
Dismissed on default.	225	401	435	466	...
Adjusted or withdrawn...	1,037	964	973	695	...
Otherwise disposed of.	235	186	282	2,881	...
Total...	2,637	2,951	3,495	5,288	...
Depending 31st Dec.	2,160	1,546	3,357	...	...

Madras.]

APPENDIX II.—JUDICIAL.

A.
CIVIL.
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No. 5.—Principal Sudder Ameen.

	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st Jan.	314	1,182	232	1,102	262	1,349	680	1,232	2,117	1,047
Instituted during the year ...	426	18	230	14	470	2	653	24	1,125	16
Remanded ...	7	25	5	25	12	34	12	47	17	20
Received by transfer.	20	2,554	262	3,452	581	3,905	2,019	3,121	79	3,404
Total...	767	3,779	779	4,593	1,325	5,290	3,364	4,424	3,338	4,487
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	127	707	257	1,121	268	1,398	571	986	747	982
Decreed for Def. or Respondent...	175	1,300	75	1,424	110	2,102	207	1,657	307	1,758
Remanded ...	...	393	...	86	...	92	...	122	...	83
Dismissed on default	18	34	6	94	25	110	117	136	238	151
Adjusted or withdrawn.	119	107	121	126	184	173	259	94	457	119
Otherwise disposed of ...	153	191	58	393	58	183	93	332	336	65
Total...	492	2,732	517	3,244	645	4,058	1,247	3,377	2,135	3,158
Depending 31st Dec.	275	1,047	262	1,349	680	1,232	2,117	1,047	1,203	1,329

No. 6.—Judges of the Court of Small Causes.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Depending 1st January....	...	...	...	...	1,439
Instituted during the year.	...	...	...	7,084	10,033
Received by transfer..	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	7,084	11,472
Decreed for Plaintiff...	...	...	...	2,598	6,103
Do. for Defendant	...	...	...	418	894
Dismissed on default...	...	...	...	401	1,005
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	...	2,228	2,764
Otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	5,645	10,766
Depending 31st December.	...	...	...	1,439	706

APPENDIX II.—JUDICIAL.

[Madras.

No. 7.—Subordinate Judges.

	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st Jan.	477	817	691	906	653	1,026	1,060	437	391	115
Instituted during the year ...	709	54	680	81	1,275	45	893	26	286	24
Remanded. ...	14	5	12	7	16	2	14	...	8	...
Received by transfer..	271	965	219	1,214	161	791	287	411	13	19
Total...	1,471	1,841	1,602	2,208	2,105	1,864	2,254	874	703	153
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant...	263	206	350	229	461	275	608	100	287	18
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	61	367	118	449	73	587	140	368	22	72
Remanded..	...	103	...	34	...	55	...	25	...	5
Dismissed on default.	45	12	51	34	41	43	203	27	34	4
Adjusted or withdrawn	230	53	330	41	350	41	430	16	46	1
Otherwise disposed of	114	139	100	395	120	426	482	223	313	58
Total...	773	880	949	1,182	1,045	1,427	1,863	759	702	158
Depending 31st Dec.	698	961	653	1,026	1,060	437	391	115	1	...

No. 8.—Civil Judges.

	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st Jan.	229	4,679	373	4,790	317	4,488	345	4,363	434	3,989
Instituted during the year ...	407	5,528	310	6,180	354	7,144	457	5,726	455	5,677
Remanded ...	5	26	10	34	4	19	5	14	15	16
Received by transfer...	2,174	303	3,403	661	2,593	411	7,682	412	8,127	320
Total...	2,815	10,536	4,096	11,665	3,268	12,062	8,489	10,515	9,031	10,002
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant. ...	18	812	51	848	63	944	87	863	147	812
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent....	20	939	54	1,406	47	1,708	64	1,649	88	1,333
Remanded...	...	263	...	123	...	125	...	133	...	118
Dismissed on default...	19	65	13	78	10	151	17	149	30	132
Adjusted or withdrawn...	50	168	69	158	78	175	106	160	110	153
Otherwise disposed of. ...	2,335	3,499	3,592	4,564	2,725	4,596	7,781	3,572	8,153	3,699
Total...	2,442	5,746	3,779	7,177	2,923	7,699	8,055	6,526	8,528	6,247
Depending 31st December...	373	4,790	317	4,488	345	4,363	434	3,989	503	3,755

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No. 9, B.—High Court, Appellate Side.

	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	16	54	22	75	21	592	63	770	76	552
Admitted during the yr.	31	203	38	855	67	869	58	642	76	526
Total...	47	257	60	930	88	1,461	121	1,412	152	1,078
Dismissed on default...	2	...	2	14	...	57	6	104	6	57
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	1	1	1	16	1	5	2	4
Confirmed. ...	13	44	19	171	15	513	27	626	55	690
Amended	...	10	9	17	2	10	4	9	6	11
Reversed ...	6	80	8	87	4	88	6	108	11	49
Remanded ...	4	48	...	53	2	5	1	8	9	15
Otherwise disposed of.	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
Total...	25	182	39	338	25	691	45	860	89	826
Depending 31st Dec...	22	75	21	592	63	770	76	552	63	252

No. 10.—Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Depending 1st Jan...	63,735	88,132	68,855	1,66,180	1,29,125
Instituted during the year ...	1,63,269	1,37,834	2,82,976	2,02,813	1,57,780
Total...	2,27,004	2,25,966	3,51,831	3,68,993	2,86,905
Decided on merits.	54,148	62,011	78,872	91,413	87,155
Dismissed on default.	9,986	13,555	16,804	26,962	23,212
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	63,084	63,152	72,557	76,390	52,608
Otherwise disposed of.	11,654	18,393	17,418	45,103	33,794
Depending 31st Dec.	88,132	68,855	1,66,180	1,29,125	90,136
Decided by European Judges...	3,232	4,728	3,968	15,563	19,679
Do. by Native Judges...	1,35,579	1,52,307	1,81,615	2,24,199	1,76,957
Do. by Panchayets.	61	76	68	106	133
Total decided...	1,38,872	1,57,111	1,85,651	2,39,868	1,96,769

A.
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No. 11.—Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.

	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable ...	38	1,751	105	2,254	107	2,652	136	2,512	213	2,145
Appealed...	31	86	38	450	67	427	58	350	76	289
Appeals depending on 1st Jan ...	16	22	22	32	21	297	63	376	76	337
Total...	47	1,08	60	482	88	724	121	726	152	626
Affirmed ...	13	20	19	95	15	254	27	307	55	409
Modified ...	...	3	9	7	2	7	4	5	7	7
Reversed ...	6	36	8	41	4	48	6	45	11	28
Remanded ...	4	17	...	34	2	23	6	42	6	11
Dismissed on default	2	...	2	7	...	12	1	4	2	4
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	25	76	139	185	25	348	45	409	89	484
Depending 31st December	22	32	21	297	63	376	76	317	63	142

No. 11.—Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.

APPEALS FROM	PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.								COLLECTORS.				SUDDER AMEENS.				DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.											
	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.									
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.								
Suits appealable	202	86	333	121	324	91	573	125	755	159	237	315	184	62	113	140	82	200	1,028	1,026	1,068	1,109	548	11,120	16,881	17,562	14,112	13,229
Appealed... Appeals depend- ing on 1st January. ...	95	89	93	321	136	384	185	246	315	237	315	237	184	30	48	60	53	59	637	541	479	574	537	5,769	5,963	6,099	5,169	4,301
Total...	221	106	325	357	227	623	297	586	474	421	258	103	258	62	113	140	82	200	1,028	1,026	1,068	1,109	548	11,120	16,881	17,562	14,112	13,229
Affirmed...	61	15	82	57	66	216	93	281	103	258	11	20	23	11	20	23	11	32	180	214	213	270	173	2,405	2,993	3,988	3,141	2,746
Modified...	13	1	18	2	11	33	20	57	38	21	2	23	9	5	16	95	116	106	139	63	24	15	664	204	1,775	1,582	1,277	1,279
Reversed...	12	32	21	40	14	33	20	57	38	21	2	23	9	5	16	95	116	106	139	63	24	15	664	204	1,775	1,582	1,277	1,279
Remanded...	2	22	8	12	15	1	6	1	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed on default...	2	2	6	4	28	5	58	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjusted... or withdrawn...	4	...	3	...	4	3	9	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise dis- posed of...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	97	70	34	118	115	283	145	402	182	314	16	53	87	23	66	487	547	494	572	421	5,154	10,782	12,393	9,804	8,726	4,301	4,503	
Depending 31st Dec. ...	124	36	91	23	112	340	159	184	292	107	46	60	53	59	134	541	479	574	537	127	5,966	6,099	5,169	4,301	4,503			

No. 12.—Description of Original Suits instituted.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Connected with land, rent and revenue ...	4,676	2,882	5,388	3,549	2,852
Otherwise connected with land ...	10,364	7,774	13,010	11,560	10,442
For houses or other fixed property.	3,763	2,868	4,981	3,813	3,845
Connected with debts, wages, &c...	1,35,206	1,05,179	2,43,673	1,51,780	1,11,837
Do. caste, religion, &c. ...	524	478	449	380	421
Do. Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	2,282	2,734	5,735	2,143	1,357
Total...	1,56,815	1,21,915	2,73,236	1,73,225	1,30,754

No. 13.—Result of Original Suits.

In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of Defendants.
69,039	18,116

No. 14.—Average duration of Suits.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
The late Sudder Court and the High Court ...	3	10	...	6	21	...	4	20	...	9	2	...	8	1	...
Civil Judges ...	1	8	12	1	4	11	1	16	1	4	1	4	1	3	5
Subordinate Judges.	1	1	2	1	4	16	1	2	9	1	3	1	1	9	13
Judges of the Court of Small Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudder Ameens.	9	19	...	10	23	...	10	20	...	10	24	...	9	25	...
Sudder Ameens	10	2	...	9	1	...	8	18	...	8	21	...	...	...	...
District Moonsiffs.	7	14	...	7	11	...	6	25	...	9	29	...	10	28	...

No. 15.—Total value of Suits depending.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Before the High Court.	2,66,422	7,22,555	16,43,722	21,73,202	24,61,493
Do. other Courts.	2,14,58,221	1,48,15,664	1,42,85,591	1,54,86,761	1,20,18,282
Original ...	14,67,970	15,57,562	16,03,052	14,73,585	14,76,546
Do. do. Appeal...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	2,31,92,613	1,70,95,781	1,75,32,365	1,91,33,548	1,59,56,321

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Ag. Registrar Appellate Side.

B.
CIVIL
HIGH
COURT.

B.

Statement shewing the number of Suits Instituted and Disposed of by the High Court of Judicature at Madras, in its ordinary Original Jurisdiction, during the year 1863.

Suits.		Disposed of on Merits.		Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn.		Adjusted.		Otherwise disposed of.	Depending on 31st December 1863.	Cases remaining from the late Supreme Court disposed of.
Remaining from 1862.	Instituted in 1863.	At settlement of Issues.	On final disposal.		With leave to bring fresh suit.	Absolutely.	Before hearing.	At hearing.			
52	335	132	53	8	8	110	...	...	...	76	56

(Signed) A. M. RITCHIE,
Registrar.

N. B.—There was one appeal from the decision of a single Judge which, on hearing, was confirmed.

(Signed) A. M. RITCHIE,
Registrar.

MEMORANDUM.

By this Statement it is shewn that besides 52 suits that were pending on the 31st December 1862, 335 were instituted. Of these 132 were disposed of on merits at the settlement of issues, and 53 on final disposal; eight were dismissed for default, and eight were withdrawn with leave to bring fresh suits, and 110 absolutely, thus leaving 76 suits pending on the 31st December 1863.

There were also during the year 56 cases disposed of out of those remaining on the file of the late Supreme Court.

And there was one appeal from the decision of a single Judge which, on hearing, was confirmed.

(Signed) A. M. RITCHIE,
Registrar.

Collector, recover damages not exceeding twice the sum paid with costs.

C.
REVENUE
RECOVERY
ACT.

LXXIV. On an application being received from any landholders, the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, shall be authorized, provided he sees due cause for such a measure, to order the tenant to furnish security for the amount payable by him before he cuts and removes the crops or produce; and if the tenant fails to furnish such security, the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, shall be authorized to make over to applicant such a portion of the crops or produce as is equal to the amount of his demand.

LXXV. When any landholder, who is entitled to receive a portion of the crop as rent, complains that the Clandestine removal of crop. crop was cut without his knowledge or presence, and that the portion tendered to or left for him is insufficient, it shall be lawful for the Collector, on a summary suit being filed, to investigate the case and pass a judgment directing the tenant to pay to him such an additional quantity of grain or produce, or its equivalent value, as may appear equitable. Such an award shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the tenant has made himself subject by law for cutting the crop without the landlord's knowledge and assent.

LXXVI. Landholders shall be empowered to proceed under this Act against a tenant, or his security, or against both, so nevertheless that no more than the total sum in arrears and interest with costs and charges shall be realised from both.

LXXVII. Managers of estates of disqualified landholders, and Public Officers holding lands in attachment for arrears of Government Revenue, or under the order of a Civil Court, shall have authority to proceed against tenants for arrears of rent in the same manner as the landholders, to whom the estates or lands under their charge belong, might themselves have proceeded under the provisions of this Act, and may exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on landholders, and shall be subject to the same restrictions so long as the estates and lands remain under their management.

C. LXXVIII. All farmers of public revenue are authorized to proceed against their sub-renters for arrears of rent under the provisions of this Act, if they shall have taken written engagements from such sub-renters specifying the amount of rent to be paid by them.

LXXIX. Except as hereinbefore provided to the contrary landholders and others shall be at liberty to file suits in the Civil Courts for arrears of rent or revenue due to them, when they may see fit to do so.

LXXX. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the collection of rent or revenue within the limits of the Town of Madras as defined by Section XII, Regulation XI of 1802, of the Madras Code.

LXXXI. The following Regulations are hereby repealed except in so far as they rescind other Acts and Regulations or parts of other Acts and Regulations, and except as to any proceedings or matters which shall have taken place before this Act comes into force:—

Regulation 28 of 1802.
 „ 30 of 1802.
 „ 2 of 1806, Sections 4 and 6.
 „ 5 of 1822.
 „ 1 of 1826.

LXXXII. This Act shall take effect from such date as the Local Government shall fix by an order to be published in the official Gazette.

D.

List of Bills pending before the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on 30th April 1864.

D.
BILLS
PENDING.

No.	Title.	What stage Bill has reached.
No. 9 of 1862.	A Bill for organizing a popular form of Municipal Corporation, in lieu of the present Municipal Board for the Town of Madras.	In accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee, contained in their report of the 16th December 1863, it was ordered, that this Bill should remain in abeyance for the present.— <i>Vide</i> Proceedings of the Council, dated 16th January 1864.
No. 10 of 1863.	A Bill to make better provision for the protection and due appropriation, for the purposes for which they were made, of all Hindu and Mahomedan religious endowments.	Introduced on the 20th December 1862. First reading postponed till the sanction of the Governor General for taking the Bill into consideration has been received under the provisions of Section 43 of the Indian Council's Act.— <i>Vide</i> Proceedings of the Council, dated 20th December 1862.
No. 4 of 1863.	A Bill to declare more precisely the legal efficacy of Wills among Hindus, and to legalize the alienations of self-acquired property of Hindus in land.	Read a first time on the 28th February 1863, and referred to a Select Committee now, consisting of the Honorable T. PYCROFT. „ A. J. ARBUTHNOT. „ J. B. NORTON, and „ G. LUTCHMENARASU CHETTI, GARU.
No. 6 of 1863.	A Bill to consolidate and improve the Laws which define the process to be taken in the recovery of rent.	This Bill was introduced on the 30th April 1863, and referred to a Select Committee, whose report was presented to the Council on the 4th June 1864, on which date it was taken into consideration. Bill amended and its final consideration postponed till the next Meeting of the Council.
No. 1 of 1864.	A Bill for the levy of a Cess in lieu of Village Service fees.	This Bill was introduced on the 16th January 1864, and passed on the 25th June 1864.
No. 3 of 1864.	A Bill for amending the Abkarry Laws of the Madras Presidency beyond the limits of the Madras Abkarry, as prescribed by Act XIX of 1862.	This Bill was introduced on the 23rd April, and passed on the 25th June 1864.

E.
LIST OF
PETITIONS.

APPENDIX I.

E.

List of Petitions received and disposed of during the year 1863-64.

No.	Date of Petitions.	From whom received.	Substance of Petitions.	How disposed of.
No. 4 of 1863.	13th May 1863.	Village Accountants in the Taluq of Valvanad in Malabar.	Stating that, under the late revision of establishments, the salaries of all Government servants have been increased in proportion to their work, while the claims of the petitioners have been entirely overlooked; detailing the nature of the onerous duties imposed on them, and praying that the Government will be pleased to sanction such an increase of their pay as will fairly remunerate them for their excessive work.	Petition rejected as not being in conformity with Rule XII.
No. 5 of 1863.	1st Nov. 1863.	Chinnasawmy Iyen, Cloth Merchant at Cuddalore.	States that Bill No. 4 of 1863, for legalizing Hindu Wills and alienations of self-acquired property of Hindus in land, is repugnant to the Hindu Law and usages of the country; that it is not calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people; that as, under the Hindu Law, the son has co-ordinate interest with the father, the latter ought not to be allowed to alienate his immoveable property, ancestral or self-acquired, without the consent of the former; that the power of alienation, if granted to the Hindus, will be abused and tend to ruin innumerable families. Prays, therefore, that Regulation V of 1829 may not be repealed; and that the Draft Act may not be passed in any shape: but that it may be ruled definitely that a Hindu cannot alienate, by Will or by Deed of gift, &c., his immoveable	Ordered to be forwarded for the consideration of the Select Committee appointed to report on the Hindu Wills Bill, No. 4 of 1863.

E.
LIST OF
PETITIONS.

No. 6 of 1863.	12th Nov. 1863.	Chinnasawmy Iyen, a Cloth Merchant at Cuddalore.	property without the concurrence of his sons and to the prejudice of the interests of his own family. Prays, also, that, taking into consideration his petitions of the 30th August and 11th October 1863, the Governor in Council will be pleased to make such Laws and Regulations as will contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the people generally.	Petition rejected as not being in conformity with Rule XII.
No. 7 of 1863.	15th Nov. 1863.	M. Streenevassa Mudaliar and others, residing in Madras.	Brings to notice the impropriety of confining Hindu females of respectability in Jails, for non-payment of debts, under the provisions of Sections 209, 201, 221, and 275 of Act VIII of 1859; that persons so confined are exposed to shame and degradation, and are suspected of unchastity, which ultimately results in their being expelled from caste and left in a state of destitution; and prays, therefore, that Hindu females may be exempted from the operation of the Rules above adverted to, and that only attachment and sale of property be allowed under Sections 232—238 of the said Act.	Do. do.
No. 1 of 1864.	27th Dec. 1863.	Chinnasawmy Iyen, a Cloth Merchant at Cuddalore.	Requesting to know whether petitions not relating to any Bill actually under the consideration of the Council, but soliciting the enactment of a new Act or suggesting the modification or amendment of any Law or Regulation already in force, will be received under Rule XII for the conduct of business of the Council, and if the answer be in the negative, that the Rules be altered, so as to admit of such Petitions. Acknowledges the receipt of his Petition of the 12th December last, which was rejected and returned to for non-conformity with Rule XII, and submits his reasons why the Petition in question ought not to have	Do. do.

E.
LIST OF
PETITIONS.

APPENDIX I.

E.—(Concluded.)

List of Petitions received and disposed of during the year 1863-64.

No.	Date of Petitions.	From whom received.	Substance of Petitions.	How disposed of.
No. 2 of 1864.	27th Dec. 1863.	Chinnasawmy Iyen, a Cloth Merchant at Cuddalore.	been returned under that Rule. States that, as the advantages or disadvantages resulting from any Law could only be ascertained after a sufficient time has been allowed for its working, it is very desirable that Petitions suggesting the alteration or amendment of any Act already in force, or the enactment of a new Law or Regulation, should be received and disposed of by the Council. Prays, therefore, that his Petitions may not, in future, be returned under Rule XII; that Vernacular translations of the said Rules may be published in the Gazette for general information; and that replies to his Petitions may be written in Tamil and sent to him free of postage.	Petition rejected for non-conformity with Rule XII.
No. 3 of 1864.	Do.	Do.	Repeats his former Petition, wherein he brought to notice the impropriety of confining Hindu females of rank in Jails, for non-payment of debts under the provisions of Sections 200, 201, 221 and 275 of Act VIII of 1859, and prayed for the amendment of the Rules on this subject. Prays that any objections which may be raised in regard to what has been stated by him in his Petition of the 1st November last, on the subject of the Hindu Wills Bill, may be communicated to him in Tamil.	Do. do.

E.
LIST OF
PETITIONS.

No. 4 of 1864.	24th Dec. 1864.	Cundasawmy Mudali and others, Ryots of Madras.	Objecting to the proposed Bill empowering Hindus to make Wills and to alienate their self-acquired immoveable property, on the ground that it will not contribute to the happiness of the people, but on the contrary give them (the Hindus) full latitude to dispose of property to the prejudice of rightful heirs; and praying, therefore, that if the Draft Act be at all passed, it may be made applicable only to those who die issueless, and not to those who leave sons and daughters behind.	Ordered to be forwarded for the consideration of Select Committee appointed to report on the Hindu Wills Bill.
No. 5 of 1864.	16th Dec. 1864.	M. Streenevassa Mudaliar and 255 others, residing in the Town of Madras.	Bringing to notice that the constitution of the present Municipal Board for Madras is faulty and defective; that while the complaints of the poorer classes about nuisances and bad roads are utterly disregarded, the present Assessor, Mr. Leggatt, is unreasonably increasing the valuation of houses, and, consequently, raising the annual assessment payable on them; quoting, with reference to the Proceedings of the Council of the 16th January last, a passage from the <i>Bengal Hurkaru</i> , showing that the new Calcutta Municipal Act is working well; and praying that the consideration of the Bill introduced by the late Honorable Sadagopah Charlu, "for organizing a popular form of Municipal Corporation in lieu of the present Municipal Board for the Town of Madras," may be resumed, and the present unsatisfactory state of things put an end to.	No motion having been made for the consideration of this Petition under Rule XVII, it was ordered to be recorded.

A.
CIVIL.
GENERAL
ABSTRACT.

APPENDIX II.

A.

GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

CIVIL.

No. 1.—*Punchayets.*

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Depending 1st January ...	51	63	49	69	58
Instituted during the year. ...	73	62	88	95	122
Total ...	124	125	137	164	180
Decided on merits ...	25	36	28	43	59
Dismissed on default. ...	11	10	7	8	22
Adjusted or withdrawn... ..	25	29	25	36	33
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	1	8	19	19
Total ...	61	76	68	106	133
Depending 31st December..	63	49	69	58	47

No. 2.—*Village Moonsiffs.*

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Depending 1st Jan.	5,060	6,550	7,557	20,523	15,341
Instituted during the year. ...	27,114	30,515	61,520	49,824	42,910
Total ...	32,174	37,065	69,077	70,347	58,251
Decided on merits...	9,354	11,050	17,945	20,876	16,946
Dismissed on default	3,502	4,159	6,518	9,685	8,213
Adjusted or with- drawn... ..	10,977	13,309	21,706	21,045	15,399
Otherwise disposed of.	1,791	990	2,385	3,400	3,190
Total ...	25,624	29,508	48,554	55,006	43,748
Depending 31st Dec.	6,550	7,557	20,523	15,341	14,503

Mad

Madras.]

E.

CRIMINAL
GEN.
ABSTICRIMINAL
JUSTICE.

Table shewing the nature and number

123			4	2728293031323334353637383940																
Act XXV of 1861.																				
Chapter.																				
Section.																				
OFFENCES.																				
Of Abetment.	V.	109	Abetment of any offence if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment, and where no express provision is made for its punishment...	Above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.	Above fifteen years and not exceeding sixteen years.	Above sixteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years.	For life imprisonment.	For life.	Seven years and upwards.	Death.	Total.	Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Discharged on security or otherwise disposed of.	Pending 31st December 1863.	Total.			
		114	If abettor is present when offence is committed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	34	...	...	78			
		115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	162	...	92	...	...	284			
		116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	...	89	...	7	379			
		120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment if the offence be committed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	87	...	...	223			
Offences against the State.	VI.	122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the State...	2	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	954	19	1,072	9	81	2,699			
		Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	VII.	140	Wearing the dress or carrying a token used by a Soldier, that it may be believed that he is such a soldier...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2		
Offences against the public tranquillity.	VIII.			143	Being a member of an unlawful assembly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	20	...	...	30	
		144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	14	...	1	48			
		145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly knowing that it is unlawful to do so...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	15			
		147	Rioting...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	2	16			
		148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an assembly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4			
		151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of persons after it has been commanded to disperse...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	4			
		152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	1	3			
		153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18			
		160	Committing affray...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	12			
Offences by or relating to public servants.	IX.	161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking other than legal remuneration in respect of an official duty...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1			
		162	Taking a gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, from a public servant...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6			
		163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence as a public servant...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	69	...	126	...	9	272			
		164	Abetment of public servant of the offence defined in the preceding sections with reference to himself...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	16	...	...	33			
		165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing without lawful authority from a person concerned in any proceeding or business by such public servant...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	50	...	6	120			
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146				
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	106	...	8	300			

[Madras.]

Madras.

E.

F.

CRIMINAL
JUSTICE.

POLICE.

E.

No. 13.—Table shewing the nature and number of offences committed, &c.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
Act XXV of 1861.			OFFENCES.	Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of offenders apprehended.	Number of offenders remaining untried at the close of the previous year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Discharged without trial.	Died or escaped before trial.	CONVICTED.																				Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Discharged on security or otherwise disposed of.	Pending 31st December 1863.	Total.					
Chapter.	Section.	Fined.									Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding four years.	Above four years and not exceeding five years.	Above five years and not exceeding six years.	Above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Above ten years and not exceeding eleven years.	Above eleven years and not exceeding twelve years.	Above twelve years and not exceeding thirteen years.	Above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.	Above fifteen years and not exceeding sixteen years.	Above sixteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years.	For life imprisonment.	For life.						Seven years and upwards.	Death.	Total.		
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	XIV.	269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life...	7	24	22	...	22	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
		270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life...	9	50	49	...	49	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
		272	Adulterating food or drink for man intended for sale so as to make the same noxious...	2	11	11	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious...	15	21	21	...	21	7	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
		274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for use so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		277	Defiling the water of public spring or reservoir...	83	474	446	9	455	233	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	
		278	Making atmosphere noxious to health...	25	34	34	2	36	12	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
		279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	41	57	55	...	55	11	1	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
		280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	38	113	99	7	106	52	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
		284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
		285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	9	24	21	...	21	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
		286	So dealing with any explosive substance...	13	25	24	...	24	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
		287	So dealing with any machinery...	2	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
		288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it...	8	11	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
		289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	78	93	90	...	90	29	...	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	
		290	Committing a public nuisance...	222	583	446	42	488	134	3	193	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	
		291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue...	10	27	27	...	27	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
		292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	8	8	8	...	8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
		294	Obscene songs...	14	26	26	...	26	9	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
		Total...				588	1,590	1,392	60	1,452	525	4	285	730	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452
Offences relating to religion.	XV.	295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons...	20	77	74	...	74	32	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	
		296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship...	20	88	69	...	69	10	...	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69		
		297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing a funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse...	23	71	69	...	69	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69		
		298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person with intention to wound his religious feelings...	11	57	59	...	59	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	
		Total...				74	293	271	...	271	92	...	19	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271		

APPENDIX II.—JUDICIAL.

No. 13.—Table shewing the nature and number of offences committed, &c.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

E.

offences committed, the number of persons concerned in them, and the number of offenders apprehended during the year 1863, and the result of the proceedings adopted.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
	Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of offenders apprehended.	Number of offenders remaining untried at the close of the previous year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Discharged without trial.	Died or escaped before trial.	CONVICTED.																										Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Discharged on security or otherwise disposed of.	Pending 31st December 1863.	Total.
								Fined.	Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding four years.	Above four years and not exceeding five years.	Above five years and not exceeding six years.	Above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Above ten years and not exceeding eleven years.	Above eleven years and not exceeding twelve years.	Above twelve years and not exceeding thirteen years.	Above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.	Above fifteen years and not exceeding sixteen years.	Above sixteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years.	For life imprisonment.	Transportation.		Total.								
																												For life.	Seven years and upwards.		Death.							
in consequence of...	206	429	414	9	423	104	...	48	36	4	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	222	...	...	423			
... for ...	7	23	28	...	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	28			
... detention for ...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3			
... the offence ...	108	148	147	6	153	13	...	22	32	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	3	77	...	3	153		
... imprisonment ...	14	72	72	...	72	13	...	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	17	...	72			
Total...	336	678	662	17	679	144	...	111	69	6	5	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	3	328	...	8	679		
the Queen.	1	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...			
with intent	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3		
...	117	1,299	932	6	938	88	...	414	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	332	11	938		
... it has been ...	5	43	43	...	43	9	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	5	...	43			
...	7	86	79	...	79	5	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	30	...	79			
...	141	1,362	1,243	...	1,243	138	...	418	222	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	...	449	...	15	1,243		
... unlawful ...	8	98	47	...	47	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	47		
... or more ...	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3			
... &c. ...	13	69	68	...	68	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	44	...	...	68		
... rioting be ...	24	113	113	3	116	48	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	40	...	1	116		
...	64	291	277	21	298	63	...	140	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	72	...	...	298		
Total...	539	1,731	1,680	5	1,685	167	...	1,037	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	...	263	24	1	1,685		
ratification	921	5,095	4,485	35	4,520	543	...	2,111	529	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,641	...	1,257	35	44	4,520		
... to influ...	325	500	502	5	507	187	1	26	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1	255	4	17	507		
... with a	25	50	50	...	50	19	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	22	...	4	50		
... two pre...	24	28	28	1	29	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	12	...	...	29		
... sideration	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2		
... ransacted	17	19	19	1	20	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	1	20		

C.

No. 1.—Village Police.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Under trial on 1st January ...	14	...	...	36	78
Summoned during the year ...	27,030	26,501	34,335	30,758	39,943
Total...	27,044	26,501	34,335	30,794	40,026
Discharged without trial ...	4,907	4,736	7,487	5,739	18,618
Acquitted after investigation ...	5,028	4,637	7,649	8,526	21,261
Convicted and punished ...	8,943	8,322	12,525	14,383	18,954
Referred to higher authorities ...	8,166	9,042	6,551	1,353	11,208
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	64	87	115	161
Under trial on 31st December ...	...	...	36	78	78
Total...	27,044	26,801	34,335	30,794	40,096

No. 2.—Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Under trial on 1st January ...	1,509	1,583	1,816	1,943	2,539
Summoned and apprehended during the year ...	2,19,942	2,16,426	2,20,269	1,72,592	1,75,184
Referred from lower Courts during the year ...	8,517	9,344	6,796	574	3,714
Total...	2,29,968	2,27,353	2,28,681	1,82,209	1,81,427
Discharged without trial ...	66,688	66,551	53,808	55,152	55,662
Acquitted after investigation ...	99,558	95,749	97,569	66,513	60,348
Convicted and punished ...	49,252	50,617	59,972	41,251	48,940
Referred to higher Courts ...	9,938	9,555	12,483	14,131	13,140
Died, escaped, or otherwise disposed of ...	2,949	3,265	2,406	2,033	813
Under trial on 31st December ...	1,583	1,616	1,943	2,529	2,674
Total...	2,29,968	2,27,353	2,28,681	1,82,209	1,81,427

No. 3.—Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Amceens, and Sudder Amceens.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Under trial on 1st January ...	526	203	194	366	23
Referred during the year ...	7,376	7,058	9,935	2,972	4,997
Total...	7,902	7,261	10,129	3,358	2,020
Discharged without trial ...	32	55	31	11	41
Acquitted ...	2,618	2,666	3,310	1,105	1,677
Convicted ...	1,952	1,897	2,898	1,636	2,080
Referred to Session Judges ...	2,867	2,274	3,216	521	1,076
Otherwise disposed of ...	230	175	288	62	18
Under trial on 31st December ...	203	194	356	23	26

No. 4.—Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Under trial on 1st January ...	270	396	415	562	410
Apprehended during the year ...	6,246	8,694	8,877	10,960	10,525
Received by transfer ...	3,105	3,242	4,106	6,497	7,073
Proceedings called for... ..	2,379	2,313	2,337	949	1,275
Total...	12,000	14,645	15,735	18,968	19,283
Discharged without trial ...	370	881	1,003	2,700	2,554
Acquitted... ..	5,557	5,853	5,954	6,634	6,157
Convicted... ..	3,830	4,873	6,352	7,698	8,460
Committed to Subordinate Criminal Courts ...	484	763	888	769	565
Otherwise disposed of ...	1,363	1,560	976	757	1,161
Under trial on 31st December ...	396	415	562	410	386

No. 5.—Session Judges.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Under trial on 1st January ...	258	179	174	268	280
Committed during the year ...	2,971	2,675	3,884	5,232	4,785
Received by transfer ...	...	54	2	131	106
Proceedings called for in consequence of appeal or otherwise ...	639	809	861	233	299
Total ..	3,868	3,717	4,921	5,864	5,470
Discharged without trial ...	11	3	11	121	250
Acquitted ...	1,729	1,666	1,969	3,008	2,500
Convicted ...	1,334	1,392	1,754	2,229	2,318
Referred to the High Court ...	342	231	413	61	45
Remanded to lower Courts ...	67	75	271	50	19
Otherwise disposed of ...	206	176	235	115	59
Under trial on 31st December ...	179	174	268	280	279

No. 6.—High Court.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Under trial on 1st January ...	11	13	4	...	9
Committed or referred during the year... ..	289	275	374	135	95
Proceedings called for ...	101	59	60	58	79
Total...	401	347	438	193	183
Released unconditionally. Do. on security ...	182	161	232	108	51
Convicted... ..	4	7	6	...	...
Remanded... ..	198	170	198	76	112
Otherwise disposed of ...	1	5	2	...	2
Depending on 31st December...	3	...	...	...	...
Under trial on 31st December...	13	4	...	9	18

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Inspir. Genl. of Madras Police.

D.

Statement of Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
COURTS.	Discharged on security.	Dismissed from office.	Fined.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. above one month and not exceeding six months.	Do. above six months and not exceeding one year.	Do. above one year and not exceeding two years.	Do. above two years and not exceeding three years.	Do. above three years and not exceeding four years.	Do. above four years and not exceeding five years.	Do. above five years and not exceeding six years.	Do. above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Do. above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Do. above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Do. above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Do. above ten years and not exceeding eleven years.	Do. above eleven years and not exceeding twelve years.	Do. above twelve years and not exceeding thirteen years.	Do. above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. above fourteen years and not exceeding fifteen years.	Do. above fifteen years and not exceeding sixteen years.	Do. above sixteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years.	Imprisoned for life.	For life.	For seven years and upwards.	Death.
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	65
Session Judges.. ..	...	1	3	73	279	227	320	309	95	166	32	87	10	3	52	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	371	...
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates.	4	297	3,564	1,278	1,922	577	352	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Sudder Ameen	...	1	223	93	475	206	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class.	...	1,553	40,410	9,071	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Police... ..	...	175	18,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	4	2,027	44,258	28,886	2,725	1,010	765	312	98	166	32	90	10	3	52	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	80	372	65

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Inspector General of Madras Police.D.
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE.F.
POLICE.

F.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1863-64.											
RANGES.	DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Sanctioned Strength.	Strength of Force on 30th April 1863.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS.					
						Supervising Staff.	Superintendents.	Assistant Supts.	Inspectors.	Constables general only.	Salt Guard.
Northern Range.	Inspir. Genl. of Police & Asst. Inspir. Genl. of Police including Establishments...	...	...	42	42	2	...	...	26	16	...
	Dy. Inspir. Genl. of Police Ganjam...	7,757	1,136,926	1,423	1,373	1	2	...	28	1,167	150
	Vizagapatam...	18,935	1,715,652	1,620	1,515	1	2	...	27	1,444	108
	Godavery ...	7,534	1,366,831	1,455	1,455	1	1	...	27	1,212	45
	Krishna... ..	8,353	1,194,421	1,507	1,538	1	1	...	26	1,321	328
	Nellore... ..	8,341	999,254	1,433	1,272	1	1	...	23	1,160	194
	Total...	50,920	6,413,034	7,438	7,153	1	5	7	131	6,404	625
	Dy. Inspector Genl. of Police Kurnool...	7,470	725,768	1,068	1,164	1	1	...	19	979	...
	Bellary ...	11,496	1,234,674	1,392	1,398	1	1	...	30	1,332	...
	Cuddapah ...	9,177	1,050,104	1,283	1,331	1	1	...	29	1,238	...
Central Range.	North Arcot ...	7,526	1,654,557	1,340	1,359	1	1	...	29	1,302	...
	Madras... ..	3,100	675,390	934	936	1	...	...	17	670	262
	Total...	38,769	5,340,493	6,017	6,188	1	5	4	124	5,521	262
	Dy. Inspector Genl. of Police South Arcot...	4,765	1,128,430	1,256	1,186	1	1	...	21	1,041	145
Southern Range.	Tanjore... ..	5,736	1,652,170	1,440	1,509	1	1	...	25	1,190	178
	Trichinopoly...	2,097	939,400	745	764	1	...	...	14	697	...
	Madura... ..	8,790	1,856,406	1,387	1,379	1	1	...	24	1,215	67
	Tinnevely ...	5,144	1,670,262	1,165	1,048	1	1	...	22	954	49
	Total...	25,532	7,246,668	5,993	5,886	1	5	4	106	5,097	439
Western Range.	Dy. Inspector Genl. of Police Salem...	7,617	1,493,221	1,195	1,254	1	1	...	25	1,123	...
	Coimbatore ...	8,417	1,215,920	1,106	1,081	1	1	...	24	1,067	...
	South Malabar ...	6,259	1,709,081	986	882	1	1	...	21	1,082	...
	North Malabar ...	...	...	570	593	1	...	...	12	519	...
	South Canara... ..	4,205	788,042	902	861	1	...	...	14	752	103
Total...		26,498	5,206,264	4,759	4,671	1	5	3	96	4,543	103
Grand Total...		141,719	24,206,509	24,249	23,940	6	20	18	483	21,581	1,434

F.
POLICE.

F.—(Continued.)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1863-64.							
		POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.		Local or Village Police.	Pay and Allowances.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Rent, Stationery and other Charges.	Total.	Village Police
		Land Custom Guard.	Total Strength.						
		No.	No.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Northern Range.	Insp. General of Police and Asst. Insp. Genl. of Police including Establishments.	44	...	55,796	162	4,818	60,776	...	60,776
	Dy. Insp. Genl. of Police.	1	...	15,062	...	235	15,297	...	15,297
	Ganjam	1,388	149	1,52,112	18,206	7,590	1,77,908	1,651	1,79,559
	Vizagapatam	1,640	77	1,64,406	20,803	3,899	1,89,108	44	1,89,152
	Godavery	1,406	...	1,43,663	18,425	3,405	1,65,393	...	1,65,393
	Krishna	1,522	...	1,54,541	19,845	3,333	1,77,719	...	1,77,719
	Nellore	1,443	98	1,39,981	18,545	2,822	1,61,348	3,639	1,64,987
	Total...	7,400	324	7,69,665	95,824	21,284	8,86,773	5,334	8,92,107
	Dy. Insp. Genl. of Police.	1	...	13,839	...	...	13,839	...	13,839
	Kurnool	1,030	10	1,62,636	13,571	3,201	1,79,408	468	1,79,876
Central Range.	Bellary	1,442	...	1,48,250	19,074	3,181	1,70,505	...	1,70,505
	Cuddapah	1,359	...	1,48,079	18,128	2,336	1,68,543	...	1,68,543
	North Arcot	1,410	...	1,57,022	18,531	4,015	1,79,618	...	1,79,618
	Madras	1,022	...	1,03,589	15,103	2,593	1,21,285	...	1,21,285
	Total...	6,264	10	7,33,415	84,457	15,326	8,33,198	468	8,33,666
Southern Range.	Dy. Insp. Genl. of Police.	1	...	6,968	...	20	6,988	...	6,988
	South Arcot	1,321	1,307	1,28,273	17,042	3,212	1,48,527	27,082	1,75,609
	Tanjore	1,437	...	1,53,453	18,114	4,964	1,76,531	...	1,76,531
	Trichinopoly	767	...	79,953	10,151	2,448	92,552	...	92,552
	Madura	1,368	...	1,40,604	18,854	3,091	1,62,549	...	1,62,549
	Tinnevely.	7	...	1,21,933	14,033	3,176	1,39,142	...	1,39,142
	Total...	67	5,955	6,31,184	78,194	16,911	7,26,289	27,082	7,53,371
Western Range.	Dy. Insp. Genl. of Police.	1	...	9,050	...	...	9,050	...	9,050
	Salem	1,195	...	1,30,292	14,677	4,427	1,49,396	...	1,49,396
	Coimbatore	1,235	...	1,34,332	17,493	5,380	1,57,205	...	1,57,205
	South Malabar	1,182	12	1,15,120	14,471	3,179	1,32,770	351	1,33,121
	North Malabar	584	8	66,407	7,476	2,692	76,575	780	77,355
	South Canara	911	...	87,726	11,103	2,850	1,01,679	...	1,01,679
	Total...	5,108	20	5,42,927	65,220	18,528	6,26,675	1,131	6,27,806
Grand Total...		67	24,771	1,661	27,32,987	3,23,857	76,867	31,33,711	34,015
									31,67,726

G.
POLICE.

G.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	CASUALTIES AND ENLISTMENTS.					
		CASUALTIES DURING THE YEAR.					Enlisted during the year.
		Dismissed.	Deserted and Resigned.	Died.	Total.	Per centage.	
Northern Range.	Ganjam	208	108	24	340	24.5	345
	Vizagapatam	234	124	41	399	24.3	329
	Godavery	126	111	23	260	18.5	212
	Nellore	157	101	13	271	18.8	288
	Krishna	155	87	21	263	17.3	196
	Total...	880	531	122	1,533	20.7	1,370
Central Range.	Kurnool	80	95	14	189	18.3	201
	Bellary	135	103	15	255	17.7	218
	Cuddapah	88	87	19	194	14.2	122
	North Arcot	82	79	21	182	12.9	158
	Madras	121	68	7	196	19.1	208
	Total...	506	434	76	1,016	16.2	907
Southern Range.	South Arcot	110	80	16	206	15.6	271
	Tanjore	158	93	24	275	19.1	177
	Trichinopoly	82	101	10	193	25.2	131
	Madura	99	175	28	302	22.1	222
	Tinnevely	70	136	7	213	20.1	178
	Total...	519	585	85	1,189	20.0	979
Western Range.	Salem	123	87	10	220	18.4	150
	Coimbatore	116	189	27	332	26.9	286
	South Malabar	47	60	29	136	11.5	210
	North Malabar	59	44	17	120	20.5	118
	South Canara	57	88	9	154	16.9	162
	Total...	402	463	92	962	18.8	926
Grand Total...		2,307	2,018	375	4,700	19.0	4,182

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POLICE.

G.—(Continued.)

RANGES.		DISTRICTS.	OFFENCES OF WHICH POLICE OFFICERS WERE CONVICTED.										
			Force.	CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES.									Total.
				Murder.	Rape, &c.	Robbery and Burglary.	Theft and Misappropriation of property.	Bribery and Extortion.	False evidence and suppression of Crime.	Neglect and departmental Offences.	Negligent Escape.	Miscellaneous.	
Northern Range.	Ganjam...	...	1,385	1	...	...	1	3	4	7	12	1	29
	Vizagapatam...	...	1,637	...	...	...	1	3	...	6	4	1	15
	Godavery	...	1,404	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	...	...	37
	Krishna...	...	1,520	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	3	2	14
	Nellore.	...	1,401	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	6	2	16
	Total...		7,387	1	...	...	6	13	4	38	43	6	111
Central Range.	Kurnool	...	1,028	...	...	1	3	2	...	2	9	1	18
	Bellary	...	1,440	...	...	...	1	5	...	13	14	1	34
	Cuddapah	...	1,357	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	13	2	20
	North Arcot	...	1,408	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	1	8
	Madras	...	1,021	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	7	3	18
	Total...		6,254	...	...	1	15	9	2	18	45	8	98
Southern Range.	South Arcot	...	1,319	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	4	1	12
	Tanjore	...	1,435	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	12	1	27
	Trichinopoly	...	766	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	8
	Madura	...	1,366	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	1	...	13
	Tinnevely	...	1,059	...	...	...	3	3	...	5	5	1	17
	Total...		5,945	...	...	...	8	5	1	31	24	8	77
Western Range.	Salem...	...	1,193	...	...	...	1	11	...	5	...	...	17
	Coimbatore	...	1,233	...	...	...	5	...	...	10	11	6	32
	South Malabar.	...	1,180	...	...	...	3	3	...	7	4	3	20
	North Malabar	...	583	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	2	2	14
	South Canara.	...	910	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	6
	Total...		5,099	...	...	...	12	18	5	26	17	11	89
Grand Total...			24,685	1	...	1	41	45	12	113	129	33	375

G.—(Continued.)

G.
POLICE.

OFFENCES OF WHICH POLICE OFFICERS WERE CONVICTED.											STATEMENT OF CASTES.												
CONVICTED BY COURTS.											INSPECTORS.												
Murder.	Rape, &c.	Robbery and Burglary.	Theft and Misappropriation of property.	Bribery and Extortion.	False evidence and suppression of Crime.	Neglect and departmental Offences.	Negligent Escape.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Brahmins.	Rajapoots.	Maharattas.	Naidos.	Moodellars.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oryahs and Pariahs, &c.	Mohamedans.	Christians.		
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	5	3	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	6	1		
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	5	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	4	...		
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	1	13	6	2	5	1	...	7	...	...	...	2	3	...		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	2	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	2	4	8	...	...	6	2	...	...	3	...	1		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	9	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	1	...	...	9	3	...	2	...	...		
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	7	1	...	4	4	...	...	2	3	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	2		
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	13	22	32	4	1	18	11	...	...	8	12	3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	2	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	4	1	1		
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	4	...	2		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	1	1		
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	9	...	...	6	3	...	...	2	2	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	3	...	...	4	5	...	...	4	2	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	18	8	20	...	15	18	...	...	18	6	5		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	8	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	1	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	1	3		
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	1	...	...	1	1	9	...	2	1	...		
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	2	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2		
2	...	4	3	...	1	...	1	4	15	18	11	17	...	1	13	7	14	...	3	5	2		
4	1	6	15	1	3	13	4	6	52	69	57	98	9	2	71	38	14	...	34	7	13		

G.
POLICE.

G.—(Continued)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	STATEMENT OF CASTES.										
		CONSTABULARY.										
		Europeans.	East Indians.	Brahmins.	Rajapoots.	Maharattas.	Naidoos.	Moodeliars.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oryahs and Pariabs, &c.	Christians.
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	1	3	8	...	587	...	...	...	532	247
	Vizagapatam ...	1	5	33	3	13	1,073	...	1	...	293	340
	Godavery ...	1	2	23	44	5	765	...	...	...	164	353
	Krishna ...	3	3	30	70	14	505	...	3	...	150	546
	Nellore ...	1	2	18	58	5	565	25	...	...	134	612
	Total...	6	13	107	183	37	3,495	33	...	...	1,273	2,098
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	...	1	61	63	97	51	3	...	...	110	641
	Bellary ...	5	1	14	33	25	236	6	...	...	248	812
	Cuddapah ...	1	...	25	26	71	448	26	...	...	260	670
	North Arcot ...	2	1	34	97	50	313	150	...	...	134	518
	Madras ...	7	2	20	16	16	259	247	...	...	71	234
	Total...	15	5	154	235	259	1,307	432	...	...	823	2,875
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	4	1	6	31	20	238	234	...	...	293	374
	Tanjore ...	2	2	50	19	177	416	2	...	...	469	216
	Trichinopoly ...	4	3	14	25	15	229	6	...	...	307	193
	Madura ...	2	6	37	39	12	327	5	...	...	567	272
	Tinnevely ...	2	1	9	33	1	234	331	...	...	219	269
	Total...	14	13	116	147	225	1,444	578	...	...	1,855	1,324
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	2	69	43	57	280	233	...	...	166	387
	Coimbatore ...	3	2	37	34	22	366	186	...	...	255	392
	South Malabar... ..	...	4	...	8	2	...	57	590	30	108	248
	North Malabar... ..	...	6	7	11	7	7	9	254	82	73	93
	South Canara... ..	...	...	58	8	8	...	1	...	...	412	207
	Total...	3	14	171	104	96	653	486	844	112	1,014	1,327
Grand Total...		38	45	548	669	617	6,899	1,529	844	112	4,965	7,624

G.
POLICE.

G.—(Continued.)

POLICE OFFICERS INSTRUCTED.		FALL OF RAIN AND PRICE OF FOOD.		FIRES AND PROPERTY DESTROYED.	
		FALL OF RAIN.	VALUE OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF FOOD.		
Number in Police Schools.	Number passed Examination.	Average of 5 years.	1863-64.	Average of 5 years.	1863-64.
476	10	57.26	43.12	96	472
747	122	34.89	47.68	103	301
496	266	33.55	25.76	125	477
1,171	89	35.75	17.58	131	108
534	463	32.93	26.26	124	210
3,424	950	38.87	32.08	115	1,568
109	47	31.30	73.32	163	113
142	34	18.36	13.44	130	247
181	76	31.42	19.91	126	507
172	71	25.32	21.00	99	388
135	28	37.40	32.62	245	104
739	256	28.76	32.06	152	1,359
477	29	53.02	108.12	No Returns.	156
158	85	55.41	51.49	96	455
226	179	34.23	33.98	89	269
295	64	33.00	28.28	90	374
475	77	28.50	25.34	109	358
1,631	434	41.83	49.44	96	1,612
39	39	29.02	24.72	79	226
57	20	23.93	27.29	85	755
160	113	108.11	127.77	110	98
63	30	133.13	155.45	110	99
86	37				147
405	239	73.55	83.81	96	1,325
6,199	1,879	45.74	49.35	114	5,864
					4,55,633

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POLICE.

G.—(Continued.)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	WARRANTS AND SUMMONS SERVED.								
		GRAVE CASES.						Proportion to Population.		
		WARRANTS.		SUMMONS.		TOTAL.				
		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.			
Northern Range.	Ganjam..	...	...	1,282	1,456	5,519	5,519	6,801	6,975	163
	Vizagapatam...	...	...	353	759	283	307	636	1,066	1609
	Godavery	...	...	780	1,455	1,872	4,434	2,652	5,889	232
	Krishna	...	...	437	823	1,205	2,982	1,642	3,805	313
	Nellore	...	...	786	1,186	2,461	3,622	3,247	4,808	207
	Total...			3,638	5,679	11,340	16,864	14,978	22,543	284
Central Range.	Kurnool	...	...	347	673	1,204	2,799	1,551	3,472	209
	Bellary.	...	...	294	656	1,512	2,313	1,806	2,969	415
	Cuddapah	...	...	480	695	1,911	2,748	2,391	3,444	304
	North Arcot...	...	...	2,251	2,812	2,631	3,475	4,882	6,287	263
	Madras.	...	...	481	481	1,106	1,106	1,587	1,587	425
	Total...			3,853	5,318	8,364	12,441	12,217	17,759	300
Southern Range.	South Arcot ..	...	...	1,153	1,594	1,728	2,057	2,881	3,651	309
	Tanjore.	...	...	1,115	1,382	2,723	4,237	3,838	5,619	294
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	536	536	1,106	1,106	1,642	1,642	572
	Madura	...	...	1,809	2,353	3,381	4,190	5,190	6,543	283
	Tinnevely	...	...	1,354	1,452	7,540	7,747	8,894	9,199	181
	Total...			5,967	7,317	16,478	19,337	22,445	26,654	271
Western Range.	Salem...	...	...	1,277	1,391	3,797	3,814	5,074	5,205	286
	Coimbatore	...	...	781	829	2,625	2,696	3,406	3,525	344
	South Malabar.	...	...	1,230	1,290	1,881	1,883	3,111	3,173	350
	North Malabar	...	...	552	564	1,126	1,134	1,678	1,698	294
	South Canara...	...	...	571	573	2,100	2,100	2,671	2,673	294
	Total...			4,411	4,647	11,529	11,627	15,940	16,274	319
Grand Total...				17,869	22,961	47,711	60,269	65,580	83,230	290

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POLICE.

G.—(Continued.)

WARRANTS AND SUMMONS SERVED.						
MINOR CASES.						
WARRANTS.		SUMMONS.		TOTAL.		Proportion to Population.
Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	
2,203	2,394	12,753	12,753	14,956	15,047	75
3,377	9,131	14,172	15,125	17,549	24,256	70
1,110	2,222	6,915	16,721	8,025	18,943	72
1,632	3,892	9,996	27,380	11,628	31,272	38
1,368	1,937	9,525	11,845	10,893	13,782	72
9,690	19,476	53,361	83,824	63,051	103,300	62
879	1,844	2,840	8,189	3,719	10,083	72
929	2,005	7,853	12,390	8,782	14,395	85
747	1,129	6,173	7,969	6,920	9,098	115
2,890	4,640	7,193	12,087	10,083	16,727	98
3,734	3,734	16,305	16,305	20,039	20,039	33
9,179	13,352	40,364	56,940	49,543	70,292	74
4,709	5,962	30,325	36,940	35,034	42,902	26
1,174	1,402	20,305	28,255	21,479	29,657	55
1,646	1,646	11,905	11,905	13,551	13,551	61
3,271	4,037	23,499	27,227	26,770	31,264	59
1,629	1,949	17,512	18,156	19,141	20,105	83
12,429	14,996	103,546	122,483	115,975	137,479	52
3,229	3,360	27,146	27,208	30,375	30,568	49
1,414	1,558	12,749	13,514	14,193	15,072	80
1,058	1,156	11,031	10,970	12,089	12,126	84
1,717	1,740	6,275	6,286	7,992	8,026	158
721	721	4,249	4,261	4,970	4,982	
8,169	8,535	61,450	62,239	69,619	70,774	73
39,467	56,359	258,721	325,486	298,188	381,845	63

G.—(Continued.)

G.
POLICE.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES.							
		ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.							
		BY DROWNING.		BY OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Northern Range.	Ganjam	51	50	139	45	190	95	285	
	Vizagapatam... ..	122	74	139	49	261	123	384	
	Godavery	96	95	83	26	179	121	300	
	Krishna	75	81	58	12	133	93	226	
	Nellore	92	129	85	29	177	158	335	
	Total.....	436	429	504	161	940	590	1,530	
Central Range.	Kurnool	55	67	41	17	96	84	180	
	Bellary	86	140	77	41	163	181	344	
	Cuddapah	94	166	39	15	133	181	314	
	North Arcot... ..	186	203	66	21	252	224	476	
	Madras	98	67	18	7	116	74	190	
	Total.....	519	643	241	101	760	744	1,504	
Southern Range.	South Arcot... ..	133	117	47	17	180	134	314	
	Tanjore	127	82	21	8	148	90	238	
	Trichinopoly... ..	70	75	18	6	88	81	169	
	Madura	173	109	45	12	218	121	339	
	Tinnevely	79	65	26	12	105	77	182	
	Total.....	582	448	157	55	739	503	1,242	
Western Range.	Salem	189	246	31	10	220	256	476	
	Coimbatore... ..	175	186	48	10	223	196	419	
	South Malabar	126	81	100	14	226	95	321	
	North Malabar	76	41	48	15	124	56	180	
	South Canara	41	48	101	49	142	97	239	
	Total.....	607	602	328	98	935	700	1,635	
	Grand Total.....	2,144	2,122	1,230	415	3,374	2,537	5,911	

G.—(Continued.)

G.
POLICE.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES.											PRISONERS GUARDED.		
SUICIDES.											Average number of Prisoners.	Constables.	Cost.
Drown- ing.		Hanging.		Poison.		Other Causes.		Total.		Total.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
1	10	11	10	...	...	2	...	14	20	34	262	37	3,690
22	36	6	7	1	...	5	1	34	44	78	286	41	4,038
18	98	6	4	1	...	1	3	26	105	131	146	21	2,052
21	51	1	5	...	...	...	3	22	59	81	315	45	4,560
18	50	...	4	...	...	2	...	20	54	74	485	69	6,894
80	245	24	30	2	...	10	7	116	282	398	1,494	213	21,234
7	43	6	2	...	...	...	...	13	45	58	227	32	3,204
11	55	2	1	...	1	7	...	20	57	77	500	71	7,074
13	27	10	0	...	...	2	1	25	28	53	615	88	8,754
14	33	10	4	1	2	1	2	26	41	67	549	78	7,842
7	12	7	0	...	...	1	...	15	12	27	506	72	7,152
52	170	35	7	1	3	11	3	99	183	282	2,397	341	34,026
8	17	7	5	...	1	1	...	16	23	39	348	50	5,010
2	3	5	2	1	1	1	...	9	6	15	302	43	4,206
1	11	8	4	...	1	1	...	10	16	26	391	56	5,550
13	16	8	2	2	3	2	...	25	21	46	418	60	6,072
4	11	8	7	...	3	1	3	13	24	37	185	26	2,814
28	58	36	20	3	9	6	3	73	90	163	1,644	235	23,652
12	29	11	5	...	...	1	...	24	34	58	283	40	3,948
14	42	5	1	...	...	4	6	23	49	72	824	135	14,052
1	6	19	6	...	1	7	...	27	13	40	525	88	6,606
2	1	14	4	1	1	5	...	22	6	28	272	45	4,560
3	9	23	6	...	1	4	...	30	16	46	282	40	3,948
32	87	72	22	1	3	21	6	126	118	244	2,186	346	33,114
192	560	167	79	7	15	48	19	414	673	1,087	7,721	1,137	1,12,026

G.—(Concluded.)

G.
POLICE.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	STATEMENT OF SHORT SEN- TENCED PRISON- ERS IN SUBSI- DIARY JAILS DUR- ING 1863-64.		REPORT OF PRISON- ERS ESCAPED FROM CUSTODY IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRE- SIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1863-64.				RETURN SHEWING THE STATE OF EDUCATION OF THE FORCE.			
		Number of Prisoners.	Average duration of Con- finement.	UNTIED.		CONVICT- ED.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but not write.	Can read and write.	Superior education.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Northern Range.	Ganjam...	1,017	12-2	8	...	6	...	661	230	447	47
	Vizagapatam...	825	9-7	14	1	4	...	1,016	...	594	27
	Godavery...	468	9-2	2	1	6	...	813	123	344	124
	Krishna...	408	6-3	7	...	1	...	1,157	131	188	44
	Nellore...	317	4-8	20	...	...	2	886	135	339	81
Total...		3,035	9-5	51	2	17	2	4,533	619	1,912	323
Central Range.	Kurnool...	907	7-5	34	1	2	...	751	42	122	113
	Bellary...	851	8-7	10	...	1	1	888	44	337	171
	Cuddapah...	624	8-3	8	1	9	1	889	95	334	39
	North Arcot...	334	6-6	9	...	2	...	836	323	220	29
	Madras...	801	7-4	20	2	1	...	325	88	538	70
Total...		3,517	7-8	81	4	15	2	3,689	592	1,551	422
Southern Range.	South Arcot...	1,575	5-0	25	...	5	...	690	123	482	24
	Tanjore...	1,608	6-6	11	1	6	...	303	518	588	26
	Trichinopoly...	478	8-4	12	...	1	...	220	179	353	14
	Madura...	299	9-4	18	...	2	...	487	185	580	114
	Tinnevely...	884	4-6	3	...	2	...	320	166	484	89
Total...		4,844	6-1	69	1	16	...	2,020	1,171	2,487	267
Western Range.	Salem...	879	11-6	15	...	76	...	528	147	415	103
	Coimbatore...	900	9-5	8	...	22	...	623	180	331	94
	South Malabar...	1,373	8-4	8	...	5	1	269	177	418	31
	North Malabar...	648	7-4	16	...	5	...	219	119	233	1
	Canara...	134	8-3	4	...	1	...	648	61	186	1
Total...		3,934	9-2	51	...	109	1	2,287	684	1,583	54
Grand Total...		15,330	8 days	252	7	157	5	12,529	3,066	7,533	1,551

I.

I.
POLICE.Statement of Cases committed to the Criminal Sessions during
the year 1863.

OFFENCES.	Town Police Court.		Vepery Police Court.		Royapet Police Court.		Total.			
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Murder.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Attempt to Murder.	3	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	5	4
Culpable Homicide.	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2
Causing grievous Hurt	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Administering stupefying Drugs with intent.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
Rape.	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	3
Enticing away married Women with intent.	1	2	1	1	...	1	2	2	4	3
Kidnapping.	3	6	4	2	8	3	3	...	8	11
Obtaining possession of Girls for the purpose of Prostitution.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
Adultery.	...	...	...	2	4	4	...	...	5	7
Concealing the birth of a Child.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Mischief.	2	3	3	...	1	4	4	...	3	7
Using Criminal force.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Attempt to commit Suicide.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
House-breaking and Criminal Trespass.	9	11	8	3	1	1	1	...	14	17
Theft.	22	33	25	8	6	17	16	...	36	58
Receiving stolen property.	...	8	7	1	1	1	...	1	12	9
Criminal Breach of Trust.	10	13	11	2	3	3	3	...	14	17
Cheating.	6	8	7	1	...	...	2	2	8	10
Forging and Uttering.	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	4	4
Counterfeiting Government Stamps.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Possessing Counterfeit Government Stamps, &c., &c.	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Giving false Evidence.	2	2	2	...	...	5	7	6	7	9
Accepting a gratification for corruptly influencing a public servant	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Public servants taking Bribes.	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	1	3
Harbouring Offenders.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Breach of Railway Act XVIII of 1854.	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
Breach of Arms Act XXXI of 1860.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	75	108	83	25	22	35	32	3	132	189
										151
										88

* Two cases against one Prisoner.

† No sentence passed, Conviction having been set aside on plea of "No jurisdiction."

I.
POLICE.

I.—(Concluded.)

Statement of Cases committed to the Criminal Sessions during
the year 1863.—(Concluded.)

OFFENCES.	Nature of Sentences.				Total amount of property said to have been stolen.			Total amount of property recovered.			Remarks.
	Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Fine.							
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Murder. ...	1										
Attempt to Murder. ...		2									
Culpable Homicide. ...		2									
Causing grievous Hurt			2								
Administering stupefying Drugs with intent. ...			1								
Rape. ...			2								
Enticing away married Women with intent. ...			1	1							
Kidnapping. ...			8								
Obtaining possession of Girls for the purpose of Prostitution...			1								
Adultery. ...			6								
Concealing the birth of a Child. ...			2								
Mischief. ...			7	4							
Using Criminal force. ...											
Attempt to commit Suicide. ...											
House-breaking and Criminal Trespass. ...	3	10			790	5	0	659	1	3	
Theft. ...	3	46			5,086	9	3	3,784	2	4	
Receiving stolen property. ...		9									
Criminal Breach of Trust. ...		15	1		11,667	15	6	8,999	1	9	
Cheating. ...		8			1,042	1	3	713	1	3	
Forging and Uttering. ...		2	2								
Counterfeiting Government Stamps.											
Possessing Counterfeit Government Stamps, &c., &c. ...											
Giving false Evidence. ...	1	7	4								
Accepting a gratification for corruptly influencing a public servant. ...			1								
Public servants taking Bribes. ...			3	3							
Harbouring Offenders. ...											
Breach of Railway Act XVIII of 1854. ...											
Breach of Arms Act XXXI of 1860. ...				2							
	1	13	133	15	18,556	15	0	14,155	6	7	

J.
POLICE.

J.

Statement of Offences summarily disposed of by the Magistrates during
the year 1863.

OFFENCES.	TOWN POLICE COURT.				
	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of cases.	No. of persons.	Imprisonment with hard labor.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.
Larceny. ...	592	648	217	2	308
Receiving stolen goods. ...	28	32	19		8
Embezzlement and breach of trust. ...	52	58	39	1	
Obtaining property by false pretences.	23	25	12		
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same. ...	162	172	41		1
Stealing growing plants and vegetable.	6	6	1	1	
Wrongful appropriation of property found. ...	5	5			
Reputed thieves. ...	21	25	21		
Malicious injury. ...	7	9			
Possessing false weights, &c., &c. ...	6	6			
Purchasing property from children under 14 years. ...	1	1			
Abduction. ...	19	12	1		
Crimping ...					
Assault. ...	1,852	1,345	19		
Assaulting Police Officers in the execution of their duty. ...	75	93	7		
Do. Collectors do. do. ...	1	2			
Breaches of the Peace. ...	3,878	5,869	62		
Trespasses. ...	75	89	3		
Disturbing an assembly engaged in religious worship. ...					
Cruelty to animals. ...	80	80			
Riding or driving furiously. ...	123	125			
Obstructing public roads and other minor offences under Section 19, Act XLVIII of 1860. ...	1,918	1,967			
Nuisances. ...	3,140	3,140			

Statement of Offences summarily disposed of by the

OFFENCES.	TOWN POLICE COURT.			2
	7	8	9	
	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or dismissed for default.	Number of cases.
Larceny.	...	121	...	294
Receiving stolen goods.	...	5	...	23
Embezzlement and breach of trust.	...	18	...	27
Obtaining property by false pretences.	...	13	...	22
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same.	108	22	...	49
Stealing growing plants and vegetable.	3	1	...	15
Wrongful appropriation of property found.	...	5	...	5
Reputed thieves.	...	4	...	19
Malicious injury.	2	7	2	79
Possessing false weights, &c., &c.	6	...	...	6
Purchasing property from children under 14 years.	1	...	...	3
Abduction.	...	11	9	40
Crimping.	...	...	...	...
Assault.	588	738	1,446	1,344
Assaulting Police Officers in the execution of their duty.	69	17	...	90
Do. Collectors do. do.	2	...	...	...
Breaches of the Peace.	5,195	612	235	1,563
Trespasses	44	42	39	178
Disturbing an assembly engaged in religious worship.	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals.	78	2	...	134
Riding or driving furiously.	114	11	...	328
Obstructing public roads and other minor offences under Section 19, Act XLVIII of 1860.	1,862	105	2	1,454
Nuisances.	3,066	74	...	1,944

Magistrates during the year 1863.—(Continued.)

VEPERY POLICE COURT.							ROYAPETTAH POLICE COURT.		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4
No. of persons.	Imprisonment with hard labor.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or dismissed for default.	Number of cases.	No. of persons.	Imprisonment with hard labor.
337	119	1	118	...	99	...	208	233	123
26	9	...	1	...	16	...	15	19	7
24	9	...	3	...	12	...	52	53	14
25	12	...	...	...	13	...	44	17	10
53	10	1	1	28	13	...	13	15	6
18	2	...	...	14	2	...	7	8	1
6	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
19	16	...	...	...	3	...	7	9	6
54	1	...	...	18	35	36	11	9	...
7	...	...	...	5	2	...	4	4	...
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
33	1	...	...	...	32	10	28	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	4
916	5	...	...	417	494	718	83	683	10
118	6	...	...	58	54	...	83	131	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,529	9	1	...	1,933	586	160	462	1,062	1
205	...	...	...	108	97	7	103	183	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
137	1	...	...	105	31	...	88	89	1
328	...	...	...	268	60	...	82	86	...
1,526	...	...	...	1,176	350	1	1,796	2,122	1
1,944	...	...	...	1,750	194	...	1,062	1,063	...

J.—(Continued.)

Statement of Offences summarily disposed of by the

OFFENCES.	ROYAPETTAH POLICE COURT.				
	5	6	7	8	9
	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	or Compromised for de- fault.
Larceny.	5	45	...	60	...
Receiving stolen goods.	...	...	3	9	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust. ...	2	1	...	36	...
Obtaining property by false pretences.	...	...	...	7	...
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same.	...	1	3	5	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetable.	...	1	4	2	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found.	...	...	...	...	...
Reputed thieves.	...	3	...	...	...
Malicious injury.	...	...	5	4	4
Possessing false weights, &c., &c. ...	...	...	3	1	...
Purchasing property from children under 14 years.	...	...	...	...	...
Abduction	...	...	5	21	9
Crimping.	...	...	...	2	...
Assault....	...	...	249	424	342
Assaulting Police Officers in the execu- tion of their duty.	...	...	102	14	...
Do. Collectors do. do.	...	...	...	...	...
Breaches of the Peace.	...	...	979	82	...
Trespasses.	...	...	127	56	4
Disturbing an assembly engaged in religious worship.	...	...	1	...	...
Cruelty to animals.	...	1	79	8	...
Riding or driving furiously	...	...	83	3	...
Obstructing public roads and other minor offences under Section 19, Act XLVIII of 1860.	...	...	1,864	257	81
Nuisances... ..	...	1	1,049	13	...

J.—(Continued.)

Magistrates during the year 1863.—(Continued.)

TOTAL.							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Imprisonment with hard labor.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or dismissed for de- fault.
1,094	1,218	459	8	471	...	280	...
66	77	35	...	9	3	30	...
131	135	62	3	4	...	66	...
89	67	34	...	...	...	33	...
224	240	57	1	3	139	40	...
28	32	4	1	1	21	5	...
10	11	2	...	...	...	9	...
47	53	43	...	3	...	7	...
97	72	1	...	...	25	46	42
16	17	...	...	...	14	3	...
4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
87	71	2	...	...	5	64	28
3	6	4	...	...	...	2	...
3,979	2,944	34	...	...	1,254	1,656	2,506
248	342	28	...	...	229	85	...
1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
5,903	9,460	72	1	...	8,107	1,280	395
356	477	3	...	...	279	195	50
2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
302	306	2	...	1	262	41	...
533	539	...	...	...	465	74	...
5,168	5,615	1	...	...	4,902	712	84
6,146	6,147	...	...	1	5,865	281	...

Statement of Offences summarily disposed of by the

OFFENCES.	TOWN POLICE COURT.			
	2	3	4	5
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Imprisonment with hard labor.	Imprisonment.
Drunk and incapable. ...	326	326	3	...
Begging in the streets. ...	4	4	2	...
Gambling in the streets. ...	112	320	18	...
Keeping gaming houses, &c. ...	4	4	...	...
Keeping brothels and disorderly houses. ...	2	3	...	...
Conducting processions without license. ...	15	17	...	...
Breaches of license. ...	...	...	...	...
Taking spirits into Fort or Jails. ...	5	5	1	...
Escape from legal confinement. ...	...	...	...	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children. ...	341	163	9	...
Purchasing Regimental clothing, &c., &c., from Soldiers. ...	1	1	...	...
Bribing and violation of duty by Police Officers. ...	9	11	3	...
Preferring false charges. ...	4	3	...	...
Neglecting to obey Summons. ...	1	1	...	...
Withdrawing from the Police force without leave or notice. ...	1	1	1	...
Indecent behaviour in Police Courts. ...	...	...	...	...
Breaches of Apprentice Act No. XIX of 1850. ...	2	4	...	4
" Abkarry " XIX of 1852. ...	2	2	...	...
" Railway " XVIII of 1854. ...	2	2	...	...
" Conservancy " XIV of 1856. ...	63	64	...	...
" Wheel Tax " XXVI of 1856. ...	4	3	...	...
" Contract " XIII of 1859. ...	7	*7	...	...
" Arms " XXXI of 1860. ...	1	1	...	...
" Stamp " XXXVI of 1860. ...	7	8	...	...
" and X of 1862. ...	7	8	...	...
" Marine Police " XXVIII of 1858. ...	1	1	...	...
Total...	12,978	14,660	479	8

* Three of these ordered to fulfil their contract.

Magistrates during the year 1863.—(Continued.)

TOWN POLICE COURT.				VEPERY POLICE COURT.		
6	7	8	9	2	3	4
Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or dismissed for de-fault.	Number of cases.	No. of persons.	Imprisonment with hard labor.
...	307	16	...	170	170	1
...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	260	42	...	31	70	2
...	4	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	10	7	...	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	7	7	...
...	4	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	101	53	178	237	153	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	5	...	6	4	...
...	2	1	1	12	12	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	2	2	...
...	2	...	...	2	4	...
...	31	33	1	58	60	...
...	3	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	27	13	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	1	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
317	11,873	1,980	1,915	8,178	8,813	207

Statement of Offences summarily disposed of by the

OFFENCES.	VEPERY POLICE COURT.		
	5	6	7
	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.
Drunk and incapable. ...	...	...	156
Begging in the streets. ...	...	...	...
Gambling in the streets. ...	...	...	45
Keeping gaming houses, &c. ...	...	...	1
Keeping brothels and disorderly houses. ...	...	...	...
Conducting processions without license. ...	...	...	2
Breaches of license. ...	...	...	4
Taking Spirits into Fort or Jails ...	...	...	2
Escape from legal confinement. ...	...	...	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children... ..	...	...	75
Purchasing Regimental clothing, &c., &c., from Soldiers. ...	...	...	...
Bribing and violation of duty by Police Officers ...	1	...	2
Preferring false charges. ...	...	...	11
Neglecting to obey Summons... ..	...	...	...
Withdrawing from the Police force without leave or notice... ..	...	...	...
Indecent behaviour in Police Courts. ...	...	...	...
Breaches of Apprentice Act No. XIX of 1850.	...	...	...
" Abkarry " XIX of 1852. ...	...	...	1
" Railway " XVIII of 1854. ...	...	...	4
" Conservancy " XIV of 1856. ...	...	...	32
" Wheel Tax " XXVI of 1856. ...	...	...	...
" Contract " XIII of 1859. ...	...	...	...
" Arms " XXXI of 1860. ...	...	...	...
" Stamp " XXXVI of 1860 and X of 1862. ...	...	...	1
" Marine Police " XXVIII of 1858. ...	...	...	...
Total...	4	123	6,220

Magistrates during the year 1863.—(Continued.)

VEPERY POLICE COURT.		ROYAPETTAH POLICE COURT.			
8	9	2	3	4	5
Acquitted.	Compromised or dismissed for de- fault.	Number of cases.	No. of persons.	Imprisonment with hard labor.	Imprisonment.
13	...	145	154	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	48	96	...	...
...	...	1	9	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...
3	...	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...
78	84	144	117	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	4	1	...
1	1	28	28	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	23	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
28	7	24	36	...	...
...	...	3	3	...	...
13	18	21	17	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,259	1,042	5,293	6,314	208	9

Statement of Offences summarily disposed of by the

OFFENCES.	ROYAPETTAH POLICE COURT.			
	6	7	8	9
	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or dismissed for default.
Drunk and incapable.	148	2	...	...
Begging in the streets.	...	...	...	...
Gambling in the streets.	84	9	...	...
Keeping gaming houses, &c.,	7	...	...	...
Keeping brothels and disorderly houses...	...	...	...	...
Conducting processions without license.	1	...	...	...
Breaches of license.	1	1	...	...
Taking Spirits into Fort or Jails...	...	...	...	...
Escape from legal confinement.	...	1	...	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children...	56	60	27	...
Purchasing Regimental clothing, &c., &c., from Soldiers.	...	...	...	...
Bribing and violation of duty by Police Officers	1	2	...	...
Preferring false charges.	24	4	...	...
Neglecting to obey Summons.	...	...	...	...
Withdrawing from the Police force without leave or notice.	...	...	...	...
Indecent behaviour in Police Courts.	21	2	...	...
Breaches of Apprentice Act No. XIX of 1850.	...	...	...	...
„ Abkarry „ XIX of 1852.	...	3	...	...
„ Railway „ XVIII of 1854.	...	...	...	...
„ Conservancy „ XIV of 1856.	25	11	...	...
„ Wheel Tax „ XXVI of 1856.	3	...	...	...
„ Contract „ XIII of 1859.	...	15	8	...
„ Arms „ XXXI of 1860.	...	...	...	...
„ Stamp „ XXXVI of 1860.	...	...	...	...
„ and X of 1862.	...	...	...	...
„ Marine Police „ XXVIII of 1858.	...	...	...	...
Total...	56	4,927	1,114	475

Magistrates during the year 1863.—(Concluded.)

TOTAL.							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of cases.	No. of persons.	Imprisonment with hard labor.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or dismissed for default.
641	650	7	1	...	611	31	...
4	4	2	...	...	...	2	...
191	486	20	...	3	389	74	...
6	14	2	...	...	12	...	...
2	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
19	21	...	...	...	13	8	...
8	9	...	...	...	5	4	...
7	7	1	...	...	6	...	...
3	3	2	...	...	...	1	...
722	433	9	1	...	232	191	289
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
18	19	4	1	...	6	8	...
44	43	...	...	...	37	6	2
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	23	...	...	...	21	2	...
2	4	...	4	...	...	...	1
7	7	...	...	...	2	5	...
4	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
145	160	...	...	...	88	72	8
7	6	...	...	...	6	...	1
55	37	2	...	...	...	32	26
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	9	...	...	...	5	4	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
26,449	29,787	894	21	496	23,020	5,353	3,432

K.
POLICE.

K.

Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Magistrates' Courts during the year 1863, in which the prisoners were discharged.

OFFENCES.	Town Police Court.		Vepery Police Court.		Royapet Police Court.		Total.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Having carnal intercourse against the order of nature...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Enticing away married women with intent	1	12	...	...	3	6	4	18
Kidnapping...	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	4
Adultery.....	...	...	4	5	3	3	7	8
Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
House-breaking...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
Theft....	5	6	...	...	2	4	7	10
Receiving stolen property...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Criminal breach of trust...	6	7	...	...	1	2	7	9
Cheating..	2	2	...	...	2	6	4	8
Giving false evidence...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
Tampering with the Foreman of Petty Jury	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total...	17	30	6	7	16	28	39	65

L.

Abstract Statement of cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Acts I and XXV of 1859, during the year 1863.

OFFENCES.	1. Number of cases.	2. Number of defendants.	3. Number convicted and sentenced to hard labour.	4. Number fined.	5. Number re-turned on board.	6. Acquitted.	7. Cases compromised.
Desertion...	8	17	13	...	...	4	...
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands.....	18	54	25	3	10	16	2
Continued wilful disobedience and neglect of duty...	3	7	7	...	...	...	...
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands and refusal of duty.....	15	46	37	3	6	...	...
Embezzling cargo.....	4	7	1	2	...	4	...
Assault.....	21	23	5	13	...	5	1
Absenting themselves from the ship without permission.....	5	6	3	...	...	3	...
Refusing to pay wages.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Over-crowding vessels carrying Native passengers.....	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total...	77	163	91	23	16	33	3

Besides these, two cases of shipwreck, viz., of the late *Burmah* and the *Jason*, were investigated at this Court under the orders of Government.

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M.
POLICE.

M.

Abstract Statement of cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court under the Boat Act IV of 1842, during the year 1863.

OFFENCES.	1. Number of cases.	2. Number of defendants.	3. Number convicted and flogged.	4. Number fined.	5. Number acquitted.
Desertion ...	12	16	10	...	6
Neglect of duty and disorderly conduct while afloat in the roads alongside vessels	1	10	...	7	3
Over-loading boats...	11	37	...	25	12
Total.....	24	63	10	32	21

N.

Statement of cases of Breaches of Discipline and minor offences committed by Police Officers, and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police.

Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Fined.	Dismissed the service.	Reduced.	Suspended.	Acquitted.
2,118	2,266	1,895	18	10	43	300

O.
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O. *General Comparative Statement of Cases committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions, and those summarily disposed of by the Magistrates during the year 1863.*

OFFENCES.					
Committed for trial by the High Court.					
	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No. of cases committed or dismissed for default
1	2	3	4	5	
Murder	2	1	1	..	..
Attempt to murder	1	1	1	1	..
Culpable homicide	1	1	..	..	..
Causing grievous hurt	2	4	1	3	..
Administering stupefying drugs with intent	1	1	..	1	..
Rape...	..	..	..	..	..
Assaulting a married woman with intent to outrage her modesty	1	1	1	..	..
Enticing away married women with intent.	1	3	..	3	..
Kidnapping....	2	3	1	2	..
Obtaining possession of girls for the purpose of prostitution...	..	..	..	..	..
Adultery...	1	..	1	..	..

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ing 31st December 1863.

NORTH MALABAR.				SOUTH CANARA.					
Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.
77	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	5	20	20	...	...
41	33	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	7	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	4	3	8	7	...	...
6	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
06	248	...	...	50	42	143	86	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...
17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	55	...	...	19	19	2	...	...	...
503	406	...	...	82	71	164	103	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	...
51	684	33,674	15,361	410	285	702	449	13,793	3,597

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Annual Return of Year ending 31st December 1863.

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DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		MADURA.					TINNEVELLY.							
		Cases.	Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.			
			Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
Crimes against Persons.	Murder...	8	4	41	10	54	9	5	3	5	4	...	...	
	Attempt to murder ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	
	Culpable homicide ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	10	6	
	Attempt to commit do.	...	3	9	6	...	...	3	2	4	3	...	...	
	Abetment of suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	1	1	1	...	...	
	Attempt to commit suicide	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Causing miscarriage ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Exposure or abandonment of children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Concealing birth of children, by secret disposal of corpse	2	7	50	16	54	9	64	7	13	10	10	6	
	Causing hurt	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Causing grievous hurt..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Endangering human life or personal safety of others	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wrongful restraint or confinement..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assault or criminal force	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kidnapping or abducting	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Prostitution of minors...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rape ...	2	12	240	197	...	...	11	9	133	41	...	...	
Total	87	7	25	8	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...		
Crimes against Property with violence.	Robbery ...	35	1	5	3	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	
	Attempt to commit robbery	3	96	459	404	...	...	182	174	418	365	...	...	
	Robbery or attempt to commit robbery with aggravating circumstances	2	7	7	7	...	...	3	3	4	4	...	...	
	Highway robbery	1	6	8	6	...	...	48	39	354	307	...	...	
	Highway robbery with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dacoity ...	57	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dacoity with murder...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	
	Dacoity or attempt to commit dacoity with aggravating circumstances short of murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	9	3	...	...	
	Preparing or assembling to commit dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Belonging to a gang of dacoits	...	219	284	273	88	79	82	62	112	104	18	12	
	Belonging to a wandering gang of thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. attended with aggravating circumstances	1	356	1,043	905	109	100	344	295	1,046	829	18	12	
	Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Crimes against Property without violence.	Theft ...	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...
		Extortions.	4	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property		30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Receiving, possessing, dealing in, concealing or disposing of stolen property		26	1	8	3	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	
Cheating ...		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dishonestly breaking open closed receptacles containing or supposed to contain property...		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1,152	648	1,875	1,308	64,443	10,297	1,264	529	1,886	1,225	57,460	4,515		

Annual Return of Criminal Statistics in the Districts of the Southern Range, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		SOUTHERN RANGE.																													
		SOUTH ARCOT.						TANJORE.						TRICHINOPOLY.						MADURA.						TINNEVELLY.					
		Cases.		Persons.	Property.		Cases.		Persons.	Property.		Cases.		Persons.	Property.		Cases.		Persons.	Property.		Cases.		Persons.	Property.						
		Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
Crimes against Persons.	Murder...	3	...	3	...	22	...	7	3	13	3	8	6	4	2	7	2	...	...	7	1	19	4	...	...	6	2	6	5	...	...
	Attempt to murder ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Culpable homicide ...	2	2	3	2	...	...	4	1	21	2	...	...	3	2	6	2	...	...	4	3	19	15	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	
	Attempt to commit do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Abetment of suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Attempt to commit suicide	2	1	4	1	...	...	10	9	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Causing miscarriage ...	4	3	6	4	...	...	2	1	6	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...		
	Exposure or abandonment of children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Concealing birth of children, by secret disposal of corpse	6	2	4	2	...	...	5	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Causing hurt ...	13	10	28	15	...	...	24	17	67	32	...	...	6	4	11	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	7	5	...	...
	Causing grievous hurt..	6	4	34	15	...	...	7	4	10	5	...	...	4	2	12	10	...	...	19	16	41	32	...	...	9	9	12	2	...	...
	Endangering human life or personal safety of others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	13	11	...	...	9	3	19	12	...	...
	Wrongful restraint or confinement..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assault or criminal force	35	35	70	55	...	...	6	6	24	9	...	...	2	2	8	4	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kidnapping or abducting	2	1	4	1	...	...	9	6	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	6	16	14	...	...	
Prostitution of minors...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rape ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	
Total	75	58	160	95	22	...	79	51	191	83	3	6	25	14	50	27	...	...	41	28	101	70	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Crimes against Property with violence.	Robbery ...	38	2	23	2	390	18	14	2	10	3	1,920	113	8	1	8	1	169	2	8	...	2	...	...	...	6	2	24	6	1,811	10
	Attempt to commit robbery	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Robbery or attempt to commit robbery with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Highway robbery	38	5	31	9	873	52	12	7	23	15	356	44	2	...	2	...	102	18	15	1	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Highway robbery with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Dacoity ...	107	13	212	74	26,881	429	46	14	308	66	24,382	937	22	1	18	3	1,086	31	20	4	95	...	...	8	2	32	4	1,355	90	
	Dacoity with murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Dacoity or attempt to commit dacoity with aggravating circumstances short of murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	16	10,892	1,793	...	...	75	37	4,310	440	
	Preparing or assembling to commit dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,549	70	1	...	8	...	7,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Belonging to a gang of dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Belonging to a wandering gang of thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	11	9	40	28	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	10	5	9	6	27	4	37	16	35	16	807	50	17	6	8	6	714	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. attended with aggravating circumstances	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	354	...	...	1	1	1	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night	360	33	155	43	13,495	2,260	518	49	208	65	44,263	21,321	274	14	17	13,632	793	359	42	136	61	28,493	3,685	396	29	146	40	41,009	2,501		
Total.....	555	58	433	134	41,666	2,763	633	88	603	165	71,753	22,465	347	31	183	55	17,751	953	407	48	263	81	47,885	5,552	398	36	277	87	48,485	3,041	
Crimes against Property without violence.	Theft ...	888	450	1,044	684	7,645	1,890	594	263	741	323	32,809	5,944	327	98	27	137	11,778	2,328	515	174	305	185	14,726	3,094	397	135	409	237	8,884	1,253
	Extortion...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Criminal misappropriation of property	14	11	34	19	39	38	21	18	41	30	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	4	8	5	97	81	2	2	6	4	...	...
	Criminal breach of trust	2	2	2	2	1	1	11	8	14	10	...	...	1	1	1	1	50	50	2	2	4	2	430	430	2	1	1	1	...	...
	Receiving, possessing, dealing in, concealing or disposing of stolen property	29	20	59	25	21	673	26	8	74	12	...	756	2	1	2	1	13	13	34	24	79	35	1,015	911	28	24	53	14	...	140
	Cheating ...	5	4	7	5	38	18	7	...	8	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	680	...	4	2	6	2	127	120	2	...	1	...	63	63
	Dishonestly breaking open closed receptacles containing or supposed to contain property...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	938	487	1,146	735	7,744	2,620	659	297	878	375	32,809	6,742	340	106	300	154	12,543	2,413	562	206	406	229	16,395	4,636	441	162	470	256	8,947	1,456	

Annual Return of Criminal Statistics in the Districts of the Southern Range, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

SOUTHERN RANGE.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	SOUTH ARCOT.						TANJORE.						TRICHINOPOLY.					
	Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
	Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
Mischief...	25	13	33	9	88	27	12	5	10	5	...	...	4	1	4	1	57	...
Mischief with aggravated circumstances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	...
Criminal trespass.	15	15	27	20	4	3	9	6	35	16	...	...	12	1	3	1	...	...
House-trespass.	53	10	24	12	720	67	...	...	17	...	99	55	1	1	9	9	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit offences...	12	3	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	105	41	95	47	812	97	27	12	75	22	99	55	21	4	25	13	444	...
False evidence and offences against public justice.	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly, rioting or affray.	6	6	27	20	...	...	1	11	94	49	...	...	6	5	13	12	...	...
Harbouring offenders...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	11	11	...	...	11	6	9	7	...	...
Escape or rescue from lawful custody.	22	16	19	17	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	7	5	10	6	...	...
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.	8	5	15	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
False weights and measures.	242	242	586	545	...	...	527	477	1,624	1,372	...	...	232	226	376	359	...	...
Public nuisances.	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	36	23	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...
Prosecutions against Police Officers not coming within any of the above.	2	2	2	2	...	...	19	19	30	11	...	...	3	1	6	2	...	...
Breach of Police Law, Sections 44, 47, Act 24 of 1859.	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	4	1	7	2	...	...
Obstructing Police.	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape (Police).	2	2	8	8	...	...	...	...	45	40	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...
Personating Public Servants, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	40	...	...	5	4	11	10	...	...
Breach of Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Railway do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Cantonment Regulation (Regulation VII of 1832).	147	132	279	244	...	9	765	368	553	524	109	91	135	88	141	116	44	22
Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	441	416	948	854	...	9	1,376	917	2,407	2,039	109	91	410	338	581	521	44	22
Breach of Abkari Law.	5	5	12	8	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	29	22	46	24	...	...
" of Salt do.	28	28	103	90	...	6	3	...	5	4	...	...	17	17	98	98	...	...
" of Revenue do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	33	33	115	98	...	6	11	4	14	7	...	...	46	39	144	122	...	...
Grand Total...	2,155	1,101	2,905	1,971	50,244	5,495	2,789	1,372	4,175	2,694	1,04,778	29,359	1,189	532	1,303	892	30,782	3,388

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	SALEM.						COIMBATORE.						WESTERN RANGE.					
	Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
	Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
Mischief...	12	3	...	...	...	...	8	5	21	7	135	135	19	14	36	21	61	12
Mischief with aggravated circumstances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit offences...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	131	3	1	...	...	...	18	17	37	32	...	...	18	7	17	7	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly, rioting or affray.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbouring offenders...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escape or rescue from lawful custody.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False weights and measures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public nuisances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prosecutions against Police Officers not coming within any of the above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Police Law, Sections 44, 47, Act 24 of 1859.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape (Police).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personating Public Servants, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Railway do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Cantonment Regulation (Regulation VII of 1832).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	409	134	22,137	1,720	367	70	339	101	14,913	2,293	399	65	364	102	24,115	2,439	158	32
Breach of Abkari Law.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Salt do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Revenue do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	33	33	115	98	...	6	11	4	14	7	...	...	46	39	144	122	...	...
Grand Total...	2,155	1,101	2,905	1,971	50,244	5,495	2,789	1,372	4,175	2,694	1,04,778	29,359	1,189	532	1,303	892	30,782	3,388

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		WESTERN RANGE.																				
		SALEM.						COIMBATORE.						SOUTH MALABAR.								
		Cases:		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		
		Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Appre- hended.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	
Malicious offences against Property.	Mischief...	19	5	16	6	599	77	33	26	52	32	...	...	18	5	20	5	12	10	15	2	
	Mischief with aggravated circumstances.	5	1	3	2	175	...	10	4	18	11	...	...	11	2	11	4	...	...	...	...	
	Criminal trespass.	3	2	2	2	...	...	40	37	71	51	...	...	8	12	17	8	...	...	6	...	
	House-trespass.	7	4	8	6	...	...	4	4	5	5	...	...	11	2	13	3	...	...	2	...	
	House-trespass with intent to commit offences...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	8	3	26	22	...	...	1	...	
	Total...	35	13	30	17	774	77	88	72	147	100	...	...	56	14	87	42	12	10	26	...	
Forgery, Perjuries and offences against Currency, &c.	False evidence and offences against public justice.	14	10	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences not included in the above.	Unlawful assembly, rioting or affray.	4	4	14	14	...	...	6	6	45	45	...	...	8	5	104	73	...	...	7	...	
	Harbouring offenders...	3	...	5	...	...	...	3	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
	Escape or rescue from lawful custody.	20	15	16	15	...	...	12	10	12	12	...	...	22	13	30	16	...	...	2	...	
	Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.	7	5	8	6	...	...	6	4	9	5	...	...	2	1	6	2	...	...	3	...	
	False weights and measures.	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Public nuisances.	40	40	79	72	...	...	126	126	203	199	...	...	141	111	291	238	...	...	142	14	
	Prosecutions against Police Officers not coming within any of the above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Breach of Police Law, Sections 44, 46, Act 24 of 1859.	5	5	6	6	...	...	10	10	17	13	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	9	...	
	Obstructing Police.	7	7	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Negligent escape (Police).	1	1	1	1	...	...	7	...	8	8	...	...	4	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	
	Personating Public Servants, &c...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Breach of Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" of Railway do.	3	1	4	2	...	...	7	6	8	7	...	...	8	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	
	" of Cantonment Regulation (Regulation VII of 1832).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	73	178	119	...	...	28	2	
Miscellaneous.	103	17	39	26	...	...	72	57	147	97	...	...	116	76	192	124	...	...	39	3		
	Total...	196	98	192	159	...	...	251	231	459	392	...	...	407	291	818	585	...	...	239	23	
Offences against Revenue.	Breach of Abkari Law.	5	5	6	6	...	...	9	8	16	12	...	...	2	2	6	6	...	...	1	...	
	" of Salt do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	12	12	...	...	...	...	
	" of Revenue do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	5	5	6	6	...	...	9	8	16	12	...	...	10	8	19	19	...	...	1	...	
	Grand Total...	1,992	921	2,081	1,417	35,151	6,899	2,146	1,144	2,569	1,720	33,298	7,723	1,698	836	2,453	1,459	37,507	7,135	667	42	

O.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

General Comparative Statement of cases committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFENCES.	1862.					1863.				
	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No. of cases committed for default	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No. of cases committed for default
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Summarily disposed of by Magistrates.</i>										
Larceny...	1,183	1,366	1,055	311	...	1,094	1,218	938	280	...
Receiving stolen goods...	65	93	51	42	...	66	77	47	30	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust...	136	142	109	33	1	131	135	69	66	...
Obtaining property by false pretences...	61	67	46	21	...	89	67	34	33	...
Possessing stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same...	137	148	105	43	...	224	240	200	40	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables...	48	62	49	13	...	28	32	27	5	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found...	4	4	2	2	...	10	11	2	9	...
Reputed thieves...	54	66	47	19	...	47	53	46	7	42
Malicious injury...	88	82	38	44	31	97	72	26	46	...
Possessing false weights and measures...	14	15	11	4	...	16	17	14	3	...
Purchasing property from children under 14 years...	10	11	9	2	...	4	5	5	...	28
Abduction...	26	22	1	21	10	87	71	7	64	...
Crimping...	8	9	6	3	...	3	6	4	2	...

OFFENCES.	1862.					1863.				
	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No. of cases committed for default	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No. of cases committed for default
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Summarily disposed of by Magistrates.</i>										
Larceny...	1,183	1,366	1,055	311	...	1,094	1,218	938	280	...
Receiving stolen goods...	65	93	51	42	...	66	77	47	30	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust...	136	142	109	33	1	131	135	69	66	...
Obtaining property by false pretences...	61	67	46	21	...	89	67	34	33	...
Possessing stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same...	137	148	105	43	...	224	240	200	40	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables...	48	62	49	13	...	28	32	27	5	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found...	4	4	2	2	...	10	11	2	9	...
Reputed thieves...	54	66	47	19	...	47	53	46	7	42
Malicious injury...	88	82	38	44	31	97	72	26	46	...
Possessing false weights and measures...	14	15	11	4	...	16	17	14	3	...
Purchasing property from children under 14 years...	10	11	9	2	...	4	5	5	...	28
Abduction...	26	22	1	21	10	87	71	7	64	...
Crimping...	8	9	6	3	...	3	6	4	2	...

O.
POLICE.

O.—(Continued.)

General Comparative Statement of cases committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFENCES.	1862.						1863.					
	No. of cases.		No. of persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		No. of cases com- mitted for default.		No. of cases.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Summarily disposed of by Magis- trates.—(Continued.)												
Preferring false charges...	80	79	70	9	2				44	43	37	6
Neglecting to obey summons...	3	4	2	2					1	1	1	...
Withdrawing from the Police Force without leave or notice...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Indecent behaviour in Police Courts...	11	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	17	23	21	2
Breaches of Apprentices, Act XIX of 1850...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	...
Abkarry, " XIX of 1852...	16	22	10	12	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	5
Post Office, " XVII of 1854...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway, " XVIII of "...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conservancy, " XIV of 1856...	253	262	202	60	...	...	...	...	4	6	6	...
Wheel Tax, " XXVI of "...	11	25	24	1	...	...	...	...	145	160	88	72
Marine Police, Act XXVIII of 1858...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	...
1858...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...

O.
POLICE.

O.—(Concluded.)

Contract Act XIII of 1859. ...	34	24	17	7	28	55	*37	2	32	26
Stamp Act XXXVI of 1860 and X of 1862. ...	15	16	12	4	...	8	9	5	4	...
Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act I of 1859....	39	65	53	12	...	77	163	130	33	3
Boat " IV of 1842....	22	68	59	9	...	24	63	42	21	...
Arms " XXXI of 1860....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Discipline and minor offences by Police Officers..	1,924	2,053	1,642	411	...	2,118	2,266	1,966	300	...
Total...	24,772	29,768	24,572	5,196	2,654	28,839	32,533	26,720	5,810	3,435

* Three of these ordered to fulfil their Contracts.

Year.	Value of pro- perty said to have been stolen.	Value of pro- perty recovered.
1862	RS. A. P. 31,963 14 7	RS. A. P. 9,452 2 0
1863	46,776 5 11	15,367 0 6

P.
POLICE.

Statement shewing the sums realized during the year 1863 by Fines, Summons Fees, sale proceeds of unclaimed Property, Fees on Licenses, Rents of Government grounds, and monies found by Police Officers in gambling places.

MONTH.	Town Police Court.		Vepery Police Court.		Royapet Police Court.		Sale pro- ceeds of unclaimed property.	Fees on Licenses.	Summons Fees at the Com- missioner's Office.	Rent of Govern- ment grazing grounds.	Amount found by Police Officers in gambling places.		Total.
	Fines.	Summons Fees.	Fines.	Summons Fees.	Fines.	Summons Fees.					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1863.													
January ..	840 3 0	140 4 0	322 8 0	37 0 0	304 12 0	60 8 0	...	12 0 0	3 4 0	...	8 5 0	1,868 12 0	
February ..	513 0 0	139 8 0	201 10 0	75 4 0	650 0 0	70 12 0	...	5 0 0	3 4 0	...	5 3 0	1,663 9 9	
March ..	1,311 6 0	176 0 0	472 4 0	110 0 0	356 8 0	50 0 0	...	16 0 0	1 0 0	...	8 1 0	2,607 3 6	
April ..	718 0 3	188 12 0	607 14 0	123 0 0	399 0 0	77 0 0	...	4 0 0	0 8 0	...	3 2 7	2,091 4 10	
May ..	653 2 0	199 12 0	484 1 9	140 12 0	420 12 0	97 4 0	...	9 0 0	2 0 0	...	14 1 6	2,025 9 3	
June ..	1,162 10 0	209 12 0	392 8 3	169 8 0	516 0 0	108 0 0	...	5 0 0	1 12 0	...	0 14 0	2,670 0 3	
July ..	1,034 9 0	275 4 0	529 13 3	153 4 0	336 4 0	125 4 0	...	459 0 0	0 12 0	...	4 1 10	3,117 4 1	
August ..	957 12 0	245 8 0	607 2 9	138 0 0	402 12 0	107 4 0	...	29 0 0	3 4 0	...	4 1 3	3,202 0 6	
September ..	811 0 0	221 4 0	474 0 0	126 12 0	242 4 0	70 0 0	...	25 0 0	4 8 0	...	5 13 8	1,980 9 8	
October ..	637 5 6	223 12 0	392 14 0	130 12 0	236 8 0	97 0 0	...	10 0 0	1 0 0	...	1 8 8	1,840 12 2	
November ..	1,071 6 0	154 8 0	355 3 9	65 0 0	284 14 0	42 12 0	...	11 0 0	2 0 0	...	4 2 4	1,990 14 1	
December ..													
Total...	10,753 5 9	2,373 0 0	5,353 10 0	1,486 0 0	4,842 10 0	1,025 0 0	653 5 0	643 0 0	35 0 0	123 4 0	540 11 2	27,829 14 5	

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,

Commissioner of Police.

Q.
PENITEN-
TIARY.

Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December 1863, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

	Euro- peans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st De- cember 1862 ...	26	...	5	...	298	19	348
Admitted during the last 12 months ...	155	2	35	6	1,552	215	1,965
Discharged do. do. do...	148	2	30	6	1,502	201	1,889
Died do. do. do...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
Remaining on the 31st De- cember 1863 ...	33	...	10	...	326	33	402
Average daily number of Prisoners during the year...343.							
	Euro- peans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Transportation for life...	2	...	...	...	54	5	61
Transportation for life be- tween 7 and 14 years ...	1	...	...	...	231	...	232
Transportation for life be- tween 4 and 7 years...	8	...	...	...	8	...	16
Imprisonment with hard labor from 2 to 5 years...	1	...	1	...	19	2	23
Imprisonment with hard labor from 1 to 2 years...	4	...	2	...	39	1	46
Imprisonment with hard labor from 6 to 12 months...	6	...	3	...	21	6	36
Imprisonment with hard labor from 1 to 6 months...	84	...	12	1	889	88	1,074
Imprisonment with hard labor under 1 month ..	48	2	10	5	273	111	449
Simple imprisonment from 1 to 6 months...	1	...	2	...	6	1	10
Simple imprisonment under 1 month... ..	...	...	5	...	12	1	18
Total...	155	2	35	6	1,552	215	1,965

Q.
PENITEN-
TIARY.

Q.—(Continued.)

Memorandum.

	RS. A. P.
Realized by sale of Ropes made in the Penitentiary...	233 12 6
Estimated value of Valises, &c., made up for the Arsenal...	1,355 13 6
Estimated cost of labor for Public Works, calculated at 1½*	
Anna per man per day...	2,837 5 6
Total Rupees...	4,426 15 6

* N. B.—The average hire of a daily laborer is three Annas.

Hospital Return.

Remaining on the 31st December 1862.	17	369
Admitted during the last 12 months	352	
Discharged, being cured during the last 12 months.	323	
Died during the last 12 months....	22	
Remaining on the 31st December 1863...	24	
Total.....	369	
DISEASES.		
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Fevers.	48	1
Cholera....	37	15
Dysentery, Acute and Chronic...	39	1
Diarrhoea...	31	1
Other diseases of stomach and bowels	26	1
Diseases of Liver.	...	...
Do. of Lungs..	11	...
Do. of Brain...	3	...
Rheumatic affections	20	...
Venereal do.	37	...
Atrophy or wasting..	6	...
Dropsy	8	2
Other diseases.	86	1
Total.....	352	22

R.

R.
PENITEN-
TIARY.

Annual Return of the Expenditure of the Madras Penitentiary for the year 1863.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		Penitentiary. 1863. Daily average number of European and East Indian prisoners 39.		Remarks.
Europeans.		RS.	A. P.	
Rations	...	4,342	11 6	
Money allowance	...	...	...	
Total.....		4,342	11 6	
Cost per prisoner	...	111	5 7	
Fixed establishment	...	468	0 0	
Cost per prisoner	...	12	0 0	
Extra establishment	...	...	...	
Cost per prisoner	...	...	...	
Total.....		468	0 0	
Cost per prisoner	...	12	0 0	
Hospital charges.	European medicines	18	4 6	
	Cost per prisoner	0	7 6	
	Bazar medicines	7	8 3	
	Cost per prisoner	0	3 1	
	Sick diet.	242	0 0	
	Cost per prisoner	6	3 3	
	Furniture, bedding, extra blankets.	...	...	
	Cost per prisoner	...	...	
	Total...	267	12 9	
	Cost per prisoner	6	13 10	
Clothing including blankets and bedding		443	8 0	
Cost per prisoner	...	11	5 11	
Contingencies	...	23	12 3	
Cost per prisoner	...	0	9 9	
Additions, alterations and repairs.	...	*1,118	9 9	* Vide following page.
Cost per prisoner	...	28	10 8	
Gross cost of maintenance	...	6,664	6 3	
Gross cost per prisoner	...	170	13 9	

R.
PENITEN-
TIARY.

R.—(Continued.)

Annual Return of the Expenditure of the Madras Penitentiary for the year 1863.

S.

S.
CORONER'S
INQUESTS.

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during the years 1862 and 1863.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		Penitentiary. 1863. Daily average number of Native pri- soners 301.			Remarks.
„ Natives.		RS.	A.	P.	
Rations ...	...	11,939	9	5	
Money allowance ...	...	...	...	...	
Total...		11,939	9	5	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	39	10	7	
Fixed establishment ...	...	3,611	10	1	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	12	0	0	
Extra establishment ...	...	...	...	...	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	...	...	...	
Total...		3,611	10	1	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	12	0	0	
European medicines ...	...	141	0	2	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	0	7	6	
Bazar medicines ...	...	59	4	8	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	0	3	1	
Sick diet ...	...	350	10	6	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	1	2	7	
Furniture, bedding, extra blankets	...	...	...	...	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	...	...	...	
Total...		550	15	4	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	1	13	2	
Clothing including blankets and bedding ...	...	...	...	...	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	...	...	...	
Contingencies ...	...	183	15	2	
Cost per prisoner ...	...	0	9	9	
Additions, alterations, and repairs.	...	*8,634	6	9	* Repairing Apothecary's Quarters..... 103 2 2
Cost per prisoner ...	...	28	10	11	Upper story to High Court Ward... ..9,645 14 4
Gross cost of maintenance	...	24,920	8	9	Total...9,753 0 9
Gross cost per prisoner	...	82	12	5	

(Signed) W. J. WILSON
Commissioner of Police.

Verdicts and causes of death.		1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Homi- cide.	Murders ...	2	2	...	...
	Manslaughter ...	1	1	...	...
Felo- de-se.	By drowning...	7	11	4...	
	„ hanging...	2	3	1...	
	„ stabbing...	1	...	...	1
	„ cutting the throat	...	2	2...	
Suicide while temporarily insane.	By drowning	13	7	...	6
	„ hanging	1	...	...	1
	„ cutting the throat..	...	1	1...	
Accidental death.	By drowning	35	37	2...	
	„ burning...	7	5	...	2
	„ a boat being forced against deceased in the surf...	2	...	...	2
	„ the fall of a heavy weight (as a bale, carriage, horse, building, &c.)	1	4	3...	
	„ a carriage, truck or cart wheel passing over deceased	5	8	3...	
	„ the buffers of two waggons crushing deceased	...	1	1...	
	„ a shaft of a carriage striking deceased.	...	2	2...	
	„ falling from a height (as house, tree, ship's yard, picottah) ...	8	7	...	1
	„ machinery...	1	1	...	...
	„ gun-shot wound...	1	1	...	...
	„ locked jaw caused by a wound...	3	5	2...	
	„ falling against a wall or plank...	1	1	...	...
	„ suffocation...	2	1	...	1

S.
CORONER'S
INQUESTS.

S.—(Concluded.)

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during the years 1862 and 1863.

Verdicts and causes of death.		1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death from natural causes.	From disease of the heart ...	5	9	4	...
	" of the blood vessels ...	...	2	2	...
	" diarrhoea ...	9	5	...	4
	" apoplexy ...	4	5	1	...
	" inflammation of the bowels...	1	...	...	1
	" cholera ...	6	15	9	...
	" epilepsy...	2	3	1	...
	" leprosy ...	1	...	...	1
	" abscess of liver ...	1	...	...	1
	" atrophy and debility ...	1	1	...	...
	" disease of the lungs ...	7	5	...	2
	" dropsy...	5	10	5	...
	" dysentery ...	2	4	2	...
	" sun stroke...	...	1	1	...
	" fever... ..	5	3	...	2
Death from violence, causes of injury unknown.	From congestion of the brain...	...	1	1	...
	" fracture of the skull ...	1	1	...	...
	" inflammation of the womb...	1	...	...	1
	" wound of the leg ...	1	...	...	1
	" locked jaw caused by a wound ...	...	1	1	...
Miscellaneous.	" suffocation ...	1	...	...	1
	From poison ...	1	2	1	...
	" snake bite ...	3	3	...	...
	" bite of mad dog ...	1	...	...	1
Causes unknown.	" want of common necessities of life.	1	...	...	1
	Found drowned ...	6	6	...	...
	" dead ...	8	13	5	...
" hanging dead ...		1	...	...	1
Total...		167	190	55	32

Total Inquests in 1862... ..167

Do. do. in 1863... ..190

Increase in 1863... ..23

(Signed) J. URQUHART,

Coroner.

T.
NUMBER

Monthly number of Deaths within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras for 1863.

Months.	1	2	3	4	5
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	Total.	Of these total cholera.
January.....	452	397	422	1,271	372
February.....	414	400	398	1,212	452
March.....	446	411	472	1,329	455
April.....	347	313	398	1,058	154
May.....	318	262	433	1,013	84
June.....	227	235	416	878	19
July.....	213	213	366	792	5
August... ..	213	241	370	824	8
September.....	200	231	421	852	2
October... ..	228	208	419	855	46
November... ..	234	232	370	836	10
December.....	279	274	385	938	77
Total.....	3,571	3,417	4,870	11,858	1,684

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH,

Secy. Prinl. Insp. Genl., Medl. Dept.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) B. CARDOZO,

1st Municipal Commissioner

for the Town of Madras.

U.
JAILS.

Summary of Returns received from the several Jails under the

U

JAILS.	NUMBER IN PRISON ON THE 30TH APRIL 1864.						Number of Convicts now in Jail who can read or write.	Deaths during the year.
	Convicts.	On Security.	Committed and under trial.	State Prisoners.	Debtors.	Insane.		
Berhampore *	69	...	...	...	14	...	30	5
Chicacole	223	...	2	...	7	...	...	48
Vizagapatam	300	14	16	...	...	...	...	17
Rajahmundry	119	2	2	2	3	...	5	17
Masulipatam	94	8	...	4	...	...	108	19
Guntoor	171	9	36	...	...	2	218	20
Nellore	463	† 2	27	2	...	1	497	20
Kurnool	215	6	3	...	13	4	241	15
Cuddapah	482	38	2	...	7	...	529	35
Bellary	482	5	6	2	...	...	495	18
Chittoor	355	...	1	...	20	1	377	53
Vellore	180	...	...	...	...	...	180	22
Chingleput	312	9	15	...	1	...	337	51
Guindy	95	...	...	...	...	...	95	17
Cuddalore	320	28	42	...	6	3	399	56
Tanjore	84	5	10	...	21	...	120	9
Tranquebar	32	...	55	...	17	...	104	45
Trichinopoly	356	15	...	...	1	...	372	135
Madura	226	11	12	...	41	...	290	35
Paumben	170	...	...	...	...	...	170	33
Tinnevely	169	3	24	...	8	1	205	22
Salem	392	8	...	...	8	...	408	84
Coimbatore	331	6	...	...	3	2	342	48
Ootacamund	114	...	...	...	...	...	114	25
Calicut	395	4	3	...	17	...	419	90
Mangalore	265	1	21	...	14	...	301	46
Cochin	37	...	...	...	...	...	37	8
Paulghat	123	1	...	...	...	...	124	11
Tellicherry	148	1	2	...	17	3	171	23
Cannanore	124	...	...	...	...	...	124	12
Lawrence Asylum Works	366	...	...	...	...	...	366	...
Mettapollam Road Gangs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	7,212	176	279	12	220	19	7,918	987
European Prison at Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	7,212	176	279	12	220	19	7,918	987

* From 22nd October 1863 to April 1864.

† Including 1 without labor.

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U.
JAILS.

Presidency of Fort St. George, for the official year 1863-64.

Escapes and re-apprehension.	Escapes.	Re-apprehensions.	Average number of prisoners in the jail during the year.	Cost of fixed establishment.			Cost of extra establishment.			Cost of diet.			Cost of clothing and bedding.			Cost of buildings and sundries.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	249	2,016	...	...	46	11	0	...	...	...	619	9	...	203	13
* 2	...	...	...	273	1,736	...	...	90	0	0	...	...	...	660	0	4½	1,253	13
1	1	...	...	146	2,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	2	8	294	11
...	...	...	...	134	1,661	...	...	56	0	0	...	...	...	163	5	0	163	3
...	...	...	...	194	2,013	6	9	126	0	0	...	...	...	620	15	9	165	10
...	...	...	...	433	2,515	8	0	96	0	0	...	...	...	890	11	7	72	9
...	...	...	...	214	1,846	15	6	50	0	0	...	...	...	1,076	9	0	123	7
† 3	2	...	...	567	2,750	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,744	15	0	530	5
...	...	...	...	501	2,559	7	7	3	0	0	...	...	...	1,465	0	5	190	9
...	...	...	...	355	2,963	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	13	9	456	4
...	...	...	...	178	1,159	0	0	78	0	0	...	...	...	801	15	0	24	0
...	...	...	...	338	2,828	4	9	90	0	0	...	...	...	751	9	11	452	0
...	...	...	...	94	976	0	0	118	2	2	...	...	...	413	6	0	43	10
...	...	...	...	408	2,514	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	7	2	785	14
...	...	...	...	94	2,331	0	11	77	0	0	...	...	...	307	5	2	764	6
...	...	...	...	206	1,935	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,501	4	5	221	10
...	...	...	...	394	2,216	8	9	126	0	0	...	...	...	1,049	0	2½	365	5
...	...	...	...	235	2,174	0	0	60	12	0	...	...	...	1,293	0	0	91	3
...	...	...	...	203	1,263	12	5	91	7	2	...	...	...	1,212	3	4	306	10
† 36	32	...	...	923	1,999	9	2	112	7	1	...	...	...	425	14	11	40	6
1	1	...	...	399	2,833	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830	6	0	914	4
1	1	...	...	291	2,352	0	0	25	4	8	...	...	...	1,751	10	0	421	11
...	...	...	...	117	1,544	2	5	127	0	0	...	...	...	4,228	13	8	616	14
1	1	...	...	349	2,855	1	5	41	0	0	...	...	...	11,813	6	4	379	8
...	...	...	...	274	2,509	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,682	13	1	288	13
...	...	...	...	39	6,850	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	12	1	145	13
...	...	...	...	110	653	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,371	0	3	31	6
...	...	...	...	133	1,843	15	5	60	0	0	...	...	...	4,697	5	9	60	1
...	...	...	...	117	696	0	0	15	8	0	...	...	...	3,707	5	0	52	9
2	1	...	...	225	820	3	4	59	14	0	...	...	...	6,644	12	4	201	3
8	3	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,784	13	9	55	1
56	42	...	...	7,651	58,263	13	2	1,550	2	1	...	...	...	2,21,054	14	3	9,717	6
...	...	...	...	32	5,911	13	11	138	0	0	...	...	...	4,510	8	4	712	1
56	42	...	...	7,683	64,175	11	1	1,638	2	1	...	...	...	2,25,565	6	4½	10,429	7

* From Camp.

† Two from out-buildings on Railway.

‡ Escaped on their way to Madras.

§ This sum includes pay of servants, such as Barbers, Smiths, Toties, &c, employed at the Jails during the year.

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U.
JAILS.

U.—(Concluded.)

Summary of Return from the several Jails, &c.,—(Concluded.)

JAILS.	Total expenses for the year.			Average cost of each prisoner for diet for the year.			Average cost of each prisoner for clothing and bedding for the year.			Average cost of each prisoner on total expenses of the year.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Berhampore *	716	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicacole ..	8,734	9	3 ¹ / ₂	21	9	0	12	7	9	35	1	3
Vizagapatam ..	10,362	8	5 ¹ / ₂	21	8	11	2	6	8	37	15	4
Rajahmundry ..	7,665	3	8	26	6	4	2	3	6	52	8	0
Masulipatam ..	7,737	15	10	35	12	0	1	3	6	57	11	11
Guntoor ..	9,484	0	1	30	5	0	3	3	2	48	14	2
Nellore ..	16,714	15	5	28	10	8	2	0	10	38	9	8
Kurnool ..	11,394	4	6	36	3	0	5	0	5	53	3	11
Cuddapah ..	23,817	3	8 ¹ / ₂	28	14	9	3	1	2	42	0	1
Bellary ..	23,970	4	6	36	11	4	2	14	9	47	3	11
Chittoor ..	13,167	7	1	21	15	11	3	0	9	37	1	5
Vellore ..	6,906	13	5	24	8	7	4	8	1	38	12	10
Chingleput ..	21,119	15	11	33	10	11	2	3	6	62	7	9
Guindy ..	5,123	10	10	35	0	4	3	6	4	54	8	11
Cuddalore ..	17,385	14	10	26	11	3	2	3	7	42	9	10
Tanjore ..	6,796	11	6	31	5	8	3	4	3	72	4	9
Tranquebar ..	10,925	14	9	34	13	3	3	4	4	53	0	7
Trichinopoly ..	15,452	7	11	28	5	3	2	10	7	39	3	6
Madura ..	11,864	8	4	30	4	11	5	8	0	50	7	10
Paumben ..	7,959	3	9	23	9	1	5	15	6	34	4	6
Tinnevely ..	10,211	4	7 ¹ / ₂	31	14	8	1	14	8	45	15	11
Salem ..	16,851	8	2 ¹ / ₂	24	13	9	4	9	4	42	3	9
Coimbatore ..	15,294	13	2	34	4	1	6	0	3	52	8	11
Ootacamund ..	7,635	10	2	37	2	7	5	8	11	65	4	2
Calicut ..	19,495	3	5	38	9	11	2	8	1	55	13	6
Mangalore ..	12,795	13	10	28	11	5	4	4	10	46	11	2
Cochin ..	2,858	0	3 ¹ / ₄	37	14	2	2	8	5	73	4	6
Paulghat ..	4,760	13	6	30	11	9	3	0	2	43	4	6
Tellicherry ..	7,578	3	10	36	6	4	2	3	10	56	15	8
Cannanore ..	5,529	6	2	32	4	11	2	3	2	45	5	1
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	†10,860	4	5	{ ‡ 59 5 2 } { ‡ 29 10 7 }	5	6	5	48	4	0		
Mettapollam Road Gangs ...	§8,019	4	10	{ ‡ 55 9 8 } { ‡ 48 15 4 }	...	...	...	50	7	0		
Total	3,58,895	8	11 ¹ / ₄	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison at Ootacamund..	18,778	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	3,77,674	7	1 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* From 22nd October 1863 to 30th April 1864.

† From November 1863 to April 1864, Rupees 5,989¹/₂, being hire of convicts, has been recovered and credited.

‡ Calculated for the year.

§ From May 1863 to 17th March 1864, the gang was transferred to Lawrence Asylum Works.

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V.
JAILS.

V.

Read the following papers :—

No. 136. From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, the 10th March 1864, No. 1690.

Home Department.

The attention of the Governor General in Council has been drawn to the accompanying Extract from the *Madras Athenæum* of the 20th ultimo, and he desires me to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will state how far the facts mentioned in the extract are well founded.

2. The Governor General in Council can hardly suppose that the statement regarding the leasing out of convicts to Planters and to the Railway Company can be correct, but apart from this he would wish to know to what extent it is true that the Government of Madras has been compelled to sanction large recourse to the employment of convicts on public works in consequence of the over-crowding of the Jails, and under what system this is done as regards precautions both for the safe custody of the convicts and also for their protection from undue hardship and exposure.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is probably aware that for many years past it has been the constant aim of the Government to substitute for out-door labor a uniform system of intramural labor, with the view of securing a better and stricter prison discipline, and the Government of India would regret to see the principles which have been laid down on this point respecting the management of convicts set aside unless under a temporary emergency.

Extract from the *Madras Athenæum* of the 20th February 1864.

Convict Labor.—The question of employing convict labor on the numerous public works of the Presidency has, if we mistake not, been more than once before urged upon the consideration of Government, but has never hitherto met with any encouragement. It is, notwithstanding, a step that, if adopted, would result so much to the benefit of the State, that it is matter for wonder that Government have not availed themselves of it for better purposes than road patching, brick

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V.
JAILS.

breaking and such like. The question has now, however, we understand, been again brought seriously to the notice of Government, by no less a person than Mr. Rohde, the Inspector General of Prisons, and we are glad to learn that Government have at length given way, and at his representation, have issued instructions to Heads of Departments and all Superintending Engineers, that arrangements have been made to employ large gangs of convicts on public works in all parts of the Presidency. The representation made by Mr. Rohde, is certainly a very urgent one; he complains that twice the average number of prisoners are in the Jails all over the Presidency, and he does not know how to employ them. So Government have resolved not only to employ them on their own public works, but also, as labor every where is scarce just now, more especially in the Wynaad country, to lease out the convicts to planters and to the Railway Company, as has been already done on the North West Line of Railway, and found to work so successfully. This latter decision is an excellent one, and the carrying out of it will conduce as much to the benefit of the individual convict as to the State. At present many an idle vagrant wilfully commits a crime for the especial purpose of getting into Jail; and once there, he is sure of his daily food with comparatively no work. But by leasing them out to private Companies, it is certain that a "fair day's labor" will be extracted for a "fair day's wage," and the convict will soon begin to learn that it will cost him as much to work honestly for his livelihood, with his liberty to boot, as without it, of which he has wilfully deprived himself by his own idle propensities. Another consideration arises from this representation of Mr. Rohde. He states that all the Jails are filled with twice the usual number of prisoners! would it not be worth while to inquire whether this fact is attributable to the increase of crime, or to the energy and vigilance of Mr. Robinson's model Police?

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 656.

MEMORANDUM.

No. 137.

In the crowded state of the Jails it was decided to employ convicts on public works wherever suitable buildings could be found, provided Officers desired to take them at a rate of two-thirds that charged for free labor, and the distance from the Zillah station would allow of—

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V.
JAILS.

occasional visit from the Officers in charge of the Zillah Jail. The Engineer Officers of Government were generally adverse to the employment of convicts on their works, but at Cuddapah the Railway Engineer was induced to try the experiment, undertaking all extraordinary expenses of housing, guarding, conveyance of food, &c., and paying for the labor at the fixed rate. The number of guards is determined by the Superintendent of Police, and all above the usual complement paid for by the Railway. The extra Warders are appointed by the Session Judge and are subject to his control only, but paid for by the Railway. The buildings have been subjected to the inspection of the Inspector General of Jails, by whom improvements were directed; the Jails have been sufficiently secure for the class of prisoners transferred to them, only one escape in two years having been effected from the Jail, and one from a working party; in the former the prisoners were re-apprehended the same day, in the latter the prisoner was at the date of my report still at large.

2. In furnishing prisoners to such gangs a selection of short term men is made, such as have already undergone the larger portion of their sentence being preferred. The same course is adopted in respect of prisoners furnished to the Lawrence Asylum and to the Matapolliam road under Officers of the Department Public Works, who, however, are specially vested with the control of the prisoners.

3. Mr. Betts, the Manager of the Negapatam and Trichinopoly Railway, has been invited both by note and in conversation to employ convict labor on the extension, but has difficulty in finding lodging for the prisoners.

OOTACAMUND, OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS, } (Signed) J. ROHDE,
30th March 1864. *Inspector General of Jails.*

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

No. 138. From F. S. CHILD. Esq., Session Judge; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated Cuddapah, 8th April 1864, No. 91.

As desired by your telegram received here on the 2nd March, I have the honor to forward the account of the number of prisoners employed on the Railway, with the gross receipts.

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Number of Prisoners on the Railway in both place, the gross receipts in Rupees in 1862-63, and in this year.

Years.	Number of Convicts.		Amount.		
			RS.	A.	P.
In 1862...	54,000	Convicts, or 172·5 per working daily	3,397	9	4
1863...	50,256	Convicts, or 160·5 per working daily	4,212	8	0
1864...	3,884	Convicts, up to 31st January 1864, or 149·3 per working daily.	321	10	8
	1,08,140	Grand Total...	7,931	12	0

(Signed) F. S. CHILD,
Session Judge.

No. 139. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort Saint George, 12th April 1864, No. 511.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, requesting to be informed how far the statements made in an extract from the *Madras Athenaeum* newspaper, regarding certain orders passed by this Government with reference to employing convicts on large public works, and leasing out their labor to the Railway Company and to Planters, are correct.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the facts stated in the extract in question are substantially correct; and that in consequence of the over-crowded state of the Jails, the Madras Government have been compelled to order the employment of large gangs of convicts on public works in various parts of the country. The over-crowded state of the Jails in this Presidency, to which allusion was made in my letter of the 12th November last, submitting the opinion of this Government on the Whipping Bill, has, for some time past, been a source of grave anxiety to His Excellency in Council. In the early part of last year, serious outbreaks of cholera occurred at Salem and Calicut, which, in both cases, were attributed by the Medical authorities to over-crowding; and in his report on the outbreak at Salem, the Inspector General of Hospitals urged upon the Government the necessity of permanently reducing the

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number of prisoners in all the Jails, and suggested, as the only way of affording immediate relief, the encampment of large gangs and their employment on public works. Orders were accordingly issued for the employment of gangs of convicts on the works then about to be commenced on the Neilgherry Hills in connexion with the Lawrence Asylum, and on the road between the Coimbatore Railway station and the foot of the Hills, at both of which places there was, and still is, a great scarcity of free labor.

3. The latter gang was not healthy, and has lately been removed, the prisoners belonging to it being transferred to the Lawrence Asylum works, on which 400 prisoners, to be increased shortly to 500, are now employed. The experiment, so far, has answered extremely well. The prisoners are healthy. They are employed under an efficient officer of the Public Works Department, who was for some time in charge of the gang at Paumben, and they are worked far more effectively and more profitably to the State than the great bulk of the prisoners confined in the Jails. Employment on these works is, of course, unpopular with the prisoners, who look upon it very much as they would view a sentence of transportation, separating them, as it does most effectually, from their friends and relatives; and from the position of the works, it is in a great measure free from the objections which ordinarily attach to the employment of prisoners on out-door labor.

4. Under present circumstances, and until a certain number of well-planned Jails shall have been erected, it is almost impossible to establish any effective system of prison discipline in the Jails of this Presidency; and, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, it is certain that the objects of a sentence of rigorous imprisonment will be more fully carried out by the employment of the prisoners on detached works of this character, than they can be in the Jails.

5. The case will be different when Central Jails have been erected for the reception of long-sentenced prisoners. Three such Jails are now in course of erection, including the existing Jail at Salem, which has been built on an improved plan and, by the addition of an upper story, will shortly be available for use as a Central Jail. The other two, one at Rajahmundry and one at Coimbatore, have lately been commenced.

6. But even when the amount of available Jail accommodation is more adequate and better adapted to ensure effective prison discipline than it is at present, His Excellency in Council considers it ques-

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tionable whether it would be advisable to insist on any stringent rule against the employment of convicts on out-door labor. He is of opinion that wherever, as is the case in many parts of this Presidency, there is a great scarcity of labor, it would be well to utilize the labor of the convicts by employing them in large gangs on public works; and this, he feels satisfied, may be done without any material departure from the principle that the due enforcement of the prisoner's sentence, and not the return to be derived from his labor, should be the main object to be kept in view. It is, of course, essential that prisoners so worked shall only be employed in healthy localities, and that they shall not be exposed to any risks to which they would not be liable when confined in a Jail. I am to add that, in the opinion of the Madras Government, there must always be the greatest possible difficulty in providing really hard labor within the walls of the Jails for any considerable number of prisoners.

7. In regard to leasing out the labor of convicts, I am to observe that the plan has been tried on the North Western Railway in the immediate neighbourhood of Cuddapah. It originated in a suggestion made by the Civil Finance Commission to the Inspector General of Jails in this Presidency, who, in 1861, was authorized to try the experiment to a limited extent. The prisoners employed on the Railway near Cuddapah are housed in buildings approved by the Inspector General. The extra charges entailed by keeping them beyond the precincts of the Jail are defrayed by the Railway Company, who also pay for their labor at a fixed rate. The arrangement has been a great relief to the Cuddapah Jail, which otherwise would have been much overcrowded; and there can be no question that as much work has been exacted from the convicts as they would have been required to perform if kept in the Jail. Here, as on the Lawrence Asylum works, the gangs are made up of prisoners whose sentences have not long to run, and who consequently have but little inducement to escape. The gang at Cuddapah is frequently visited by the officer in charge of the Jail, and the Warders are under his orders. The Police guards are appointed by the Inspector General of Police.

8. The plan of leasing out the labor of convicts to private individuals has not been tried, nor is the Governor in Council at all sanguine that it would prove feasible. In the order alluded to in the extract which accompanies your letter, the Inspector General of Jails was directed, with reference to the over-crowded state of the Jails throughout the country, to inquire and report whether any relief could be

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afforded in this way, and his attention was drawn to the case of Wynaad, where the scarcity of free labor is very great, and where it was deemed possible that satisfactory arrangements might be made with some of the Coffee planters for the employment of convicts whose sentences had not long to run.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers:—

No. 282. MINUTE by the Honorable the President, dated 12th April 1864.

The crowded state of the gaols, while it bears testimony to the efficiency and activity of the new Police, is embarrassing to the Government as involving arrangements for the accommodation of the prisoners whom the existing gaols cannot properly receive, and for the machinery by which the punishments, to which these prisoners have been sentenced, can be carried out.

2. These arrangements involve the erection of two or three large central gaols. I am, however, disposed to believe that the dimensions of these might be reduced, and the punishment of many of the prisoners made more effective, were the Government to carry out a system, adopted by me in Tasmania, of employing the prisoners, in large bodies, upon public works of a character suited to the quality of labour which can be expected from the mixed population of a gaol, and of executing these works by *task*.

3. It would, it seems to me, be very desirable to lessen as much as possible the number of men confined in these central prisons. The expense of erecting them will be great, and the means of providing labor within these gaols for the number of men incarcerated will not be easily procured; so that, practically, the Government will have to maintain a number of men in a state of idleness, losing the value of their labour, as well as the cost of maintaining them; and failing altogether to carry out the object for which the men were incarcerated.

4. I am fully aware that there will always be a proportion of men under sentence whose imprisonment must be of the strictest character, men who could not be allowed outside the gaol walls; but my experience has shown me that the proportion of these is not large, and that eight-tenths of the prisoners, at least, might be allowed to work, with irons, or without, beyond the limits of the gaol.

5. It may be objected to this system of carrying out sentences of "rigorous imprisonment" that it does not sufficiently provide for the

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maintenance of proper discipline among the worst class of offenders ; but experience has shown that no such difficulty does in reality exist, that by proper arrangements, not only is it possible to carry out to its fullest extent the punishment of hard labor awarded to the criminal, but to make this very labour a means of maintaining a very effective system of discipline among the prisoners.

6. The following sketch of the mode of procedure in Tasmania will enable the Council to comprehend the general principle upon which these labouring parties were managed, and to judge to what extent a similar or analogous system might be made to work at Madras.

I. The men were lodged in temporary buildings as close to their work as possible. These buildings were sometimes made moveable ; iron being employed freely, as being less likely than wood to be damaged in its removal from one station to another. When, however, the number of prisoners was large, regular barracks, of a simple construction, were erected, with all the requirements for the comfort as well as the safe custody of the prisoners. The cost of these buildings was of course charged to the work upon which the convicts were employed. The prisoners, with the exception of a certain number told off to the duties of the gaol, were marched out to work daily ; if the work was too distant to permit of their return to barracks for their meals, these were taken with them, were cooked in temporary kitchens run up for the purpose, and partaken of under sheds of a simple character.

II. The men were divided into gangs, each gang being under the special charge of an overseer, who was not only answerable for the men, but for their performance of the task allotted to them.

III. The whole of the work was *tasked* ; that is, each man was expected to perform a certain portion of work daily, and was punished if he did not do this ; the men being classified, according to their physical powers, into two or three classes, to each of which a minimum of work was allotted.

IV. This minimum was fixed low enough to enable each man, if he chose to work hard, to complete $1\frac{1}{2}$ day's work during the hours of labour. Every one was compelled to work a given number of hours, whether he had completed his task or not ; but as an inducement to work hard the amount performed beyond the daily task was credited to the prisoner, and allowed to reckon in diminution of the length of his sentence. For instance : suppose a man to be sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour, these two years may be taken to represent 600 days of labour exclusive of Sundays and holidays. From this must be deducted the time spent in performing prison duties,

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say one-tenth of the whole period, or 60 days there will remain 540 days, during each of which the prisoner might earn, by hard labour half of a day, or 270 days altogether. The total period of his sentence being 730 days, or two years, a deduction of the amount gained, namely 270 days, would reduce the confinement to $730-270=460$ days, or 18 months instead of two years.

7. Practically it is of course but seldom that a man will be found who continues to behave well, and to work steadily, so that the average reduction of sentence earned by the prisoners would not probably average more than one-fourth of a day. Still, however, the object of the Government is gained, the men are subjected to an amount of labour which is felt to be a severe punishment ; the very anxiety shown to escape from confinement by shortening the period of work is an evidence of this.

8. I have said before that it is possible to make this very system of tasked labour a means of maintaining a very effective discipline among the prisoners. The ardency of the desire to be allowed to work out a portion of the term of imprisonment by task work makes the withdrawal of permission to work in this way a very effective punishment, it stands instead of corporal punishment to a great extent ; and although it would be impossible to discontinue the use of the lash altogether, yet it will be found that the necessity of applying this will occur but seldom when the task work system is worked with judgment and discretion. I can testify to the fact that the men employed in task work were, generally, well conducted, the offences recorded against them being fewer in number and of a less exaggerated character than those registered against a similar number of men employed on day work.

9. The main difficulty in the application of the system to Indian convicts appears to me to be that of finding work suited to the low character, as labourers, of the convict class. Still, however, there are some descriptions of simple work, such as excavation, for which they are fairly fitted, and in places where deep cuttings have to be made their assistance will be most valuable.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

No. 283. MINUTE by the Honorable T. PYCROFT, dated 14th April 1864.

I concur in the views expressed by His Excellency the President on the desirableness of employing considerable gangs of convicts upon important public works. Sir W. Denison's suggestions are the more

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valuable inasmuch as he has personally practical experience of the system which he recommends whilst Governor of a Convict Colony.

2. It is certain that, for some years at least, convicts in this Presidency must to a great degree be worked without the walls of their Jails. The prison accommodation now available is not sufficient for the due lodging, much less effectual working of the convicts under sentence of rigorous imprisonment. Several years and a large expenditure of money will be required for the provision of such Jail buildings as must be erected, if all sentences of imprisonment with, as well as without labour are to be entirely carried out within the Jail enclosures. Nor, if space should be found, would it be easy to devise occupation for the convicts, which could be given them within the Jail walls, and at the same time amount to "hard labor" in the true sense of the term.

3. It should be borne in mind, that nearly all the convicts in our Indian Jails are from the lower classes of the agricultural population. They can do nought but delve and dig, carry out the rudest kind of husbandry with the most rough and simple tools. To find such men employment in a Jail-yard or sheds would be no easy matter. When in England in 1857, I was informed on my visit to a large country prison, the Devonshire County Jail at Exeter, that the same difficulty had been experienced there. Large gangs of convicts, as is well known, are worked in our English dockyards, and at Portland, Bermuda, and other places.

4. The success of any scheme must of course largely depend upon the care and judgment with which it is carried into effect. If the site and description of the work to be executed, as excavations, embankments, &c., be well chosen, if labor be duly exacted, and discipline fully maintained—conditions as it seems to me not difficult of fulfilment—the plan proposed by His Excellency would, in my opinion, be highly advantageous.

5. That plan as sketched in his Minute, contemplates the convict being allowed to perform extra work for which he is to receive credit in abridgment of his term of confinement. This is not an essential part of the scheme, but has, it seems to me, much to recommend it. I quite admit that, under ordinary circumstances, the sentence passed by the Judge should be carried out in full. To remit part of a convict's sentence because he has behaved in an orderly manner, kept the Jail rules, which perhaps he had little opportunity or temptation to violate, and maintained a quiet and it may be a sanctimonious demeanour, is no doubt highly objectionable. But the convict described by Sir W.

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Denison in Tasmania had to work, and work hard for any material reduction of his period of imprisonment. It is generally believed that most of the offences against property, of which prisoners are convicted, originate in idleness and dislike of labor. The thief deems a life of rapine easier than one of honest industry. If by such a stimulus as was afforded in Tasmania, a convict can be urged to strong exertion, the effect, besides conducing to the discipline of the gang, may be beneficial as regards himself, and induce a habit of industry which may remain with him after his liberation. No doubt the primary object of punishment is not the reformation of the offender, but the prevention of the offence by the example made; but the two are not incompatible, and should as far as possible go together. But, as I have said, this part of the Tasmanian scheme is no necessary and essential ingredient of the system of employing large gangs of convicts on public works.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT.

No. 284. MINUTE by the Honorable E. MALTBY, dated 15th April 1864.

I quite concur in the advisability of employing a portion of our convicts on important public works. The President's experience gives great weight to his opinion on this subject, and I have myself seen the measure carried out with success in road-making, though on a smaller scale than is now proposed.

2. The necessity of thus employing a portion of our convicts seems to me evident from the already crowded state of our Jails and the apparent impossibility of ever finding in-door labor of a hard description for the great mass of our prisoners. In favor of the advisability of the proposal it may be urged that our convicts will have their sentences carried out in that description of labor to which they are mostly accustomed; that their labor will thus be turned to the most profitable account, and that it will be possible to undertake public works of magnitude and importance, which on account of the increasing dearness of the labor market would otherwise have to be postponed or given up.

3. The proposal is of course based on the assumption that due care will be taken in carrying out the measure by selecting suitable projects and healthy localities, and by employing only those convicts whose characters and sentences qualify them for out-door labor.

4. The whole question of the employment of prisoners has been so often and so fully discussed that I will only add two remarks. The

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first relates to the President's proposal to adopt a system of task work and encourage the convicts in industry and good behaviour by allowing them to earn a partial remission of their sentences. Experience has shown that it does not answer to take away the hope of reward from convicts. But on the other hand it is essential to the great end of Criminal justice that sentences should be carried out with certainty. In England both these ends appear to be now attained by allowing a well behaved and industrious convict to earn some remission of punishment, but under the restriction that this indulgence is never to exceed a certain portion of the period to which he was sentenced to imprisonment. This wise principle, which ensures a fixed amount of punishment, should, in my opinion, be always observed.

5. My second remark relates to the works on which convict labor might be advantageously employed. The Southern Canal was commenced with the intention of carrying it on to Porto Novo, and thus establishing water carriage between Madras, Pondicherry, Cuddalore and the important districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Nothing, however, has yet been done to carry the Canal on beyond the Palaur river near Sadras, and unless our Engineer Officers overlooked difficulties which must prevent the original project being carried out, the extension of the Canal southwards seems to me one of those undertakings on which our convicts could be advantageously employed. The description of the work would suit prisoners, and the locality would be favorable to their health and give facilities for their dieting and safe custody.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

No. 285. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort Saint George, 27th April 1864, No. 598.

With reference to my letter of the 12th instant, No. 511, regarding the employment of convicts on Public Works, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the annexed copies of Minutes which have been recorded on the subject by His Excellency the Governor and the Civil Members of Council.

2. A paper on the subject of prison discipline, written by Sir W. Denison when he held the office of Governor General of Australia, is also enclosed.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX III.

A.
CULTIVA-
TION.

A.

Statement shewing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1863-64.

DISTRICTS.	WET.		DRY.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam ...	1,72,722	4,91,017	98,693	1,25,942
2. Vizagapatam..	23,789	1,23,038	38,473	48,360
3. Godavery ...	1,86,107	10,65,793	2,17,664	8,88,821
4. Kistna ...	1,76,087	7,38,660	13,66,973	20,28,069
5. Nellore... ..	1,27,842	6,75,026	4,69,394	6,53,120
6. Cuddapah ...	95,084	7,77,273	10,71,391	7,93,045
7. Bellary ...	1,50,860	8,22,693	22,67,562	14,10,628
8. Kurnool ...	21,384	1,88,474	11,11,376	10,90,992
9. Madras... ..	2,37,139	9,92,378	1,40,043	2,13,168
10. North Arcot...	1,81,444	11,08,627	4,25,402	6,15,366
11. South Arcot...	2,76,108	15,60,317	8,40,817	16,30,500
12. Tanjore ...	7,17,330	35,74,209	1,72,828	2,22,905
13. Trichinopoly...	1,52,029	7,92,455	5,33,003	7,03,687
14. Madura ...	1,34,056	5,98,738	5,02,440	6,71,079
15. Tinnevely ...	2,36,176	16,62,506	7,21,920	5,65,130
16. Coimbatore ...	81,578	5,75,980	14,48,459	12,98,291
17. Salem ...	60,811	4,42,627	9,86,549	13,66,420
18. South Canara..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Malabar ...	.....	12,35,023	.....	70,456
Total ...	30,30,546	174,24,834	124,12,987	143,95,979

A.
CULTIVA-
TION.

A.—

Statement shewing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the

DISTRICTS.	GARDEN.		TOTAL. 1863-64.	
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam	2,340	7,281	2,73,755	6,24,240
2. Vizagapatam ...	125	109	62,387	1,71,507
3. Godavery	2,322	13,666	4,06,093	19,68,280
4. Kistna	10,452	48,215	15,53,512	28,14,944
5. Nellore	24,685	1,36,670	6,21,921	14,64,816
6. Cuddapah	46,437	2,95,071	12,12,912	18,65,389
7. Bellary ... ..	.....	.....	24,18,422	22,33,321
8. Kurnool	13,755	73,509	11,46,515	13,52,975
9. Madras	2,303	8,632	3,79,485	12,14,178
10. North Arcot ...	.....	.....	6,06,846	17,23,993
11. South Arcot ...	3,794	20,966	11,20,719	32,11,783
12. Tanjore	35,683	1,26,306	9,25,841	39,23,420
13. Trichinopoly ...	41,405	1,23,319	7,26,437	16,19,461
14. Madura	29,108	91,563	6,65,604	13,61,380
15. Tinnevelly	18,248	42,823	9,76,344	22,70,459
16. Coimbatore ...	1,62,261	4,80,375	16,92,298	23,54,646
17. Salem	14,879	76,780	10,62,239	18,85,827
18. South Canara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Malabar ... ..	.....	4,77,791	.....	17,83,270
Total	4,07,797	20,23,076	158,51,330	338,43,889

N. B.—In the Kistna, Kurnool, and South Arcot Districts, the extent and assessment entered similar return for 1862-63, in consequence of the figures entered in the present return representing the

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A.
CULTIVA-
TION.

(Concluded.)

Madras Presidency for the Official year 1863-64.

1862-63.		COMPARISON.			
Extent.	Assess- ment.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
2,67,285	6,15,627	6,470	8,613	.....	.....
61,670	1,68,854	717	2,653	.....	.....
3,82,379	16,43,775	23,714	3,24,505	.....	.....
15,11,022	27,00,605	42,490	1,14,339	.....	.....
5,52,366	12,97,030	69,555	1,67,786	.....	.....
11,84,513	18,41,230	28,399	24,159	.....	.....
23,96,437	23,08,018	21,985	.....	.....	74,697
11,16,112	13,30,685	30,403	22,290	.....	.....
3,21,597	11,42,156	57,888	72,022	.....	.....
5,79,008	17,04,666	27,838	19,327	.....	.....
10,65,177	31,05,173	55,542	1,06,610	.....	.....
9,35,803	39,60,160	.....	.....	9,962	36,740
6,94,737	15,64,973	31,700	54,488	.....	.....
6,43,984	13,41,606	21,620	19,774	.....	.....
9,93,302	22,60,744	.....	9,715	16,958	.....
14,17,926	20,25,114	2,74,372	3,29,532	.....	.....
10,19,961	19,14,690	42,278	.....	.....	28,863
.....					
.....	17,94,604	.....	.....	.....	11,334
151,43,279	327,19,710 Net...	7,34,971 7,08,051	12,75,813 11,24,179	26,920	1,51,634

in Columns 10 and 11 of this Statement will be found to differ from those in Columns 8 and 9 of the actual transactions, while those in the Statement of 1862-63 were only estimated.

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B.
PRICES OF
GRAIN, &c.

Statement shewing the prices of Grain and other chief Articles of produce in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1863-64, compared with 1862-63.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, 1st sort, per Garce.		RICE, 2nd sort.		PADDY, 1st sort.		PADDY, 2nd sort.		CHOLUM.		CUMBOO.		RAGGY.		VETAGO.		HORSE GRAIN.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam...	262	237	237	207	98	88	94	82	159	130	137	103	126	108	...	...	126	115
2. Vizagapatam...	324	286	287	260	130	118	120	105	158	143	133	119	142	129	...	...	137	128
3. Godavery...	308	284	290	266	142	130	133	123	161	150	128	116	147	137	...	...	135	117
4. Kistna...	351	398	829	375	162	189	153	180	202	255	108	229	163	200	...	...	150	192
5. Nellore...	380	402	345	398	180	192	163	191	189	198	164	177	166	173	...	...	196	210
6. Cuddapah...	482	430	427	427	220	225	200	200	222	261	211	234	204	230	...	...	213	257
7. Bellary...	399	533	371	477	189	220	178	200	182	317	182	295	160	266	...	...	184	309
8. Kurnool...	405	523	362	472	170	225	156	206	184	306	190	291	167	257	...	...	207	291
9. Madras...	378	368	353	341	177	171	162	158	210	198	200	180	232	212	...	...	222	227
10. North Arcot...	385	354	350	323	169	154	157	145	231	194	209	182	201	175	...	...	194	177
11. South Arcot...	343	333	324	313	152	146	139	139	182	136	164	146	141	138	...	...	177	162
12. Tanjore...	315	316	294	298	141	143	132	135	160	154	146	144	141	138	...	...	192	181
13. Trichinopoly...	332	335	361	325	172	155	162	153	213	184	175	156	176	176	...	...	202	181
14. Madura...	471	376	443	358	208	164	164	164	285	233	163	143	191	175	...	...	210	147
15. Tinnevely...	495	432	406	369	225	196	188	171	254	326	293	217	214	203	...	...	202	307
16. Coimbatore...	450	434	398	390	207	202	187	179	246	197	183	151	197	167	...	...	244	168
17. Salem...	364	349	332	321	169	159	152	146	186	152	161	135	171	141	...	...	177	142
18. South Canara...	300	375	281	340	...	...	137	159	...	...	...	...	194	222	...	...	259	247
19. Malabar...	404	467	373	426	176	214	171	203	...	320	...	...	180	293	...	...	499	531
Average...	379	383	346	332	171	172	157	158	201	214	173	186	175	185	139	132	212	213

B.
PRICES OF
GRAIN, &c

Statement shewing the prices of Grain and other chief Articles of produce in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1863-64, compared with 1862-63.

B.—(Concluded.)

DISTRICTS.	ULURDU.		WHEAT.		GINGELY-OIL SEED.		LAMP-OIL SEED.		SALT.		COTTON, per Candy.		INDIGO, per Candy.		SUGAR, per Candy.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam...	234	221	253	241	355	355	256	290	248	244	100	285	840	765	80	82
2. Vizagapatam...	245	201	268	242	355	331	245	262	253	256	158	269	813	804	89	77
3. Godavery...	245	192	347	313	374	328	260	241	238	222	120	280	840	760	90	90
4. Kistna...	298	284	400	445	316	306	220	224	241	240	117	231	920	820	40	40
5. Nellore...	393	382	474	566	388	383	268	258	331	231	133	267	1,067	909	100	96
6. Cuddapah...	459	495	390	556	...	...	286	347	330	336	147	201	1,127	1,000	75	80
7. Bellary...	312	604	345	700	...	...	320	385	419	482	168	265	1,240	1,132	74	76
8. Kurnool...	367	446	364	622	376	410	267	320	345	338	156	254	1,164	932	83	86
9. Madras...	384	339	467	535	...	...	...	...	212	217	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. North Arcot...	395	332	475	559	405	407	288	282	219	230	220	300	940	860	60	65
11. South Arcot...	378	286	590	649	256	440	364	260	236	253	165	264	700	590	41	40
12. Tanjore...	372	281	507	584	472	445	327	312	215	217	156	238	266	254	34	35
13. Trichinopoly...	454	301	537	599	431	563	332	360	277	276	160	280	820	840	40	40
14. Madura...	433	266	584	692	483	284	284	355	252	264	...	...	68	65	38	36
15. Tinnevely...	575	396	625	758	555	626	374	355	256	275	224	344	120	...	100	80
16. Coimbatore...	452	389	493	555	575	578	324	251	327	333	176	248	...	...	86	38
17. Salem...	301	336	442	529	...	...	...	...	252	273	160	298	920	801	...	...
18. South Canara...	317	335	355	633	...	...	...	...	205	206	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Malabar...	532	441	476	679	537	476	333	295	279	283	121	173	906	877	84	86
Average...	379	342	445	553	420	434	295	296	265	272	159	270	774	731	67	65

C.
REVENUE.

C.

Statement shewing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of

DISTRICTS.	LAND REVENUE.		FOREST.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam ...	10,90,692	10,81,502	...	2,044
2. Vizagapatam ...	12,40,097	13,71,557	...	...
3. Godavery ...	33,33,111	34,80,150	...	...
4. Kistna ...	30,75,241	32,82,514	...	7,576
5. Nellore ...	20,30,516	20,08,200	...	...
6. Cuddapah ...	19,88,002	19,01,906	15,481	21,651
7. Bellary ...	24,73,092	24,19,518	...	...
8. Kurnool ...	15,33,678	14,80,135	32,895	37,288
9. Madras ...	15,00,838	16,83,580	...	...
10. North Arcot ...	20,92,647	22,00,084	...	2,572
11. South Arcot ...	29,63,527	28,91,887	...	2,212
12. Tanjore ...	44,05,747	41,90,595	...	...
13. Trichinopoly. ...	17,08,439	17,76,958	...	...
14. Madura ...	20,56,886	22,19,157	5,553	3,187
15. Tinnevely ...	27,79,123	29,95,953	...	...
16. Coimbatore... ...	25,28,900	26,43,154	1,13,527	96,234
17. Salem ...	20,94,810	21,85,536	18,457	19,316
18. South Canara. ...	14,09,772	14,50,063	6,560	20,319
19. Malabar ...	18,48,935	18,10,131	31,346	32,412
20. Madras Sea Customs.	...	...	...	...
Total...	421,54,053	430,72,580	2,23,819	2,44,811

CXXX

C.
COLLEC-
TIONS.

the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1863-64, compared with 1862-63.

TOTAL LAND REVENUE INCLUDING FOREST.		ABKARRY.		SALT.	
1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
10,90,692	10,83,546	97,427	94,454	11,38,203	12,27,767
12,40,097	13,71,557	67,848	68,217	3,11,521	3,06,127
33,33,111	34,80,150	1,26,808	1,73,009	3,92,622	3,04,300
30,75,241	32,90,090	1,02,968	99,165	7,99,333	7,84,057
20,30,516	20,08,200	57,046	55,980	12,06,504	10,97,075
20,03,483	19,23,557	1,22,119	1,21,665	...	...
24,73,092	24,19,518	3,73,443	5,09,283	...	...
15,66,573	15,17,423	1,64,325	1,61,376	...	...
15,00,838	16,83,580	9,67,390	10,79,726	16,65,587	15,60,968
20,92,647	22,02,656	2,49,947	3,06,483	...	...
29,63,527	28,94,099	1,62,931	2,00,282	4,50,167	3,96,011
44,05,747	41,90,595	3,10,634	3,05,509	8,73,601	8,76,321
17,08,439	17,76,958	54,669	1,27,611	...	...
20,62,439	22,22,344	82,726	1,01,056	5,68,189	5,09,799
27,79,123	29,95,953	48,500	43,110	5,45,099	6,00,137
26,42,427	27,39,388	1,63,196	1,77,352	...	...
21,13,267	22,04,852	1,73,650	1,97,792	...	...
14,16,332	14,70,382	61,382	66,080	5,24,030	6,03,897
18,80,281	18,42,543	1,61,642	1,64,093	6,51,506	7,11,769
...	...	...	...	...	...
423,77,872	433,17,391	35,03,651	40,52,243	91,26,362	89,78,228

CXXXI

C.
COLLEC-
TIONS.

Statement shewing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of

C.—

DISTRICTS.	SEA CUSTOMS.		MOTURPHA.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
	12	13	14	15
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam.. ...	39,404	41,956	114	7
2. Vizagapatam ...	34,827	30,825	6	...
3. Godavery ...	44,753	33,648	8	24
4. Kistna ...	9,363	10,940	131	116
5. Nellore... ..	868	146	31	31
6. Cuddapah ...	...	...	637	47
7. Bellary ...	...	...	1,289	142
8. Kurnool ...	...	...	124	8
9. Madras. ...	...	...	818	769
10. North Arcot... ..	...	...	1,256	180
11. South Arcot... ..	43,737	50,716	171	...
12. Tanjore ...	2,63,659	3,03,098	...	...
13. Trichinopoly ...	...	...	66	4
14. Madura ...	31,544	49,773	...	...
15. Tinnevely ...	63,653	49,233	...	54
16. Coimbatore... ..	...	...	92	1,057
17. Salem ...	...	...	37	...
18. South Canara ...	49,756	56,287	...	...
19. Malabar. ...	1,45,381	1,58,803	...	...
20. Madras Sea Customs	10,78,094	12,98,472	...	...
Total...	18,05,039	20,85,897	4,780	2,439
Stoppages made by Ex-Officio As- sessors from the salary of the Public Servants at the Presidency, and Interest on Promissory Notes &c.	...	...	...	...

C.
COLLEC-
TIONS.

(Continued.)

the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1863-64, compared with 1862-63.

STAMPS.		FRONTIER DUTY.		INCOME TAX.	
1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
16	17	18	19	20	21
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
62,104	57,798	...	...	43,994	30,770
75,574	69,903	...	...	90,096	70,169
97,150	1,12,332	1,644	1,457	1,01,980	60,388
56,691	67,755	...	...	79,325	37,916
45,021	53,730	...	...	91,200	55,960
86,075	86,990	...	...	77,629	52,467
87,985	99,650	...	...	1,70,175	1,26,707
41,133	69,884	...	...	85,379	45,192
2,21,785	3,05,115	...	...	3,19,140	2,16,141
87,059	94,905	...	...	70,718	48,721
68,505	74,353	68,682	86,862	49,590	25,113
2,62,035	2,89,510	54,318	57,041	1,08,047	67,050
50,005	61,469	...	...	32,520	18,744
1,38,495	1,59,549	249	1,336	1,17,970	97,494
1,23,658	1,31,356	68,749	1,12,475	98,760	60,181
77,785	83,321	...	...	58,363	45,782
78,687	95,179	...	...	55,948	29,935
99,227	1,04,986	...	...	29,935	21,272
3,39,066	3,47,489	442	1,880	1,35,598	97,507
...	...	...	...	2,561	1,635
20,98,040	23,65,274	1,94,084	2,61,051	18,18,928	12,09,144
...	...	...	...	4,99,322	4,33,672
...	...	...	...	23,18,250	16,42,816

C.
COLLEC-
TIONS.

C.—(Concluded.)

Statement shewing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1863-64, compared with 1862-63.

DISTRICTS.	TOTAL SUNDRY SOURCES.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
	22	32	24	25
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam ...	13,81,246	14,52,752	24,71,938	25,36,298
2. Vizagapatam ...	5,79,872	5,45,241	18,19,969	19,16,798
3. Godavery ...	7,64,965	6,85,158	40,98,076	41,65,308
4. Kistna ...	10,47,811	9,99,949	41,23,052	42,90,039
5. Nellore ...	14,00,670	12,62,922	34,31,186	32,71,122
6. Cuddapah ...	2,86,460	2,61,169	22,89,943	21,84,726
7. Bellary ...	6,32,892	7,35,782	31,05,984	31,55,300
8. Kurnool ...	2,90,961	2,76,460	18,57,534	17,93,883
9. Madras ...	31,74,720	31,62,719	46,75,558	48,46,299
10. North Arcot ...	4,08,980	4,50,289	25,01,627	26,52,945
11. South Arcot ...	8,43,783	8,33,337	38,07,310	37,27,436
12. Tanjore ...	18,72,294	19,00,529	62,78,041	60,91,124
13. Trichinopoly ...	1,37,260	2,07,828	18,45,699	19,84,786
14. Madura ...	9,39,173	9,19,007	30,01,612	31,41,351
15. Tinnevely ...	9,48,419	9,96,546	37,27,542	39,92,499
16. Coimbatore ...	2,99,436	3,07,512	29,41,863	30,46,900
17. Salem ...	3,08,322	3,22,906	24,21,589	25,27,758
18. South Canara ...	7,64,330	8,52,522	21,80,662	23,22,904
19. Malabar ...	13,88,635	14,81,541	32,68,916	33,24,084
20. Madras Sea Customs	10,80,655	13,00,107	10,80,655	13,00,107
Total...	185,50,884	189,54,276	609,28,756	622,71,667
Stoppages made by Ex Officio Assessors from the salary of the Public Servants at the Presidency, and Interest on Promissory Notes, &c	4,99,322	4,33,672	4,99,322	4,33,672
	190,50,206	193,87,948	614,28,078	627,05,339

D.

D.
IMPORTS
AND
EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		ARTICLES.	VALUE.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.		1862-63.	1863-64.
	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Millinery and Wearing Ap- parel ...	6,93,846	8,39,762	Bones ...	21,798	27,550
Gold and Silver lace and Thread ...	3,39,206	3,21,101	Coffee ...	53,55,681	65,55,671
Books and Stationery ...	6,41,249	7,73,708	Cotton Wool ...	238,12,882	447,18,112
Twist and Yarn ...	25,85,638	45,32,792	Cotton Goods ...	19,86,766	16,36,131
Piece Goods, dyed ...	8,35,825	16,63,413	Dregs of Gingely ...	2,86,628	4,36,339
Do. do. Printed ...	11,01,603	11,10,002	Drugs ...	1,26,257	1,41,266
Do. do. Plain ...	44,79,067	73,34,153	Indigo ...	51,67,234	40,37,259
Drugs ...	3,16,227	3,04,105	Dyes of sorts ...	39,905	57,300
Dyes ...	85,194	95,548	Emigrants' Stores ...	14,125	2,989
Betel-nut, Boiled ...	2,58,021	4,90,750	Feathers... ..	21,950	18,268
Do. do. Raw ...	4,13,159	3,27,638	Fishmaws ...	24,031	31,169
Glass-ware ...	1,58,230	1,80,458	Fruits and Nuts... ..	39,04,817	38,91,613
Paddy ...	5,57,376	8,04,248	Paddy ...	4,17,746	6,00,353
Rice ...	32,02,678	38,54,227	Rice ...	44,85,438	58,75,295
Wheat ...	2,47,604	2,28,800	Wheat ...	1,46,567	54,933
Grain of sorts ...	2,89,642	2,36,158	Grain of sorts ...	4,19,299	4,77,632
Gunnies and Gunny Bags ...	1,85,928	1,74,660	Hides ...	18,85,682	20,62,978
Jewellery ...	3,78,833	3,58,702	Horns ...	1,14,013	1,02,955
Machinery ...	1,59,624	1,21,726	Ivory and Ivory-ware ...	10,898	12,736
Malt Liquors ...	5,53,480	6,69,678	Jewellery... ..	24,970	16,233
Metals ...	23,23,773	33,72,913	Mats ...	10,085	39,434
Naval Stores ...	2,39,782	2,47,731	Molasses ...	2,98,889	7,92,489
Oilman's Stores ...	2,26,969	2,07,558	Coir and Coir Rope ...	10,70,372	11,95,399
Porcelain and Earthen- ware ...	1,30,145	1,37,885	Hemp ...	28,218	22,625
Pipe Staves and Casks ...	78,435	1,71,047	Naval Stores of sorts ...	16,682	15,635
Provisions ...	1,94,018	1,01,361	Oil ...	27,16,880	37,12,229
Railway Stores ...	9,26,179	21,14,538	Perfumery ...	91,346	92,274
Seeds ...	2,31,219	2,34,503	Precious Stones ...	1,49,303	1,76,626
Silk, Raw... ..	1,06,159	29,604	Provisions ...	4,87,956	4,04,070
Silk, Piece Goods... ..	2,09,460	2,45,714	Salt ...	55,946	45,327
Spices ...	2,96,861	2,30,098	Salt-petre... ..	93,682	65,324
Spirits ...	4,75,858	5,99,348	Seeds ...	36,50,033	26,61,306
Tea ...	22,536	1,24,834	Shawls, Cashmere ...	1,223	845
Timber and Planks ...	10,36,864	9,63,456	Silk, Piece Goods ...	42,355	62,777
Wines ...	4,74,478	7,28,327	Spices ...	19,43,016	20,23,356
Woolleens... ..	3,37,693	5,04,026	Spirits ...	16,756	46,365
Sundries* ...	55,59,266	58,22,846	Sugar ...	19,18,694	25,51,007
			Timber and Woods ...	11,58,465	15,65,030
			Tobacco ...	2,81,319	3,40,143
			Wax and Wax Candles ...	28,110	38,259
			Sundries* ...	12,54,043	11,66,876
Total...	303,30,148	402,65,473	Total...	635,58,990	877,78,126
£ ...	3,033,014	4,026,547	£ ...	6,355,899	8,777,812

* Includes Government
Stores ... 24,28,491 15,39,429
Do. Salt (on Western
Coast) ... 2,53,722 2,57,660

* Includes Government
Stores ... 4,730 21,241
Do. do. Salt... 2,857 28,540

IRRIGATION
AND CANAL
COMPANY.

APPENDIX IV.

Abstract Statement shewing the entire Expenditure of Cash and Store during and up to the end of official year 1863-64.

	1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.		Previous.		Total.	
GENERAL MANAGEMENT.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Agent's Department.						
Salaries...	21,532	9 7	78,195	10 9	99,728	4 4
Contingent expenses ...	2,401	12 1	17,229	2 3	19,630	14 4
Stores ...	...	...	2,843	5 4	2,843	5 4
Chief Engineer's Department..						
Salaries...	59,883	9 10	1,41,014	9 0	1,93,898	2 10
Contingent expenses ...	2,984	5 10	15,157	3 11	18,141	9 9
Stores ...	...	...	4,027	3 10	4,027	3 10
CONSTRUCTION.						
Executive Establishment.						
Salaries...	2,06,090	5 8	3,88,733	12 1	5,94,824	1 9
Contingent expenses ...	13,597	4 0	35,410	2 8	49,007	6 8
Stores ...	...	...	4,271	13 1	4,271	13 1
WORK.						
Main Supply.						
Anicut and Head Wrks at Kurnool...	5 13	3	49,378	0 4	49,383	13 7
Stores...	...	...	8,545	12 11	8,545	12 11
Anicut and Head Works at Soonkasala...	61,835	0 2	2,16,964	13 0	2,78,799	13 2
Stores ...	...	...	3,970	4 7	3,970	4 7
Canal for 1 mile from the head sluice of the Kurnool Anicut ...	...	...	49,210	13 7	49,210	13 7
Hindry Aqueduct ...	51,734	14 3	1,36,852	1 10	1,88,587	0 1
Stores...	...	...	8,558	0 6	8,558	0 6
Somaswarum Anicut...	15,882	1 9	...	...	15,882	1 9
Stores...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Main Canal.						
1st portion of the 1st Section ...	1,22,467	3 2	4,96,646	2 5	6,19,113	5 7
Stores ...	...	...	25,275	12 11	25,275	12 11
2nd and 3rd portions of do. ...	4,57,214	0 6	3,88,304	8 3	8,45,518	8 9
Stores ...	...	...	11,693	13 8	11,693	13 8
4th and 5th portions of do. ...	3,24,759	6 6	1,65,205	4 5	4,89,964	10 11
Stores ...	...	...	10,962	7 5	10,962	7 5
1st portion of the 2nd Section ...	70,021	2 9	7,838	4 0	77,859	6 9
Stores ...	...	...	323	1 7	323	1 7
2nd portion of the do. ...	49,066	5 11	267	15 8	49,334	5 7
3rd portion of the do. ...	28,894	12 11	...	...	28,894	12 11
Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distribution.						
Branch Channels and Sluices between 1st and 17th mile ...	837	8 8	2,349	8 1	3,187	0 9
Buildings.						
Central Hospital with Out-Houses and Com-pound Wall ...	14	6 0	1,869	4 2	1,883	10 2
Stores ...	...	...	1,855	8 1	1,855	8 1
Office, Storehouses, and Workshop at Soonkasala ...	...	...	4,280	11 8	4,280	11 8
Stores ...	...	...	583	4 1	583	4 1

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29. The wants of the Police Department may be summarized as follows:—

- 1. Increased pay.
- 2. Increased strength.
- 3. More method and discipline.

30. Enquiries have been made with a view to ascertain whether any great landed proprietors, or other respectable inhabitants at the out-stations, might be beneficially made Honorary Magistrates, and entrusted with powers for the adjudication of small Police cases. The result is the conviction that the time has not arrived for such a step.

31. The principal Jail is at Trevandrum. There is a Jail at Quilon and another at Allepey. There are besides, small Jails attached to the Zillah Criminal Courts, chiefly for the confinement of prisoners under trial.

Jails.

32. The number of convicts in the Jails at the beginning of the year, was... .. 669

Admitted in the year...	794
Total.....	1,463

Released after expiration of sentence...	613
Escaped ...	5
Died...	106
	724

Remaining at the end of the year 739

Of these, 84 were sent to Talook Tannahs as a temporary and emergent measure, with a view to relieve the Jails, which were overcrowded. The average daily strength in the Jails was 615. Of the 1,463 that were in the Jails in the year, eight were females. Of the five convicts that effected their escape from Jail, four were recaptured.

33. The large number of deaths is deeply deplored. Of the 106 that died, no less than 42 suffered from the attack of small-pox. The diseases next in the scale of fatality, were dysentery and diarrhoea, which made 30 victims. It is, however, consolatory to reflect that the most

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energetic measures were taken to arrest the progress of mortality; but such measures take time to bear visible fruit, and accordingly it is in the year next to that under report, that their most satisfactory success can be recorded.

34. The chief remedial measures were the rigorous enforcement of cleanliness in the Jails; the removal of noxious matter from their vicinity; their thorough and periodical white-washing; their better ventilation; the prevention of over-crowding of prisoners; their vaccination at as early a moment as possible; their medical examination at short intervals; the insisting on their personal cleanliness; the prohibition of unwholesome food, and careful medical attendance on those in hospital.

35. It is no more than justice to Dr. H. M. Ross, the Durbar Physician, to state here that the success in the abatement of mortality, which it will be the pleasure of the Sirkar to record in the next report, would not have been attained, but for his praiseworthy exertions in the discharge of his duties connected with the Jails.

36. The cost of feeding and clothing, guarding, and other charges are shewn below:—

	Rupees
For food and clothing... ..	15,773
Guarding	5,508
Repairing Jails, and generally putting them in sani- tary condition	2,467
Medicine and medical attendance	354
Total.....	24,102

The last item does not include, as it strictly speaking ought, a proportion of the Durbar Physician's pay. The average of the above total charge per convict per annum comes to Rupees 16½. While the second item in the above account is of extraordinary magnitude, and in ordinary years must be much less; the other charges must increase rapidly, as they have been too long kept below the proper standard.

37. The introduction of a proper system for exacting a full amount of work from the convicts, is yet a measure in prospect. Such a system, sufficiently intensifying the penal element of the sentence, would probably enable the Judges to shorten the duration of imprisonment which they now award, and prevent over-crowding in the Jails, by diminishing the number of convicts. The over-crowding, however, is due to another cause also. Some, if not all of the Courts, in their wish to follow

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the guidance of the Penal Code of British India, were averse to award corporal punishment, and preferred imprisonment. But the value of a sound flogging, as a deterrent agent, cannot be long overlooked. The attention of the Courts was drawn to the subject, and the effect cannot be long in manifesting itself.

38. The Land Revenue of the State for the year, amounted to 16,35,142 Rupees, which was in excess of that of the year preceding by upwards of 1,71,000 Rupees. Land Revenue.

39. While the larger part of this excess is real, the rest is only nominal.

40. To understand clearly how this is, it should be recollected that the tax on wet lands is assessed in kind; that the larger proportion of this tax is collected in money, according to a fixed rate of commutation, and that the rest is collected in kind to meet the requirements of several Sirkar institutions. Now, the rate of commutation having been revised, as explained in the last Report, the aggregate of the money payments must increase; but the collection in kind remains unaffected, excepting that, as a mere matter of account, it is valued higher in the returns.

41. The Land tax has been under the influence of a fair season, and continues to be levied without difficulty.

42. No improvements have as yet been attempted in regard to the system of Land tax in Travancore. The subject is obviously one of the most serious importance, and requires to be handled with great delicacy and deliberation, lest the least semblance of unsettlement of property lead to wide-spread evil in a country like this. Attention has hitherto been confined, in a great measure, to the efficient administration of the system as it is.

43. It is certain, however, that Travancore is a bright example of the success of the Ryotwaree system, making a very moderate demand on land, the great source of wealth in India, and interfering but little with the Ryot or his holding, so long as he pays the tax on the whole of his tenure. With these essential conditions, the results are sure to be prosperous in spite of minor defects in the system.

44. From the sea to several miles in the interior, the country is well cultivated. It may be truly called the Garden of Southern India. Some idea of its various productions may be formed from the exports noticed under the head of Customs.

45. Travancore may also be pointed to as an example of the advantage of small farms.

46. The regions nearer the ghats present a considerable margin for extension of cultivation. In spite of the difficulties arising from the deficiency of labor, from the want of roads, from the depredations of wild beasts, and the attacks of jungle fever, the dominion of the plough is tangibly gaining ground.

47. Land is also being rescued from swamps nearer the coast.

48. The Coffee planter has just entered the forests of the more elevated parts of the mountain range.

49. The following are the terms on which land for Coffee is granted by the Sirkar:—

Memorandum.

First.—A tax of three-fourths of a Queen's Rupee will be payable to the Sirkar annually on every acre of land granted, excepting such area, within the limits of the grant, as may be unfit for cultivation, and shall have been so designated in the grant. The Sirkar tax shall remain unaltered till the year 1067 M. E., after which time the Sirkar will have the power to make any modifications which circumstances may render desirable; but it is stipulated that no increase of the assessment of these lands will be made, except in concurrence with and in proportion to a revision of the assessment of the kingdom generally.

Second.—The grantee can appropriate to his own use, within the limits of the grant, all timber, except the following:—

Teak, Cole Teak, Black-wood, Ebony, Caroonthaly, Sandal-wood.

Should he carry any timber without the limits of his grant, it will be subject to the payment of Kootticanom, or Customs duty, or both, as the case may be, in the same way as timber ordinarily felled. In the case of the excepted timber, the grantee is required to pay seigniorage, according to the undermentioned scale.

Teak...	...	...	...	...	10	Rupees	per	Candy.
Cole Teak	...	...	...	...	4	"	"	"
Black-wood	...	...	...	...	10	"	"	"
Ebony	...	...	...	...	5	"	"	"
Caroonthaly	...	...	...	...	8	"	"	"
Sandal-wood	...	...	...	...	25	"	"	"

The grantee is bound to deliver to the Sirkar all ivory, cardamoms, and other royalties produced in the land, and all captured elephants; and he will be paid the regulated price for the articles of produce, and the regulated reward for the elephants.

Third.—All established rights of way shall be respected by the purchaser or holder of the land, and such ways shall be at least 21 feet wide. It is to be considered that there is a natural right of way through the land, when such is necessary, in order to render the neighbouring land available; but should a road be made where none before existed, the grantee shall receive compensation for any improvements thereby destroyed.

Fourth.—No exclusive rights of water, beyond what is necessary for the use of the plantation, shall be considered to be conveyed by the grant.

Fifth.—Should the Sirkar have occasion to take up any such portion of the land in question as may be improved by the purchaser, for the purpose of constructing roads, channels, or other public works, compensation shall be paid at a fair valuation.

Sixth.—While the Sirkar will enforce the regular payment of tax due to it on the grant, at the periods specified in the deed of grant, it shall not, in the case of lands paying the assessment from the first, lay down conditions obliging the grantee to cultivate or clear any specific portion of the grant within a specified time. But should the applicant so desire, land for planting coffee will be granted free of assessment for five years, on condition that quarter of the land shall be cleared and planted within the first three years, failing which the whole assessment shall be levied in the fourth year.

Seventh.—The grantees shall always use their best exertions to prevent the produce of their estates being exported, except on payment of the regulated duty at the Custom Houses, and to prevent smugglers of articles of Sirkar monopoly, and criminals in general, obtaining any kind of protection on the estates.

Eighth.—The lands applied for shall be granted in perpetuity as heritable or transferable property; but every case of transfer shall be made known to the Sirkar, who shall have the right of apportioning the tax if a portion of the holding is transferred.

Ninth.—The discovery of useful mines and treasures within the limits of the grants, shall be communicated to the Sirkar; and grantees shall, in respect to such mines and treasures, abide by the decision of the Sirkar.

Tenth.—The produce of lands held under these rules will be liable

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Eleventh.—The cultivation of the lands shall not interfere in any way with the production of cardamoms, whether the culture of that spice be conducted on the part of the Sirkar or by private individuals, and no lands will be granted which the Sirkar has special reasons to reserve.

50. The following is a rough list of Coffee estates, for the formation of which permission has been applied for, and in some instances obtained :—

On the Ashambo Hills.

	Acres.
1 Estate, the Black Rock, Reverend J. Cox	100
1 Do. Mahaindragherry slope, Mr. J. Grant	600
1 Do. a Shanar... ..	40
1 Do. H. H. the first Prince and T. Madava Row... ..	150
1 Do. three Shanars... ..	40

At Shencottah.

Several small Estates, Natives.	339
--	-----

At Koonatoor.

1 Estate, a Native.	9
----------------------------	---

At Thuttatiparra, Peermade, &c.

Messrs. Claxton and Begbie (reported to have been abandoned)... ..	3,000
Mr. R. H. Pierce	2,000
Dr. Petman	350
Mr. Berry, two square miles	1,280
Mr. J. H. Stevenson, transferred to him from the application of the Reverend H. Baker, senior, in behalf of his son Mr. S. Baker	200
Major Stevenson	1,400
General Stevenson... ..	2,300
Do. for Mr. Richardson	200
	2,500

General Stevenson for Mr. Richardson	900
Mr. Aspinwall	1,000
Mr. Richardson again	200
Mr. Munro	500
Mr. Crawford	500
Mr. A. G. Baker	10

Total Acres... 15,118

Thus, roughly speaking, upwards of 15,000 acres are likely to be appropriated for the cultivation of coffee. This, however, is but the dawn of a new era.

51. The Sirkar feels satisfied that the country would largely benefit by the introduction of the capital, skill, and enterprise of European gentlemen in utilizing tracts of valuable land, which, for the most part, would otherwise lie untouched for generations. It has accordingly been the anxious desire of the Sirkar to afford facilities to planters, though it is much to be regretted that a troublesome dispute between the Sirkar and a considerable Zemindar under it, regarding right to a large tract of waste land much sought after, has greatly impeded operations on the Peermade side of the country.

52. For the benefit of the Coffee planters about Peermade, as well as in view to other advantages, an expensive road has been nearly completed by the Sirkar between Cottyam and the Peermade hills.

53. Travellers' bungalows are about to be erected on this line.

54. A branch line communicating with a first rate fair is also in active progress, with a view to place supplies more within the reach of the planters.

55. Postal communication has been established between Peermade and the populated parts of the country.

56. The Sirkar has just begun to survey and mark estates.

57. The experiment of cultivating chinchona on the Peermade hills, in which the Sirkar has been engaged, may here be also alluded to. It cannot be said to have been attended with any thing approaching to success. The failure, though to be much regretted, does not however, by any means, prove the unsuitability of the climate or soil to such cultivation.

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58. It is a question, however, whether a small State like Travancore should think it worth its while to repeat the experiment, which the British Indian Government, with all its vast resources, is making on an extended scale. It may be advisable to leave the work to private enterprise, aided by the facilities which the Madras Government has made available in the vicinity of Travancore.

59. Before bringing to a close these remarks on the Land Revenue of Travancore, it may be concisely stated that much of the improvement that can be made in this direction must be reserved for the period of the general survey and settlement. The subject may then be grasped comprehensively, as it ought to be; thoroughly investigated and disposed of once for all, or at least for a long term of years. Then will be the time for the better ascertainment and definition of rights; the consolidation or removal of minor cesses; the equalization of the incidence of taxation; the simplification of the existing complex tenures; the arrangement of means for the registration and perpetuation of titles, and so on. Under a careful and wise management of that important operation, very beneficial and exemplary results may be attained.

Customs.

60. The Customs, both by sea and land, yielded to the Sirkar in the year 1038 (1862-63) a revenue of a little more than five lacs of Rupees.

61. It is gratifying to be able to repeat here the observation made every year for some time past, namely, that the yield of the year is the largest on record.

62. The administration of this branch of the revenue, has been greatly purified of late years. The results are patent, namely, the collection of a larger revenue and the minimization of the triple evil of delay, expense, and vexation to trade.

63. The figure above given does not embrace the duty on pepper which amounted nearly to 30,000 Rupees, nor does it include the tax on the imports of tobacco.

64. Hereafter, these two last mentioned items will have to be amalgamated with the duties levied on other articles, when the impor-

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tance of this source of revenue will appear in full relief. It will then attain to a figure not far from 12 or 13 lacs of Rupees.

65. The salaries of the Customs Establishment have been recently raised in many instances. For example, at the Arambooly pass, on the south-eastern frontier, where a duty of about a lac of Rupees is annually realized, the pay of the highest Officer of Customs used to be 10 Rupees. So at Arecootty and Allepey, the receipts from which Custom Houses come to about 2½ lacs of Rupees. The salary of the highest Officer at each of these stations now ranges from 57 to 70 Rupees a month. The head of the Customs Department at the Huzoor Cutcherry used to be paid 35 Rupees a month, whereas now it is a Sheristadar drawing a salary of 100 Rupees. These measures have been in no small degree instrumental in bringing about the more honest, and, consequently, the more fruitful management of the Customs.

66. Still the scale of pay is not as high throughout as it ought to be. The whole cost of establishment bears to the receipts, the ratio of between four and five per cent.

67. The foreign trade of Travancore may be estimated in round numbers as follows:—

Value of exports both by land and sea, and including cardamoms, timber, and such produce, Rupees 55,00,000.

Value of imports by land and sea, and including tobacco and salt, Rupees 20,00,000.

68. In these estimates, the exports and imports of bullion and treasure are not taken into account, because not known.

69. The total foreign trade might thus be roughly estimated at 75,00,000 Rupees.

70. The balance of trade is thus in favor of Travancore by about 35,00,000 Rupees.

71. Some corrections would naturally apply to this last figure. One reason may be instanced. The imports of piece goods are valued according to the tariff, whereas they are in reality of higher value, owing to recent rise of prices. Still it is manifest that Travancore is a remarkable absorbent of the precious metals, especially of gold, which is either held in reserve by the inhabitants or converted into ornaments.

72. The following Statement shews the quantities and Tariff values of the chief exports for 1038, as compared with those for 1037.

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Goods.	1937.		1938.		Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Tariff value.	Quantity.	Tariff Value.	Quantity.	Tariff Value.	Quantity.	Tariff Value.	
1. Copra	Cwts.	1,98,666	15,89,445	2,79,882	22,39,127	81,216	6,49,682	Rupees.	Due to increased trade arising from high prices.
2. Coir	Do.	86,092	5,93,926	91,946	6,30,421	5,254	36,495	.....	
3. Chickney or Soapary	Candy.	3,176	3,85,742	3,340	4,05,574	164	19,832	.....	
4. Pepper	Do.	3,710	2,83,248	1,724	1,31,628	.....	.....	1,986	
5. Dry Ginger	Cwts.	15,406	1,53,853	19,087	1,90,947	3,681	37,094		Owing to unfavorable season on to stock being kept in reserve, probably both.
6. Cocoanuts	No.	58,46,441	1,46,310	64,44,505	1,61,130	5,98,064	14,920	.....	
7. Coconut oil	Cwts.	9,616	1,34,649	41,441	5,91,461	31,825	4,56,812	.....	
8. Salt Fish	Do.	49,655	99,509	35,923	71,876	.....	.....	13,732	
9. Tamarind	Do.	27,207	82,711	45,779	1,31,064	18,572	48,353		Due to increased trade, the result of better prices.
10. Wood in logs	...	...	82,583	...	84,476	.....	.....	.....	
11. Molasses	Cwts.	9,662	69,044	11,084	79,180	1,422	10,136	.....	
12. Laurel-nut oil	Do.	8,428	67,772	7,340	58,550	.....	.....	1,088	
13. Palmyra Jaggery	Do.	12,233	43,695	17,734	63,338	5,501	19,643		Cause not clearly ascertained. Probably previous stock also exported.
14. Coffee	Do.	1,941	37,370	2,567	51,336	626	13,966	.....	
15. Coir fibre	Do.	4,544	32,494	5,249	37,456	703	4,962	.....	
16. Hides	Do.	2,111	25,650	2,033	24,781	.....	.....	78	
17. Areca Nuts	No.	77,07,935	16,523	2,08,00,875	44,577	130,92,945	28,054		869
Total...	...	...	38,44,424	...	49,96,922		13,41,842	...	1,89,344

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73. The following Statement shews the quantities and Tariff values of the chief imports for the same year as compared with those of the year preceding :—

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Goods.	1937.		1938.		Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Tariff value.	Quantity.	Tariff value.	Quantity.	Tariff value.	Quantity.	Tariff value.	
1. Piece goods ... Score.	14,011½	5,64,866	12,795½	6,70,017		1,05,151			Due to the better quality of goods, though the quantity was less.
2. Different sorts of Thread... Candy.	314½	98,175	300½	1,17,104	.....	18,929	.....	.....	
3. Do. do. Cotton do.	4,279½	1,50,517	2,988	1,10,532	.....	.....	1,291½	39,985	
4. Copper	150½	51,491	266½	89,784	115½	38,293	.....	.....	
5. Iron	1,664½	64,105	1,764½	70,435	100½	6,330			Due to the great rise of price.
6. Thraw	140½	33,805	230	55,120	89½	21,315	.....	.....	
7. Chillies	1,861½	53,240	1,814½	51,820	.....	.....	47	1,420	
8. Opium	4½	37,161	6½	47,481	1½	10,320	.....	.....	
9. Sugar	383½	25,315	524½	39,865	141	14,550			Due to increased trade.
10. Bullocks and Buffaloes ... No	2,325	21,132	3,811	34,594	1,486	13,462	.....	.....	
11. Liquor of different sorts	30	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. Different sorts of onions... Candy.	2,075½	16,750	4,253	29,527	.....	12,777	.....	.....	
13. Cummin seed .. do.	1,051½	26,765	879½	28,207		1,442			Due to increased trade.
14. Brass.	263½	18,370	248½	19,568	.....	1,198	.....	.....	
15. Ooloondoo. ... Parahs.	22½	7,966	42½	15,081	19½	7,115	.....	.....	
16. Gingly seed do.	9,973½	6,965	21,067½	14,996	11,094½	8,031	.....	.....	
17. Snuff	43,934½	19,441	32,929	14,527			11,005½	4,914	557
Total...	5,102	10,841	4,798	10,284		2,58,913		46,876	

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74. The trade of Travancore is chiefly with British India.

75. In a natural order of things, the trade of Travancore with British India must chiefly be directly by sea, between the ports of Travancore and those of British India. But, in reality, much of the trade has now been diverted from the Travancore ports to British Cochin; such diversion being due to the peculiar action, with regard to Travancore, of the fiscal rules of the British Government. Travancore being treated as a foreign State, exports to and imports from this country have to pay foreign duty at British ports, and this duty has been peculiarly heavy in recent years. But Travancore has free access by land to the port of British Cochin, excepting that the Cochin Sirkar intervenes and levies a duty on goods in transit. This duty, however, is much less than the foreign duty of the British Government. The consequence is, that it is found to be more advantageous to take Travancore goods by land to British Cochin, and thence transport them to other parts of British India under the freedom granted by the Interportal Act of the Indian Government, than to export them from Travancore ports direct by sea to British Indian ports. The same is the state of things where imports are concerned. A merchant finds it more advantageous to take goods destined to Travancore, to British Cochin in the first place, whither he can take them free of British duty under the Interportal Act, and thence by land to their destination, than to export them direct from a British Indian to a Travancore port.

76. This unnatural diversion of trade has subjected it to trouble, expense and delay, while it has almost paralyzed the action of the ports of Travancore, especially of Allepey with all its remarkable natural advantages, which have been largely added to by the construction of a first rate Light-house, and other improvements effected by the Sirkar. But all this evil is not compensated by advantage to the British Government, which has, to some extent, missed its aim in point of revenue, so far as this country is concerned, and has been unconsciously instrumental only in throwing a handsome revenue into the treasury of the Cochin Sirkar at the expense of Travancore.

77. It is not of course supposed that this is a state of things intentionally caused, or that its continuance is desired by the British Government, any more than it is by the Government of Travancore.

78. In reference to these matters, a commercial treaty between the two Governments is under consideration.

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79. It might not be uninteresting to make a few remarks on some of the chief articles of import and export.

80. The most valuable of imports is cotton in a raw or manufactured state. For the year under report, these imports, in the shape of cotton, thread, and piece goods, amounted nearly to 9,00,000 Rupees. This is the tariff value; but the market value might be double of this. So 18,00,000 Rupees represent the clothing expenses of the population of Travancore, as the quantity of cotton grown in the country itself is quite insignificant, and might be taken into no account in a rough calculation of this sort. Perhaps a couple of lacs should be added to the above-mentioned figure as the estimate of the value conferred by the Travancore looms on raw cotton and thread after import into the country, and hence 2,00,000 Rupees would be a good approximation to the cost of clothing Travancore. This is no more than a Rupee and a half per head whether man, woman or child. As education advances and the demands of decency come to be more largely respected, this average is sure to increase.

81. Upwards of 2,35,000 Rupees worth of metals was imported into Travancore in the year. Considering the enduring character of the commodity, the quantity for one twelve-month appears certainly considerable. The inhabitants of Travancore are fond of laying out a portion of their savings in the purchase of copper and brass utensils for household purposes; and hence, this item may be worth watching as a sort of rough barometer of the country's wealth.

82. The quantity of opium imported in the period under review, is valued at about 47,000 Rupees. A portion of this is doubtless used medicinally for man, and for the numerous elephants employed in the country; but by far the greater part is consumed by the Moplah part of the population, comprising both Musselman and Syrian. The quantity brought to account is, it is believed, under the truth; because the article being compact and of great value, may be without much difficulty clandestinely introduced in small and convenient quantities. It is to be regretted that the use of this deleterious drug has become extensive among the Moplah class. As some sort of check, the Sirkar has brought opium under special taxation.

83. Turning now to exports, it is at once found that the produce of the cocoanut tree pre-eminently towers above all the rest. The

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CORE. value of such produce, exported in the year, was so large, as to exceed 36 lacs of Rupees. The particulars are given below :—

	Rupees.
Copra	2,239,000
Coir	630,000
Cocoanuts... ..	161,000
Cocoanut oil	591,000
Coir fibre... ..	37,000
Cocoanut leaves	6,000

Total... 36,64,000

84. Large as this figure is, it does not by any means represent the total production ; for, a very considerable portion is consumed in various shapes in the country itself, for the varied purposes of bathing, shelter, lighting, food, exhilaration, and combustion. All circumstances considered, 50,00,000 Rupees would not be an over-estimate of the annual bearing powers of the Cocoanut plantations of Travancore. Nor have these powers yet attained their farthest limits. Under the keen stimulus of high prices, and in consequence of a generous neglect on the part of the Sirkar, this kind of cultivation is largely extending. By degrees, but with a steady perseverance, land is being rescued from the extensive back-waters, and planted with Cocoanut trees.

85. Sooparee (Areca-nuts) forms another staple of importance. The quantity exported in the year under consideration was worth $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of Rupees, at the tariff rate of valuation, but in reality more. Chiefly, it is to the contiguous provinces of Tinnevely and Madura that this produce is exported. Hence, perhaps, it finds its way higher up. Of this staple also, a large proportion is consumed in Travancore itself, sooparee being the invariable concomitant of tobacco, of which such immense quantities are used by the population. About 50 per cent. of the quantity exported, might be put down as a moderate estimate of the home consumption. This product, too, must feel the beneficial influence of increased and increasing demand; though, as has been observed in another part of this Report, the duty on this staple is yet too heavy.

86. Scarcely less important is Pepper, though an unusually small quantity of it paid duty in the year. The duty realized was nearly 30,000 Rupees on about 1,725 candies, whereas in the imme-

diately preceding year, the duty was nearly double, on double the quantity. The stock was probably reserved, or the crop was deficient, or, what is more probable, both causes operated. But it may be safely relied on, that from four to five thousand candies will hereafter pay duty, which will therefore be from 60,000 to 75,000 Rupees. Valuing each candy at the moderate figure of 75 Rupees, the aggregate annual production of Pepper may be estimated at from three to four lacs of Rupees. But it is hoped that this estimate will be dwarfed in comparison with the production of this staple ten or fifteen years hence.

87. Cardamoms, too, rank high in the staples of Travancore; but they have no place in the Customs Returns, as they are allowed to be exported duty free by the purchasers at the Sirkar's yearly auction. It is a product that largely fluctuates in quantity and price. The present annual yield may be taken to be worth about 1,50,000 or 2,00,000 Rupees.

88. Similar observations are applicable to teak timber. The annual yield of it by the forests of Travancore, may be taken to be worth 1,00,000 Rupees more or less.

89. The more ordinary kinds of timber are not, like teak, subject to Sirkar monopoly. About 84,000 Rupees worth was exported in the year. But the appropriation in the country itself must have been considerable, as attested by the lavish profusion with which timber is used by the natives, especially in house-building.

90. Placing every sanguine faith in the vast renovating powers of nature in these favored regions, yet one cannot but regard with some degree of apprehension, the contingency, however remote, of the exhaustion of the Travancore forests under operations conducted on such a scale. The subject must engage the anxious attention of this Government.

91. It is not necessary to notice specially the several other valuable products of this country. Suffice it to observe that they are all destined to attain increased importance; and even those which at present occupy a rather humble place in the Customs Returns, as for instance coffee and the products of the sugar-cane, may be expected, ere many years elapse, to assume a magnitude of which the country may be justly proud.

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Salt.

92. The quantity of Salt sold by the Sirkar in the year was parahs 14,03,276; the parah being the local measure in use. The quantity is equal to 3,837 garce. The proceeds of the sale amounted to 4,82,616 Rupees.

93. Compared with the sale in the year immediately preceding, namely, 3,706 garce, there was an advance of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in quantity, but more than 10 per cent. in revenue, arising from the circumstance that the assimilation of selling prices effected in 1037 was in operation throughout 1038, while only partially, in the year preceding.

94. It is gratifying to mark the steady growth of the receipts from this source, the result both of the improvement of the condition of the population and of the more efficient management of the Peishcars in charge of divisions, as well as of the Commercial Agent at Allepey.

95. The following statement of the salt sales for the last ten years, is worthy of attention :—

Years.	Parahs.
1029... ..	11,45,932
1030... ..	12,02,217
1031... ..	12,57,496
1032... ..	13,99,881
1033... ..	15,13,076
1034... ..	13,69,908
1035... ..	13,13,210
1036... ..	13,54,290
1037... ..	13,55,426
1038... ..	14,03,276

96. It is, however, right to state that the figures above given do not embrace the whole consumption of the country. In a small tract, called Paliport, the gentleman who farms the land revenue there has also the right of selling salt, a right which it now certainly appears undesirable on the part of the Sirkar to alienate to any extent, as such alienation is liable to much abuse. This will of course be borne in mind with a view to rectification at the expiration of the lease. Another tract where the Travancore Government does not sell its salt, is the talook of Shencottah, situated beyond the ghauts. The Sirkar has not yet found it easy to take its salt thither, and the consequence is that

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the salt of the Tinnevely District finds its way there, and the revenue due to the Sirkar is thus transferred to the British Government. When the road which it is in contemplation to make over the ghaut in that direction, shall have been made, the Travancore Sirkar will be able to get its dues fully. In view to this advantage alone, the Sirkar would be justified in spending upwards of a lac of Rupees in making such a road, were so large a sum required; but that is only one of several advantages promised by such a line of road.

97. There is another circumstance which serves to affect the salt sales, though but to a very small extent. Rock-salt is admitted into the country on payment of duty, which was lately increased, as it was found that it had begun to compete unfairly with Government salt. It is a question whether it would not be the wisest plan to prohibit the import of rock-salt by private dealers.

98. The annual consumption per head is at an average 25 lbs., which is, it is believed, higher than in many parts of India. But to arrive at the correct rate, some considerable deductions have to be made from the total sales before dividing them by the population. About 75,000 Rupees worth of salt-fish is exported from the country, and this article must take up a large quantity of salt in its preparation. Some salt is also used as manure. Making allowances for these circumstances, still it cannot be denied that the average consumption per head in the country is very satisfactory. Considering the moderate price at which the Sirkar sells salt, that it is taken by the Sirkar at its own expense to different parts of the country, so as to relieve the consumer of a portion of the transit charge, and that the consumers are in a pretty comfortable condition, there can be no doubt that this necessary of life is purchased in many parts of Travancore up to its requirements.

99. About half of the quantity of salt required in the year is manufactured in the country itself, the other half being imported from British India.

100. It is in the extreme south of Travancore that much of the home-manufacture takes place. The locality is favorable, chiefly because the rain-fall which in this country markedly diminishes with the latitude, is very moderate there.

101. The manufacture is conducted by concentrating the brine in the back-water and in tanks, and passing it subsequently into pans.

102. The quality of the salt thus manufactured is good.

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103. The manufacture here is susceptible of extension, even so far as to meet the requirements of the country. The Engineer is about to construct some works in this direction.

104. Till such extension takes place, the country's dependance on a foreign supply to the extent above indicated, with all its disadvantages, is unavoidable.

105. This supply used, till up to a recent period, to be drawn wholly from Bombay. But, owing probably to the competition of the Cochin Sirkar and the Collectors of Malabar and Canara, this supply has become rather uncertain, and at any rate, is priced higher than before. It was therefore thought desirable to open other resources. Some salt has been imported by sea from Tinnevely, and very lately from Tanjore also. In the latter district, the almost unlimited quantities of spontaneous salt that the swamps of Vedarnium are capable of producing, would appear to promise to be one of the chief sources of supply for this country.

106. Enquiries are being made to ascertain if Europe salt can be imported here on moderate terms. It has been objected to this, that its quality would not be liked by the population hitherto accustomed to Bombay salt. This is true. But if such salt could be offered on advantageous terms, it would not be long before tastes accommodate themselves to profit as has been practically proved in Bengal.

107. Several improvements have been made in the Salt department; but it is manifest that, with the best system, an honest staff must be the main instrument of success. Such a staff has been better secured than ever. Much, however, yet remains to be arranged.

108. There is a very inferior kind of salt, black in appearance, small grained, and comparatively light, manufactured in the central parts of the Travancore sea-board. The mode of manufacture probably affords facilities for smuggling. It is a question whether it would not be the best policy for the Sirkar to put a stop to this part of the manufacture. The question requires further enquiry and consideration.

109. What salt is manufactured in the country, is badly stored. It is measured in the roughest manner possible, and put into large pits made in the vicinity of the pans, and covered up with earth. Under these circumstances, misappropriations are not difficult, though they must, in these days, be but on a small scale to escape detection. It would be desirable to construct large store houses of the cheaper kinds

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of timber for the reception of the salt so soon as it is removed from the pans. Whatever be the case elsewhere, such an arrangement is perfectly feasible here.

110. Nothing can be more evident than that good roads ought to radiate from the centres of the manufacture of a commodity which is so bulky, and which is so great a necessary of life, as salt. It is, however, to be regretted that what roads there are in the southern districts, do not yet reach the places of manufacture. The Engineer has to look after this also.

111. The rates at which the salt manufacturer is paid for salt delivered, have to be examined carefully with a view to determine whether they are adequately remunerative in reference to the rise of wages in latter years. It may be desirable, in reference to the result of such examination, to re-adjust those rates.

112. Salt is usually sold at the several stores of the Sirkar by measurement. But sale by weight would be by far preferable in the interests of the purchaser, who is more liable to be defrauded by petty servants, by under-measurement than by under-weighment. The daily sale at each store is not so large as to make this change difficult of adoption. But good weighing machines would be required for receiving large quantities into store.

113. There are two isolated fragments of territory belonging to the Native State of Cochin, but situated in the heart of North Travancore. These and their peculiar situation would be seen at once by referring to the Map. Now, the Cochin Sirkar takes salt through the Travancore territory to those isolated spots for sale, but as the rate at which that Sirkar sells salt is lower than that of the Travancore Sirkar, those spots are centres of smuggling. It would be desirable that an arrangement be entered into between the two Native States, by which the salt sale in these pieces of Cochin territory might be farmed out to Travancore on consideration of the latter paying a fair pecuniary equivalent. Easy as it is to effect such an arrangement, it is to be hoped that the mediation of the British Resident will bring it about.

114. Tobacco is the chief luxury consumed by the Native population. It being used by the bulk of the people, and used much in proportion to the means of the consumer up to a certain point, and also it being an article of import and not growing in the country

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itself, tobacco has been looked upon by the financiers of Travancore with the same degree of favor with which it has been viewed by those of far more extensive or advanced countries.

115. It is probable that the damp character of this coast is peculiarly favorable to the consumption of this article in large quantities.

116. The quantities of all kinds of tobacco sold by the Sirkar in the years 1037 and 1038, were as follow :—

Year 1037...	...	...	4,376	Candies of 600 lbs.
Do. 1038...	...	...	5,968	do. do.
Increase...			1,592	

117. This advance is upwards of 36 per cent., which cannot fail to be satisfactory in a financial point of view.

118. But such a remarkable advance could not of course arise under ordinary conditions. It is due to the great reduction of the tax on tobacco carried out in the year, such reduction being about 40 per cent.

119. In 1037 the revenue derived from this source amounted to Rupees 13,73,271, and in 1308 it amounted to 12,18,872; but if the net revenues be taken for comparison, this comparison would, in round numbers, stand as hereunder—

Net Revenue for 1037 ...	...	...	Rupees 11,25,000
Do. for 1038 ...	...	...	„ 9,04,000

120. The net loss then was upwards of two lacs of Rupees, a loss which has not exceeded what had been expected as a consequence of the reduction of the tobacco tax, and which has been covered by the increase in the land tax and customs revenue, and by the gain arising from the assimilation of the price of salt in South Travancore with that in the North, and from the taxation of opium.

121. This loss was much less than it would have been if the consumption had not increased as much as 36 per cent., as has already been stated. Indeed, it was altogether so moderate in comparison with the great advantages consequent upon the reduction of the tax, that the Sirkar has been since induced to make a further stride in the same direction, expecting that even more important results would follow.

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122. This subject being dwelt upon at somewhat greater length in another part of the report, it remains only to add a few observations.

123. Taking the population at fifteen lacs, the average consumption of tobacco per head, according to the accounts of 1038, comes to nearly 2½ lbs., valued at about 13 Annas.

124. Smuggling of tobacco has largely diminished, though it is still carried on over the north-eastern frontier under cover of the forests there. As some remedy, it is proposed to legalize the importation of this commodity in that direction also. The annihilation of illicit traffic there cannot, however, be expected till the profits of such traffic are largely cut off by further reduction of taxation, and by the opening of good roads for the benefit of legitimate trade.

125. It has been above stated that the consumption of tobacco in Travancore has increased by 36 per cent. It is sure to increase by a far higher per-centage. This, it is scarcely necessary to state here, is equally a great advantage to Ceylon, and to the two provinces of Coimbatore and Tinnevely, whence our supplies are chiefly drawn. The authorities in those places could not but have already noticed the stimulus felt there by the grower of tobacco in consequence of augmented demand here.

126. The Cardamom crop which the Sirkar was able to gather in the year, was unusually small. It has been alleged that the season was unfavorable, but the depredations of smugglers must also have had a considerable share in bringing about so small an out-turn.

Cardamoms and
minor produce.

127. The quantity gathered was about 67 candies.

128. The scantiness of the crop was, however, compensated by the great rise in the market price. The produce was sold by public auction at the average rate of 2,040 Rupees per candy, which is quite without a parallel.

129. But the remarkable falling off in the quantity of cardamoms collected, forcibly drew the attention of the Sirkar to the necessity of readjusting the rates of remuneration to the growers of the spice. Immediate action was called for by the circumstances of the case, as was shewn in the following Memorandum drawn up for the information of His Highness the Maha Rajah :—

I. "It is well known that Cardamoms being subject to monopoly in this country, the growers of the produce are bound to deliver it to

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“ the Sirkar, and to receive in return its price, calculated at a fixed
“ rate.

2. “ This rate is about 240 Rupees per candy of 600 English lbs.

3. “ Till lately, this rate was perhaps not unfair, in reference to
“ the market price of the spice in those days.

4. “ Lately, however, the market has risen very considerably
“ indeed. The last sale fetched 2,000 Rupees per candy.

5. “ In such a state of things, the rate of 240 Rupees per candy, at
“ which the grower is remunerated, appears obviously unfair. The
“ ratio between the prime cost and the market price used to be one-third
“ more or less, but now it is so low as less than one-eighth.

6. “ It is to be borne in mind that the wages of labor and the
“ price of provisions have lately risen much, and hence the cost of
“ growing cardamoms must also have risen. Hence, if the Sirkar con-
“ tinue to pay no more than 240 Rupees per candy, the remuneration of
“ the grower must, in these days, be much less than what it used to be.
“ The cultivation must, therefore, decline, unless assisted by the profits
“ of smuggling.

7. “ But there is a much more pressing reason for increasing
“ the rate of payment to the grower. No preventive service, however
“ vigilant and faithful, can possibly prevent smuggling when the profits
“ of smuggling are measured by the difference between 240 Rupees, the
“ price paid by the Sirkar, and 2,000 Rupees, the price realized in fair
“ market. The temptation is too strong for the ryots to resist, and
“ accordingly a good proportion of our cardamoms is carried clandes-
“ tinely out of the country; the grower not unfrequently turning
“ smuggler himself, or co-operating with him.

8. “ It thus appears very desirable, for the protection of the
“ cardamom revenue of the Sirkar from utter annihilation, that far
“ more remunerative prices be given to the grower hereafter.

9. “ There is every reason to feel satisfied that, by the adoption
“ of a more liberal rate, the Sirkar will gain instead of losing, while
“ smuggling, with its evils, will be considerably checked, if not
“ altogether prevented.

10. “ But in raising the rate of payment, it will not do to deal
“ in a stinted measure. The advance should be markedly liberal, and
“ really such as would cut off largely the temptation to smuggle. This
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“ is of great importance, and is indeed essential to the success of the
“ plan.

11. “ Another consideration to be borne in mind is that, as the
“ market price of cardamoms is subject to great fluctuation from vari-
“ ous causes, it appears desirable to regulate the payment to the growers
“ in reference to the prices realized by the Sirkar. It is desirable
“ to establish a sort of community of interest between the Sirkar and
“ the grower. The more the Sirkar profits, the more should the grower
“ profit, and *vice versa*. In such a case, the grower will soon find it his
“ interest to grow good cardamoms to ensure its good quality, and so
“ forth. The higher the market price, the more will he grow with a
“ desire to his own profit, and the higher will the Sirkar's profit be in
“ consequence.

12. “ Under these considerations, I would propose that it be at once
“ notified that, hereafter, the grower of cardamoms will be paid at a rate
“ equal to one-third of the price actually realized by the Sirkar in
“ market.

13. “ This proportion would not appear too high, if only the ratio
“ between 240 Rupees and the price per candy, which the produce used
“ to realize before the recent rise of prices, be recollected.

14. “ If cardamoms sell at 2,000 Rupees per candy, as in the last sale,
“ the grower will get 666 Rupees per candy, instead of 240 Rupees, and
“ the vast stimulus to his industry thus brought to bear on him can be
“ well conceived.

15. “ But the Sirkar need not wait for reimbursement till the
“ grower's stimulated industry shall have extended production. It
“ may look immediately to the check which smuggling would receive,
“ as a source of compensation and even profit.

16. “ If in consequence of the adoption of the proposed mode of
“ paying the grower, smuggling be checked so far as to enable the
“ Sirkar to get into its stores half as many candies more as it has been
“ lately getting, the Sirkar will be more than reimbursed for the
“ enhanced rates; a profit in addition to the usual profit will be realized.
“ This holds good, whatever be the price realized by the Sirkar in its
“ sales. I append a short mathematical demonstration.

17. “ The last crop was 50 candies. It was paid for at, say, 240
“ Rupees per candy. According to the proposed mode of payment, the
“ rate would be 666 Rupees. With such a greatly enhanced rate of

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"payment, surely 25 candies more would be delivered, that is to say in
"all 75 candies. In such a case, the revenue derived by the Sirkar
"would be higher than what it would be if only 50 candies were
"delivered and paid for at 240 Rupees. If, by paying the grower at 666
"Rupees per candy, we could have rescued from the smuggler only 16
"candies, we should not have been losers for paying such an enhanced
"rate as 666 Rupees, instead of 240 Rupees.

18. "My impression is that the deliveries to the Sirkar will
"increase in consequence of the proposed rate, even more than by 50
"per cent. But 50 per cent. can be safely calculated upon, and would
"cover the increased payments to the grower, and leave an additional
"profit besides.

19. "As the price which the Sirkar will realize at its sale cannot
"be known when the crop is delivered, it may be asked how the
"payments are to be made to the grower. It is proposed to pay him on
"delivery 240 Rupees per candy at once, and what may be further due
"to him to make up one-third of the market price, should be paid him
"after the sale takes place. The payment to the grower will, in fact, be
"made in two instalments; the first will be 240 Rupees per candy, and
"the second will be such further sum as will make the total equal
"to one-third of the market value. There can be little difficulty in
"managing this in practice.

20. "Last year's deliveries were so small as 50 to 60 candies, in
"spite of special precautions adopted to prevent smuggling. Unless
"some such steps as are now suggested, be at once adopted, this year's
"deliveries may not be much more; whereas, if smuggling be effectually
"checked, they might be from 150 to 250 candies.

21. "If the growers of cardamoms be consulted on the plan of
"payment now proposed, the only objection they can possibly urge,
"would, I think, be that, in the event of cardamoms so far falling in
"price in the market as to make their share of it, namely, one-third,
"less than what they now get, they will be losers by the new plan.

22. "But I am not apprehensive of such a contingency. I do not
"think that the market price will hereafter fall below 720 Rupees per
"candy under any circumstances.

23. "However, to keep the mind of the ryot easy, I would
"recommend that it be notified also, that if such a contingency were
"ever to occur, he should have no less than what he obtains now,
"namely, 240 Rupees.

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24. "In fact the rule is to be, that the ryot is to get one-third of
"the market price which may be realized by the Sirkar, but not less
"than 240 Rupees per candy.

25. "According to such a rule, then, both the Sirkar and ryot
"will be in no worse position than hitherto, in case cardamoms sell
"at less than 720 Rupees per candy, which, however, as I have already
"observed, is improbable. On the other hand, when the market price
"is above that figure, both will be gainers—the Sirkar, because it
"will be enabled to prevent smuggling at the time there is temptation
"for it; and the ryot, because he will share in the enhanced price.

26. "There remains one point which forms the fulcrum of the
"weightiest objection which might be urged against the proposed
"plan. It might be said that present high prices are entirely due to
"the scantiness of the crop of cardamoms; and, consequently, any
"measures which have for their object, the increase of that crop, will
"only end in lowering the price.

27. "But this point, to which much weight seems to be attached,
"is met without much difficulty. If Travancore were the only country
"that produces this spice, it might be in its power to maintain a
"monopoly of it in the markets of the world. But the truth is not so:
"cardamoms are produced in Malabar, Canara, Mysore, Coorg, Cochin-
"China, and Siam. While such is the case, if Travancore think of
"keeping the crop down, in order to keep the price up, it will be
"imitating the owner of some paddy-fields who would not grow as
"much grain as his fields could produce for fear of lowering the price
"of grain. The difference will be only in degree, but not much.

28. "If Travancore do not promptly take measures to increase
"its production to meet demand, other countries would turn it out of
"the market, influenced as their production must be by the existing
"very high prices of the spice. The abolition of the monopoly in
"Malabar, whether already effected or shortly to be carried out, will
"largely co-operate with the high prices of the spice, to bring that
"province into formidable competition with Travancore."

29. "Under these circumstances, it appears to me decidedly more
"advisable, and by far the safer plan for Travancore to do its best to
"prevent smuggling, and to increase its production, and thereby widen
"the basis of taxation, than to pursue a contrary course. It is far
"better and safer to obtain a revenue of a lac of Rupees on 500 candies
"than the same revenue upon 50 candies.

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30. "But I have hitherto kept one argument in reserve, and this, I think, may be urged with some force. It is not, I think, correct to ascribe existing high prices of cardamoms to the scantiness of the Travancore crop, at least so far as it seems to be ascribed. I believe that the crop of the several seasons has not really varied to the extent indicated by the quantities that have been delivered to the Sirkar, because the real crop equals the quantity delivered to the Sirkar plus that smuggled. And the quantity smuggled must be in proportion to the high prices obtainable in the market. It is to be borne in mind that, whether it is the smuggler or the Sirkar that brings the spice to market, it makes no difference there. What I mean will, perhaps, be made clear by an illustration. Suppose in one year there was no smuggling, and the Sirkar brought to market 200 candies, and got a price of 1,000 Rupees per candy. Suppose, similarly, that in another year there was considerable smuggling, and the Sirkar brought 100 candies to market, and the smuggler also brought an equal quantity; and suppose that, in the latter instance, the Sirkar realized 1,500 Rupees per candy—we should be making a great mistake to attribute the increase of price by 500 Rupees per candy, in the latter case, to the circumstance that the Sirkar brought to market only 100 candies, while in the former it brought 200 candies. Such a conclusion must be obviously wrong, because, in reality, there were 200 candies brought to the market, though only 100 by the Sirkar, the rest being brought by the smuggler.

31. "All things considered, to the best of my judgment, I have no hesitation in asking permission to draw up a Notification revising the rate of payment to the growers of cardamoms on the principles laid down in the course of this Memorandum. The figures and other details may require some small modifications in actually carrying out the proposed plan; but all this will be duly attended to, when the general principles shall have been assented to."

130. It remains to be added that, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, a Notification was accordingly issued for the information and guidance of the growers of cardamoms.

131. The results are awaited with confidence.

132. It were needless to do more than briefly glance at the minor kinds of forest produce.

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Minor kinds of
forest produce.

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133. Ivory is a royalty. The forests in some parts abound with wild elephants. Some of these die in the course of nature, and others are shot by sportsmen, or by cultivators, whose labors are exposed to the summary depredations of these animals. Others again, when entrapped for domestication, die in the pits before removal to their cages. Further, the elephants actually in the service of the Sirkar for purposes of use, or State, have their share of mortality. The tusks of all animals thus dying are deliverable to the Sirkar, which pays a reward in certain cases where there may be labor to be required.

134. It may be of interest to know that, judging from the number of tusks delivered in the year under review, about fifty elephants, male and female, must have died in that period.

135. The sale of ivory in the year, amounted to Rupees 3,436.

136. This is not perhaps an inappropriate place for submitting some more curious statistics of a similar kind.

137. In a country so rich with wild vegetation, tigers and cheetahs cannot but have abundant shelter. They are found to infest the vicinity of villages and carry off cattle, and sometimes attack men also. The Sirkar gives a reward for killing these ferocious animals. In the year 1038, such reward was paid for—

8 Royal tigers.
and 105 Cheetahs.

Total... 113

138. Returning to the subject of forest produce, only one more need be mentioned, namely, bees-wax. The quantity sold was 5½ candies, and the price realized was 1,943 Rupees.

139. The revenue under the head of Miscellaneous was Rupees 5,05,385; compared with that for the previous year it shews an excess of 1,68,968 Rupees.

Miscellaneous

140. As the words of the heading themselves signify, this item covers a large number of items of more or less importance, and subject to fluctuation within considerable ranges. While it would be tedious, and would serve no very useful purpose to remark upon all or a considerable number of the details, it may be desirable to allude to a few of the chief items which have contributed to the favorable result in question. The Sirkar resolved, for cogent reasons, to discourage the practice of ryots receiving advances of paddy from its stores for

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cultivation, the system having been found to be a fertile source of abuse, though it yielded some revenue in the shape of interest chargeable on those advances. In consequence of such discouragement, co-operating with other causes, a larger quantity of paddy remained in the Sirkar's stores than usual, and, to prevent its being damaged, it was sold, the proceeds contributing to swell the items under review. Then again, the accumulated travelling charges incurred for several years by the Sirkar on account of the late Resident General Cullen, were refunded to it in the year under observation, and is comprised in the item under notice. Another cause of increase is that the Sirkar has been charging interest on arrears of land revenue with a view to enforce greater punctuality in its payment; and the amount of interest thus realized forms a new item. One more cause may be touched upon. In cases of landed property which escheated to the Sirkar from failure of heirs, the former custom was to give such property in presents to parties according to interest; but His Highness the present Maha Rajah, wisely attentive to the rights of the public, allows such property to be disposed of by competition, which yielded in this year a few thousand Rupees.

Mint.

141. In 1038 3,48,601 Chuckroms, 2,130 Fanams, and 18,93,710 copper cash were coined.

142. The British Indian Rupee being a legal tender in Travancore, and as such it being extensively in use, the business of the Sirkar Mint is limited to making small coins.

143. Some improvement of the coinage is in contemplation, the object being chiefly to make the coin issued by the Mint look somewhat more like the currency of modern times, and to make the counterfeiting of coin much more difficult, and thereby increase the security of the coin. With this view a small but convenient stamping press has just been received.

144. There is reason to suppose that a considerable proportion of the silver issues of the Mint is privately melted for purposes of plate or ornament. Some enactment is called for with a view to check this, though it would be no easy task to establish the necessary facts in a particular case for the application of the law.

Abkarry and
Opium.

145. The comparison of the receipts under the head of Abkarry and Opium for the years 1037 and 1038 stands thus:—

Year 1037	...	...	...	Rupees	77,994
Do. 1038	...	...	...	"	87,284

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146. Compared with the revenues derived in the Madras Presidency from these sources, this amount is moderate, and proves either the greater temperance of the population of Travancore or the comparative lightness of its taxation in this direction. The former would of course be a gratifying feature, while the latter not so, inasmuch as it is obvious that Abkarry taxes had better be too heavy than too light. It is believed that the comparative moderateness of the receipts, shows both the temperance of the population and the lightness of the tax.

147. It would be desirable to increase the tax, but the great facilities which exist in a country like this, for illicit manufacture of Arrack, &c., and their illicit sale make the enhancement difficult.

148. One great desideratum in this department is the enactment of definite rules for the collection of revenue, and for the guidance of the farmers of this revenue for the several talooks.

149. The Schools maintained by the Travancore Government are the following:—

English School at Trevandrum.

Do.	do.	Kotar.
Do.	do.	Thackalay.
Do.	do.	Quilon.
Do.	do.	Kayencolum.
Do.	do.	Allepey.
Do.	do.	Sharetullay.
Do.	do.	Mavalikaray.

Vernacular Schools at Trevandrum, Kotar, Quilon, and Vykam—one at each place.

150. The Sirkar contributes also to the Training School established at Cannanore by the Madras Government, on condition that it have the right of sending to that Institution a certain number of youths, natives of Travancore.

151. There is also a small medical class in the charge of Dr. Sperschneider, the Medical Officer of the Brigade.

152. Some pupils are attached to the Department Public Works for being specially trained for service there.

153. There is also a School of Arts recently established.

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154. The aggregate charges incurred by the Travancore Government for all these schools may be estimated in round numbers at 24,000 Rupees a year.

155. Compared with the total revenue of Travancore, the educational charge is about half per cent.

156. The number of pupils in all the Government schools may be estimated at 1,065, which gives an average of one in 1,400 of the population.

157. The most important of the Government schools is of course that at Trevandrum, the capital of the country.

158. One hundred pupils was the limit of the school till lately; but it has now been extended to 500 pupils.

159. This Seminary has been doing its work steadily.

160. It has been the anxious endeavour of Mr. Bensley, the Head Master, to furnish from the school in his charge, promising recruits to the various public establishments of the State. The object is being worked out.

161. In the course of time, it cannot fail to exercise an important influence on the administration in general.

162. It is plain, however, that the Travancore Government can never hope to be able to provide employment in its service to any considerable proportion of the educated youth of the country. One of the aims of the school should therefore be, as it undoubtedly is, to qualify youths to pass the service examination in British India. It is true that there too, there must be an immense and increasing pressure for Government employment. It is well, however, for many purposes, that some of our youths should enter the lists with those of British India to prove intellectual worth.

163. It is gratifying to be able to allude to an event which properly appertains to the year 1839, but which it is not inappropriate to mention here with a view to shew that the object in question is being well attained. Two or three youths, belonging to the Trevandrum school, have just passed the Matriculation Examination successfully; and a young man, of the name of Pulpoo Pillay, originally

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educated in this school, and subsequently transferred to the Presidency College at Madras, and maintained there at the expense of the Sirkar, has just received the Bachelor of Arts Degree. This is the first instance of such an honor being won by a youth purely a native of Travancore, and it is hoped that a long and honorable succession may follow.

164. The Trevandrum School has had the honor of being visited by His Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, and by the Bishop of Madras, and these personages appeared much interested in what they saw of the Institution.

165. Some idea of the standard aimed at in the Seminary may be formed from the subjoined list of studies pursued in the highest class:—

History.	{	Robertson's View of Europe.
		British India (Murray's), to page 310.
		Great Britain and Ireland (White's), to page 260.
Language.	{	The Bible.
		Selections in Poetry.—Part II, to page 56, and Goldsmith's Deserted Village. Selections in Prose.—Reflections upon Exile, Aurrungzebe, Napoleon Bounaparte, and Washington. Exercises in Composition, translation, &c.
Malayalim.	{	
		Punchathunthrom, Part I.
Grammar.	{	Syntax [(Chambers') including Analysis of Sentences and Parsing.
		Malayalim Grammar.
		Arithmetic.—Proportion, Interest, Extraction of the Square root (B. Smith's).
Algebra.	{	Algebra.—To Simple Equations (Colenso's).
		Euclid.—The first three Books with Exercises (Pott's).
		Natural Philosophy.—Joyce's Scientific Dialogues. The Steam Engine (Weale's Series).
Geography.	{	General (Cornwell's).
		England,
		India,

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166. More attention than formerly is given to the study of the Malayalim language.

167. There is a library attached to the school, and facilities are also largely afforded to those who may desire to purchase books.

168. That the school is exceedingly popular may be concluded from the circumstance reported by Mr. Bensley that, almost every day, he receives applications for admission, which he is obliged to refuse. The number of pupils is limited at present to 500.

169. This and other facts decidedly shew the desire for education as prevailing at Trevandrum. The strength of this feeling will be presently tested by the institution of a fee; eleemosynary instruction being objectionable in principle, except in the total absence in the people of power to appreciate education.

170. The District Schools, of course, are on a much smaller scale.

171. Mr. Lafrenais, their Superintendent, continues, like Mr. Bensley, to devote himself zealously to his duties.

172. Judging from his Report and from personal inspection, the out-station schools appear to be making good progress.

173. It is the desire of the Sirkar to multiply these schools wherever there are signs of their being wanted by the people. This condition, however, is but slowly manifesting itself in the out-stations.

174. But what has been under notice, is only that part of the educational machinery which is maintained directly by the Native Government.

175. There are many minor schools maintained by private individuals, and also by the several Missionary Societies, whose agents are resident in the country.

176. The Missionaries of the London Mission, in South Travancore, have arranged for the delivery of one English lecture in a month at Trevandrum, and these lectures are full of interest and instruction.

177. At Trevandrum, there are two or three libraries for the people. The circulation of newspapers and periodicals, English and vernacular, is visibly increasing.

178. Books in the vernacular languages are being multiplied; and it is gratifying to observe that, in the composition and publication of new books in Malayalim, some of the natives themselves have begun to follow the lead of the European Missionaries.

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179. All these agencies put together, it is gratifying to contemplate the powerful influences which are at work in developing moral and intellectual culture in Travancore.

180. The mind of the native of Travancore can, in regard to its susceptibility, stand comparison with that of the native of any other part of India; and hence it may be reasonably hoped that a very favorable impression will be made, and remarkable results attained in a few years.

181. These powerful influences at work are aided by the example of the enlightened Court of Travancore.

182. His Highness the Maha Rajah has markedly shewn to his people the value he attaches to early education, by making suitable arrangements for the instruction of the younger members of the family, who are accordingly being familiarized with those principles which are sure to exercise so important an influence hereafter.

183. As further proof of the progress of education, it may be mentioned that, in the year under report, His Highness the Maha Rajah paid a visit to the Governor of Madras, at the Presidency itself. This is remarkable as the first event of the kind in the history of this interesting Principality. It required some determination on His Highness' part to overcome the force of custom and prejudice which had so long immured his predecessors in their own country. The visit gave His Highness and a considerable body of followers a very lively sense of the wonderful achievements of European science, of which they had only heard before. His Highness visited all the more remarkable institutions at the southern capital of British India.

184. This notice would not be complete without alluding also to the great interest taken in the promotion of education by His Highness Rama Vurmah, the brother of His Highness the Maha Rajah, and generally known as the First Prince, an interest which is producing much practical good.

185. As in other directions, so in that of education, the Native Government feels conscious that its duties have not been fully performed.

186. In so promising a field, no less than one per cent. of the total revenues should be annually appropriated for purposes of State education. This ratio will yield about 45,000 Rupees, which is not too large a grant considering that (to state the matter in a few words).

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the vital interests of Travancore, as a nation aspiring to maintain its individuality, depend on the rapid and sound education of its people.

187. The time has come for strengthening the Central School at Trevandrum, and considerably raising the standard of its curriculum.

188. Among other things, provision should be made for a Law Class, as nothing can be more efficacious in leading to the formation of a native bar, in its turn leading to the better administration of justice.

189. Very little, if any thing, has been done for female education. This subject also calls for prompt attention; as such education must be, among other advantages, the foundation of important social reforms.

Military.

190. The Nair Brigade was reduced in strength by one European Officer and about three hundred Privates. Several of the dismissed privates were provided with employment in the Revenue and Police branches of the Service.

191. After reduction the force stood thus—

	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Sepoys.	Drummers, Fifers, and Buglers.	Total.
1st Battalion	10	10	40	40	570	23	...
2nd Battalion	10	10	40	40	570	23	...
Artillery ...	...	1	2	2	25	...	...
Band ...	...	0	1	1	20	...	...
Total...	20	21	83	83	1,185	46	1,438

Forests.

192. The Sirkar employs a Conservator of Forests with an establishment.

193. The salaries of the Conservator and his establishment amount in round numbers to 22,000 Rupees a year.

194. The duties entrusted to the Conservator are to have large teak trees cut and sent to Allepey for sale by the Sirkar; to collect fees on timber of ordinary descriptions felled by permission by private dealers; to see that wasteful operations are prevented; to plant exhausted localities, with a view to their renovation; and to collect cardamoms grown chiefly in the region of the Periar.

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195. The territorial range involved in the above enumeration is so large that it would be too much to expect that the Conservator without Assistants should be able to discharge all his duties to satisfaction. He himself has stated it as his opinion, that it would be at once a more efficient and economical arrangement to have the forests divided into three or four distinct charges, each being entrusted to a Conservator on a pay of 150 or 200 Rupees. Such a plan is by far preferable, for many reasons, to the present one of having one highly paid officer.

196. An opportunity has, however, to be awaited to carry such a plan into effect.

197. The planting of forests has yet to be undertaken.

198. Wasteful fires now and then occur in the jungles. Attempts have been made to prevent them, but it is feared that they have not been sufficiently successful.

199. New and hitherto untouched forests might be tapped with great advantage, but some means should be devised for the transport of timber from such forests.

200. Work is limited also by the elephant power at the command of the Conservator.

201. The extent of work done in the felling of teak is measurable by the annual sales. The sale in 1038 was to the value of 95,000 Rs.

202. The extent of timber cutting done by private dealers may be judged by the amount of fees realized. The comparison stands thus :—

Year	1037	...	...	...	...	Rupees	12,547
Do.	1038	...	...	...	...	,,	16,478

203. The value of timber exported to foreign countries, as given in the Customs Returns, is also an exponent in this direction.

204. The quantity of cardamoms collected in 1038 was candies 67, in 1037 it was 70.

205. The following is an Abstract Return of Sick in the different Charity Hospitals of Travancore, as furnished by Dr. Ross, the Durbar Physician :—

Medical Depart-
ment.

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Stations.	Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Comparative amount of sick between 1037 & 1038.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Trevandrum.	1038	86	396	482	332	43	107	...	524
Quilon... ..	1038	9	76	85	59	12	14	...	21
Allepey... ..	1038	35	128	163	103	9	51	4	...

Out-Patients treated at the Dispensary..... 1,399.*

Do. do. Charity Hospital, Trevan-
drum 1,509.

Do. do. Nagercoil.... .. 854; of these 26 died.

Do. do. Southern Canal 301; of these 5 died.

Do. do. Shencotta (from Pungoonny) 431; of these 14 died.

Do. do. Quilon 923.

Do. do. Allepey 1,025; of these 31 died.

Do. do. Maryville (from Pungoonny) 71.

206. The following is the Return of Vaccination furnished by the same Officer :—

Year.	Total amount of Vaccination.	Success-ful.	Failure.	Comparative amount of success-ful Vaccination between 1037 & 1038.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1038.	13,007	11,570	1,437	...	366

207. It is satisfactory to state that while there was less sickness in 1037 than in 1036, there was still less in 1038.

208. The annual cost of the several Hospitals, exclusive of the salary of the Durbar Physician, amounts in round numbers to 16,000 Rupees.

209. The cost of medicines procured from Europe in the year was 3,600 Rupees.

210. The Sirkar supplies the Residency Surgeon also with some

* Of these 20 cases were surgical operations from March 1863.

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medicines, and he kindly dispenses them to such people as resort to him in the course of his tours in company with the British Resident.

211. The labors of the Medical Missionary of the London Mission in South Travancore, although they have no connection with the Sirkar, cannot be passed over in silence in a general statement like this. They are highly appreciated by the native population in that neighbourhood, and conduce to save the lives and alleviate the distress of many people of all classes.

212. Indeed, the benefit of European science cannot be more practically brought home to the people of the country, than by the cure or mitigation of disease.

213. The Sirkar has it in contemplation to establish a Dispensary on a larger scale, and also to set on foot a Lying-in-Hospital. The latter institution is to be in the charge of a Midwife, certified at Madras to be properly qualified. The advantages of these institutions to the people are too obvious to require description.

214. It is also in contemplation to send a small number of promising pupils from Travancore to the Madras Medical College for education there, and eventual employment in the local Medical Department.

215. The transactions in the Observatory department are thus Observatory.
described by Mr. Brown, the Director :—

1. "The usual work of the Observatory was continued, consisting of observations in Magnetism and Meteorology made hourly; the number yearly being upwards of 200,000. These have been reduced, partly corrected, and also in part tabulated.

2. "The monthly abstracts of observations were written out, and computations of daily and hourly means were performed.

3. "Differences for meteorological means were obtained for the past year.

4. "Effects of the moon upon the atmospheric pressure were obtained from means during the years 1853—57.

5. "Table of Means of Meteorological Observations for 1862 were made out.

6. "Differences of hourly observations of the Bifilar for 1856 for the moon's hour angle, and for different declinations of the moon were computed.

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7. "Calculations for a more accurate temperature, co-efficient of "Biflar No. 1 from differences of daily means of three years, 1860—62, "were performed.

8. "Reductions and entries of daily and hourly means of evapo-
"ration, in and out of the shade were made, as well as for the tempera-
"ture of the water, during the years 1857—60.

9. "Daily and hourly sums of velocities of wind for the different
"points of the compass with resolved velocities to the cardinal points
"were obtained for the years 1856-57-58 and 1859.

10. "The daily and hourly positive and negative sums and means,
"positive and negative numbers, mean differences, &c., of the hourly dif-
"ferences of magnetic declination, were computed for the years 1854—58.

11. "Calculations for the moon's effect on the magnetic declina-
"tion for the year 1860 were begun.

12. "Transit observations were made chiefly for the time required
"for the Observatory, and for the fall of ball or flag.

13. "Tables for the Trevandrum Almanac for 1864 are in an
"advanced state.

14. "The Director was occupied during nearly two months at
"Agastier:—

"First.—In superintending the repairs of the Observatory (there).

"Second.—In observations for the magnetic elements of magnetic
"declination, horizontal force, and inclination at different heights.

15. "The repairs of the Agastier Observatory were completed as
"far as that was possible under the circumstances which have been
"referred to on a former occasion.

16. "The observations were made frequently at a height of about
"4,900 feet, several times on a summit (6,200), and twice at heights of
"1,000 to 1,500 feet, exclusive of the observations at Trevandrum, before
"and after, at a height of 200 feet.

17. "In connection with the observations at the standard station
"(4,900 feet) a short base line was measured, and the height of the
"station on the peak above the standard station was determined trigono-
"metrically. Observations also were made for the depression of the
"horizon from the standard station, as well as for the latitude and time."

216. It is but right to add here, that the Sirkar has determined, as
the result of its own consideration, and of advice from sources entitled
to respect, to close the Observatory without much delay; the interval
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Abstract Statement shewing the entire Expenditure of Cash and Store during and
up to the end of official year 1863-64—(Concluded.)

IRRIGATION
AND CANAL
COMPANY.

	1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.	Previous.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Buildings.—(Continued.)</i>			
Office, Store-rooms, and Artificers' Shed at Bowanassy Division...	...	6,086 9 3	6,086 9 3
Stores...	...	60 5 11	60 5 11
Roads, Bridges, &c. at Bowanassy Division...	...	3,867 8 1	3,867 8 1
Office and Store Buildings at Valapoonoorum	825 3 6	...	825 3 6
Do. do. at Nagatoor	512 4 3	...	512 4 3
Do. do. at Koondaur	1,359 9 11	...	1,359 9 11
Sub-Assistant Engineer's quarters at Koondaur	260 8 8	...	260 8 8
Assistant Surveyor's Bungalow at do.	133 1 7	...	133 1 7
Overseer's Hut (Store)	...	1,244 13 3	1,244 13 3
<i>Manufacture of Stores.</i>			
Salaries...	8,772 5 4	...	...
Contingent expenses	56,935 3 6	58,124 12 2	1,23,832 5 0
Stores...	...	...	...
Work done on private account	...	1,237 4 11	1,237 4 11
<i>Store Charges.</i>			
Salaries...	11,441 5 2	26,297 4 3	37,738 9 5
Contingent expenses	31,977 7 1	86,108 0 0	1,18,085 7 1
Stores	...	3,478 3 4	3,478 3 4
General plant on works (Stores)	...	1,07,256 12 2	1,07,256 12 2
Steamer "Thistle"	...	8,297 0 8	8,297 0 8
Medical Stores	...	2,667 15 7	2,667 15 7
Stores sold and recoverable in cash	...	44 12 10	44 12 10
<i>Revenue Account.</i>			
Irrigation Establishment	1,219 0 0	...	1,219 0 0
Establishment for working Anicut sluices at Soonkasala	805 0 0	...	805 0 0
	15,96,463 11 10	25,82,589 14	64,179,053 10 4

N. B.—Includes the Stores only up to 30th April 1863.

(Signed) F. H. HENSLOWE,

Agent and Manager.

(Signed) J. MULLINS, CAPTAIN, R. E.,

Consulting Engineer for Irrigation
and Canal Company.

APPENDIX V.—MARINE.

APPENDIX V.
A.

Statement shewing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort St. George, under the operations of Act XXII of 1855, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.

Names of the Ports.	Receipts.		Disbursements.		Excess for this year.		Deficit for this year.		Total balance to credit of the Port.		Total deficit against the Port.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Ganjam	726	9 1	557	4 0	169	5 1	...	...	170	14 7	...	...
Munsoorottah	1,232	9 2	702	14 6	529	10 8	...	...	783	13 0	...	...
Calingapatam	982	7 7	590	4 0	392	3 7	...	...	1,282	10 6	...	...
Bimlipatam	2,277	7 3	2,081	12 2	195	11 1	...	...	4,268	3 7	...	...
Vizagapatam	1,359	13 8	1,504	15 0	...	...	145	1 4	...	...	2,094	8 5
Cocanada	8,599	0 9	6,264	8 11	2,334	7 10	...	...	8,682	10 8	...	...
Masulipatam*	2,124	10 10	382	5 2	1,742	5 8	...	...	3,106	7 8	...	...
Madras	51,847	15 11	29,589	6 3	22,258	9 8	...	...	91,118	12 7	...	...
Cuddalore	437	8 9	419	13 4	17	11 5	...	...	1,533	0 10	...	...
Tranquebar	627	15 4	312	0 0	315	15 4	...	...	3,339	15 9	...	...
Negapatam	2,208	0 7	1,936	9 5	271	7 2	...	...	5,180	10 9	...	...
Tuticorin...	4,110	15 2	3,151	5 11	959	9 3	...	...	7,556	2 5	...	...
Cochin	11,638	11 6	5,878	2 7	5,810	8 11	...	...	15,010	5 8	...	...
Calicut	3,379	9 1	3,072	5 11	307	3 2	...	...	6,041	6 6	...	...
Tellicherry...	1,009	12 10	1,049	8 7	...	...	39	11 9	1,895	11 3	...	...
Cannanore...	2,125	14 2	740	12 5	1,385	1 9	...	...	9,489	4 1	...	...
Mangalore...	2,105	8 6	1,164	12 11	940	11 7	...	...	7,413	4 9	...	...
Total...	96,844	10 2	59,398	13 1	37,630	10 2	184	13 1	1,66,873	5 7	2,094	8 5

* The expenses of the Establishment of this Port is borne by Government, and those of the Light Establishment by the Port Fund.

(Signed) H. D. E. DALRYMPLE,
Master Attendant,
In charge of the Marine Superintendent's Office.

APPENDIX VI.—FINANCIAL.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement shewing the amount received and paid at the Bank of Madras, on account of Government, during the official year 1863-64.

RECEIPTS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Income Tax	...	2,21,323	6	1
Stamps	...	1,36,043	8	11
Law and Justice	...	1,42,815	12	8
Police	...	30,715	3	9
Local Loans	...	10,06,718	14	0
Service Funds	...	16,38,825	12	3
Local Funds	...	53,145	9	0
Deposits	...	2,80,678	9	0
Remittances in specie	...	321,06,383	6	2
Remittances of the Public Works Department	...	1,48,506	2	2
Bills drawn	...	184,49,450	4	7
Military Remittances	...	6,75,269	6	3
Miscellaneous	...	2,76,923	12	11
Remittances from other Governments	...	42,07,302	12	11
Post Office Remittances (Imperial)	...	18,018	12	8
Electric Telegraph Remittances (Imperial)	...	68,123	11	2
Account Current with London.				
Bills payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council	...	93,472	3	6
Madras Railway Company	...	27,76,714	4	9
Miscellaneous	...	7,634	14	11
		623,37,566	7	8
DISBURSEMENTS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Refunds of Income Tax	...	7,985	3	8
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	13,84,766	6	2
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions	...	46,75,786	2	3
Interest on Imperial Loans	...	34,81,048	7	0
Interest on Local Loans	...	1,56,800	2	4
Loans under Liquidation	...	4,200	0	0
Service Funds	...	15,65,688	3	5
Local Funds	...	1,19,268	6	4
Deposits	...	2,44,518	3	1
Remittances in specie	...	51,15,625	5	6
Remittances of the Public Works Department	...	9,00,627	4	0
Bills discharged	...	24,63,031	2	8
Military Remittances	...	72,80,788	13	3
Bullion Certificates	...	39,30,902	0	6
Miscellaneous	...	1,82,989	3	1
Adjusted charges on account of other Governments	...	45,641	10	3
Remittances to other Governments	...	197,00,910	1	2
Post Office Remittances (Imperial)	...	1,65,218	7	1
Electric Telegraph Remittances (Imperial)	...	1,23,086	1	1
Account Current with London.				
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India in Council	...	41,22,456	4	6
Madras Railway Company	...	49,88,467	9	9
Irrigation and Canal Company	...	17,73,131	6	1
Great Southern of India Railway	...	53,704	6	8
Miscellaneous	...	56,678	11	4
		625,43,319	9	2
Balance on the 30th April 1863	...	64,03,047	14	1
Receipts during the official year 1863-64	...	623,37,566	7	8
		687,40,614	5	9
Disbursements do.	...	625,43,319	9	2
Balance on the 30th April 1864	...	61,97,294	12	7

Errors Excepted,
(Signed) F. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

FINANCIAL.

B.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1864.

Official year.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Bank Notes and Cash. Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Total.	Bank Notes and Cash. Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1861-62.....	172,27,219 3 2	236,82,616 0 6	409,09,835 3 8	162,86,545 5 2	218,20,669 8 7	381,07,214 13 9
1862-63.....	.....	466,46,219 11 11	466,46,219 11 11	.....	457,15,795 15 10	457,15,795 15 10
1863-64.....		623,37,566 7 8	623,37,566 7 8		625,43,319 9 2	625,43,319 9 2

Errors Excepted,

(Signed) F. LUSHINGTON,

Accountant General.

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	ORIGINAL.			APPEAL.			RECEIVED BY THE SUDDER COURT.						Amount of institution fee, &c.
	Filed.	Decreed.	Remaining.	Filed.	Decreed.	Remaining.	Appeal.			Special Appeal.			
							Filed.	Decreed.	Remaining.	Filed.	Decreed.	Remaining.	
Under old system.	363	269	94	169	125	44	45	33	12	23	18	5	Rupees.
Do. new system.	643	538	105	282	282	37	48	22	26	19	12	7	26,790½ 42,874½

9. "The difficulty which the Courts experienced on the first introduction of the Civil Procedure Code, on account of the ignorance of the inhabitants as to the meaning of its provisions, is not at present felt to the same degree. The Code is now become more familiar to the people, and the Vakeels appear to have due appreciation of the advantages which it confers.

10. "The want of a Registrar in the Sudder Court to relieve the Judges of all technical and unimportant duties, as stated in the 14th paragraph of their last Report, has been supplied. During the year under review, a Registrar was appointed, and the Judges feel great pleasure in being able to bear testimony to the able and satisfactory manner in which he conducts his duties."

2. The Judges then proceed to remark upon the importance of a new set of rules for the guidance of Notaries, and the sale of stamped cadjans, which they have prepared and submitted. These were under the consideration of the Sirkar. The importance of a proper system of registration of deeds can by no means be exaggerated by the Court.

3. They also very properly suggest a revision of certain parts of the Statute of Limitation as at present in force.

Criminal Justice.—4. To quote from the same Report.

18. "The Judges are glad to be able to submit a favorable report of the Criminal Administration during the year 1038.

19. "The degree of promptness on the part of the Criminal Courts, which called forth their expression of approbation in their last report, still manifests itself in the speedy disposal of cases.

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20. "The several tabular statements which are herewith forwarded, will shew the number of criminal cases brought up for trial, the result, and the sentences passed.

21. "These statements will also shew that the number of persons under trial has fluctuated but little, as compared with 1037; the number of persons admitted in jail in 1037 was 1,490; in 1038, 1,321.

22. "The paucity of cases which have been pending above three months, is very satisfactory.

23. "The average duration of trials during the year under review, is only ten days.

24. "In order to avoid confusion, and the admission of a great mass of irrelevant matter in the trial of cases, the Judges have adopted the forms of indictment in use in the British Courts; and they have issued instructions to the several Criminal Courts on the subject.

25. "Until now the Courts had no regular form of indictment; the charge against the prisoner was generally made in a loose and straggling manner, wanting that specification in its statement of the offence, which can only enable the Court of Appeal to ascertain, by inspection of the calendar or record, whether the conviction was legal, and whether the sentence passed is one which can lawfully be passed on a person convicted of the offence as stated in the record."

5. Some valuable statistical information furnished by the Court, is entered in the Appendix.

6. The Court advert to the desirableness of raising the pay of the ministerial servants of the Courts, a subject which is under the consideration of the Sirkar, and action will be taken without much delay.

7. On the whole, there is good reason to believe that the year under report has been one of progress.

Police. 8. The number of cases brought before the Police during the past year was 11,462, or 2,196 more than in the preceding year.

9. Only 14 cases remained undecided at the end of the year.

10. Of the above 11,462 cases, no less than 9,971 were petty offences; only 1,491, or about 13 per cent., being of a serious nature.

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11. The total number of persons concerned in the above offences was 25,006; of whom 1,923 were committed for trial to the Criminal Courts, as having been involved in the graver crimes. The rest were all disposed of by the Police, in the following manner: 11,873 were convicted, 4,315 were discharged on compromise, and 6,895 were acquitted.

12. The ratio of acquittals to convictions is not large; and the fact should not be overlooked that the number of acquittals includes those subjected to false charges also.

13. Out of the 25,006 persons charged, no more than 1,850 were placed in confinement preparatory to their trial.

14. Of these, 1,209 were in confinement for periods not longer than five days; 351 for periods not longer than ten days; 139 for periods not longer than fifteen days; 77 for periods not longer than twenty days; 50 for periods not longer than thirty days, and 24 for periods longer than thirty days.

15. The average duration of the cases disposed of by Police Officers, is nine days.

16. It was felt necessary to appoint to the post of Superintendent of Trevandrum Town Police, an official of greater ability and probity than could be secured for the scanty pay which used to be given. The pay was therefore increased, and the whole establishment placed on a better footing.

17. A special establishment was found necessary to make it safe for the poorer classes of travellers to pass the backwater at Kayencolum, at all hours in the night as well as in the day. Special arrangements were therefore made, and the object in view has been advanced.

18. Persons escaping from custody were successfully recaptured.

19. Brave conduct in resisting criminals has been encouraged by rewards.

20. Impressment of carts, canoes, and coolies for ordinary purposes, has been stopped.

21. The liberty of each individual, to whatever caste he may belong, to pursue any lawful trade, according to his means or inclination, has been protected by a determination to punish those who molest the exercise of that liberty.

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22. The participation of the Sirkar in those ceremonies, called "Thookum," in the course of which devotees are hung up by the muscles of their backs, has been largely withdrawn, followed by the cessation of those ceremonies, in several conspicuous instances, on the part of the people themselves.

23. Cruel treatment of predial servants, by their masters, has been attempted to be repressed by committing the latter to the Courts whenever the charges against them were brought to notice and sufficiently established. These servants, who belong to a very low and ignorant class, are gradually awakening to a sense of their liberty to take employment under any master they like, as is evidenced by certain complaints of the landlords. It must, however, be feared that a proportion of cases of ill-treatment are never brought to the notice of authority, and also that they are not, in some places, sought out by the local officials with the requisite degree of zeal. But it should not be overlooked that time is required to counteract the prejudices and traditions of centuries.

24. On the whole, it may be asserted that the highways of the country, by land and water, are very nearly perfectly safe.

25. Organized crime may be said to have disappeared, except that it lingers in the shape of smuggling tobacco and cardamoms, in some parts of the mountainous frontier.

26. Crimes of violence, too, are rare, owing chiefly to the peaceful habits of the people; excepting homicide, traceable in many instances, to certain peculiarities of their social system, subject to correction only by degrees.

27. Among minor complaints, those relating to landed property are numerous, as they must be in a country where agriculture is the chief occupation. It is not so much that violent trespass is often committed; but a dispute about right of possession or property occurs, and the Police Officer is appealed to forthwith; both parties often taking care to arrange a few harmless preliminaries just to give the case the appearance of a proceeding cognizable by the Police authorities.

28. The Police Officers have been generally doing their duties more efficiently than before, under the immediate supervision of the division Peishcars, some of whom have shewn great zeal in this as well as in other directions.

C.

C.

Statement shewing the Wrecks which have occurred at various ports under this Presidency, during the year 1863-64.

WRECKS.

Name of Ship.	Particulars.
"Leaping Water," British.	This vessel was from Madras to Masulipatam, and brought up in 4½ fathoms water inside of False Point, Divy, on the night of the 23rd. On making sail in the morning it was found she was aground in two fathoms. The Master Attendant of Masulipatam proceeded to her assistance, and on the 1st July she was again got afloat, and reached Masulipatam on the 2nd, having sustained but little damage. It is supposed that the soundings were incorrectly given, and the bottom being soft ooze and the water smooth at the time, accounts for the vessel taking the ground so quietly as not to attract attention.
"Banshee," British...	This vessel was on her voyage from Madras to Cocanada, partially laden with Government stores and treasure. She struck on the reef off Point Gordeware, and soon became a total wreck. Government stores and treasure saved with the exception of one box containing copper coins. No lives lost.
"Teak," British ...	This vessel was on her voyage from Madras to Cocanada, and struck on the reef off Point Gordeware, and quickly became a total wreck. No lives lost. Loss of vessel attributed by the Commander to an error in the Chart (Fells').
"Nouvelle Alfred" French.	This vessel had been lying at Calingapatam, and having had occasion to go out into ten fathoms water to discharge her ballast was again coming into the roads with the wind at N. E., and a strong current setting from the northward which caused her to drift on the ledge of rocks opposite the beacon at Calingapatam, where she became a total wreck. No lives lost.
"Punjaub," British..	This vessel was lying in Madras Roads, and having parted from her anchor drifted nearly on shore when she let go another anchor, but too late to save her. She speedily drifted on shore, and became a total wreck. No lives lost.
"Briton," British ...	This vessel was wrecked at Pondicherry in a gale of wind on 19th October. The vessel was partly laden, and some of the cargo was saved. No lives lost.

C
WRECKS.

C.—(Concluded.)

Statement shewing the Wrecks which have occurred at various ports under this Presidency, during the year 1863-64.

Name of Ship.	Particulars.
"Mencius," British ..	This vessel was stranded near Sadras in a gale. Partly laden with 100 tons bar iron and 1,400 maunds salt. The iron and all ships' stores saved. No lives lost.
"Wings of the Wind," British.	This vessel was wrecked at Cochin in a gale of wind. Eight lives lost.
"Futtel Rozac," Native	This vessel was lost in the same gale, at the same time and place. One life lost.
"Renown," American, 5th January 1864.	This vessel was bound to Cochin from Bombay, and having stood in too close at night she grounded inside the bar buoys. The Master Attendant of Cochin rendered assistance, and she was subsequently got off again without much injury.
"Ady Letchmy," Native, 4th Feb. 1864.	This vessel was on her voyage from Bengallay, in Ceylon, to Paumben, with 120 passengers. She was struck by a water spout and cast on her beam ends and filled. At the time of the accident there were 113 passengers between decks, all of whom were drowned, also one of the crew. Only twenty-eight in all were saved.

(Signed) H. D. E. DALRYMPLE,

*Master Attendant, in charge of the**Marine Superintendent's Office.*A.
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APPENDIX VII.

A.

Civil Justice.—1. It is best to quote freely portions of the interesting Report of the Sudder Court of Travancore. Judicial.

2. "When the Report for the year 1037 was submitted, the Judges were able to express their satisfaction at the marked improvement which had taken place in the administration of justice, as compared with former years; they are now glad to observe that this improvement has been progressive, as the Dewan will perceive by contrasting the respective Reports of 1037 and the year under review.

3. "No change of any note took place in the year 1038, either in the administration of justice, or in the constitution of the Courts.

4. "In the current year the most important change has been the remodelling of the system under which the Civil and Criminal functions were performed in the Sudder Court. Instead of all the Judges sitting at the same time to hear both Civil and Criminal cases, the Court now consists of two distinct sides, the Civil and Criminal. Each side is presided over by two Judges, who bi-annually take their turn of duty. The celerity with which business is transacted under this system will be apparent when the Report for the year in question is submitted; but in the meantime, the Judges beg to observe that they find from experience, that it works admirably; and they do not hesitate to express their belief that, before the expiration of the current year, the arrears of cases which have been cumbering the file of the Sudder Court will have disappeared, and that in future the duration of cases under trial will be very perceptibly reduced.

5. "The establishment of Courts of Small Causes formed one of the items of the Report of the year 1037, though not of their operation—this latter information they were not then able to afford, as the Courts were only recently constituted, but the Judges feel it very gratifying to find themselves in a position now to state that the result of their working has been most satisfactory.

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6. "The following comparative statement exhibits the aggregate number of suits instituted, decided, and pending, during the years 1037 and 1038: it is very satisfactory to observe that the contrast is most favorable.

YEAR.	ORIGINAL.					APPELLATE.				
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Balance.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Balance.
1037...	1,483	5,427	6,910	5,738	1,177	391	867	758	362	396
1038...	1,777	7,640	8,817	7,568	1,296	396	433	829	475	354
	SPECIAL APPEAL.					RE-INVESTIGATION.				
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Balance.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Balance.
1037...	46	42	88	30	58	54	18	72	23	49
1038...	58	68	126	55	71	49	10	59	21	38

7. "The improvement observable in the duration of suits is also very gratifying, as compared with the year 1037; but the Judges must repeat here, with reference to paragraphs 9, 10, and 11 of their last Report, that the average duration of cases will be still less when the old cases admitted before the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code disappear from the file.

COURTS.	ORIGINAL.						APPELLATE.					
	1037.			1038.			1037.			1038.		
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.
Sudder Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	3	...	11	29
Pulpanabaporem, do.	...	5	7	...	5	4	...	5	7	...	3	25
Trevandrum, do.	...	10	1	...	5	24	...	4	17	...	6	3
Quilon, do.	...	6	27	...	4	11	...	3	18	...	4	8
Allepey, do.	...	6	14	...	10	7	...	7	6	...	5	14
Moonsiff Courts	...	2	15	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	2	7	4	2	3	14	3	7	21	2	7	19

8. "The result of the working of the Courts of Small Causes, as compared with the working of the Courts under the old system, placed in juxtaposition in the subjoined statement, will, the Judges feel confident, meet with the satisfaction of the Government. There is a marked increase in the number of suits instituted, and in the amount of receipts on account of fees, &c., and a comparative diminution in the number of appeals under the present system.

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official year 1863-64.

Districts.	NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.			TOTAL.			VALUE OF			DUTY ON			Sea Customs Revenue.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.			
Ganjam.	Ganjam ...	14	9,419	RS. 588 12 0	3	318	RS. 16 2 0	20	2,043 ½	RS. 59 13 3	37	12,680 ½	RS. 724 11 3	5,407 5 6	3,25,850 7 5	14,033 6 10	56 0 0	14,814 2 1		
	Munsoorcottah ...	22	15,620	877 4 0	5	315 ½	14 11 6	57	8,841 ¾	210 9 8	84	26,777 ¼	1,232 9 2	19,341 5 1	6,08,764 7 1	7,321 12 9	309 13 11	8,861 3 10		
	Sonnapore ...	...	...	...	2	737	...	20	2,569	...	22	3,306	...	1,470 7 10	84,787 6 8	853 12 0	43 8 0	902 4 0		
	Barwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	4,827	...	34	4,827	...	1,358 11 1	10,563 13 2	...	...	...		
	Calingapatam ...	11	8,845	552 13 0	9	403	20 3 0	51	6,740 ¾	201 3 7	71	19,588 ¾	1,004 3 7	6,130 7 11	1,25,436 11 7	16,139 8 2	1,607 4 5	17,745 2 7		
	Poondy ...	1	477	...	...	...	...	83	7,515	...	84	7,992	...	2,351 6 2	1,20,698 9 10	275 4 0	1,300 12 0	1,578 0 9		
	Bapanapadu ...	1	303	...	...	...	...	31	3,109	...	32	3,412	...	1,305 1 4	88,660 6 6	...	...	...		
Total ...		49	34,664	2,018 13 0	19	273 ½	4 0 6	296	35,646	471 10 6	364	78,583 ½	2,961 8 0	37,562 12 10	13,64,761 14 3	38,627 11 9	3,317 6 4	43,962 5 6		
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ...	23	13,971	517 9 6	5	1,902 ½	1 6 6	128	13,839 ½	655 14 9	156	30,713	1,354 14 9	4,154 9 10	6,08,506 4 7	1,942 8 0	80 4 0	2,422 12 4		
	Bimlipatam ...	48	30,955 ½	1,453 11 0	16	7,927 ½	4 8 9	31	2,265 ½	117 6 1	95	41,148 ½	2,061 0 8	18,038 8 9	7,44,309 4 6	22,280 4 1	2,612 2 0	24,263 0 1		
	Pudemadaka ...	...	...	...	1	507	...	17	937	...	18	1,444	...	2,038 0 0	1,063 15 10	243 0 0	...	243 0 0		
	Pentakotah ...	1	153	...	4	1,347 ½	...	8	722 ½	...	13	3,222 ½	...	1,140 8 13	1,152 4 0	3,668 0 9	...	3,668 0 9		
	Couada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		72	45,079	1,970 11 4	26	11,583	5 15 3	184	17,765	773 4 10	282	76,527	3,415 15 5	24,943 31 0	13,55,031 12 11	28,134 6 10	2,692 6 0	30,826 12 10		
Godavari District.	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	31,715	3,484 3 10	234	31,715	3,484 3 10	5,782 243 0	4,81,509 0 0	8,315 2 11	488 15 2	8,804 2 1		
	Cocanada ...	55	28,791	2,701 0 8	46	18,663	2 24 6 3	...	...	...	101	47,454	4,943 6 11	40,740 351 0	4,01,417 0 0	18,803 8 9	5,920 7 5	24,724 0 2		
	Narsapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	4,813	...	143	4,813	...	1,200 86 0	51,100 0 0	10 6 6	6 0 0	16 6 6		
Total ...		55	28,791	2,701 0 8	46	18,663	2 24 6 3	377	36,528	3,484 3 10	478	83,982	8,427 10 9	47,780 350 0	9,34,926 0 0	27,129 2 2	6,415 6 7	33,544 8 9		
Krishna District.	Masulipatam ...	40	23,782	1,230 8 0	13	6,048 ½	3 4 10 6	268	12,550 ¾	553 8 4	321	42,381 ½	2,124 10 10	20,171 67 13	13,38,396 13 0	9,284 1 11	1,140 11 8	12,549 8 5		
	Kottapalem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	5,744	...	61	5,744	...	25 17 12	48,398 1 1	...	...	7 15 2		
	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	3,761	...	80	3,761	...	2,050 08 12	94,502 10 8	9 5 4	174 7 4	229 13 7		
	Epurpalle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	13,574	...	91	13,574	...	3,860 18 8	6,42,205 12 9	262 5 4	15 12 0	304 0 9		
	Motupulle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2,643	...	35	2,643	...	25 53 10	1,03,306 7 0	...	...	78 4 3		
Total ...		40	23,782	1,230 8 0	13	6,048 ½	3 4 10 6	535	38,272 ¾	553 8 4	588	68,103 ½	2,124 10 10	26,614 64 9	22,26,809 12 6	9,555 13 7	1,330 15 0	13,169 10 3		
Nellore.	Kottapatnam ...	143	19,634 ½	...	...	...	...	91	8,653 ½	134 9 3	234	28,283	134 9 3	6,264 44 9	5,87,091 5 4	118 4 3	16 8 0	134 9 3		
	Itamukala ...	18	2,652	...	...	...	...	62	9,172	...	80	11,824	...	1,500 16 0	3,41,772 15 11	...	...	...		
	Pakala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3,179	...	20	3,179	...	39 44 15	5,251 0 1	...	...	...		
	Romayapatnam ...	6	725	...	...	...	...	9	985 ½	...	15	1,710 ½	...	14 20 8	7,456 9 4	...	...	...		
	Iskapulli ...	28	1,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,933	...	15 09 7	21,652 11 1	...	...	...		
	Kristnapatnam ...	34	3,177	...	...	...	...	33	935 ½	...	67	4,112 ½	...	21 69 7	10,269 5 1	...	...	...		
Total ...		229	28,121 ½	...	...	...	...	215	22,925 ½	134 9 3	444	61,046 ¾	134 9 3	8,58,495 0 11	9,73,553 14 10	118 4 3	16 8 0	134 9 3		
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	8	4,142 ½	212 6 3	...	...	...	199	9,405 ½	225 2 6	207	13,547 ¾	437 8 9	7,25,137 13 3	11,218 9 10	20,669 0 5	1,124 4 0	21,793 12 5		
	Porto Novo ...	56	7,317	...	2	418	...	433	15,961 ¾	...	491	23,696 ¾	...	2,61,830 0 0	1,22,252 0 0	16,950 10 0	11,971 15 1	28,922 0 11		
Total ...		64	11,459 ½	212 6 3	2	418	...	632	25,367 ¾	225 2 6	698	37,244 ½	437 8 9	9,86,967 13 3	1,33,470 9 10	37,619 1 3	13,096 3 1	50,715 13 4		
Tanjore.	Negapatam ...	915	1,01,581 ½	2,182 15 7	18	794	2 3 0	...	...	...	933	1,02,375 ½	2,205 12 7	22,296 10 0	9,86,183 0 0	90,384 10 6	68,277 11 10	1,60,868 2 11		
	Nagore ...	314	26,830 ¾	...	12	132	...	...	...	...	326	26,962 ¾	...	26 11 9	3,86,885 0 0	1,507 11 5	36,188 14 10	37,696 10 3		
	Topetoray ...	981	23,972 ¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	23,972 ¾	...	58 54 9	8,854 0 0	6,547 2 2	875 5 3	7,422 7 5		
	Mootoopettah ...	1,146	52,588 ¾	...	...	...	...	195	3,201 ¾	...	1,341	55,790 ¾	...	12,791 14 0	45,763 6 0	65,141 10 0	4,111 2 6	69,952 12 4		
	Teeroomulvassel ...	424	24,653 ½	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	427	24,661 ½	...	3,561 51 0	26,594 0 0	18,925 1 8	2,160 11 10	21,086 6 6		
	Tranquebar ...	12	3,149	189 10 0	13	4,862	30 4 0	129	8,023	131 13 4	154	16,034	625 5 4	2,241 53 0	16,226 0 0	9,917 2 3	1,419 2 3	11,961 10 1		
Total ...		3,792	2,32,775 ½	2,372 9 7	46	5,796	32 11 0	324	11,224 ¾	131 13 4	4,162 2 1	9,799 ½	2,831 11 11	42,041 11 0	14,70,504 0 0	1,92,423 14 1	1,13,033 0 6	3,03,285 1 1		

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official year 1863-64.

B.
TRADE OF
PORTS.

Districts.	NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.			TOTAL.			VALUE OF				DUTY ON				Sea Custom Revenue.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.					
Madras.	Keelakarry	...	...	RS. A. P.	...	...	...	426	23,029	...	...	...	426	23,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Davepatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,593	53,702	...	...	...	1,593	53,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Paumben	5	1,199	...	...	...	...	3,253	2,41,358	...	...	...	3,258	2,41,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tondy	...	...	...	...	...	...	834	24,595	...	...	...	834	24,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	5	1,199	...	...	...	...	6,106	3,42,685	...	...	...	6,111	3,42,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevely.	Tuticorin	37	22,067	3,162 15 0	1	384	72 0	487	21,991 1/2	863 8 2	525	4,058 1/2	4,098 7 2	94,46,081 0 0	9,24,309 0 0	7,502 8 1	30,897 5 3	38,399 13 4	...	...	...	
	Vypaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coilpatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coolasagarapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	37	22,067	3,162 15 0	1	384	72 0 0	487	21,991 1/2	863 8 2	525	4,058 1/2	4,098 7 2	94,46,081 0 0	9,24,309 0 0	7,502 8 1	30,897 5 3	38,399 13 4	...	...	...	
Malabar.	Cannanore	83	22,503	1,327 12 6	4	1,747	109 3 0	1,337	28,863	650 8 8	1,424	5,113	2,086 14 2	23,24,335 0 0	26,95,368 0 0	1,703 7 0	909 1 8	2,612 8 8	...	...	...	
	Tellicherry	27	7,882	427 11 1	3	1,720	107 8 0	1,178	22,008	319 10 11	1,208	3,610	854 4 10	18,93,329 0 0	16,90,273 0 0	3,072 12 3	1,142 0 9	4,214 13 0	...	...	...	
	Calay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baragaree	1	816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Quilady	8	5,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Calicut	94	27,874	1,144 13 10	7	3,099	193 11 0	2,261	78,423	1,908 12 3	2,362	1,03,996	3,247 5 1	90,99,092 0 0	86,59,217 0 0	10,205 11 11	5,694 12 10	15,900 8 9	...	...	...	
	Bey pore	12	3,693	...	1	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ponany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chowghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cochin	217	69,110	6,747 15 0	16	7,866	900 3 0	1,605	44,940	1,904 6 6	1,848	1,2,916	9,559 8 6	35,52,409 0 0	51,806 0 0	1,09,956 6 2	14,109 8 11	1,24,065 15 1	...	...	...	
	Total...	452	1,37,075	9,647 15 3	31	14,702	1,310 9 0	9,958	2,70,277	4,783 6 4	10,441	4,2,054	15,741 0 7	2,73,30,016 0 0	207,83,179 0 0	1,30,040 4 9	25,043 9 8	1,55,033 14 5	...	...	...	
South Canara.	Mangalore	113	41,631	750 7 0	236	28,512	775 0 6	3,146	69,190	564 13 9	3,495	1,3,353	2,090 15 3	33,99,621 0 0	19,04,611 0 0	17,387 15 11	7,423 8 2	26,901 13 4	...	...	...	
	Mulki	...	...	...	2	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manjeshwar	...	...	...	2	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cunbla	...	...	...	8	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cassergode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Udipi	...	...	...	2	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Barkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cundapur	...	...	...	49	4,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baidur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Naikinkatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	113	41,631	750 7 0	299	34,700	775 0 6	9,156	1,75,454	564 13 9	9,568	2,5,835	2,090 15 3	58,88,344 0 0	23,79,155 0 0	46,800 5 4	8,119 0 9	57,009 11 4	...	...	...	
Madras.	Madras	314	2,51,688	35,422 7 0	96	59,925	7,121 0 0	682	78,795	6,586 0 0	1,092	3,9409	49,126 0 0	4,31,96,233 0 0	2,45,24,067 0 0	1,76,890 0 0	10,58,134 0 0	12,35,024 0 0	...	...	...	

cxl

(Signed) H. D. DALRYMPLE,
Major Attendant.

being employed in winding up any important series of observations which cannot be brought to an abrupt termination.

217. Such observations of the Trevandrum Observatory as are likely to prove useful or interesting to the scientific world, will probably be published.

218. The reasons for closing the Observatory may be briefly touched upon.

219. The astronomical instruments in the Observatory have become so far out of date, that observations made with them cannot possibly be expected to compete, in point of accuracy, with those made elsewhere with instruments of recent construction. To procure a new set of instruments would of course prove exceedingly costly, and the Sirkar might well pause before incurring so great an outlay in the presence of much nearer and more urgent demands on the public treasury. It is also to be recollected that the geographical positions of the Madras and Trevandrum Observatories do not differ so far as to make it probable that two institutions, so closely situated, would be able to effect more for science than one. A good proportion of the funds saved by the Sirkar by closing the Trevandrum Observatory will, it is hoped, be cheerfully devoted to the further propagation of a sound and liberal education among the subjects of this Principality.

220. The Museum is obviously one which cannot fail to be increasingly interesting and useful.

221. In the year 1038, it was visited by about 4,933 persons.

222. It is rather an interesting fact that of these about 747 were females.

223. From the register of the visitors kept, it appears that of the male visitors, 58 per cent. were able to sign their names.

224. In the year under review, the Sirkar purchased for this establishment several models of useful machinery, or those required for the illustration of scientific lectures.

225. Through the kindness of the Madras Government, a collection of interesting photographic views was also secured.

226. The Sirkar is desirous of continuing to add to the objects in the Museum.

227. Something like a representation of such improved agricultural implements as may be suitable to the circumstances of Travancore, should be attempted without much delay.

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Press.

228. But a new and a more suitable building will be required.

229. The following statement furnished by the Superintendent of the Sirkar Press, shews the amount of work done in the year :—

	Rupees.
Sirkar printing and binding	3,099½
Resident's Office... ..	64½
Extra work	367½
Books sold	295½
Do. sold at the Huzoor Treasury.	1,538½
Total...	5,365½

Books printed and published are—

300	Copies English Almanac for 1863.
500	„ Malayalim do. for 1038.
500	„ New Regulation in English for the Sudder Court.
500	„ Do. in Malayalim do.
400	„ Travancore Records in English, 4th Part.
193	„ Travancore Gazette in Malayalim.
500	„ Hints on Training Children, in English.
500	„ Do. Do. in Tamil.
200	„ Memoir of Travancore, English, 1st Part, 3rd Edition.
300	„ Malayalim First Books.
300	„ Barometrical Observations in English.
41,332	„ Proclamations, Notices, &c.
2,193	„ Regimental Returns.

In the Press.

300	Copies Botanical Work by Colonel H. Drury.
500	„ Malayalim Translation of Dr. Waring's Bazaar Medicines.
100	„ 2nd Edition of Malayalim Geography for Schools.

230. There are two or three private Presses besides, in Travancore. These are also busily engaged.

Unjil or Native
Post.

231. The total number of letters, &c., despatched was—

	Official Letters.	Private Letters.
1037... ..	3,73,668	56,578
1038... ..	4,16,208	64,233
Increase...	42,540	7,655

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232. There was an increase in the number of both official and private letters in 1038 by 11 and 13 per cent. respectively, the latter result being attributable partly to the establishment, in the year under review, of nine Piravaka Unjil Stations, answering to the District Post Offices in the British Indian territories.

233. The total cost of establishment and the total income were

	Total Cost.	Total Income.
1037... Rupees	10,503	Rupees 2,623.
1038... „	11,989	„ 4,357
Increase...	1,486	1,734

234. The increase in the cost was owing to the entertainment of Inspectors, &c., and that in the income, viz., 66 per cent., was due partly to the receipt of additional papers, books, and parcels, and chiefly to the letters having been charged with postage according to a better regulated scale of weight throughout the year under review.

235. Only five complaints were received throughout the whole year viz., three about delay, and two about the loss of letters; being less than those of the preceding year by four, a proof of the efficient state of the Department.

236. But in one respect, the working of the department has failed to give satisfaction. The speed attained by the mails is much below the reasonable standard to be desired. The present head of the Unjil Department is intelligent and anxious to do his duty, and possesses practical experience in the details of the business; and his particular attention having been drawn to the desirableness of greatly increasing the speed of the Unjil, his best exertions are sure to be used to effect the object.

237. The Engineer, Mr. Barton, having taken up his appointment only in the latter part of the year, the administration of the Department in the interval was no better than it ordinarily is in such cases.

238. Organization was yet wanting, and what hands were employed as subordinate executives were, with some exceptions, not sufficiently trained professionally.

239. All circumstances considered, it was not thought advisable to lay out funds liberally.

240. Accordingly, the expenditure in the Engineer's Department was less than in the previous year.

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241. On Mr. Barton's arrival, he set himself to work to organize a department likely to prove equal in efficiency to the requirements of the Sirkar.

242. The details of the organization proposed by him, and subsequently sanctioned by the Sirkar, and the success attained by such organization as tested in practice, must form the subjects of a future report.

243. Mr. Barton naturally endeavoured to introduce the contract system of getting work done. In regard to certain classes of works, such a system was likely to answer pretty well, and to relieve the Engineer of many little cares. But in a country, in the stage of development that Travancore is in, the system, however good in theory, could not be carried out in practice.

244. The works which engaged attention in the year under report are shewn below, with the amounts spent on them:—

Description of Work.				Amount of expenditure in 1038, as per accounts received.
				Rupees.
Special Maramut Works.	Ananda V. M. Varmah Canal	...	...	39,957
	Southern Road	...	...	9,451
	Minor Roads	...	...	16,334
	Canjerapully and Peermade Road	...	...	16,292
	Allepey, Tramway	...	...	7,247
	Do. Light-house	...	...	3,413
	Coolithoray Bridge	...	...	1,825
	Engineer's Workshop	...	...	1,383
Total...				95,902
Irrigation Works.	For digging and repairing Tanks	...	...	266
	Do do. Channels	...	...	975
	Repairing Breaches, &c.	...	...	4,071
	Removing sand from Paddy-fields	...	...	995
	Repairing Salt-pans	...	...	27
	Masonry works	...	...	2,864
	Repairing wooden Bridges	...	...	1,775
	do small Roads	...	...	867
				11,840
Public Buildings				80,131
Miscellaneous works				28,891
Total...				2,16,764

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245. It is to be regretted that, owing chiefly to the long interval that elapsed between the departure of one Engineer and the arrival of another, the Sirkar has not received from the Department of Public Works a full and satisfactory report of the progress made in each work. It is expected that Mr. Barton will make up for the omission, in the current year.

246. The outlay on public buildings is larger than in last year. The chief source of the increase was a new palace erected for His Highness the First Prince, for whose use a separate building was indispensably required.

247. The item of thatching public buildings alone, amounts to a considerable sum. The charge has latterly increased, because the old system of making innumerable small advances to the owners of cocoanut plantations, and compelling them to deliver cocoanut cadjans at prices much lower than those ruling in the market, has been ordered to be done away with. The cadjans are now procured in fair market, and the ryots have thus been relieved of a vast amount of petty oppression and exaction.

248. Such relief to so large an extent is not of course to be secured without paying for it. The Sirkar has to pay for its purchases their full market value. Certain, however, it is, that the pecuniary valuation of the relief afforded to a large body of ryots, is much larger than the additional charge that the Sirkar is put to.

249. The magnitude of the charge for thatching, however, strongly suggests the desirableness of gradually tiling the public buildings now thatched.

250. In conclusion, it may be observed that, though exertions have been made to restrain expenditure in certain directions under this head, more yet remains to be done, so as to increase the resources available for the prosecution of really useful public works.

251. It is perhaps superfluous to observe that public works in Travancore are carried on with funds taken from the current revenue of the State, a system better suited to the present circumstances of a Native State like this, than that of borrowing funds, in consideration of the present generation having but a life interest in the works under execution.

252. It is desirable, at the very outset, to submit the following brief figured statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Travancore State for the year 1038, corresponding with 1862-63.

Financial.]

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RECEIPTS.		Rs.	Rs.	DISBURSEMENTS.		Rs.	Rs.
To	Balance as per last year's account...		20,38,639	1. By	Amount paid to the Davasom or Religious Institution.....	5,37,611	
1.	Amount of Land Revenue ...	16,35,143		2.	Do. Ootoperah or charitable do.	3,16,939	
2.	Do. Miscellaneous sources of Revenue, viz., Fees from the Judicial Department, Stamps, Fines and Forfeitures, difference in the exchange of Coins, value of smuggled articles, &c. &c...			3.	Expenses of the Palace...	4,97,520	
3.	Do. Customs Duties	5,05,385		4.	Salaries of the Officers, &c., of the Huzzoor Cutcherry and Districts.	4,43,508	
4.	Do. On Pepper Rs. 29,229			5.	Do. of the Judicial Establishment	83,771	
	Other goods " 5,01,214			6.	Do. of the Police do....	63,293	
5.	Do. Revenue from country and Colombo Arrack and Opium	5,30,443		7.	Do. of the Nair Troops.....	1,33,952	
6.	Do. do. from Tobacco ..	87,284		8.	Do. Elephant and Horse Establishments ...	31,871	
7.	Do. do. from Salt ...	12,18,872		9.	Pensions ...	1,06,469	
8.	Do. do. of Cardamoms and other Goods.....	4,82,616		10.	Paid for different Public Works...	2,17,380	
9.	Do. Profit derived from the Mint.			11.	Cost and charges of Goods sold and advance for purchase of Goods for the year 1039...	5,64,101	
10.	Do. Interest on Govt. Promis-			12.	Sundry contingent charges...	1,74,819	
11.	sory Note for 4,00,000 Govt. Rupees invested in the 4 per cent. Loan...	1,14,551		13.	Subsidy to the British Indian Govt.	8,11,565	
	Do. Arrears of Revenue col-	95,015		14.	Payment of the full balance of the sum of 5 lacs of Rupees received on Loan from the Pagoda.	1,57,500	
	lected this year ...	2,730		15.	Amount irrecoverable and now written off the account as per His Highness the Maha Rajah's sanction ...	41,40,305	
12.	Do. By Balance to be carried to next year's account ...	32,571				162	
		50,289					41,40,467
			47,54,898				26,53,070
							67,93,537

253. As each of the principal sources of revenue has been dwelt upon at some length in another part of this Report, it is unnecessary to speak again of them in this place.

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254. A few general observations may not, however, be inappropriate here.

255. The total revenue of the kingdom, for the year under report, rose upwards of 47½ lacs of Rupees, a figure which can bear a very favorable comparison with the revenues of many years past.

256. Considerable as this revenue is in reference to the superficial extent of the country, it is satisfactory to observe that, as a general rule, it presses but moderately on the people. The land tax is, with a few exceptions, moderate indeed, as proved by a comparison of it with that assessed elsewhere, by the high price commanded by landed property in Travancore, and by the steady annual extension of the cultivation of new lands. The Customs duties, too, are not felt as onerous either, except in a few cases, considering that rich products are raised without much labor or cost in a fertile soil under the alternate influence of a brilliant sun and copious monsoons, and that the bulk of the people consume as yet no great proportion of foreign goods. Pepper and sooparee paying a heavy per-centage are the exceptions.

257. It is, however, to be borne in mind as mitigating circumstances, that sooparee grows almost without the owner's care in certain favored districts of the country, and pays a moderate land tax; while pepper is grown with almost equal ease, and pays no such special tax at all. The tax on salt is also moderate, inasmuch as the Sirkar sells it at about 125 Rupees per garce, while the British Indian rate is 180 Rupees. The Sirkar also makes it its duty to take salt into different parts of the country at its own cost, and to sell it there at uniform rates. What portion of the public revenue is derived from interest on Public Securities, and from the sale of cardamoms, timber, and such forest produce, cannot be said to be paid by the bulk of the subjects of Travancore.

258. These observations, however, cannot be extended, without considerable qualification, to the tax on tobacco, which next to the land tax, is the most prolific of the sources of the public revenue of Travancore. Even here, considerable reductions have already been effected. At the time this Report is drawn up, the duty on the best description of tobacco imported into the country in any considerable quantity, falls somewhat short of that which the late Mr. Wilson

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imposed on foreign tobacco, as a part of his measures to rectify the finances of the British Indian Empire, while on inferior kinds of the stuff the duty is much less.

259. The total expenditure of the State for 1038 amounted to about 41½ lacs of Rupees, which is satisfactorily below the income of 47½ lacs.

260. No one who examines the several items among which this expenditure is distributed, will fail to notice the magnitude of the disbursements on account of the maintenance of Pagodas and Oottooperahs. It has, however, to be borne in mind that in the year 987 (1811-12) all lands assigned by the former Princes, chiefs or people, for the maintenance of Pagodas, were brought under the Sirkar's direct management on the condition, of course, that it should maintain the Pagodas by direct grants from the public exchequer. This was a step certainly in the right direction, in so far as it has had a very beneficial influence on a great mass of landed property, which used to be mismanaged by the ignorance, caprice, and short-sighted cupidity of the heads of Pagodas. These lands are now treated by the State in a way not different from its own, and have therefore acquired a value which they could never have possessed before. The Oottooperahs are institutions of a very ancient date. Feeding travellers as well as maintaining the poor has ever been a favorite form of Hindoo charity. But institutions of the kind always require to be vigilantly looked after, as they are much liable to abuse, and when once abuses take root, it is very difficult to eradicate them. Much has been done in later years to contract the expenditure in this direction, towards the limits naturally applying to the objects originally contemplated in the establishment of these institutions, and considerable success has attended these exertions, which it is to be hoped, will be further assisted by the diffusion among the bulk of the people of sounder notions as to the requirements of real charity.

261. The personal expenses of the Sovereign range not far on either side of five lacs of Rupees. This cannot be said to be immoderately high, considering that the Maha Rajah of a purely Hindoo Principality has to maintain a pretty high degree of state, and has to meet the requirements of an ancient régime which he cannot summarily discard, and in addition, those of a more modern and more elevated standard which His Highness is properly ambitious to adopt.

262. The Revenue, Police, and Judicial Establishments of the country cost nearly six lacs of Rupees. These certainly do not admit of

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retrenchments on the whole; but on the contrary, require to be augmented both as to strength and salary, in reference to the increasing requirements of improved administration.

263. The Nair Brigade, inclusive of its clothing, costs about 1,50,000 Rupees annually. This Military body is ordinarily employed in guarding posts, escorting treasure, and for purposes of State. The chief function of the force, however, is to secure internal peace and order, though it is but very rarely called upon to exert itself actively in this direction.

264. Pensions are put down at upwards of 1,00,000 Rupees. It is to be explained that but a small proportion of this is superannuation pension to public servants. They are mostly stipends and allowances to the relatives of the reigning family, and to the families of several chiefs who became entitled to them in years gone by owing to voluntary or compulsory cession of territory or rights. A scheme of retiring pensions for the benefit of the public servants of the Sirkar is on the point of adoption, which cannot but swell this item hereafter, while acting most beneficially on the service generally.

265. The comparatively large outlay on Public Works is a subject of congratulation, and it is to be hoped that the State, fully alive as it is to its obligations in this direction, will be able to expend as well as assign a still larger proportion of its surplus revenue to such works. In an engineering point of view, Travancore presents an almost virgin field. There is ample scope for the exercise of the most versatile talents—roads, bridges, canals, reservoirs, anicuts, harbours, wharfs, works of drainage as well as of irrigation, salt works, jails, hospitals, public offices and palaces—setting an example to the country of some beauty and elegance—have to be constructed in a long succession in the order of their respective importance to the country. The benefit sure to follow the opening up of the country by means of short roads, from the base of the ghauts to the coast, must alone be incalculable. Parts of the country present admirable facilities for a net work of canal communication. As it is, many parts of the country are sadly deficient in communications, though it is true that we have about 500 miles of good road and canal communication. The deficiency in question is so great, that many foot-paths are impracticable even for horses or palanquins, and compel the traveller to resort to the most primitive of all means of locomotion. In consideration of these requirements, a Public Works Department has been organized for Travancore, at an annual cost of about 36,000 Rupees. This Department, however, finds one

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great difficulty at the outset of its career. The supply of skilled labor cannot be expected to start up as suddenly as the demand can be created. It is expected, however, that our difficulties will ere long yield to intelligent and steady perseverance.

266. The only other item on the disbursement side of the financial statement, requiring remark, is that of the Pagoda Loan. A sum of 1,57,500 Rupees was paid this year completing the discharge of the liability. The sum originally borrowed was 5,00,000 Rupees. The interest due on the principal amounted to half as much. The whole sum of 7,50,000 Rupees has been paid off. Travancore has no public debt now.

267. In bringing to conclusion the remarks on this part of the subject, attention may perhaps be drawn to the circumstance that, with the exception of the subsidy to the British Government, a portion of which even is spent in Travancore, the whole of the expenditure takes place in the limits of this country itself, and thus is not altogether lost to it, but produces a healthy reaction on its industrial resources.

268. A handsome balance remained in hand at the end of the year.

269. In consequence of this favorable state of the finances, the tax on tobacco was further reduced to the extent of about 2½ lacs of Rupees. The Customs duties were brought down to their former level by giving up about 73,000 Rupees a year. Provision was made for the payment of more adequate remuneration to the growers of cardamoms. Upwards of half a lac of Rupees was assigned for procuring iron piles and girders for certain bridges peculiarly requiring such structures, this outlay being of course in addition to the usual assignments for public works. Four lacs of Rupees were invested at a favorable moment in the British Indian Securities rather than lie idle in the treasury, it being understood that they are to be available for public works whenever actually required. Nor should the payment of about 1,57,000 Rupees in liquidation of debt be forgotten. It is needless to do more than to allude here to the gradual supersession of the system of getting gratuitous or inadequately paid services for the State on certain occasions. Measures of amelioration in this direction also come in for a share of the surplus revenues.

270. It is also clearly of vital importance to this State to have a good reserve to fall back upon in times of financial difficulty. Though

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such times are by no means likely to recur often under honest and judicious management, yet it is a duty to be fully prepared for a possible contingency, especially as such a contingency might otherwise carry in its train penalties of far greater magnitude than ordinarily apprehended. Such a reserve is all the more necessary, as there is an aversion, as strong as wholesome, on the part of this State to borrow from extraneous sources; and to incur loans from the Pagoda funds is almost prohibited by the excessively exacting terms insisted upon.

271. Some such reserve the Travancore State is now happily enabled to hold, while quite free from debt.

272. It is also equally an occasion of congratulation to this State that its financial system is being gradually placed on a sounder basis.

273. The greatest element of uncertainty and the greatest source of anxiety used to be the large revenue derived from the tobacco monopoly. The monopoly itself was open to grave objections in the form in which it was maintained; but, apart from this, there were great difficulties in maintaining it with uninterrupted success in that form.

274. The Sirkar used to enter into contracts with private merchants for the supply of but three kinds of the commodity, for the consumption of each of which kinds a particular part of the country was appropriated. In the domain of each kind of tobacco, no other kind was to be admitted on any account. The Sirkar storing these supplies in its warehouses, sold them at enormous prices to certain fixed wholesale dealers, appointed to each sub-division of the particular circle.

275. The evils of these arrangements it requires no great discernment to perceive. In the first place, the contracts for making the supplies to the Sirkar required for fulfilment such large command of money, influence, intelligence, and practical experience, that, under the best encouragement, only a very small number of persons could come forward to compete for such contracts. The field for competition having been so extremely circumscribed, the contractor generally contrived to stipulate for pretty liberal rates. This generally enhanced the price of the article, though not directly, to the consumer. Then again, it was the interest of the contractor to supply as inferior an article as he might force on the Sirkar; and the Sirkar was often under the necessity of accepting it, lest by rejection it should expose itself to great loss of revenue arising from a sudden failure of the contractor; a loss too great to be made good by any contractor, and a failure too sudden to be counteracted by engaging another contractor. Inferior article was thus

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in a manner forced on the consumer, and the smuggler came to enjoy the additional advantage of offering a superior article, as if the lower price at which he was able to offer it were not in itself sufficient temptation. The enormous price, too, at which the Sirkar sold the monopolized article, occasioned extensive contraband trade, carrying in its train its too obvious evils. This illicit trade had naturally a great tendency to increase, and was able, at favorable times and under circumstances but too prone to recur, to inflict considerable and sometimes unexpected losses on the revenue. Even more uncertainty arose from another contingency. The contractor was too frequently liable to fail whether from bad faith or from too great a rise in the prime cost of the tobacco he had engaged to supply. A failure of the contractor was almost certain to be followed by heavy injury to the revenue. This was not all. The consumer in each circle having been accustomed to but one particular kind of tobacco, when that failed, he would not consume another; and the Sirkar was left without resource. It were unnecessary to expatiate longer on these topics.

276. Suffice it to say then that a course of improvement was begun in 1037, carried on in 1038, and much advanced in 1039; in consequence of which some of these evils and uncertainties have been removed and others have been mitigated. According to arrangements in force at the time of writing this Report, the monopoly no longer exists. It is open to any dealer to import any kind of tobacco for consumption in any part of the country, on payment of duty according to a given scale. The commodity has, therefore, been put on the same footing as any ordinary article of import paying Customs duty; the chief difference being that the duty in this case is much heavier. It has, however, been considerably reduced from what it used to be. To afford an adequate idea of the extent of this reduction, a short calculation may be given here. According to the present rate of consumption under existing arrangements, the quantity of all kinds of tobacco consumable in a year may be fairly estimated at about 6,600 candies. The tax payable on this quantity, according to existing arrangements, would be 7,71,000 Rupees, while that which would have been payable on the same quantity under the high prices of the monopoly system would be about 19,00,000 Rupees; thus shewing so considerable a sum as upwards of 11,00,000 Rupees, or nearly 60 per cent. in favor of the consumer.

277. Even after such reduction it cannot be denied that the tobacco duty is still too high. In consideration of this, the importer is allowed to lodge the goods in bond, and to pay duty as he or his assign

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sells it out in small quantities; an arrangement which is very popular among the dealers.

278. Under these accomplished arrangements, tobacco of just that quantity and quality is imported as best suits the requirements of the country; it is supplied as cheap as free competition can make it; an unbroken and certain supply is kept up; the consumer in any part of the country is not confined to any particular kind of tobacco, but is at liberty to use that which he pleases according to his own taste or means; the sources of supply have been largely extended, and the supply itself therefore has been rendered still more certain; the commodity has been cheapened by reduction of taxation and brought more within the reach of the consumers, and smuggling has been largely checked, in consequence of which also the public revenue must benefit considerably.

279. Thus it will be seen, this source of revenue, forming so important a part of the fiscal resources of this State, has been divested considerably, if not yet completely, of its most objectionable features, and placed on a foundation much more stable than ever. It is to be hoped that the State will be able to effect a still further reduction of the duty on tobacco, and thus still further add to the stability already attained. Such a consummation carried out, the Sirkar will have it in its power to point to this important branch of the public income as satisfying most, though not all, of the characteristics laid down by political economists as appertaining to a perfect form of taxation.

280. Another great source of weakness in the financial system of Travancore used to be the pepper monopoly. Under its operation, all pepper grown in the country was deliverable in kind, and at a fixed valuation to the agents appointed by the Sirkar. The Sirkar brought all the produce to its chief commercial depôt, and there sold it by public auction. Such a system also was full of various kinds of abuse; afforded opportunity for exaction, and promoted extensive smuggling. The monopoly was abolished in the year 1860 (1036), and an export duty was substituted at an annual loss of more than 1,00,000 Rupees. The immediate benefits arising from this reform are the emancipation of the growers of this staple from many vexatious restrictions and oppressions; the relief to the Government from many minute cares and duties connected with the monopoly, the augmentation, to a large extent, of the profits of the producer, and the diminution of contraband trade in the commodity. The more remote and by far the most important advantage will be that, under the stimulus of increased

gains, the production of the spice for which many parts of the country are peculiarly adapted, will extend in time, and consequently enrich both the people and the Government in proportion.

281. The revenue derivable from cardamoms has also had attention with a view to additional security. The machinery used is, it is true, still that of a monopoly. But, as applied to the peculiar circumstances of this product, this machinery is less grating to the principles of fiscal science than it ordinarily is. It is to be remembered, that the monopoly concerns a product raised in a comparatively narrow and sequestered part of the country, by growers forming an extremely small section of the general population; also that the product is scarcely in demand in the country itself; and above all, that owing to the great and probably insuperable difficulties that would, for the present at least, be imposed on the growers in respect to raising, guarding, and moving the product in the wild solitudes of the Western Ghauts, those growers, in whose interests chiefly a different kind of machinery might be desired, would themselves deprecate the abolition of the monopoly. But the prices paid by the Sirkar to the grower for cardamoms delivered, required re-adjustment. They had an unwholesome fixity about them, such as was calculated to bring about an utter stagnation of improvement at first, and something worse afterwards. The wide gap between what the Sirkar paid to the producer and what it itself cleared in the market, furnished a great and often irresistible temptation to smuggling. A remedy has been applied to this state of things, as fully explained in another part of this Report.

282. Owing to these several important fiscal improvements, added to others of a minor character, the revenues of Travancore now enjoy, as has been already observed, far greater security than they ever did before.

283. But the time has by no means come for resting on our oars; much progress has yet to be made in the same direction; and it may be useful to indicate briefly the work lying in prospect before us.

284. The desirableness of a further reduction of the duty on tobacco, pepper, and sooparee, has been already suggested.

285. The State derives about 16 lacs of Rupees from land. The tax derivable from garden land is not liable to unfavorable fluctuation, because the majority of trees chiefly yielding the tax are situated in the vicinity, and often on the margin of large lagoons or lakes, and rivers, or in low moist soil, and are therefore not liable, except within a small range, to be unfavorably influenced by drought, while they

are not injured by excessive rain. So far, there is all that stability about this part of the revenue, which could be desired. So much however cannot be said of the land tax on paddy cultivation. A drought tells extensively on the revenue derivable from the districts from Trevandrum southwards, and excessive rain has a similar effect on the low lands in central Travancore, owing to the different conditions under which paddy cultivation is carried on in the respective parts of the country. To insure the revenue against such adverse seasons, we must rely on the skill of our Public Works Department. In the southern regions of Travancore, there is abundance of water at the requisite levels, and all that is required is, that it should be better stored and better economized. In the central parts of the country the desideratum is of an opposite character, namely, an efficient system of drainage as a protection against a general submersion of the crop by sudden floods.

286. Before leaving the subject of land revenue, it is desirable to repeat that a survey and re-assessment of paddy and garden lands will be highly beneficial. The operation need not aim at high scientific accuracy, unattainable in practice except at a great expenditure of time and money incommensurate with its object.

287. The sale of salt yields to the Sirkar nearly five lacs of Rupees annually. It involves one element of uncertainty which the Sirkar should earnestly strive to eliminate. It arises from the circumstance that while one-half of the quantity of salt required for consumption in Travancore is manufactured in the country itself, the other half has to be imported from without. This dependence on a foreign supply, which is known occasionally to fail, should by all means be obviated. There is not the least doubt that the home manufacture can be much extended. The attention of the Civil Engineer has been earnestly drawn to this subject; and it is to be hoped that practical action will soon follow the plans and estimates that have been already prepared.

288. These things being compassed (and it need not take a long time) the duties of those entrusted with the management of the finances will not be difficult. The machinery of taxation will have been so fixed and arranged that, without the necessity of interfering with it except perhaps at distant intervals, and without the exertion of any pressure calculated to crush or injure any spring of industry, a copious revenue will flow into the public treasury quite equal to the present wants of the country, and keeping pace with its increasing requirements consequent upon its growing prosperity.

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No. 1.

Statement shewing the number and value of *Adaulet* and *Circar Adaulet* Suits pending, filed and decreed in the year 1038 by the several Civil and Moonsiff Courts of Travancore.

COURTS.	ORIGINAL ADAULET AND SIRCAR ADAULET SUITS.							
	Arrears on the 31st Carcadagom 1037.	Filed.	Total.	Value of Suits.	Decreed.	Average delay from filing until the disposal of cases.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.
Pulpanabaporom Zillah Court ...	84	181	265	Govt. Rs. 96,378	232...	5	4	33
Trevandrum Zillah Court...	118	181	299	2,72,911	214...	5	24	85
Quilon Zillah Court ...	70	258	328	1,45,700	236...	4	11	92
Allepey Zillah Court. ...	272	297	569	4,06,797	351...	10	7	218
Moonsiff Courts...	688	6,743	7,431	2,18,685	6,584...	1	28	847
Total...	1,232	7,660	8,892	11,40,471	7,617...	...	...	1,275

No. 2.

Statement exhibiting the number and value of *Appeal* and *Special Appeal* Suits pending, filed, and decreed during the year 1038 in the *Sudder* and the *Civil* Courts of Travancore.

COURTS.	Arrears on the 31st Carcadagom 1037.	Filed.	Total.	Value of Suits.	DECREED.			Average delay from the date of filing until the disposal of cases.		
					Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Years.	Months.	Days.
					Govt. Rs.					
Sudder Court ...	336	298	634	1,01,492	102	47	102	...	11	29
Pulpanabaporom Zillah Court ...	13	37	50	1,132	15	11	20	...	3	25
Trevandrum Zillah Court ...	31	33	64	2,490	16	13	27	...	6	3
Quilon Zillah Court...	22	68	90	2,923	4	9	62	...	4	8
Allepey Zillah Court. ...	52	65	117	5,389	30	29	43	...	5	14
Total...	454	501	955	1,13,426	167	109	254	...	...	425

No. 3.

Statement exhibiting the number and value of *Original* Suits filed, decreed, and pending before the Courts of *Small Causes* from the first *Vrichigom* to the end of *Carcadagom* 1038, as also the average duration of Cases.

COURTS.	No. of cases filed from Vrichigom to Carcadagom 1038.	Value of Suits.	Decreed.	Average delay from the date of filing until the disposal of cases.			Balance.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	
Pulpanabaporom Zillah Court ...	97	Govt. Rs. 15,514	84	...	1	13	13
Trevandrum do. do. ...	90	15,039	75	...	1	26	15
Quilon ... do. do. ...	133	20,638	120	...	1	29	13
Allepey ... do. do. ...	161	26,229	132	...	3	21	29
Total...	481	77,420	411	...	...	...	70

No. 4.

Statement exhibiting the number and value of *Appeal* Suits filed, decreed, and pending before the Courts of *Small Causes* from the 1st *Vrichigom* to the end of *Carcadagom* 1038, as also the average duration of Cases.

COURTS.	No. of cases filed from Vrichigom to Carcadagom 1038.	Value of Suits.	DECREED.			Average delay from the date of filing until the disposal of cases.		
			Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Pulpanabaporom Zillah Court ...	28	Govt. Rs. 1,217	5	5	14	...	1	10
Trevandrum do. do. ...	66	2,493	11	6	47	...	1	26
Quilon... do. do. ...	38	1,566	...	...	28	...	1	25
Allepey do. do. ...	75	3,339	1	60	2	...	2	...
Total...	207	8,615	17	71	91	...	...	28

No. 5.

*Statement of Civil cases admitted for review by the Sudder Court
in the year 1038.*

Court.	Arrears on the 31st Carcadagom 1037.	Admitted.	Total.	Decreed.			Average duration of Suits in cases.			Balance.
				Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
Sudder Court.	49	10	59	5	7	9	2	2	6	38

*Statement shewing the number of Insolvent Debtors confined
in the year 1038.*

COURTS.

Palpanabaporom	Civil Courts...	...	...	...	16
Trevandrum	do. do.	...	...	...	11
Quilon	do. do.	...	...	...	29
Allepey	do. do.	...	...	...	20
				Total...	76

N^o. 6.

Statement exhibiting the number of Adaulet, Circar Adaulet, Police and Sircar Police decrees moved for, executed, and remaining in the four Zillah and fifteen Moonsiff Courts up to the end of Carcadagom 1038.

COURTS.	Arrears on the 31st Caracada- gom 1937.	Moved for exe- cution.	Total.	Executed.	Balance.
Pulpanabaporom Zillah Court...	445	203	648	186	462
Trevandrum. ... do. do....	512	373	885	256	629
Quilon ... do. do....	634	333	967	238	729
Allepey... do. do....	936	396	1,332	244	1,088
Moonsiff Courts...	4,418	1,758	6,176	1,781	4,395
Total...	6,945	3,063	10,008	2,705	7,303

Note.—The number of decrees not moved for execution is not entered in this Statement.

No. 7.

Statement showing the number of Police Cases pending, filed, decided, and remaining in the Criminal Courts up to the end of Curcudagom 1038.

Statement enclosing the number of Police Cases pending, filed, decreed and remaining in the

COURTS.	Pending on the 1st Caradagam 1837.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Average duration of cases.				No. of Cases under three Months.	Time the Cases have been pending undisposed from the date of Commital to the Criminal Court.				Do. No. of Prisoners consigned.	Do. acquitted.	Do. on Bail.	Do. died.	Do. convicted.	Do. hanged.	Do. to rigorous imprisonment, and lashes.	Do. with fetters.	Do. flogged.	Do. fettered and imprisoned.	Do. simple imprisonment.	Do. fined.	Do. rigorous imprisonment for life.	Do. sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.	Do. sentenced above one year to three years, rigorous imprisonment.	Do. do. from three to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.	Do. do. upwards of ten years' rigorous imprisonment.	Remaining on the 31st Caradagam 1837.	No. of Prisoners in confinement.			
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Remaining.		Do. less than six more than three Months.	Do. above six Months.	Do. above nine Months.	Do. above 12 Months.																			Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Balance.
Pulpanapuram Zillah Court.	13	90	111	110	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	282	192	23	..	137	..	16	14	56	..	34	12	5	..	..	..	..	35	164	199	165	34	
Trevaandrum	..	3	169	172	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	193	24	..	192	126	83	1	6	55	..	58	23	10	2	37	262	299	278	21			
Quilon.. .. .	..	10	205	215	211	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	582	1	255	42	280	19	86	5	26	55	79	2	71	20	12	..	46	377	423	393	35		
Alleppey.	..	4	243	247	244	17	3	3	..	..	..	..	710	276	73	3	358	17	116	..	52	38	135	2	84	14	23	..	66	518	584	478	106		
Total..	29	716	745	737	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	1,923	1	786	102	7	907	1	99	299	6	110	127	323	4	247	55	60	2	184	1,321	1,505	1,319	186	

No. 8.

Statement specifying the manner in which the Sudder Court have disposed of the 737 Criminal decrees submitted to them by the four Criminal Courts in 1038, agreeably to Section 11, Regulation I of 1036.

COURT.	Arrears on the 31st Carcaden com 1037.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.			BALANCE.								
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Under 3 months.	Above 3 months.	Above 6 months.	Above 9 months.	Above 12 months.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	
Sudder Court...	...	67	67	65	2	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	27	15	22

No. 9.

Comparative Statement showing the amount of Fines, Institution Fees, Penalty, &c., levied in the year 1037 and 1038.

Courts.	Amount of fines.			Amount of Institution fee, stamped documents.			Amount of Penalty on un- Sale of Stamp- ed Cadjans.			Total.			Amount re- covered in- cluding the out standings.			Batta paid to Prisoners.			Contingent expenses.			Total.			Amount of Serrains' wages.			Total.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Sudder Court...	339	15	8 1/2	3,013	4	1 1/2	439	13	7 1/2	...	...	...	3,813	1	5 1/2	4,136	3	6 3/4	...	...	...	1,150	6	1 1/2	1,150	6	1 1/2	29,813	3	6 3/4	30,963	9	7 1/2
Zillah Courts...	3,514	14	5 1/2	13,654	8	5 1/2	3,568	11	9 1/2	...	...	...	20,768	2	3 1/2	20,093	6	4 1/2	4,448	8	1 1/2	904	14	3 1/2	5,353	6	5 1/2	38,702	14	6 3/4	44,056	4	10 1/2
Moonsiff Courts ...	679	8	1 1/2	6,829	6	7 1/2	2,895	14	3 1/2	806	13	5 1/2	11,311	11	4	11,106	2	8	...	...	...	159	14	2 1/2	159	14	2 1/2	14,319	7	2 1/2	14,379	6	5 1/2
Total...	4,554	7	2 1/2	23,527	3	1 1/2	6,904	7	9 1/2	806	13	5 1/2	35,792	18	7 1/2	35,305	12	3 1/2	4,448	8	1 1/2	2,215	2	8	6,663	10	9 1/2	62,735	9	2 1/2	69,399	4	0
Sudder Court...	859	0	3 1/2	4,691	14	1 1/2	207	12	2 1/2	...	...	...	5,788	11	4 1/2	5,787	10	9 1/2	...	...	...	1,313	10	5 1/2	1,313	10	5 1/2	29,852	3	4 1/2	31,165	13	10 1/2
Zillah Courts...	7,307	3	7 1/2	18,810	1	2 1/2	6,505	13	10 1/2	...	...	...	33,623	2	9 1/2	31,331	4	8 1/2	4,450	4	2 1/2	870	7	5 1/2	6,350	11	7 1/2	37,280	8	10 1/2	42,601	4	6 1/2
Moonsiff Courts ...	444	15	1 1/2	10,012	6	8	4,023	9	10 1/2	764	7	3 1/2	15,246	7	1 1/2	15,294	12	6 1/2	...	...	...	284	9	8 1/2	284	9	8 1/2	14,196	8	6 1/2	14,481	2	3 1/2
Total...	8,641	3	1 1/2	33,514	6	10 1/2	10,737	3	11 1/2	764	7	3 1/2	63,657	5	2 1/2	63,413	12	4 1/2	4,450	4	2 1/2	2,468	11	7 1/2	6,918	15	10 1/2	81,329	4	9 1/2	88,248	4	8

No. 10.

Comparative Statement shewing the number of Original, Appeal, Special Appeal, Re-investigation and Sircar Adawlet Suits pending, filed, disposed of and remaining undecided during the years 1037 and 1038, in the Sudder, in the Sudder, as well as several Civil and Moonsiff Courts subordinate thereto.

COURTS.	ORIGINAL SUITS.				APPEAL SUITS.				SPECIAL APPEAL SUITS.				RE-INVESTIGATION SUITS.				SIRCAR ADAWLET SUITS.			
	Arrears.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Arrears.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Arrears.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Arrears.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
1037.																				
Sudder Court...	...	...	...	...	...	205	163	418	140	278	46	42	88	30	58	54	18	72	23	49
Pulpanapattom Zillah Court	68	104	202	183	74	13	50	63	50	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	3	10
Trevarndrum do.	102	174	276	164	112	18	56	74	43	31	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12	6	6
Quilon do.	139	153	294	232	62	50	41	91	69	22	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	19	11	8
Alleppey do.	238	324	562	321	241	45	67	112	60	52	...	...	...	...	...	30	12	42	11	31
Total...	547	847	1,394	905	480	391	367	758	362	396	46	42	88	30	58	54	18	72	23	49
Moonsiff Courts...	936	4,580	5,516	4,828	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	1,488	5,427	6,915	5,733	1,177	391	367	758	362	396	46	42	88	30	58	54	18	72	23	49
1038.																				
Sudder Court...	...	...	...	...	...	278	230	508	196	312	68	63	126	55	71	49	10	59	21	35
Pulpanapattom Criminal Court	74	178	252	220	58	13	27	50	46	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	13	1
Trevarndrum do.	112	176	288	209	79	31	33	64	56	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	5	6
Quilon do.	62	253	315	235	80	22	68	90	75	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	7	12
Alleppey do.	241	290	531	320	211	52	65	117	102	15	...	...	...	...	...	31	7	38	31	7
Total...	489	897	1,386	984	402	396	433	829	475	354	68	63	126	55	71	49	10	59	21	35
Moonsiff Courts...	688	6,743	7,431	6,584	847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	1,177	7,640	8,817	7,568	1,249	396	433	829	475	354	68	63	126	55	71	49	10	59	21	35

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No. 11.

Comparative Statement shewing the number of Suits filed and disposed of, and the average time taken in the disposal of each case by the several Courts of Travancore, during the year 1037 and 1038.

COURTS.	ORIGINAL SUITS.				APPEAL SUITS.				RE-INVESTIGATION SUITS.			
	No. of Suits filed in 1037.	Do. do. in 1038.	Do. do. disposed of in 1037.	Do. do. in 1038.	Average time taken in the disposal of each case in 1037.	Average time taken in the disposal of each case in 1038.	No. of Suits filed in 1037.	Do. do. in 1038.	Do. do. disposed of in 1037.	Do. do. in 1038.	Average time taken in the disposal of each case in 1037.	Average time taken in the disposal of each case in 1038.
					Years.	Months.					Years.	Months.
Sudder Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulpanapattom Civil Court...	194	178	188	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevarndrum do.	174	176	164	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon do.	155	253	232	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey do.	354	290	321	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moonsiff Courts...	4,560	6,743	4,528	6,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	5,427	7,640	5,733	7,568	...	...	409	501	392	830	...	...

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No. 12.

Comparative Statement shewing the number of Criminal Cases and the Prisoners in confinement in the years 1037 and 1038.

Years.	COURTS.	CRIMINAL CASES.					No. OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT.				
		Arrears.	F. ed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Pending.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.
1037	4 Criminal Courts	66	911	977	948	29	288	1,490	1,778	1,594	184
1038	4 Criminal Courts.	29	716	745	737	8	184	1,321	1,505	1,319	186

B.
COCHIN.

Judicial.

1. *Civil Justice.*—The subjoined are statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Courts under this Government in the years under report.

In the Moonsiff's Courts.*

Years.	On the file.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1037 ...	115	1,207	1,322	919	403
1038 ...	403	1,777	2,180	1,598	582

In the two Small Cause Courts.†

Years.	On the file.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1037 ...	436	834	1,270	976	294
1038 ...	294	59	353	353	...

In the two Zillah Courts.

Years.	On the file.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1037 ...	417	432	849	534	315
1038 ...	315	864	1,179	722	457

In the Appeal Court.

Years.	On the file.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1037 ...	94	83	177	103	74
1038 ...	74	94	168	94	74

Civil Decrees executed.

Years.	Number of cases executed.	Remaining unexecuted.
1037 ...	2,532	1,086
1038 ...	491	4,427

* The Moonsiff's Courts were increased from two to four in Kany 1038, September and October 1862-63.

† The two Small Cause Courts were abolished in Kany 1038, September and October 1862-63. Of the 353 numbers on the files of those Courts, 55 were disposed of in the preceding month of Chingom and the remaining 298 numbers were transferred to the files of the two Zillah Courts.

B.
COCHIN.

2. *Criminal Justice.*—The subjoined are statements of Criminal cases filed and disposed of before a single Criminal Judge. *

Years.	On the file.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1037 ...	1	14	15	15	...
1038 ...	...	...	...	...	...

In the two Criminal Courts.

Years.	On the file.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1037 ...	18	103	121	110	11
1038 ...	11	100	111	100	11

In the Sessions Court.

Years.	On the file.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1037 ...	7	32	39	34	5
1038 ...	5	15	20	19	1

In the Appeal Court.

Years.	On the file.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1037 ...	...	4	4	4	...
1038 ...	...	2	2	1	1

Police.

3. The subjoined is a statement of Police cases filed and disposed of by the District Police Officers in the years under report.

Years.	On the file.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1037 ...	1,136	1,080	56
1038 ...	1,056	1,029	27

Jails.

4. There are two Jails, one at Ernacollum and the other at Trichoor.

	1037.	1038.
	No. of prisoners in the Jails.	No. of prisoners in the Jails.
Ernacollum.	81	83
Trichoor.....	99	101

* Trial before a single Criminal Judge was discontinued in Kany 1038, M. E., September and October 1862-63.

B.
COCHIN.

	1037.	1038.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5: Land Revenue ...	5,79,367 11 9	5,63,323 0 0
Customs do. ...	93,334 6 7	1,36,399 0 2
Excise and Abkary Revenue ...	20,960 5 9	25,803 4 7
Stamps Revenue ...	4,094 13 0	4,347 10 7
Salt do. ...	1,78,794 0 7	2,00,956 14 1
Opium do. ...	4,325 0 0	6,000 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	3,30,168 9 11	2,35,311 8 5
	12,11,044 15 7	11,72,141 5 10

The tobacco monopoly was abolished in the beginning of the year 1038, M. E. (1862-63); and for it an Import Duty and a system of Licenses were substituted. These measures were followed by an increase in the revenue from tobacco. In 1037 (1861-62), the whole quantity of tobacco then on hand was disposed of at once (though at reduced prices), preparatory to the abolition of the monopoly, and a considerable sum was thus realized. The net profit derived from tobacco in 1035 (1859-60), 1036 (1860-61), 1037 (1861-62) amounted to Rupees 15,993-15-9, 12,505-12-8, and 54,337-5-5 respectively, whereas the revenue from this article in 1038 (1862-63), arising from the double source of Import Duty and Licenses, amounted to Rupees 27,901-5-11, as below noted.*

6. There are four English Schools maintained by the Cirkar, one at Ernacollum; one at Tripoontorah; one at Jew's town, for the instruction of the white and black Jews; and one at Trichoor.

Education.
English.

7. Six schools are maintained by the Sirkar in the different Districts where the vernacular alone (Malayalim) is taught. There are also many private schools for the vernacular.

Vernacular.

8. The sum of Rupees 1,12,720-1-2 was expended in the year under report. Of this sum, Rupees 91,743-0-1 were devoted to the Shoranoor bridge and the remainder, Rupees 20,977-1-1, to other bridges, roads, &c.

Public Works
roads and
Bridges, &c.

9. The sum of Rupees 8,234-5-0 was expended in the year under report.

Canals and Irrigation.

10. The sum of Rupees 71,993-15-10 was expended in the year reported on, on Miscellaneous Public Works, as follows: Rupees 19,746-12-7 for Pagodas; Rupees 16,837-11-2 for Palaces; and Rupees 35,409-8-1 for other public buildings.

Miscellaneous.

	Rs.	A. P.
* Import Duty ...	22,041	51 1
Licenses....	5,860	0 0
	27,901	51 1

11. The Post Office is kept up entirely at the expense of the Sirkar, principally for the conveyance of public papers, but private letters are also conveyed from one part of the country to the other gratuitously.

Marine.

12. Sea-going Vessels.

Where built or repaired.	Owners or Agent's Names.	Description of vessels.	1037.				1038.			
			Newly built.		Repaired.		Newly built.		Repaired.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Jews' town.	{ Nattacottah Kaliapa Chetty. }	Brig.	1	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. do...			0	0	1	45	0	0	0	0
	Jose Parangui.	Bagala.								

Inland navigation.

13. The back-water and its tributary streams in the Cochin territory afford great facilities for the conveyance of merchandize.

Ports, harbours and light.

14. There are two ports in this country, one at Mallipoorum and the other at Narakul. The advantages of the latter port, as a harbour of refuge for vessels in distress, during the south-west monsoon, have been alluded to in last year's report. It may be added here, that at all times during the south-west monsoon, vessels may lie in perfect safety on the mud flat off Narakul, and receive and discharge their cargoes without the slightest difficulty.

A Flagstaff was erected at Narakul in 1037 (1861-62), and a light will be exhibited from the top of it during the approaching monsoon. A canal to connect the back-water with the sea shore has been commenced, and will soon be completed.

Financial.

15. Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies.

	1037.				1038.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	
Subsidy to the British Government.	2,00,000	0	0		2,00,000	0	0	
Established allowance to H. H. the Rajah and Establishment.	...	1,54,441	14	0	1,59,260	0	0	
Devassom Establishment ...	...	50,734	15	7	50,851	0	5	
Ooteperahs do. ...	...	38,481	2	10	37,720	11	5	
Public servants' salaries ...	...	1,41,632	2	3	1,49,942	10	8	
Pensions ...	...	11,107	1	1	11,214	3	10	
Public Works ...	...	1,24,030	9	10	1,92,948	6	0	
Contingencies ...	...	3,29,941	0	0	2,22,225	9	2	
Total...	10,50,369	2	3		10,24,162	9	6	

16. About 300 Sepoys and the required Native Officers are maintained by this Sirkar chiefly for guards at the Palaces, Public Offices, and Jails.

17. According to the last census of 1032, M. E., (1856-57), the population in this country amounts to 399,056 souls.

Miscellaneous.
Population.

				Adults.	Total.
Male ...	...	...	...	1,25,385	} 253,988
Female ...	...	...	...	1,28,603	
				Children.	
Male ...	...	...	...	74,183	} 145,033
Female ...	...	...	...	70,852	
Total...				...	399,056

18. Emigration from the Cochin territories is still being permitted.

Emigration.

19. The grain crops in the years under report were not very favorable.

Agriculture.

20. Several European gentlemen are residing on the Nelliampathy Hill as Agents for and Superintendents of Coffee Estates. Already 7,060 acres have been leased out for the cultivation of coffee, viz., 410 acres in 1037 (1861-62) and 6,650 acres in 1038 (1862-63), and applications for further leases to the extent of 15,700 acres have been received and are under consideration.

Forests.

Years.	Vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Unsuccessful cases
1037... ..	7,531	6,613	918
1038... ..	7,840	6,778	1,062

Vaccination.

21. The number of In and Out-patients in the years under report is as follows :—

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Years.	In-Patients.				Out-Patients.			
	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
1037... ..	317	281	12	24	1,487	1,421	36	30
1038... ..	302	258	21	23	1,792	1,706	47	39

APPENDIX VIII.

RULES FOR EDUCATIONAL GRANTS-IN-AID.

1. Grants-in-aid of schools and other educational institutions will be made with the special object of extending and improving the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools (so far as the funds at the disposal of Government may admit) which impart a sound secular education, upon the conditions hereafter specified. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools, on behalf of which they are preferred, shall be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of Proprietors, Trustees, or Members, of a Committee elected by the Society or Association by which the school may have been established, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

2. Every application for a grant must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicant, or applicants, are prepared to subject the institution, on behalf of which the application is made, together with its current accounts, list of establishment, time-table, scheme of studies, and registers of attendance, to the inspection of a Government Inspector, such inspection and examination relating only to the general management and to the secular instruction, and having no reference to any religious instruction which may be imparted.

3. Except in the case of Normal schools for training teachers, and of female schools, grants will be restricted to those schools, in which a monthly schooling fee, of an amount to be approved by the Director of Public Instruction, and which in general is not to fall below one Anna, is paid by at least three-fourths of the pupils.

4. (Except in the case of elementary schools, the managers of which will have the option of obtaining grants according to the results of periodical examinations of the pupils conducted by a Government Inspector of Schools, as provided for in Schedules A and B appended to this Notification, grants will ordinarily be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school, and it will be essential in each case to the payment of the grants that the proportion which, under the following rules, the managers are required to contribute for the purpose for which the

grants may have been sanctioned, shall have been duly paid. (Subject to the conditions prescribed in these rules, a grant not exceeding in amount the sum contributed by the managers of the school, will be given in aid of the salary of each schoolmaster or schoolmistress, who may have obtained a certificate of qualification from the Director of Public Instruction. A grant not exceeding one-half of the sum contributed by the managers of the school, will be given in aid of the salary of each schoolmaster or schoolmistress, in regard to whom the managers may satisfy the Director of Public Instruction, either by the report of a Government Inspector of Schools, or by such other means as the Director of Public Instruction may consider sufficient, that the said teacher is fairly qualified to perform the duties which are entrusted, or which it may be proposed to entrust, to him or her, provided that in such cases the amount of the grant to be given shall bear a due proportion to the amounts sanctioned in the following rules for teachers holding certificates, and that the exact amount to be assigned in each case shall be determined by the Director of Public Instruction.

5. The following are the specific objects for which, and the conditions upon which, grants will ordinarily be given :—

1st.—The payment in part of the salaries of schoolmasters and mistresses.

2nd.—The payment of Normal and certain other scholarships.

3rd.—The provision of books of reference, maps, &c., and in some cases of school books.

4th.—The establishment and maintenance of school libraries and public libraries.

5th.—The erection, purchase, or enlargement of school buildings.

6th.—The provision of school furniture.

6. The tests to be passed by teachers to entitle them to certificates shall be of a three-fold character, the first relating to general education, the second to theoretical knowledge of school management, and the third to teaching power, as practically exemplified by teaching a class in the presence of an Inspector of Schools.

Grants to Schoolmasters.—7. The certificates to be awarded to schoolmasters will be of five grades, and, as regards the general education test, candidates for certificates of the first three grades will be required to have passed one of the Madras University Examinations according to the grade of certificate which the candidate may seek to obtain, viz. :—

For the 1st grade, the examination for the Degree of B. A.

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For the 2nd grade, the 1st Examination in Arts.

For the 3rd grade, the Matriculation Examination.

8. The general education tests for the 4th and 5th grades of schoolmasters will be those specified in Schedule C.

9. A certificate of the 1st grade will render the holder eligible to such grant not exceeding the amount contributed by the managers of the school in which he is employed, as the Director of Public Instruction with the sanction of Government may determine, due regard being had to the amount of funds available for expenditure on grants-in-aid. Certificates of the other grades will render the holders eligible to the following grants, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed the amount contributed by the managers of the school, and that it shall be competent to the Director of Public Instruction to assign a grant lower than the maximum, with reference to the manner in which the candidate may have acquitted himself in the Certificate Examination.

A Certificate of the 2nd grade, to a monthly grant not

exceeding Rupees	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Do. of the 3rd grade	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50
Do. of the 4th grade	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	25
Do. of the 5th grade	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	10

Ordinarily the maximum grant will not be assigned to a teacher on being first employed in that capacity.

10. In the case of masters employed in schools intended mainly for European or East Indian pupils, the examination for certificates of the 4th and 5th grades may be conducted in English, and in such cases the language test for the 5th grade shall be that which is prescribed in the Schedule as the English test for the 4th grade.

11. Graduates of Universities in Europe, America and Australia, and of other Indian Universities, and holders of certificates granted by the Councils of Education in England or Ireland, will be placed in such grades as, in the judgment of the Director of Public Instruction, their attainments and other qualifications may render appropriate.

Grants to Schoolmistresses.—12. Certificates for schoolmistresses will be of three grades.

A certificate of the 1st grade will render the holder eligible to such grant not exceeding the amount contributed by the managers of the school in which she is employed, as the Director of Public Instruction with the sanction of Government may determine, due regard

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being had to the amount of funds available for expenditure on grants-in-aid. Certificates of the other grades will render the holders eligible to the following grants, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed the amount contributed by the managers of the school, and that it shall be competent to the Director of Public Instruction to assign a grant lower than the maximum, with reference to the manner in which the candidate may have acquitted herself in the Certificate Examination.

A Certificate of the 2nd grade, to a monthly grant not

exceeding Rupees	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
Do. 3rd do.	do.	do.	of	do.	do.	do.	10.

Schoolmistresses holding certificates from the Councils of Education in England or Ireland will be placed in the 1st grade, and will be assigned such grants as the Director of Public Instruction may deem proper.

13. The general education tests for all grades of schoolmistresses will be those specified in Schedule D.

14. The examination of schoolmasters, candidates for certificates of the first three grades in the theory of school management, and the examination of all other candidates in all their subjects, will be held once a year in July, or at such other time as may be hereafter appointed.

15. All grants in aid of the salaries of schoolmasters and mistresses will be paid monthly. Their continuance will depend in each case upon the annual report of the Inspector of the Division, that the school or class under the master's or mistress' charge has been satisfactorily conducted during the previous year.

16. Grants made to elementary schools on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils, as provided for in Schedules A and B, will be paid annually, half-yearly, or quarterly, as the Director of Public Instruction may decide in communication with the managers of the School, provided that the amount to be given for a single year shall not exceed the rates entered in Schedule B.

17. Scholarship-grants will be issued to well-organized Normal schools conducted by certificated teachers; each application will be disposed of on its merits.

18. Beside the scholarship-grants above-mentioned, a certain number of scholarships will be given each year upon the results of the University Matriculation Examination. These will be tenable for three years, under conditions to be laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, at such colleges or schools as may be so organized as to allow of the holders being educated up to the standard of the B. A. examination.

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19. Grants for the provision of books of reference, maps, &c., for schools will be made on the following terms:—

(a.) A grant will be made to every school favorably reported on by the Inspector, at rates not exceeding those noted below,* provided that a sum equal to the amount of the grant be contributed for the same purpose by the managers of the school.

(b.) No further application for a grant of books of reference, maps, &c., will be complied with for a period of five years from the date of the previous grant.

(c.) After the lapse of five years from the date of the last grant, a renewal grant will be made at rates not exceeding those noted below and with the proviso already laid down.

(d.) Grants for the provision of books of reference, maps, &c., will be made in money. Applications for such grants must be accompanied by a list of the books required; and, on the Director of Public Instruction satisfying himself of the propriety of complying with the application, prospective sanction will be given for the issue of the grant, which will be paid on the Government Inspector reporting that the articles have been procured and are ready for use.

20. A grant for the provision of school books will be issued to *bona fide* pauper-schools, at a rate not exceeding 8 Annas a head upon the average attendance of the preceding three months, the managers of the schools contributing in every case an equal amount. After the expiration of three years, a renewal grant will be issued upon the same terms.

21. Grants will be made in aid of school and public libraries, to such extent as may seem fitting in each case, and subject to the condition that an equal sum shall be contributed by the managers.

22. Grants will be made towards the erection, purchase, or enlargement of a school building on the following conditions:—

1st.—That in each case an equal sum shall be contributed by the managers of the school for the same purpose.

2nd.—That satisfactory evidence shall be adduced of the necessity for the erection, purchase, or enlargement, in aid of which the grant is sought.

* In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 1st grade at the rate of 10 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 2nd or 3rd grade, at the rate of 8 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 4th or 5th grade, at the rate of 6 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

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3rd.—That the amount applied for shall not exceed what may be considered reasonable, taking into account the Budget provision for the year, the importance of the school, and any previous grants which may have been issued to the managers of the institution.

4th.—That the application shall be accompanied by a plan and estimate of the cost of the building proposed to be erected, purchased, or enlarged.

5th.—That, previous to the disbursement of the grant, which will be made in two equal portions, one after the execution of half the work, the other upon the completion of the whole, it shall be certified by the Inspector of the Division, or other responsible officer who may have been deputed to examine the building, that the work has been proceeded with as provided for in the plan and estimate previously sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction. Also that before disbursement, the managers of the school shall declare that they have funds on hand sufficient, when supplemented by the grant, to clear off all the debts incurred in the execution of the work.

6th.—That in the event of any building, towards the erection, purchase, or enlargement of which a grant may have been made by Government, being subsequently diverted to other than educational purposes, the Government shall have the option of purchasing the building at a valuation to be determined by arbitrators, credit being given for so much of the grant as may bear the same proportion to the whole which the estimated value of the building bears to the total original cost.

7th.—That in such cases the arbitrators shall be three in number, of whom two shall be nominated by Government, and one by the managers of the school.

23. Grants for the provision of school furniture will be made once in five years, on condition that the managers of the school shall contribute an equal sum for the same purpose, and that, in the event of the school being permanently closed within five years from the date on which the grant may have been made, the Government shall be at liberty to purchase the furniture, towards the supply of which the grant was given, at a valuation to be determined, as in the case of school buildings, by arbitrators, credit being taken in each case for the amount of the grant, allowing for depreciation due to wear and tear. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a list of the furniture required. A furniture grant will be paid on the Director of Public Instruction being satisfied that furniture to the full amount proposed to be expended, including both local contributions and the Government grant, has been made up and placed in the school.

- A. GRANTS-IN-AID. 24. Application for grants-in-aid of Industrial Schools, and for other purposes not provided for in this Notification, will be disposed of on their merits, each case being determined, as far as possible, by the analogy of the foregoing rules.

SCHEDULE A.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

A.—European and Eurasian Schools.

First (Lowest) Standard.

1. Reading—Words of one syllable.
2. Writing—Any letter or digital number on a slate.

Second (Middle) Standard.

1. Reading—Easy Child's book, intelligibly.
2. Writing—Large-hand, fairly.
3. Arithmetic—First four Rules.

Third (Highest) Standard.

1. Reading—(As of a Newspaper.)
 2. Writing—(Running hand.)
 3. Arithmetic.
- Sufficient for a mechanic (or mechanic's wife.)

B.—Native Schools.

First (Lowest) Standard.

Vernacular.

1. Reading—(Easy school books), clear and intelligent.
2. Writing—Legible to dictation in the ordinary current hand, without gross mistakes.
3. Arithmetic—(Inclusive of Rule-of-Three), sufficient for market and household purposes.

Second (Middle) Standard.

Vernacular.

1. Reading—(Advanced), and explanation.
2. Writing—Good and correct to dictation.
3. Arithmetic—Complete.

Third Standard.

Anglo-Vernacular.

1. English Reading (Easy Poetry and History).
2. Translation into Vernacular on paper.
3. Writing English to dictation (such as Goldsmith's History of England) without three gross mistakes.
4. Arithmetic (complete), and Mensuration.

SCHEDULE B.

GRANTS TO PUPILS PASSED UNDER THE SEVERAL STANDARDS.

A.—European and Eurasian School.

Standard.	Hill Schools. RS.	Schools in the Plains. RS.
To each pupil passed under. { 1st.....	4	2
{ 2nd.....	8	5
{ 3rd.....	12	10

B.—Native Schools. ✓

Standard.	RS.
To each pupil passed under..... { 1st.	2
{ 2nd.	5
{ 3rd.	10

SCHEDULE C.

Writing Tests for Schoolmasters' Certificates.

Grades.	Subjects of Examination, and Text Books recommended.	Remarks.
4TH GRADE.	<i>English</i>.—2nd and 3rd Books of Lessons, Madras School Book Society. Selections in Poetry, No. 1. Grammar (an Elementary knowledge). <i>Tamil</i>.—3rd Book of Lessons, Public Instruction Press. Panchatantra. Pope's Poetical Anthology. Nannul (by Savundranaiyagam Pillai) Verbs and Syntax. Pope's 2nd Grammar. <i>Telugu</i>.—3rd Book of Lessons, Public Instruction Press. Niti Chendrika. Nala Charitra. Venkiah's Grammar. Chinniah Suri's Grammar.—Chapters on Karaka and Samasa. <i>Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya</i>, in accordance with Tamil and Telugu as far as practicable. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Colenso's generally; omitting Duodecimals, Cube Root and Stocks. Also the chief Indian Weights and Measures <i>Geometry</i>.—Euclid, Book I. <i>History</i>.—Morris' History of India (generally). Brief Sketches of Europe. <i>Geography</i>.—The Manual. Asia, and India in particular; general notions regarding the world; and the outlines of Europe. <i>Method</i>.—Fowler's work, or Murdoch's Hints.	The examination in the non-language subjects will be, in general, conducted in the Vernaculars.

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AID.SCHEDULE C.
Writing Tests for Schoolmaster's Certificates.

Grades.	Subjects of Examination, and Text Books recommended.	Remarks
	N. B.—Very discreditable writing, figures or spelling will cause a candidate to be rejected. For lesser deficiencies in these respects deductions will be made from the marks which would otherwise be assigned to the answers.	
5TH GRADE.	<i>Tamil</i> .—2nd and 3rd Readers, Public Instruction Press, Panchatantra, Part I. Pope's Catechism of Grammar. <i>Telugu</i> .—2nd and 3rd Readers, Public Instruction Press, Panchatantra, Part I. Sheshaya's Grammar. <i>Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya</i> , in accordance with Tamil and Telugu. <i>Arithmetic</i> .—Four Simple and Compound Rules; with the principal Indian Weights and Measures. <i>History</i> .—Brief Sketches of Asia. <i>Geography</i> .—India in general, with the Madras Presidency in particular; general notions of the world, and outlines of Asia. N. B.—Fair proficiency in hand-writing, making of figures and spelling will be required.	

SCHEDULE D.

Writing Tests for Schoolmistresses' Certificates.

1ST GRADE.	<i>English</i> .—Selections in English Poetry, No. 2. Do. in do. Prose. Grammar, as in Sullivan or McLeod. <i>Tamil</i> .—3rd Book of Lessons, Public Instruction Press. Pope's Poetical Anthology. Pope's 2nd Grammar. <i>Telugu</i> .—3rd Book of Lessons, Public Instruction Press. Vemana Selections. Venkiah's Grammar. <i>Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya</i> , to agree with Tamil and Telugu as far as practicable. <i>History</i> .—Morris' India and England. <i>Geography</i> .—Manual. <i>Arithmetic</i> .—Colenso's; but omitting Compound Proportion, Duodecimals, Cube Root and Stocks. <i>Method</i> .—Fowler's work, or Murdoch's Hints. <i>Needle-work</i> .—Ability to cut out and make up a shirt or jacket. N. B.—Very discreditable writing, figures or spelling will cause a candidate to be rejected. For lesser deficiencies in these respects deductions will be made from the marks which would otherwise be assigned to the answers.	
2ND GRADE.	<i>English</i> .—2nd and 3rd Books of Lessons, Madras School Book Society. Selections in Poetry, No. 1. Grammar (Elementary knowledge).	

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AID.SCHEDULE D.
Writing Tests for Schoolmistresses' Certificates.

Grades.	Subjects of Examination, and Text Books recommended.	Remarks.
	<i>Tamil</i> .—3rd Book of Lessons, Public Instruction Press. Pope's Poetical Anthology. Catechism of Grammar. <i>Telugu</i> .—3rd Book of Lessons, Public Instruction Press. Vemana Selections. Sheshaya's Grammar. <i>Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya</i> , to agree with Tamil and Telugu as nearly as practicable. <i>History</i> .—Brief Sketches of Europe and Asia. <i>Geography</i> .—Manual. Europe and Asia generally; India in particular. <i>Arithmetic</i> .—Colenso's; Including Vulgar Fractions, and simple Proportion, but omitting Decimals, as well as what is not required for 1st grade. <i>Method</i> .—Fowler's work, or Murdoch's Hints. <i>Work</i> .—Ability to make up a shirt or jacket which has been cut out. N. B.—Very discreditable writing, figures or spelling will cause a candidate to be rejected. For lesser deficiencies in these respects deductions will be made from the marks which would otherwise be assigned to the answers.	
3RD GRADE.	<i>Tamil</i> .—1st and 2nd Readers, Public Instruction Press. <i>Telugu</i> .—Do. do. So in other languages. <i>Geography</i> .—India, Outlines of Asia and general notions of the World. <i>Arithmetic</i> .—Four Simple and Compound Rules. <i>Work</i> .—Ability to hem neatly. N. B.—Fair proficiency in hand-writing, making of figures and spelling will be required.	

A.
ELECTRIC
TELE-
GRAPH.

APPENDIX IX.

A.

Statement shewing the exact Number of Messages sent from each Office, and Receipts during the year 1863-64.

OFFICES.	No. of Messages.		RECEIPTS.						Collections in Telegraph Stamps.	
			Service.		Telegraph.		Private.		Total.	
	Single.	Repetition.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Madras	26,168	123	7,061	6 6	1,454	14 0	50,398	11 0	9,814	15 6
Mount	311	...	264	10 0	1	7 0	524	3 0	790	4 0
Vellore	423	...	17	3 0	...	...	514	10 0	531	13 0
Bangalore	4,044	115	1,195	14 0	...	...	5,649	12 0	6,745	10 0
Mysore	1,481	2	1,125	12 6	...	...	2,285	12 0	2,411	8 6
Mercara	897	...	126	11 0	1	0 0	868	8 8	996	3 8
Bellary	2,378	1	416	3 0	22	12 0	3,886	14 0	4,325	13 0
Ootacamund	2,717	3	375	4 0	...	...	4,538	13 0	4,914	1 0
Cannanore	2,388	...	335	8 0	...	...	3,611	12 0	3,947	4 0
Tellicherry	1,184	31	82	15 0	...	...	2,320	9 6	2,403	8 6
Calicut	3,608	16	424	13 0	...	...	6,530	3 6	6,955	0 6
Beypore	238	1	4	14 0	...	...	224	11 0	229	9 0
Cochin	3,668	142	109	12 6	11	4 0	8,637	15 0	8,768	15 6
Pondicherry	4,511	8	31	0 0	...	...	8,278	0 6	8,309	0 6
Cuddalore	346	...	126	9 0	...	...	481	4 0	607	13 0
Karikal	652	...	29	8 0	...	...	1,000	6 0	1,029	14 0
Negapatam	1,853	...	265	8 0	1	8 0	3,015	15 0	3,282	15 0
Puttoocottah	93	...	...	...	1	0 0	139	1 0	140	1 0
Paumen	461	...	42	5 0	6	6 0	789	0 0	837	11 0
Tuticorin	2,335	8	90	10 6	9	15 0	2,649	4 0	2,749	13 6
Grand Total	59,756	450	12,026	7 0	1,510	2 0	1,06,245	5 2	1,19,781	14 2

(Signed) W. H. St. ALBIN,

Superintendent Government Telegraph, Madras Circle.

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