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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

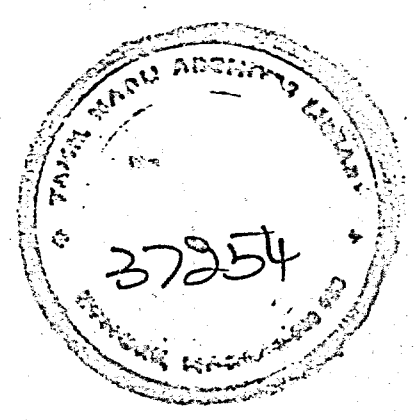
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1857-58.

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REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1857-58.

1. The period from May 1857 to May 1858, included in the past official year, so crowded in Northern and Central India with events of absorbing interest and historical importance has passed over Madras in almost undisturbed tranquillity, so far as the internal administration of the country is concerned; and throughout almost the whole Province, notwithstanding a season unfavorable for agriculture, and of scarcity, and excessively high prices, when moreover the labor market was suddenly and extensively affected by the necessity of stopping public works, still order has been preserved, crime repressed, the authority of Government maintained, the revenues of the state duly realised, and the peace of the community scarcely shaken.

Doubtless many favorable circumstances have combined to produce this satisfactory result, but giving all due weight to such consideration, it still must be allowed that the state of things above described affords evidence that the administration of the Government of this presidency is not unacceptable to the people at large.

The following detailed account of the working of the several departments of Government during the past year may supply further grounds for such an opinion.

JUDICIAL.

2. Previous reports have explained the machinery by which the administration of justice is carried on in this presidency, and as few or no important changes or even modifications in the system then described have been since effected, this report will be limited to such remarks and observations, as will tend to illustrate and render more intelligible and interesting to the public generally, the appended statements* of the operations of the various Courts and Judicial Officers.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

3. At the commencement of the year there were pending before the Courts, sixty-nine thousand two hundred and fifteen actions for civil injuries, and during the year there were instituted one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and twenty-six, making a total of one hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-one suits to be adjudicated only by the several Judicial

Officers; the total value of the property in litigation being two hundred and fifty lacs of Rupees, or upwards of two and half millions sterling. From this sum, however, a small deduction must be made on account of the suits brought in appeal within the year, the value of which has already been entered in the lower courts. One hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and twenty-six decisions were passed. Of those, about thirty-four per cent. were in favor of the plaintiff, eight per cent. in favor of the defendant, and fifty-eight per cent. were in cases where the suits were compromised or otherwise disposed of. The only point worthy of attention in this statement is the petty value of the great proportion of the claims adjudicated on. Of the ninety-six thousand suits disposed of by the District Moonsiffs, no less than one-sixth is in cases where the value at issue is under ten rupees, and the average value of all claims brought before these Officers, is but fifty-two rupees. Where the value of the property at issue is under ten rupees, and where the claim is not on account of real property or personal damages, the District Moonsiffs have a co-ordinate jurisdiction with the village Moonsiffs, and it is not a little remarkable that there were brought before the latter, no less than twenty-four thousand five hundred suits representing claims of upwards of a lac and-a-half of rupees in value, and decisions were passed by them in nineteen thousand two hundred cases, more by three thousand than were passed in such petty cases by the District Moonsiffs, clearly showing a preference on the part of the people for the quick and easily accessible justice, administered by those unpaid officers, to the comparatively expensive and tedious process of a suit before one of the regularly established courts. Of the nature of the claims, particulars are given in statement No. II.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

4. There were upwards of fifty thousand applications for execution of decrees, and about thirty thousand of these were enforced, and property to the value of eighteen lacs was attached. The effect of the improvements in the mode of procedure in executing decrees, to which attention was directed in the last report, will be best appreciated on reference to statement No. VII., which shows that while during the four years preceding the change in practice, only thirty-four per cent. of the value of the property sought to be attached was recovered, during the four following years, there was forty-five per cent. recovered or an increase of more than ten per cent. Upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand petitions having reference to suits before their Courts were disposed of by the various Judicial Officers.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

5. In reviewing the operations of the Criminal Courts during the past year, the statistics of crime and punishments contrast very favorably with those of the preceding year. Under the peculiar circumstances of the year, with disaffection and disorder prevailing in many portions of the peninsula, it might have been expected, that this presidency would not have remained wholly free from the infection, and that even tho' not actually either disaffected or disturbed, its criminal returns would show an increase of crime, the result of an unsettled state of feeling among the population. So far, however, from this having been the case, it will be observed that the total number of offences, brought to the notice of the police and magistracy is less by two thousand five hundred, and the total number of persons charged, less by seven thousand seven hundred and seventy than during the preceding year. There is, it is true, a small increase in the number of persons charged

with the more heinous offences, but this is to be attributed partly to the improved efficiency of the police in some districts, partly to the increase of population and proportionate increase of crime, and in a great measure to the high price of provisions, which always has a marked influence on the statistics of crime in this country.

6. Upwards of ninety thousand criminal charges came under investigation, and on their account upwards of two hundred thousand persons were apprehended or summoned. Of these the police committed about twelve thousand for trial before the higher Courts, sixty thousand were punished, and one hundred and fifty thousand acquitted or released; about thirty-five per cent. of the latter being released on account of default, compromises, &c. Deducting these, and the persons committed, from the gross number, the convictions by the police are about thirty-nine per cent. of those apprehended. Of the eight thousand persons brought before the magistracy, about six hundred and fifty were sent up for trial to the higher Courts, and of the remainder about fifty-seven per cent. were convicted and punished. The proportion of convictions to acquittals would be slightly higher, if a deduction be made on account of cases compromised, withdrawn, &c. Of seven thousand three hundred persons brought before the Sudder Ameer and subordinate Judges, about two thousand six hundred were committed for trial to the higher Courts, and of the remainder, about forty per cent. were convicted and punished. Of about three thousand persons tried by the Judges of the Sessions Courts, about seventeen hundred were acquitted, and allowing for those held to security, and for those on whom final sentence was passed by the Foujdaree Adalat, the convictions are forty per cent. The general average of convictions in all the Courts is about forty-two per cent. of those put upon their trial.

7. Statement No. IV. shows the nature of the offences with which the persons apprehended were charged, and requires no remark. Statement No. VI. shows the number of cases of "Abuse of authority," including torture, extortion, &c., committed by the police. It exhibits a great decrease in the prevalence of offences of this description as compared with former years. Of the six hundred and fifty-eight charges brought, only one hundred and thirty-nine were established. Many of these were of a trifling nature, and it is to be observed that in a large proportion of cases, the parties charged did not belong to the regular police, but to the unpaid police and heads of villages over whom there is little check or control.

8. Fifty-nine thousand persons were punished. Of these forty-five were hanged, thirty-three transported for life, nineteen hundred sentenced to imprisonment, eight hundred and sixty were flogged, forty-three thousand fined, and about ten thousand confined in the stocks and village jails. Ten per cent. of these were females, but this proportion decreases greatly in the case of the more serious offences, where the females do not amount to more than five per cent. of those punished. Fifty-two thousand of these were Hindoos, five thousand were Mahomedans, twelve hundred and eighty-seven Christians, and eight hundred of other religious denominations. The proportion of persons punished in all cases to the population is one in four hundred and seventy, but it must be remembered that nine-tenths of such punishments are imposed on account of petty offences, involving little criminality on the part of the offender. In the more serious offences the proportion of convictions to population was one in nine thousand; in the most heinous crimes one in twenty-one thousand.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION.

9. Several Acts were passed by the legislature during the year under review, having relation to the administration of criminal justice. On these, with the exception of Act XVI. it is unnecessary to make any remark, as they generally had reference to a state of things which fortunately did not exist in this part of the Peninsula. Under the authority of Act XVI. of 1857, Government appointed various officers to act as Commissioners for the more speedy trial and punishment of heinous offences, but it is satisfactory to observe that the ordinary criminal executive proved amply sufficient for the repression and punishment of crime, and that although the extra powers granted under this Act were exercised in few instances, it was in cases which might have been left with perfect safety to the ordinary tribunals of the country.

POLICE.

10. The operations of the Police during the past year were comparatively successful, both as regards the repression and discovery of crime. The total number of offences brought to their notice showing a considerable decrease, while the percentage of convictions is much larger than in previous years.

The several magistrates were authorized to increase the Police force of their Districts in consideration of the state of public affairs, but no material modification of the system described in previous reports took place during the year. Changes of importance are however, now in course of introduction which will be noticed in the next report.

JAILS.

11. The Inspector of Prisons, during the year, besides visiting the jails in this presidency, saw those of Alipoor, Hooghly, and Burdwan in the Presidency of Bengal, and of Tannah and Poonah in that of Bombay, in order to make himself personally acquainted with the system pursued in those presidencies, and to ascertain by communication with the Inspector in Bengal what improvements could be effected.

He reports very unfavorably of the sanitary condition of the jails of Combaconum,

Madura, and Coimbatore, in this presidency, and has urged, that new prisons should be erected at those stations. These jails have proved most unhealthy, and in one, that of Combaconum, the unhealthiness seems on the increase; no cause can be assigned for the great mortality; the Inspector has shown that no remedy has been successful in any of these jails, and the Government have, already authorized his calling for estimates for prison buildings in healthy situations at Madura and Coimbatore; they have, however, warned him, that he must not expect, under existing circumstances, any large outlay on prison buildings.

The new Salem Jail, specially sanctioned, has been commenced, and it is hoped that before the recurrence of the season which has usually proved so fatal in the old jail, three of the ranges of the new jail will be completed.

The estimates for the large Presidency Central Prison, proposed by the Inspector on 27th August 1855, and lately finally approved by Government, have been framed, and others have been prepared for the prison to be attached to the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at Ootacamund; the Inspector has urged the importance of erecting without delay

at least one secure prison, the want of which has been much felt during the past year; he has also urged the construction of the small prison at Ootacamund, to be used temporarily for Europeans now sentenced to penal servitude* in India, until the building intended for this purpose should be erected. The small prison at Ootacamund was designed with reference to the probability of its being used for the imprisonment of Europeans, and the Government have recommended these two measures to the favorable consideration of the Government of India. The over-crowded state of the prisons generally, and the mixture of classes, greatly interfere with the arrangements that might otherwise be adopted for the safe custody of the more dangerous convicts. Moreover, there is not any one jail, except that of Trichinopoly, which can be regarded as tolerably secure, and even that one for the above reason is not thoroughly so.

During the year, applications were made to this Government to take the custody of a large body of prisoners from the districts assigned by His Highness the Nizam, with which they were unable to comply from want of accommodation.

Two instances of attempts at escape, which might have been attended with serious consequences, have occurred during the year; one at Calicut, where the attempt made by a gang at labor on the roads, was frustrated by the peon guard; the other at Masulipatam, where the prisoners in three wards broke out during the night, and seized some of the arms, which, however, being percussion muskets, were useless without the caps, which the peons had in their pouches. Several of the party who had broken loose were shot down by the peons, others were apprehended through the activity and energy of the head of police, and only two ultimately got away. The party included several Rohillas who had been engaged in disturbances, and other prisoners from the Hyderabad country.

The improvement of the efficiency of the peon guards engaged the attention of the Inspector; the jail guards of the four jails in the Northern Circars and of Cuddapah were armed with the percussion fuzil musket, and to some extent drilled to its use; the guard at the Chingleput jail was very effectually instructed.

From the Returns of Prisoners up to the close of 1857, it appears that the total number of persons in prison at that date was 6,880, the number of convicts 5,622, of prisoners held to security 531, of other classes 727.

Sixty-three prisoners have escaped during the year, and thirty-five escaped convicts have been re-apprehended.

12. The total expenses of the jails were about Rupees 1,54,286 for the 1st half of the official year, for which period the accounts have been completed. Of this sum Rs. 26,718 were for the permanent establishment, Rs. 73,024 for feeding and clothing, and Rupees 45,030 for

* A site has been selected for the prison for Europeans sentenced under Act XXIV. of 1855, to penal servitude in India, and the general design for the building furnished to the D. P. W.

extra guards, employed over convicts at labor. It is chiefly by a reduction in this last item, that the Inspector hopes to meet the interest on the cost of the proposed new prisons, in which the prisoners are to labor profitably within walls: the present cost of extra guarding alone far exceeding the average value of the labor of the convict.

13. The ratio of mortality to numbers has been, in some jails, very high, amounting to a total of 490 on an average of about 6,500 prisoners. In one small prison alone, that of Itchapora on an average of 71 prisoners, there were 26 deaths, of which 11 were from cholera. At Salem the deaths were no less than 75 on an average of 220 prisoners, and at Madura there were 39 on an average of 219 prisoners. Several of the prisons, usually remarkable for their freedom from disease, have been very much the reverse during the year 1857. In one jail, however, that of Guntoor, there was not a single death among 163 prisoners; this prison has from the date of its erection, nearly 20 years ago, proved the most healthy of any in the country, while the town is by no means noted as a healthy one.

REVENUE.

14. In the successive reports which describe the revenue administration of this presidency, reforms and changes of sufficient importance to deserve remark, will necessarily occupy a less prominent place from year to year.

Those which have been submitted on previous occasions have fully explained the nature of our revenue system, and enumerate the results of a policy for some time in operation, the object of which has been to lighten the burdens of the people and improve their general condition. During the year which has just closed the revenue administration of this presidency, though marked by fewer changes than were recorded in former reports, has been tested by severe trials, and it is of importance to point out how the system has passed through them.

15. The events which have disturbed Upper India, could not but render the administrative charge of even the most remote provinces of this empire one of much anxiety. These events found this presidency under the influence of a remarkably unfavorable season, during which the scarcity and dearness of food pressed with great severity on the poorer classes, who were deprived by a suspension of all public works of an important means of employment. The early rains, on which depend the dry grains, so important to this part of the population, were scanty, and when the heavier rains of the N. E. monsoon commenced, the whole rainfall seems to have been concentrated in one violent burst, which discharged in the space of a few days a volume of water, too great to be confined in the channels and reservoirs of the country, which were very extensively injured by this excessive supply.

This description applies mainly to the Districts named in the margin, and it was in these that the greatest losses occurred, both from the destruction of works of irrigation and from the subsequent drought. The season was not unfavorable in the remaining districts of the presidency, and their harvests equalled the average.

Nellore.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.
South Arcot.
Salem.
Chimbatore.
Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Madura.

In the district of Nellore above 400 tanks were breached, in Chingleput 202, and in Trichinopoly 59 tanks and 72 channels. This enumeration will give some idea of the character of the monsoon at its commencement late in October. The rains of this period usually continue at intervals for several weeks, but after the heavy fall which then took place a general drought prevailed for six months, no rain having followed until the close of the month of April.

NOTE.—The conduit on the Godavery was also breached during the year, but fortunately the accident occurred just when the rice crops were mature. Some loss fell upon cultivators of sugar-cane, but the breach was closed in time to prevent more serious consequences.

EXTENT OF CULTIVATION.

16. It is computed that not less than £ 300,000, or 36 lacs of Rupees, independent

	Wet or land irrigated from Govt. sources.	Dry or land not irrigated from Govt. sources.	Garden.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
* 1856-57	25,05,104	91,33,174	4,11,951	1,20,55,229
1857-58	23,56,044	91,08,956	4,08,210	1,19,13,416
Increase ...	...	24,682	...	...
Decrease ...	1,49,060	...	3,555	1,11,913

* P. 4 of the last year's report.

of the destruction of works of irrigation, roads and bridges, will be lost to the revenue from the effects of this unfavorable season. The annexed marginal statement shows the diminished breadth of cultivation, nearly 150 thousand acres of wet land cultivated in 1856-57, having been left uncultivated this year. To the crops the drought necessarily brought much distress, from the failure of crops, the loss of labor on land where it was found impossible to raise any harvest, and from the destruction of cattle by the murrain, which want of proper pasture either induces or renders more fatal. The districts in which the sufferings of the poor were most severe are Madura, South Arcot, and Nellore, and in these, as well as in the Districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, North Arcot, Salem and Chingleput, special remissions were authorized on dry grain lands, in cases where the harvest was not worth gathering in. The employment of destitute persons on works of public usefulness was also sanctioned in the Madura, South Arcot, and Bellary Districts, though it was not found necessary in the two latter to act on this permission.

17. During this period of trial the frequent report of political troubles, and dangers agitated the country, while emissaries of sedition were not wanting to take advantage of the occasion.

It is therefore not a little remarkable that, among a population subjected to such influences, the ordinary administration of the law has proceeded, the authority of Government has been respected, and its revenues realized with as much regularity (allowing for the present embarrassed condition of the law regarding arrears, and the losses of the ryots) as in seasons of political tranquillity. No demonstrations of a seditious character have taken place. It is also satisfactory to record that no advantage has been taken of the time to demand concessions of any kind from the officers engaged in the administration of the Provinces.

18. The descriptions which have reached the board of the state of feeling and enterprise in those districts, where reductions of assessment already authorized have had time to tell upon the condition of the people, render it not unreasonable to conclude, that benefits so congenial to them as these reductions of the land tax, and liberality so timely as the remissions by which the Government have this year met the losses of the ryot, must satisfy the agricultural population, that no external changes could secure to them an improvement of condition. In Kurnool, since the reduction of assessment, culturable land has become every year more difficult to obtain, the revenue comes in readily, and wells, groves of trees, indigo vats, and substantial dwellings are rapidly increasing in number.

In Salem, bad as the season has been, the increase of cultivation raises the revenue above the amount of former ordinary years.

In South Arcot, where the losses of the ryots have been very heavy, and where the revenue will be nearly seven lacs (£ 700,000) below that of last year, the amount realized will still be higher than in ordinary years under the former assessment, while the moral effect of the reduction shows itself in the great perseverance and enterprise displayed by the ryots in spite of so much discouragement. In the districts of Nellore, Bellary, and North Arcot, the reduced rates are only now beginning to take effect. Their introduction in Trichinopoly was mentioned in a previous report.

19. A statement of petty taxes abolished during the 15 years which preceded 1856 accompanies this report, as a supplement to the practical statement given with that of last year: subsequent reductions of taxation will be presently noticed in detail.

The usual statements are also appended, but the returns sent from the districts have not all been calculated in the same way: some of them including the collection of arrears, while others give only the current collections. Precise instructions will be given to secure the uniformity of future returns.

20. Throughout the year under review, prices continued exceedingly high, and large profits were secured by those who had grain to dispose of. The passage of troops through the country tended to enhance the dearness of provisions. This state of the markets in some cases facilitated the collection of the revenue, but in districts

where the character of the season prevented the culture of indigo, gingelly, oil seeds, and other productions usually purchased by merchants for exportation, as is the case in South Arcot, large sums ordinarily spent in the district were diverted from it, and some scarcity of money experienced.

REVENUE OF THE YEAR.

21. The abstract subjoined gives the revenue of the year under its various heads as compared with that of 1856-57. The increase of the Abkary, Salt, and Stamp Revenue renders the comparison less unfavorable than might have been expected from the influence of the season on the Land Revenue. No remarkable fluctuation is therefore perceptible in the aggregate revenues of the presidency.

	Land Revenue	Abkary, or Tax on Spirituous Liquors.	Salt.	Sea Customs.	Moturpha, or Tax on Profession, &c.	Stamp Revenue.	Frontier.	Extra Revenue.	Grand Total.
* 1856-57	3,75,09,713	23,12,853	54,01,795	13,09,646	10,82,974	7,07,716	1,95,319	2,09,805	4,88,00,934
1857-58	3,59,79,828	26,22,946	56,97,517	12,61,262	10,85,408	7,65,525	1,93,858	2,12,506	4,78,69,016
Increase...	.....	3,60,993	2,95,722	.....	2,434	57,809	.....	2,605	.....
Decrease...	15,29,885	.....	.....	.....	£ 243	£ 5,781	.....	£ 279	.....
£ ...	152,985	.....	.....	£ 2,888	.....	.....	£ 146	.....	£ 93,191

* P. 9 of the last year's report.

22. The Land Revenue of the year, as now reported on, will not exhibit faithfully the result of the harvest, because the close of the official year anticipates the period at which this result can be ascertained. Thus the comparison of collections for this year with those of 1856-57, shows a falling off of only Rupees 15,29,885 (£152,988), whereas it is already certain, that a return taken two months later, when the amount of remissions shall have been ascertained, will add to the deficit. The causes of this decrease have been already indicated with sufficient detail in describing the season and its results.

23. The returns of the Abkary revenue show an increase of three lacs of rupees (£30,000). Half of this amount is distributed pretty generally among the different districts, and is perhaps attributable to the longer term of lease now granted to contractors. The collections at the presidency town were also increased by nearly a lac and a half of rupees; and the supply of a large number of troops is instanced as one reason for the increase; but it is in part attributable to improved management, and the discouragement given to smuggling. Much attention has been given to the subject by the collector, and with evident success. The consumption of spirits by the poorer classes has undoubtedly been less than in seasons when their means are better.

24. The collections of the year amount to Rupees 12,51,262 (£128,126), being below the returns for 1856-57. Trade was decidedly more active in the three northernmost of the maritime districts. An apparently marked decrease in the receipts of the ports of Malabar arises from the exceptional character of the trade in 1856-57, with which it is compared, Railway iron and salt having swelled the returns of that year to an extent which is not likely to recur.

25. At the port of Madras, trade has continued prosperous, and the customs duties somewhat exceed the returns of last year. The total value of exports during the year was about 2½ millions sterling, under a duty of £ 72,000. The value of imports exceed that of exports by nearly £188,660.

26. Cochin, the chief port of Malabar, promises to become a place of great importance, its trade increases every year, and will advance with still greater rapidity when the railroad connects the western coast with the interior. Its advantages as a port for shipment of goods, and for ship building, place it beyond competition on that coast. The mercantile community of the place have already their Chamber of Commerce, and will soon possess the means of telegraphic communication.

The shipping which visited this port last year amounted to more than 100,000 tons, besides native craft. Vessels were launched from the building yards valued at £30,000. The customs duties at this port alone were £5,700. The Collector of Malabar urges the improvement of the mouth of the river; he also proposes that the port-dues collected should be devoted to maintaining a small tug steamer commanded by the pilot.

The annexed memorandum shows the value of bullion and specie exported and imported during the last five years in the whole presidency.

			Imports.	Exports.
			Rs.	Rs.
1853-54	...	...	1,00,82,454	1,05,63,829
1854-55	...	...	75,40,304	74,17,510
1855-56	...	...	1,43,88,591	52,77,904
1856-57	...	...	1,70,32,599	33,38,315
1857-58	...	...	1,84,60,955	1,16,43,954

27. The collections on account of this tax amounted to Rupees 10,85,498 (£108,540), being a trifling increase on last year. As already stated in last year's report, this impost has been condemned. Its abandonment is now only delayed on financial grounds.

28. The stamp revenue has also improved in most districts. It exceeds that of last year by half a lac of Rupees (£5,000). The total collections were Rupees 7,65,525 (£76,552). Rules are under consideration with a view to prevent

fraud on the part of claimants for refund of the value of stamps in suits withdrawn from litigation. It is not easy to oppose an effectual check to trickery of this kind, and much labor is entailed on the collector's establishment, as very careful examination is necessary.

29. It was explained in the last report, that advantage had been taken of the state of our tariffs to export the produce of British Territory from the ports of the French Settlements, where it escapes payment of duty. The new tariff which provides for the collection of duty on such articles of produce on crossing the frontier, is about to come into operation. The Revenue of the year has very slightly decreased; its total receipts were Rupees 1,93,858 (£19,858).

30. The salt sales yielded nearly 57 lacs (£570,000), being about three lacs (£30,000) in excess of the receipts of last year. In the district of Malabar alone the increase was Rupees 1,73,931 (£17,393), and in Madras itself Rupees 1,11,064 (£11,106). In the six Northern Districts the gross revenue was much the same as in the preceding year, the falling off in the sales in Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, and Masulipatam, being nearly balanced by the increase in those of Ganjam, Guntoor, and Nellore. In Malabar the sales of the preceding year had been affected by a larger importation of salt, under a sea customs duty, and the increased receipts of this year, are, it must be understood, the result of a comparison with them.

31. The sales at the presidency town have been much increased since the opening of the railway by the quantities taken up the line as far as Arcot and Vellore. When traffic is open along the entire line, and branch roads are completed, to connect it with the principal towns and lines of road, it may be expected that vast quantities will be carried by this means to the interior of the country. A short incline is to be laid down to connect the line of rail with the salt platforms at Madras. The returns from the adjacent districts of Chingleput and South Arcot, seem to indicate that the trade has been attracted from them to Madras.

32. In order to relieve salt traders as far as possible from restraint, measures have been taken to improve and simplify the salt passport system, and it is intended to render the places of sale more easy of access than at present.

33. The supply of salt for the Districts of Malabar and Canara, during the past year, by means of private trade, has given no reason to expect that the Government will be able to discontinue their importation from Bombay, and as the attempt to manufacture salt in Malabar has failed during a second season, though conducted with great care, it will probably be found necessary to abandon the experiment and revert entirely to the old system, at all events for the present.

34. The Collector of Canara reports that the sudden termination of the season for manufacture at the salt pans of Canara, and probably at those of Goa and Bombay also, consequent on unseasonable rains in the month of April, may oblige him to procure supplies from the eastern coasts.

35. An attempt was made to dispense with some of the places of manufacture in the Districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam, increasing the quantity produced at the remaining pous, and raising the pay of the establishment. This scheme has not, however, proved successful, and it has been found expedient to open the pous, with one exception, at the several places in question.

36. The most important item under this head sanctioned during the past year, applies to the irrigated lands of the Nellore District. Owing to the relief already given to lands under dry grain, and garden cultivation, and to a general expectation that the assessment would be further reduced, the energies of the ryots were roused, and the land revenue of the District was increased during the year 1856-57 by nearly £20,000. In July 1857, the Government sanctioned a reduction of the tax on irrigated land, thereby relinquishing revenue which may be roughly estimated at nearly £12,000 on the cultivation of an average year. The revised rates came into operation immediately after the sanction of Government was obtained (July 57). The heavy losses of the year in this district have prevented any immediate effect on the revenue, but they would, of course, have told more severely on the people under the former scale of taxation. In the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Rajahmundry, a tax of small amount levied from persons employed in cutting fuel has been abandoned. It was paid by a limited class, and was only in force in parts of these Districts.

37. In Nellore the poolery tax is about to be finally relinquished.

The term poolery (in Nellore), included a capitation tax on cattle, a muelah or money rent levied in some villages on their entire stock, a tax on certain rich tracts of pasture land, and a tax on cultivable land lying waste; of these, the third item alone is retained, as it is in effect a land tax; the rest are abandoned at a net sacrifice of revenue amounting to somewhat less than £2,000 per annum.

38. In Bellary a limited class of people, who maintained themselves by collecting gums, barks, wild indigo leaves, &c., have been relieved from an impost to which they were subjected: the proceeds of which were no more than £21. A tax, hitherto levied in Kurnool on sheep and goats owned by cultivating ryots, and yielding annually £20, has been similarly given up, and the same measure is pending in Madras.

39. A trifling grazing tax has also been abolished in the Tinnevely district, and in Salem £357 collected as poolery has been strack off. Petty imposts of this nature are in short every where condemned, and where they still exist, only do so pending the receipt of full particulars regarding their nature and amount.

40. A more important step in the same direction has been taken in a general alteration (lately ordered) in reference to the taxation of topes (or plantations) and scattered trees. It has hitherto been the practice to levy a distinctive tax on trees: the ryot being liable for a separate payment on each tree in his possession, the amount being determined by its kind. The principle not recognized is, that the land alone shall bear the tax, and that so long as this is paid, the produce grown upon it, whether grain crops, garden stuff, fruit trees, shall

be liable to no separate demand. On these terms old groves and orchards which had been relinquished from time to time, in consequence of the amount of the tree tax, are now being restored to the former owners, or to their descendants where the original possessors are dead. Arrangements have also been made by which all the scattered trees standing on cultivated land shall, in course of time, belong to the cultivator, and be dealt with as he pleases. Those on waste lands newly taken into cultivation will of course come under the same rule. The orders of Government sanctioning this change of system passed on the 6th March, have been circulated throughout the country. It is excepted that the formation of plantations and orchards will receive a great stimulus from the relief thus afforded. Tanjore and Tinnevely are the only districts exempted from the new rules, because those already in force there were found to be as favorable to the ryot as could be desired.

41. Allusion was made in the report of last year to the inconvenience occasioned by the wording of Act XXIII. of 1853, which has deprived collectors of the power of realizing arrears of revenue by the sale of land under Regulation XXVII. of 1802. The draft of an amended Act was consequently transmitted by the Government to the Madras member of the Legislative Council, but Mr. Elliott in reply declared himself unwilling to attempt the alteration of a Law so recently passed, and suggested that Revenue Officers should act upon a decision passed by one of the subordinate Courts, affirming the power of Collectors to sell land, as before, under Regulation XXVII. of 1802. This construction of the Law was, however, shortly afterwards reversed, and as the difficulty is daily more felt, the Revenue Board are again about to press for a fresh enactment. The defects of the existing law are chiefly complained of by the Collectors of Malabar and Canara.

It is in contemplation to attempt the further discouragement of smuggling by proposing to enact that carriages and cattle employed in contraband trade, shall be liable to confiscation.

42. The establishment of printing presses in most of the districts of this presidency has been already noticed. A report of the amount of work accomplished, both for the Collector's office and for other departments, and of the receipts and disbursements during their first year, shows on the whole satisfactory results. The value of work done was estimated at £1,760, the charges were £1,025, and the assets to meet them £1,198, leaving a balance saved of £173.

The maintenance of the printing establishments entails no new expense, being met by reductions in those departments where the press diminishes labor. Presses will shortly be supplied to three out of the five districts which have not yet received them. District Gazettes are now printed weekly at every press, and the success of these publications has been great. They are found a most effectual medium of communication between the Collector and every official in his District, and they secure publicity for all official details, which are of general interest. The report of next year will include a memorandum showing the extent of their circulation.

43. Since the report of last year Public Bungalows on the line of road between Madras and Trichinopoly have been supplied with furniture, and it has been proposed to furnish all the principal bungalows on important lines of road. It is scarcely possible as yet to pronounce upon the experiment, the results of which will be noticed after another year of trial.

44. The inferior character of agricultural produce to be expected in so unpropitious a season, and the depression produced by the scarcity, have led to the postponement of these gatherings, until circumstances are more favorable to the enterprise of the cultivating population.

45. Pursuant to the sanction of the Court of Directors for the general survey of the Presidency, a Director of Revenue Settlement has been appointed, with two deputies, and an efficient establishment. One of these officers is employed in South Arcot in the work of classification. The survey of a portion of the Trichinopoly District still goes on, and steps are being taken to commence work immediately in Rajahmundry and Masulipatam. The settlement on the revision of assessment, which is to proceed in connection with the survey, will be as at present Ryotwary. It is computed that an area of 30,000,000 acres or 60,000 square miles will be surveyed at a cost of £7,66,662, and that 14 years will be occupied in completing the work. The survey of the towns and villages which now form parts of the city of Madras still continues.

46. Little progress has been made in laying out sites for the towns which are expected to spring up in the neighbourhood of the railway stations; the final instructions of Government were to have been given after seeing the result of the new arrangements at Vellore; but the form of grant to be issued to parties willing to build, has been considered by the Company's Solicitor to be deficient in important particulars, and the nature of the instruments to be substituted for it is still under consideration.

47. The inhabitants of large towns continue to evince great indifference to the benefits aimed at in the Municipal Acts, and it has nowhere been successfully introduced. An attempt was made in Canjeveram, a large and important town of great celebrity for its temples, to induce the people to accept the conditions of the Act, with the offer of a contribution from the surplus Pagoda Funds, towards the improvements of the town. The refusal of the greater part of the community was, however, very decided.

48. The Chattrams which exist in considerable numbers throughout the presidency, do not in all cases answer the description of Alms-houses, as they are not all endowed, and in most cases the funds do not provide for any distribution of food either to beggars or casual travellers. The building, however, is always available for shelter, and there is generally an attendant in charge of the place. The Revenue Board lately reported to Government on the state of such of these buildings

as are the property of Government, and under the control of the Revenue Officers. The Government have since expressed their willingness to place the endowments of these institutions on an efficient footing.

In Tanjore 22 establishments of this description, most of them amply endowed, lately came under the management of the Collector, consequent on the death of the Rajah of Tanjore.

A great number of persons was maintained gratuitously at these places during the Rajah's life, and though great abuse no doubt took place, it has been thought right in placing these endowments under a more careful supervision, to treat with indulgence recipients of alms who, though not otherwise deserving of much consideration, have been long accustomed to depend on this source for maintenance. The endowments amount in all to about £ 15,000 per annum.

49. An account of the receipts and expenditure of the sums accumulated under this head, during the year 1856-57, was received too late for quotation in last year's report, and as this is the only account as yet received, its results are now given. The fund existed in only eight Districts, during the period embraced by this account. Its receipts amounted to £ 19,297, out of which £ 8,627 only were spent during the year. The objects to which the money was devoted were those connected with the public wants or convenience of the Districts in which the money was raised, and the expenditure was limited by the reduction in the executive of the P. W. Department.

The local funds are highest in Malabar and Canara, where the ferry rents are very productive, owing to the size and number of the rivers.

50. A revision of the scale of emoluments enjoyed by the village constables or Taliares, which had long been in progress in South Arcot, was completed during the year under review.

Three successive rates of remuneration in land and money were fixed, regulated by the size of the village and the amount of duty falling on the Taliares. Inequalities and abuses were thus removed, and at the same time the numbers of the body were increased, and all individuals physically unfit for the office efficiently replaced. In order to carry out these arrangements a yearly disbursement of £ 2,300 and a grant of 21,700 acres of land were sanctioned. Similar measures in the Bellary, Chingleput, and Madurai Districts are only postponed till the present restriction on expenditure is removed.

51. During the past year the expediency of permitting an independent company to undertake works of irrigation and navigable canals, as an investment for private capital, has been pressed upon the Government by the agents of the company, and by the qualified approval which the Court of Directors appears to have given to the proposition.

52. Two definite schemes of great magnitude were brought forward.

1st.—A canal to connect the Eastern and Western Coasts of the Presidency, passing from Ponnany, through the Palghat Gap cross the Districts of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore, and terminating at Negapatam (a line nearly coincident with that of the Madras Railway, and the proposed great Southern of India line).

2nd.—The junction of the Toombadra and Prunar Rivers by a cut crossing portions of the Ballary and Kurnool Districts. The Parmar debouches on the eastern Coast in the District of Nellore. A branch canal was intended to extend from the Toombadra to Hyderabad.

53. Both these undertakings involve great expenditure to an amount not yet ascertained, and must encounter great physical difficulties. It would therefore be impossible to guarantee a fixed return on the outlay to be incurred in such works. It has also been pointed out that the line from Ponnany to Negapatam intersects the water shed of the country, and cuts off the supplies of a vast net-work of petty reservoirs and channels, fed by the drainage of the country, and the small streams of the hill ranges. Some of the streams, from which the canal would be filled, are feeders of the River Cavary, whose waters contribute to the irrigation of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and are so completely absorbed, that a mere rivulet alone reaches the sea. Further embarrassments would arise out of the existing system of an amalgamated land and water rate, and the necessity of subjecting the ryot to an authority entirely distinct from that of the Government. It is believed that these considerations have probably not suggested themselves to the projectors of the company.

54. Schemes which do not, from their nature, involve the difficulties above alluded to, are open to no particular objection. Of such a nature are navigable coast canals intersecting the estuaries of rivers at a point where the waters cease to be available for cultivation. Opportunity for many such undertakings is to be found on the Malabar Coast, where the conformation of the country has already provided very extensively the means of inland navigation.

55. Besides the introduction of European capital and skill in the formation of Coffee plantations on the Neilgherry and Shevaroy Hills, and in the Wynnad, where the planters are already becoming a numerous and important body, several mercantile houses have branch agencies in the provinces, for the purchase of raw produce on the spot where it is grown, and to some extent directly from the producers. The most important of these establishments are the sugar-works of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., in Rajahmundry and Ganjam; those of Messrs. Binny and Co., at Aska, in the latter District, and those of Messrs. Parry and Co., in South Arcot, where, besides sugar-cane and jaggery, very large purchases of indigo and oil seeds are yearly made.

As much as £150,000 has been sometimes spent annually by this firm in South Arcot alone. It is needless to say, that such an influx of capital is of the greatest benefit to the cultivating classes and indirectly to the Government.

The East India Iron Company have also extensive foundries at Beypoor, in Malabar, and at Trinamalay, in the interior of South Arcot.

Some of the subjects noticed in the latter part of this section might, perhaps, have more appropriately found their place in that devoted to miscellaneous subjects, but connected as they are more or less intimately with the revenue administration and condition of the country, and forming part of the multifarious duties of the Collector, of which but an indistinct idea exists in England, it has been thought well to retain them in their present place.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY.

56. The most prominent event in connexion with the Department of Public Instruction, during the past year, is the establishment of the University of Madras, which was duly incorporated by an Act of the Legislative Council of India, dated the 5th September 1857. This institution, like its sister institutions at Calcutta and Bombay, is constituted on the model of the University of London, and is at present in point of fact little more than a Board for holding examinations for degrees and honors in the several faculties or branches of knowledge which come within its scope. These faculties are four in number, *viz.* Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. In the first, which is the only one of the four faculties that has yet been brought into operation, are comprehended, I. Languages; II. History; III. Mathematics; IV. Moral Philosophy; V. Natural Philosophy; VI. the Physical Sciences; and VII. Logic and Mental Philosophy. Candidates for the degree of B. A. are required to show a competent knowledge in five of the above named branches of Examination, *viz.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| I. Languages. | V. One of the following. |
| II. History. | (A) Natural Philosophy, or the |
| III. Mathematics. | (B) Physical Sciences, or |
| IV. Moral Philosophy. | (C) Logic and Mental Philosophy. |

57. The particulars of the subjects included in the several branches will be found in the "Rules for the examination for the degree of B. A.," a copy of which is entered in the Appendix No. 14. Under the head of Languages are included English, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and the four principal Vernacular languages of Southern India, *viz.* Telugo, Tamil, Canarese, and Malayalam. Each candidate for a degree is required to take up English, and any one of the other Languages specified in the foregoing list.

58. Every candidate for the degree of B. A. is required, previously to being admitted to the examination for the degree, to have passed the University Entrance Examination in Languages, History, and Geography, Arithmetic and the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; and it is provided that after the University shall have been three years established, no person shall be admitted to the B. A. examination who has not prosecuted a regular course of study in one or other of the Colleges or Schools affiliated to the University for three years after having passed the entrance examination.

59. The degree of M. A. is to be conferred on any graduate of the University, who shall pass a further examination according to a prescribed standard in any one of the branches noted in the margin. The rules for this examination will be found in the Appendix already referred to.
- I. Languages.
 - II. History.
 - III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
 - IV. Physical Sciences.
 - V. Natural Sciences.

60. The following Colleges and Schools have been affiliated to the University.

The Presidency College at Madras.
 The Government Normal School at Madras.
 The Medical College at Madras.
 The Free Church Mission Institution at Madras.
 The London Mission Institution at Madras.
 The Government Provincial School at Combaconum.
 The Government Provincial School at Bellary.
 The Government Provincial School at Calicut.
 The Church Missionary Society's College at Collayam.
 The Church Missionary Society's Native and English School at Polamcottah.
 The Wesleyan Native Educational Institution at Bangalore.
 The Wesleyan Mission Institution at Madras.

All institutions are admitted to the benefit of affiliation, the managers of which can show that they have the means of educating up to the standard laid down for the degree of B. A.

61. The first entrance examination was held in September last. Forty-one candidates presented themselves, of whom thirty-six passed. They were classed in two divisions, twenty-seven being placed in the first division, and nine in the second. Of the passed candidates twenty-nine were educated at the Presidency College, one at the Docton College, one at the Free Church Mission Institution in Madras, one at the School supported by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, at Trevandrum, three at the American Mission Seminary at Jaffna, in Ceylon, and one by private tuition.

62. The second entrance examination was held in February. On this occasion seventy-nine candidates were examined, of whom only eighteen passed, three in the first division, and fifteen in the second. Of these nine were students, either passed or present, of the Presidency College, two of the Government Normal School, one of the Free Church Mission Institution at Madras, one of Patehappah's Central School, one of the Wesleyan School at Madras, and three had received only private tuition.

63. The first examination for the degree of B. A. was held also in February. Only two candidates, both of whom were educated at the American Mission Seminary at Jaffna, presented themselves. They both passed, and the degree was conferred on them by the Right Honorable the Chancellor on the 29th April.

64. The time which has elapsed since the University was brought into operation is too short to admit of any very definite opinion being formed as to the prospect of its suc-

ceeding, but adverting to the comparatively backward state of education in this presidency, the Government is disposed to consider the number of candidates who have presented themselves at the two first entrance examinations to be encouraging, and to indicate that the natives are prepared to take advantage of it. The results of these examinations (notwithstanding the large number of candidates who failed on the second occasion) contrast very favorably with that of the last examination for Government Rewards held in 1856, when not a single candidate came forward to compete for the three pecuniary rewards then offered for competition.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

65. There has been a slight decrease in the number of students attending the Presidency College during the past year. This is principally attributable to the standard

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.	No. ON THE ROLLS.	
	On the 30th April 1857.	On the 30th April 1858.
General Branch	262	233
Legal Branch	49	36
Total	311	269

of instruction having been somewhat raised in the Practising and Model Schools attached to the Government Normal School, an arrangement which was made with the view of enabling the normal students to practise the art of teaching in subjects more advanced than those to which the course of study in the Primary School had been confined. The result has been that several pupils who would otherwise have proceeded to the Presidency College at the beginning of the present calendar year, have continued in the Normal School. As on the last occasion, the annual examination of the Senior Department was conducted by examiners unconnected with the Institution; that of the Junior Department, by the late Acting Principal and Professors. In the Senior Department, the Mathematical papers, as usual, were extremely satisfactory. In History, and Moral Philosophy, and in English Literature, the students generally were less successful; although in each of these subjects a few students displayed considerable proficiency. In the legal branch the improvement is reported to have been very creditable.

66. In the Junior Department two of the examiners drew attention to defects observed by them in some of the classes in the power of explaining the meaning of English words, and the progress generally in the study of English as a language is stated to have been less satisfactory than that evinced by the pupils in other subjects of study.

67. In the Vernacular Department some improvement has taken place. The pupils generally, and especially those in the junior classes, are said to have paid more attention to their Vernacular studies than in former years.

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOL.

68. The progress of the Normal School has been very satisfactory. The arrangements sanctioned for the better organization of this institution, to which reference was made in the last report, have been partially carried out. The assistant training-master, and Master of the Model School arrived at Madras in June 1857, and entered upon their duties on the re-opening of the school after the Midsummer vacation. The Director of

Public Instruction has not yet succeeded in procuring a competent person for the Head Mastership of the Practising School, but the division of the Primary School into a Model School and Practising School has been carried out, the teaching of the latter being conducted entirely by the normal students under such supervision as the Principal is able to bestow.

69. Two additional normal classes have been organized during the year under review. The first of these is designated the preparatory normal class, and consists of students somewhat younger than those who enter the normal class proper, and whose instruction is confined to the elementary branches of those subjects which enter into the course of the latter class. The formation of this class was recommended by the Principal in consequence of the great difficulty that has been experienced in inducing students possessing the necessary attainments to enter the normal class. The students in the preparatory class receive stipends of Rupees 4 per mensem, and are bound, under a penalty, to pass through the normal class and to serve in the Educational Department for a fixed period. The Principal reports that this class "has been of great use already, and is likely to be of much more when longer established," many students having been admitted into it who are likely to make good teachers, but who, when admitted, were not sufficiently advanced for admission into the higher class. Some of the latter have been since promoted.

70. A class has also been formed for training vernacular teachers, with the view, partly, of providing teachers for the Talook schools now in course of establishment, and partly of affording to the students in the normal class proper, practice in training vernacular teachers. To this class, a practising school containing about forty pupils, in which the instruction is conducted entirely through the medium of the vernacular, is attached.

71. Ten students from the normal class proper have been lately appointed to situations in the Educational Department on salaries ranging from Rupees 50 to Rupees 150 per mensem, some as assistant Masters in the provincial and zillah Schools and others as Masters of vernacular normal Schools.

72. Consequent on the establishment of the additional classes above adverted to,

No. on the Rolls,	
On the 30th April 1857.	On the 30th April 1858.
247	496

and on the standard of instruction in the English practising and model Schools having been raised, the total number of pupils under instruction in the various departments of the Institution has considerably increased.

GOVERNMENT PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS.

73. Of the four Government provincial Schools, those at Combarconum, Calicut, and Bellary have been progressing satisfactorily during the year under review. At Rajahmundry also, it would appear from the Inspector's report, that there has been some

improvement, but the standard of the School is still comparatively low, and the attendance

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NO. ON THE ROLLS.	
	On the 30th April 1857.	On the 30th April 1858.
Combarconum	262	250
Bellary	219	287
Calicut	176	205
Rajahmundry	197	80
Total	754	822

the returns of last year.

GOVERNMENT ZILLAH SCHOOLS.

74. The Government Zillah Schools are now six in number, a sixth having been established at Cuddapah shortly before the close of the year. The returns exhibit a slight

Names of Schools.	No. on the Rolls.	
	On the 30th April 1857.	On the 30th April 1858.
Cuddalore	152	200
Chittoor	185	191
Salem	185	125
Madura	183	132
Berhampore	188	185
Cuddapah	not establ.	73
Total	833	859

decrease in the aggregate attendance, notwithstanding the establishment of an additional school. The greatest decrease has been at Salem, consequent, it is understood, on the admission of a pariah. The decrease of numbers at Madura is attributable to a similar cause. All these schools are progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected, considering the difficulties which still exist in regard to providing them with efficient junior teachers. A commencement, however, has already been made towards supplying this want, and as the supply of trained teachers increase, the efficiency of the schools will no doubt be proportionately enhanced.

75. The course of study in the various grades of schools supported by Government is now under revision, with a view to the adoption of an uniform classification and course of instruction in all schools of the same grade. For this purpose a committee was appointed by the Director of Public Instruction in January last, with instructions to examine and report on the various text books at present in use in the several Anglo-vernacular Schools supported by Government, and to draw up a revised list of books for general adoption, as well as a scheme of studies for each of the classes of the several Schools.

76. The committee were instructed, in determining on the number of classes and the assignment of studies to each class, to keep in view the standard of instruction which each grade of school is designed to impart. It was pointed out that in each school, whether provincial or zillah, the scheme of study should provide for the establishment of an elementary or primary department, which should correspond, or nearly so, with that to be laid down for the Talook schools. It would not, perhaps, be necessary in all cases to establish such a department. At some places it was probable that elementary Schools existed which would preclude the necessity of establishing a primary department

in connexion with the Government zillah or provincial school, and at others the lowest classes of the primary department might be dispensed with; but in order that all schools of the same grade might be uniformly classified, and that the fact of a class with a certain number attached to it having been formed might imply that a certain course had been gone through, and a certain proficiency attained in particular subjects, it was desirable that an uniform scheme should be drawn up for all. The Director accordingly suggested that the scheme for the zillah Schools should provide for their division into two departments, a primary, and senior department, while that for the provincial Schools should provide for their division into three departments, a primary, junior, and senior department; the classes in each department being numbered separately, beginning from the lowest, and their number being regulated by the number of gradations which the course of instruction proposed might appear to require. On this point the Director observed that the division into classes must be regulated entirely by what might be considered the most appropriate gradation of studies, and irrespectively of the number of pupils likely to be found qualified for any particular class or department in any particular locality. Where the number of pupils fit to enter upon the course of instruction prescribed for any particular class might be greater than a single teacher could manage, the class, it was observed, should be formed into two or more divisions, in each of which the course of instruction should be the same.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

77. The Director, in his last annual report, recorded his opinion that in all schools in this country, Anglo-vernacular as well as vernacular, the groundwork in the more elementary branches of those subjects which entered into the course of instruction, such as History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, should be laid in the vernacular, and that in the lower classes of the Anglo-vernacular Schools, English should be studied merely as a language. He observed that hitherto in the Anglo-vernacular Schools all substantive instruction, from the lowest classes to the highest, had been imparted through the medium of English, the vernacular instruction being confined exclusively to the study of the language, and that in consequence much of the instruction that is given in the lower classes might almost as well have been omitted, owing to the ignorance of the boys of the vehicle by which it is conveyed. The foregoing opinion, in which the Government concurred, was communicated to the committee above referred to, with a request that, in drawing up their scheme, they would provide, as far as possible, for the use of the vernacular in that may be designated as the substantive instruction in the senior department of the provincial Schools.

78. The report of the committee, which has been received, is now under the consideration of the Director. The scheme prepared by them, or such modification of it as may be adopted, will, it is hoped, prove useful, not only to the Government schools, but to many of those which have been brought under inspection, and the managers of which are, in most cases, willing and ready to act on suggestions for the improvement of the course of study, or for the adoption of improved text books in schools under their charge.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

79. In consequence of the whole of the fund available for grants-in-aid having been appropriated, and no reply having been received during the year under review, to the application which was made in May 1857, for an addition to this fund, no further grants were sanctioned. The schools receiving grants were all inspected, and the reports are generally favourable. Of the Anglo-vernacular Schools to which aid is given, those supported by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam and by the Gospel Society at Tanjore and Negapatam appear to be on the whole in the most satisfactory condition. The orders which have lately been received from the Government of India, raising the authorized expenditure on grants-in-aid to Rupees 65,000 per annum, will lead to a considerable extension of this branch of the educational operations during the current year. It should be mentioned here that Schools have been recently established by the Rajahs of Vizianagram and Poodocottah, with the aid of the Government Inspectors. The expenses of these schools are borne entirely by the Rajahs. They are designed, like the Government zillah schools, to educate up to the standard of the University Entrance Examination.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

Talook Schools.

80. The number of Talook schools, including those which under the designation of Talucool and Samut schools are supported by Government in the subdivision of the Rajahmundry District, has been raised to sixty-two. The difficulties brought to notice in the last report in connexion with the establishment of these schools, arising from the want of competent teachers, and the apathy of the natives on the subject of vernacular education, are still felt more or less; but on the whole, the result of the year's operations is not discouraging. The returns of eight schools in the Districts of North Arcot and Chingleput, in the North Tamil Division, exhibit an aggregate attendance of 639, an average of 79 pupils for each school. In the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore the schools are well attended, and in some of them the progress which has been made is extremely satisfactory. In the district of Madurai and in the Northern Circars generally, the success of the Talook Schools hitherto has been but small. The attendance in most of them is very limited, and in the Northern Circars especially, the qualifications of the majority of the Masters employed are very inferior. This latter fact is accounted for by the circumstance that it is only of late years that any steps have been taken either by Government, or by the leading Missionary Societies, for the extension of education in the Telugu country, and that consequently the number of tolerably educated persons competent for, and willing to accept, the situation of Talook Schoolmaster, is much more limited than it is in the Southern Districts.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS IN TINNEVELLY.

81. It was stated in the last report that sixty-six Masters and eight Mistresses of Village Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society and by the Gospel Society in the District of Tinnevely had passed the prescribed examination for the grants sanctioned by Government, with a view to the improvement of these Schools. One hundred and seventy-five other candidates for these grants have lately been examined by the

Inspector, of whom eighty Masters and seventeen Mistresses of Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society, and thirty-five Masters and six Mistresses of Schools supported by the Gospel Society, or one hundred and thirty-eight in all, have passed the prescribed standard. The Inspector states, that the number of pupils under the instruction of the Masters and Mistresses who have been examined by him amount to nearly 3,500, exclusive of those who are under the instruction of the teachers to whom grants were awarded last year. In the course of his tour he examined many of the Schools, and reports very favorably of their condition.

RAJAHMUNDY VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

82. The system of Village Schools supported by a local rate in the subdivision of the Rajahmundry District has also been maintained successfully during the year under review. The number of Schools had increased to 99, with an attendance of about 2,000 pupils.

SCHEME FOR EXTENSION OF VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

83. It having been pronounced impracticable at present to extend this system to those districts in which the Ryotwar form of revenue settlement obtains, the adoption of a plan recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, and which had been suggested by one of the Inspectors (Captain Macdonald) for the improvement of village schools, has been sanctioned as an experiment.

The scheme provides that every village schoolmaster who may pass an examination

- I. Ability to read with correctness and intelligence ordinary prose.
- II. Fair hand-writing.
- III. Tolerably correct writing from dictation.
- IV. Arithmetic, as far as Proportion.
- V. Geography, so far as it can be taught from the Map of the World and of India and somewhat more in detail.
- VI. Brief sketches of the History of Asia.
- VII. Pope's 1st and 2nd Catechisms of Grammar.

according to the standard entered in the margin shall receive a grant of books and maps to the value of Rupees 2, a manual of directions for his guidance, and forms of certain periodical returns, which are to be kept in all schools under inspection. At the expiration of a year his

school is to be examined, and in the event of the examination being on the whole satisfactory, the teacher is to receive a grant at the rate of two annas per mensem for each pupil who is able to read and write tolerably well, to work sums in the first four rules of arithmetic, and who evinces some knowledge of grammar and of the geography of India, and at the rate of one anna for each pupil who, though not coming up to the above standard, has received regular instruction. Captain Macdonald recommended that this grant, like the first, should be made in books rather than in the form of a money payment, but as it seems doubtful whether grants of this description will prove a sufficient inducement, the Director has been authorized in the event of its failing to substitute a money payment either wholly or in part.

84. It is evidently essential to the success of this or any other plan for the improvement and extension of elementary education, that normal schools and classes should be established on an extensive scale. At present the agency available for the establishment of Schools or classes of this description is very limited. As the instruction must be mainly imparted through the medium of the vernacular languages, the schools or classes, in order that they may answer the end in view, must be placed under native teachers, who have received a systematic training in the best methods of teaching.

The Government Normal School is at present the only source from which such an agency can be procured, and as the want of trained teachers for the junior masterships in the Anglo-vernacular Schools is equally pressing, some time must yet elapse before each District can be supplied with the agency requisite for the establishment of a Vernacular Normal School. A commencement, however, has been made, and three schools of this description are now in course of being established.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

85. The preparation of Vernacular School books has been steadily advancing. In the Tamil language considerable progress has already been made, and in the other languages of Southern India the work is gradually progressing.

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER.

86. The Vernacular Newspaper, of which mention was made in the last report, and which is edited by the Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College, continues to be an useful organ of information among the native community.

SCHOOLS IN THE HILL TRACTS OF GANJAM.

87. The Schools established for the instruction of the barbarous tribes inhabiting the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, have been going on as satisfactorily as could be expected, considering the extremely low attainments of the only masters who can be procured for them. The arrangement referred to in the last report for giving these masters two months' instruction and training in the Zillah School at Berhampore, has been carried out.

SCHOOLS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BADAGAS ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

88. Four Elementary Schools for the instruction of the Badagas on the Neilgherries were established in the early part of the year under review. They have recently been made over to the German Missionaries, who have, for some years, been engaged in the work of education among the Hill tribes of the Neilgherries: the sum sanctioned by Government for their maintenance being given as a grant-in-aid of the educational operations of the Mission.

SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.—PRIMARY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

89. The only addition which has been made during the past year to the department of special or professional education, is the establishment of a Primary Medical School, for the purpose of preparing native candidates for admission into the Medical College. The establishment of a school for this special purpose was deemed necessary in consequence of the pressing demand for native medical subordinates in the Army, and the difficulty which has been all along experienced in inducing natives to enter the College, who have received that preliminary education which is requisite to enable them to profit by the lectures of the Professors. The school is established in the immediate neighbourhood of the Vepery Dispensary, and the pupils, while being instructed in the English language, Arithmetic and Geography, are taught at the Dispensary to perform the various

duties which devolve upon Dressers, and receive such instruction in Materia Medica and Anatomy as may enable them to understand the medical terms occurring in the College lectures.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

90. The progress of the students in the Medical College during the past year has been considerably impeded by the removal of a number of medical apprentices and native medical pupils, who, in consequence of the pressing demand for medical subordinates with the Army, were promoted to the situations of Assistant Apothecary and 2nd Dresser before having completed the prescribed course of instruction. The promotion of these students is stated by the Council to have acted unfavorably on the students left in the College, in encouraging the idea that they also are certain of being employed irrespectively of their proficiency in their studies. An arrangement suggested by the Director of Public Instruction for altering the constitution of the governing body by the abolition of the Executive Council and the appointment of a paid Principal who shall be aided by a consultative Council, and shall be responsible for the management of the College, has been approved by Government.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

91. The projected Civil Engineering College has not yet been opened. A Principal has been appointed, and a scheme of the course of instruction, and of the establishment proposed by him, has been laid before the Government of India. Pending the orders of the Supreme Government, authorizing the formation of the necessary establishment of Teachers, &c., the Principal has been placed in charge of the Survey School in which forty-two pupils are under instruction.

SCHOOL OF ORDNANCE ARTIFICERS.

92. The School of Ordnance Artificers, under the management of Major Maitland, is also maintained. It contains 107 pupils.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

93. A detailed report on the working of the School of Industrial Arts was laid before Government by the Director of Public Instruction shortly after the commencement of the year under review. It appeared from this report that there had been a want of method in the management of the institution, and that it had been worked too much as a manufactory for producing large supplies of all sorts of articles which cannot be produced elsewhere, and too little as a school of instruction. A code of rules, prepared by the Director with the view of remedying these defects, has been approved and sanctioned.

PUBLIC WORKS.

94. The most important circumstances to be noticed in this Department are the retrenchment of the expenditure, and the successive reduction of Public Works Establishment, rendered unavoidable by the Muti-

Expenditure.

nies in Bengal. The former was cut down from Rupees 61,19,781 or £611,978 to 5 lacs or £38,000 on all kinds of public works, and the latter was reduced by nearly 5 per cent of its entire strength, or in salaries from 16,01,454 Rupees to 12,60,81 Rupees per annum. By these means the actual operations of the year have of course materially suffered, having in fact been strictly confined to Military works, and to some few others of an indisputably emergent character.

95. But the restrictions thus imposed, have been found impracticable as regards works of irrigation, for upon their due maintenance, a very great portion of the late revenue of the Madras Presidency is dependent. The damage caused by the periodic rains, and the mischief inflicted by a Cyclone which visited and devastated parts of Nellore and Cuddapah, on the 2nd November 1857, rendered it absolutely necessary to release the restriction, in the first instance, in favor of only a few districts, but ultimately in almost every one, so that the original sum allotted* for repairs of hydraulic constructions, has been fully expended, and probably even exceeded. It

* Budget List No. 3, Rupees 12,77,316. to be remembered that the reservoir, which supplies water for irrigation, owes its existence in most cases to a simple weir or dam of masonry, or of earth thrown across some mountain stream, or channel, and that by every monsoon, such injuries are more or less inflicted, which unless immediately repaired, seriously impair efficiency in the ensuing season. Hence, of all description of repairs, those to irrigation works are of the most urgent character, and they cannot be postponed without injustice to the vested rights of landholders, and serious injury to the Government Revenue.

96. Among the minor causes contributing to retard operations, may be mentioned a general rise of prices for both materials and labor throughout the Presidency.

97. On 12th March 1857, the following was the proposed expenditure for the operations of 1857-58, viz:

	List. No. 1.	List No. 2.	Repairs.	Total.
Irrigation works	1,65,000	10,82,226	12,77,316	25,24,541
Communications	3,02,050	19,99,388	7,18,958	30,20,396
Buildings	23,000	6,64,678	1,87,168	8,74,846
Total	4,90,050	37,46,292	21,83,442	64,19,784

making thus a grand total of Rupees 64,19,784, exclusive of the Mysore and Hyderabad Military Works, for which a separate estimate was made as follows, including repairs:

Mysore,	1,05,000
Hyderabad,	3,39,887
Total,	4,44,887

28. But the despatch of Government of India, dated 3rd July 1857, No. 3235, reduced the above expenditure to 38,00,000 Rupees in the aggregate, viz :

	Rupees.
List No. 1, Salem Jail,	20,000
„ 2 Military works, &c.,... ..	4,07,075
„ Buildings,	65,293
„ Municipal and Marine improvements, ...	34,810
„ Irrigation,	2,00,000
„ Communications,	6,85,000
„ 3, Repairs of all kinds,	11,07,822
Emergent works,	2,00,113
Secunderabad Barracks,	3,39,887
Bangalore ditto,	2,00,000
Total,	38,00,000

Thus by the extraordinary financial demands of the Empire generally was necessitated the stoppage of many works which had been commenced during the brief interval at the beginning of the official year, and thus also were arrested many others that had long been under prosecution, on previous sanctions.

29. The total expenditure of the year, under all restrictions, may be reckoned at Rupees 40,87,025 for new works and repairs, namely—

I. NEW WORKS.

For irrigation works,	4,38,108
Communications,	4,90,030
Buildings,	11,38,607
Total, Rupees	20,72,795

II. REPAIRS.

For irrigation works,	12,70,656
Communications,	5,54,757
Buildings,	2,08,817
Total, Rupees	20,14,230
Grand Total, Rupees	40,87,025

I.—Expenditure on New Works during the year 1857-58.

	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.	
	Irrigation Works.	Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.		Educational.
Ganjam,	2,712	35,201	6	336	0	476	2,153	3,781	107	175	0	0	45,450
Vizagapatam,	0	4,322	0	0	0	6,846	2,650	4,676	0	247	220	0	18,111
Godavary Division,	152,256	8,261	19,858	20,130	0	12,117	0	63	519	488	731	4	214,569
Krishna Division,	82,156	16,844	0	0	482	4,107	0	8,800	104	10	143	0	113,658
Nellore,	50,661	26,091	0	0	0	1,000	538	3,087	356	0	0	0	62,803
Cuddapah,	20,581	19,182	0	0	0	3,055	775	3,597	892	0	0	0	47,735
Bellary,	1,889	4,095	0	0	0	39,247	1,637	245	87	0	0	0	46,630
Kurnool,	0	38,853	0	0	0	0	4	452	0	0	0	0	39,309
Chingelput,	6,823	46,191	337	0	0	64,391	2,412	84	934	1,759	0	0	1,21,845
North Arcot,	72,121	53,263	0	0	0	80	360	847	880	0	0	0	1,31,491
South Arcot,	13,131	25,787	0	1,170	0	173	0	690	52	0	0	0	41,873
Tanjore,	3,479	50,903	6,858	1,912	0	0	243	0	1,398	0	0	0	44,633
Tritchinopoly,	25,492	6,053	0	0	0	18,380	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,825
Madras,	185	11,827	9,103	0	0	0	2,429	60	0	0	0	15	23,619
Tamavelli,	0	18,103	0	0	0	143	946	533	0	0	0	0	20,761
Comptatara,	14,426	16,169	0	0	0	314,994	1,403	5,277	1,187	1,702	0	2,735	359,152
Salca,	803	11,892	0	0	0	5,872	1,898	59	23,334	0	0	0	43,928
Canara,	0	17,591	0	278	0	170	214	42	314	16	54	0	18,718
Mahalar,	609	17,131	0	0	0	9,833	111	15,716	26,522	886	1,032	0	28,996
Madras { Civil Architect	0	0	0	0	0	1,203	0	42	0	0	0	0	44,327
Madras { Garrison Engineer	0	85	0	0	0	49,910	4,875	1,136	0	0	11,294	0	7,470
East Coast Canal	0	1,257	0	4,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,937
Hydrabad,	0	0	0	0	0	3,00,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,00,570
Mysore,	0	0	0	0	0	91,738	0	18	0	0	0	0	91,738
Bombay,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,250	0	0	2,250
Total, Rupees	4,38,108	4,01,257	61,879	26,132	772	9,84,015	21,977	50,936	57,011	7,693	13,591	2,814	20,72,795

II.—Expenditure on Repairs during the year 1857-58.

	Irrigation Works.	COMMUNICATIONS.				BUILDINGS.						Total.	
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Post-office.	Marine.		Educational.
Ganjam	26,278	18,932	0	0	212	1,318	5,518	153	381	350	0	0	63,642
Vizagapatam	11,283	1,000	0	0	1,036	1,033	2,005	639	32	277	20	0	17,434
Godavari Division	3,05,977	1,655	10,072	615	831	1,251	859	261	1,474	0	0	0	3,22,538
Kistnah Division	1,23,807	19,244	120	0	0	1,220	379	193	658	2,517	100	0	1,48,241
Nellore	1,17,747	40,910	0	0	112	82	455	708	519	203	2	0	1,40,768
Cuddapah	35,422	24,067	0	0	0	569	1,174	544	50	0	0	0	61,768
Bellary	80,182	50,826	0	0	0	7,008	1,371	576	1,110	210	0	0	1,42,213
Karnool	5,763	11,439	0	0	0	639	519	285	879	0	0	0	19,724
Chingapat	31,445	89,614	0	0	224	17,365	637	1,351	343	1,997	0	0	1,40,018
North Arcot	34,920	46,738	0	0	0	3,233	160	141	483	288	0	0	86,032
South Arcot	70,981	57,668	0	0	0	435	485	702	916	0	0	0	1,10,652
Tanjore	70,681	21,121	2,530	0	217	0	297	578	252	0	335	2	1,77,953
Tichinopoly	2,190	0	0	0	0	2,217	237	0	159	0	0	0	1,08,415
Madura	50,773	4,970	0	0	0	1,318	991	281	5	0	144	0	53,698
Tinnevely	29,393	88,344	0	0	0	875	145	65	0	230	18	0	71,417
Coimbatore	42,128	99,333	0	0	0	819	453	1,527	230	18	0	0	64,250
Salem	408	49,291	0	0	0	1,808	974	529	317	71	0	0	71,417
Madras	0	8,469	570	0	0	6,331	4,014	1,739	418	253	0	0	48,391
Civil Architect	0	0	0	0	0	8,382	1,773	3,001	488	253	0	0	31,537
Garrison Engineer	0	2,372	0	0	0	8,382	0	16,532	12,951	638	0	214	47,876
East Coast Canal	0	8,571	0	2,749	0	0	5,478	3,049	0	482	0	0	72,652
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8571
Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	812
Madras	0	0	0	0	0	1,539	0	0	0	4	0	0	1,553
Jaunah	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	8
Total, Rupees	12,70,566	5,06,104	22,493	3,396	5,761	3,18,926	27,494	32,951	21,891	6,007	682	289	20,11,229

GANJAM.

100. The entire Ganjam expenditure of Rupees 99,092 is divided into Rupees 45,450 for new works, and Rupees 53,642 for repairs. The former principally comprises roads and bridges, the following being the most prominent, namely—

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

Berhampore and Russelcondah road	5,064
Completing the Aska bridge	2,725
Chicacole and Calingapatam road	9,011
Nursimpettah and Calingapatam road	4,871
Re-metalling Berhampore and Aska road	4,084

The July restrictive orders arrested the further expenditure most injuriously, but unavoidably on the above highly useful improvements, the outlay, as above cited, for the most part having taken place previously. No District is more highly susceptible of development than Ganjam, and the expenditure of Rupees 26,278 on repairs to irrigation works, is believed to have effected a measure of benefit out of all proportion with the actual expense. Rupees 18,992 have been spent on repairing roads, Rupees 5,918 on Revenue Buildings, and Rupees 1,318 on Military Building Repairs. Large annual repairs for many future years are very necessary in this Province.

VIZAGAPATAM.

101. Few works of importance have been carried on in Vizagapatam, the expenditure on new works being only Rupees 18,111, and on repairs 17,431, making a total of Rupees 35,545 for 1857-58. The Electric Telegraph line between Toonce and Chicacole, on which Rupees 4,976 were expended, and some temporary bridges on Trunk Road No 6, between Soobaram and Chicacole were the most important.

The Custom-house at Bimlipatam and New Mess-room to the Barracks at Vizagapatam were completed out of the amount above stated. The erection of the Custom-house at Vizagapatam, commenced in the early part of the year, was arrested in July after an expenditure of Rupees 1,700.

GODAVERY DIVISION.

102. Owing to pecuniary restriction, attention has principally been directed to Conservancy of those works already constructed, and to increase of their efficiency. The distribution of water from the Godavery project has been more minutely carried out, and with much success during the past year.

103. The improvements for several years in Rajahmundry have had their natural effect on the labor market of the district, for the great extension of cultivation throughout the Delta, and the increased facilities for transport have so reduced the available number of laborers, that the department can no longer command the same supply it formerly did with ease, and notwithstanding that the departmental rate of wages has been raised fully 30 per cent, serious difficulty is still encountered, and a further rise of wages is to be anticipated as the necessary condition of a full labor supply.

104. The season of 1887-88 was marked in Rajahmundry by the serious misfortune of a breach in the Muddoor branch of the Annicut across the Godavery. The breach was closed in a temporary manner within six weeks from the date of its occurrence, and the accident having occurred at the time when the crops were either already ripe, or nearly so, no loss has resulted except of some sugar-cane cultivation. The total cost of repairing the accident is estimated at 90,000 Rupees (£ 9,000), about 10 per cent of the first cost of the work.

105. The expenditure on New Works in this District during the year has been as follows:—

Irrigation works	1,52,286
Communications, including Canals	48,358
Buildings	13,925
Total,	2,14,569

106. The principal works are the following:—

EXPENDITURE.	
Towing-path to the Nagaram aqueduct	4,344
Eastern Delta works	6,853
Widening the Samuleottah Channel	6,852
Central Delta works	14,138
Irrigation and drainage channels in Biccavole and Nagaram Talooks	10,003
Samuleottah and Toonee Canal	12,633
Widening Paleole Channel	11,688
Samuleottah and Cocanada Canal	17,060
Nagaram Aqueduct and Channels	4,201
Coringa harbour	7,983
Cocanada	5,996
Apparon Canal	6,741
Weyaroo Canal of Irrigation and Navigation	56,901

107. Under the head of repairs, Rupees 3,22,593 have been laid out chiefly on irrigation works, the most considerable item being the repair of the Godavery Annicut breach.

KISTNAH DIVISION.

108. The restrictive order of August last has nowhere been found so detrimental as in this division. The whole of the Public Works were at that time progressing admirably and vigorously; the supply of materials and the internal economy of the department being thoroughly organized, a considerable supply of laborers (many of them skilled) had been collected, and there was every prospect of the great scheme of combined irrigation and navigation from the Kistnah being speedily and thoroughly worked out when the order arrived.

109. This sudden stoppage has been most injurious, many of the half-finished works are reported to be rapidly deteriorating, so that when the projects now abandoned are resumed, it will be found that much of the capital originally expended on them has been thrown away.

110. On the resumption in 1858 of one portion of the Masulipatam Canal as a Military communication, it was already most difficult to procure even unskilled labor, the skilled labor drawn originally for the most part from several other districts and trained up under zealous Officers had disappeared, whilst much of the hired labor of the division had been appropriated by the ryots themselves, and applied to the cultivation of the soil. The evil was aggravated by an increase of prices, specially in food and carriage, without an equivalent rise of wages, so that where less than a year before labor was comparatively abundant and moderately priced, it had become impossible only six months later to carry on a single canal on an extensive scale.

111. With respect to the irrigation of the district, the district Engineer reports that it has never hitherto been so extensive, or so advantageous either to the State or to the people.

112. In Masulipatam, at the commencement of the cultivating season, there was a drought, after that a heavy rain-fall, and lastly, a couple of months without any rain whatever. In Guntur the season was similar, but more severe, for there the most unusually heavy downpour in September breached almost every tank in the Collectorate, and swept away miles of irrigating channels; yet the wet crops raised under the Annicut in the two Collectorates were of more than average yield and value. In Guntur the damage caused by the floods was speedily made good, and the Kistnah water turned into the repaired tanks and canals in time to save the cultivation which otherwise must inevitably have perished from the continuous dry weather succeeding the heavy rains.

113. The lines of communication through the division have, owing on the one hand to the transport of troops and stores, necessitated by the campaigns in Central India, and on the other to the rise of prices, and consequent wish to realize the value of produce on hand, been in greater use in this than in probably any previous year. The Masulipatam and Hyderabad road in particular has been thronged with detachments of all arms of the service, with a siege train and military stores passing into the interior, and with the return carriage bringing back inland produce.

The movement during the past year on the navigable canals could hardly be expected to show an increase on former seasons, and until the lines are continued to some important markets as termini, this is not to be wondered at. At present the 2½ miles of first class navigation starting from each flank of the Annicut lead to nothing. On the completion of the canal however to Masulipatam, there will of necessity be an extraordinary increase of traffic, for prices are nearly 40 per cent higher at Guntur (under 50 miles in a straight line from Masulipatam), than at this latter place.

114. During the past year a temporary coast line of telegraph was erected by officers of this department from Ellore to Incole, a distance rather above 100 miles, the Kistnah being spanned by a 2-inch wire cable, 2,000 yards in length, suspended from hill to hill, forming a link of perhaps greater single span than has ever been carried into effect or attempted elsewhere.

115. The expenditure on new works amounted to Rupees 1,13,656, viz.—

	Rs.
On Irrigation works	82,166
Communications	17,326
Buildings	14,164

The principal items being as follow :

Road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier	6,564
Northern high level Channel from the Boodoomair to Dendaloer	9,848
Channel from the Poolairoo, near Wenjeor, to the canal basin at Masulipatam	32,731
Widening and deepening the Toongaboodra Channel, and cutting a new Channel in continuation as far as Nizampatam	7,395
Western bank Channel from Vullabapooram to tide water	8,430
Southern high level Channel from the Toongaboodra, near the Kistnah Anicut to Ingauampadu	10,818

116. The expenditures on repairs amounts to Rupees 1,48,241, of which Rupees 1,23,807 are for repairs to the extension and development of the system dependent on the Kistnah Anicut.

NELLORE.

117. This Province suffered from a severe hurricane in November last, which did enormous injury to the public works. The Pennar Anicut, Trunk Road No. 6, between Wejelly and Nellore, the Nellore, the Alloor, and the Survapolly tanks stand conspicuous amongst some 300 smaller works, which have been injured or altogether destroyed. The Pennar Anicut breach was nearly 100 yards in length, besides that work being stripped for the greater part of the apron along its whole length. The tanks above-mentioned have had their inner revetments, and in some cases their supplying channels much injured, so that much more than a year's revenue will be required to restore them to their previous state.

118. Notwithstanding the restraint on the expenditure, the above disasters necessitated a large outlay on repairs, and nearly 1,18,000 Rupees have been laid out on irrigation works alone.

119. The entire expenditure of the district amounts to Rupees 62,503 on new works, and Rupees 1,60,766 on repairs. The principal works under the former class are Trunk Roads No. 6 and 7, and other lines of communication, but the works not being of a special character, do not call for further notice.

CUDDAPAH.

120. The storm which raged in Nellore also devastated the Eastern Talooks of this Province, but the fall of rain was singularly capricious and partial. To the south of the Goolcheria Ghaut, not a drop of rain fell, while, in the adjoining Talooks within the distance of a mile, the storm was so severe as to breach and otherwise seriously injure almost every work of irrigation, and in the Sidhent Talook alone, which suffered the most, there were as many as 60 tanks breached by this calamitous storm.

121. The chief efforts of the Public Works Department have been directed to the speedy and efficient repair of the above damages. Rupees 35,422 have been thus laid out on irrigation works, and Rupees 24,067 on the Cuddapah communications, proverbially the worst in the whole of the Madras Presidency. The expenditure on new works amounts to Rupees 47,795, of which Rupees 20,384 are for works of irrigation, and Rupees 19,182 for roads and repairs. The most important of the new works executed are the following: Six Bridges and 14 Tunnels between Culloor and Hulendda, on Trunk Road

No. 11	6,950
Earth-work and metalling to a portion of the high road from Cuddapah to Madras	8,857
New Head and Sluice to the Jennamalah Chintah Channel	2,214
Improvements to Budwail tank	3,484

but progress was arrested by the orders of last July.

BELLARY.

122. In the Bellary District no important work of any kind has been in progress, except the new European Regimental Hospital at Bellary. Rupees 16,980 have been expended on the foundations and basement of the building, and a few door frames have been set up, but want of timber has prevented further progress, the required supply being entirely dependent on the floods of the Toombudra; for the timber depôt is at Ballabapoor on that river, 44 miles above Bellary. The Bellary Hospital was authorized for execution in 1856-57, but countermanded on the 25th November 1856. Other repairs duly executed call for no particular notice.

123. Roads formerly made have been kept in order, but the want of European superintendence, caused by the unavoidably extensive reductions and retrenchments, has been much felt. Originally made of mere gravel, the roads require more constant attention and skill than if of a more permanent construction.

124. The Toombudra irrigation channels have been cleared out thoroughly, and an increased area of 500 acres has been brought under their influence, but it is hoped that a still larger increase will be made in the current year. Several large tanks have also been repaired, and their capacity greatly increased.

125. The total expenditure on new works is Rupees 46,620, and on repairs Rupees 1,42,243; but the component items call for no particular remark. The inland position of this district renders its internal communications all-important for the development of its agricultural or commercial prosperity.

KURNOOL.

126. The Kurnool expenditure on new works during the year amounts to Rupees 39,309, entirely on roads and bridges. On the road from Kurnool to Kodamoor, Rupees 4,304, and Rupees 5,888 on the line from that town to the Nundy Canama Ghaut, have been spent. The partially laid out new trace for the Munteral Canama Pass has cost Rupees 4,750, but the operations were insufficient to make the new line thoroughly convenient even for bullock traffic.

127. Although there was no expenditure on new irrigation works, the repair of several was attended to, particularly in the Dhona Talook. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 8,763. Attention has also been paid to the roads and communications, on which the expenditure reached Rupees 11,439. The work on buildings has been of too petty a character, to require separate notice.

128. But it must not be omitted to state, that the public works in Kurnool are most unsatisfactory, and very much indeed ought to be done for their improvement. There is not a single road completed and bridged, the irrigation from tanks and Annicuts is excessively small, although (a Deita excepted) it is hardly possible to find a district with better opportunities for storing large bodies of water at a cost so proportionately small, and insuring to Government larger returns on the original outlay.

CHINGLEPUT.

129. Owing to the arrival of the Royal Artillery, and the necessity for a vigorous prosecution of Military buildings in the Cantonment of Saint Thomas's Mount, a large portion of the executive operations refers to Military works, on which, including repairs, a sum of Rupees 81,727 has been expended. The principal items are as follows :

Constructing roads and Magazines on Saint Thomas's Mount	9,630
Double row of Gunsheds, &c. adjoining the Foot Artillery Barracks	17,997
Constructing a terraced Gunshed and harness room adjoining the Main Guard	12,154
Married men's quarters (not yet completed)	17,682
Wall and guard of a picketting ground for the horses of the Royal Artillery	4,684

Most of the foregoing, begun in October last, have been carried on with great rapidity so as to be completed as quickly as possible, a circumstance tending however to enhance their cost.

131. The sudden deluge of rain in October last, caused great damage to the minor irrigation works, of which 300 were breached during the monsoon. The Coratoor Annicut across the Cooum, and the Casavaram Annicut across the Cortelliar, at the head of the Bangaroor channel, were also breached. Three southern arches of the Red Hill Tank Bridge on Trunk Road No. 6, fell down in consequence of the destruction of the retaining wall, and also of the foundation on the upper side. These were the most important works injured, but repairs are being carried on rapidly, and will be speedily completed. The total expenditure on irrigation works during the year was Rupees 17,273, of which Rupees 5,828 were on new works, and Rupees 11,445 on repairs.

NORTH ARCOT.

132. The North Arcot expenditure on new works amounts to Rupees 1,31,491, viz. :	
	Rs.
On Irrigation works	73,121
Communications	50,263
Buildings	2,027

Of the first item, however, Rupees 64,850 were laid out on the Palar Annicut project alone, the head sluices, and other subsidiary parts of which were in progress during the year; the rest of the expenditure was on numerous small works, of which the following may be considered the most important :

	Rs.
Extension of the Cheyaur Annicut project	1,711
A new sluice to the Chekand Hissa tank	1,082
Pomey Annicut project	972

133. Under the head of communications, the most important expenditure (Rupees 23,757) is for the bridge across the River Palar, on the road from Vellore to Chittoor, of which 14 arches still remain to be completed. On the road from Vellore to Arnee, a great feeding line to the railway, and much more so than that from Bamaveram to Sholingur, which has been exempted from stoppage, Rupees 8,006 were expended; and on that from Gomatam to Pollecondah, Rupees 3,613; but the further progress of these and other roads was for some time arrested by the restrictive order of July last. A bridge of 11 arches of 30 feet span across the Agaram River on Trunk Road No. 1, was, however, completed by Captain Barber, Executive Engineer, and opened for traffic in September 1857.

The expenditure on buildings does not require special notice.

134. The outlay on repairs amounts to Rupees 86,062; Rupees 34,920 being for irrigation works, Rupees 46,533 for roads and bridges, and Rupees 4,604 for buildings. The greater part of that on communications belongs to Trunk Roads Nos. 1 and 10, while the remainder is distributed over numerous petty items not requiring special comment.

SOUTH ARCOT.

135. At the beginning of the year 1857-58, preparations were made for commencing several large works in South Arcot, but their progress was stopped under the orders of July last.

136. Some few exceptions, however, were made when it was necessary to advance the works to a certain stage towards completion for the sake of security, such were—

Bridge across the Poncaur on the Southern Coast road finished, in October 1857	8,081
Four bridges on the road from Tindevanam to Trinomaly	3,600
Two bridges on the road from Colandorpet to Calacomby, unfinished	1,844
Bridges on the road from Cuddalore to Salem frontier	1,993

137. No work of any importance has been executed in the Irrigation Department, except the improvement of the Villaur Annicut irrigation ducts, for the Oreagoshee and other villages, which was partially completed in November 1857, at an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 10,032. The Cuddalore Harbour was improved by cutting a new and more direct boat-channel through a shoal at an outlay of Rupees 2,170, thus making the aggregate expenditure, on account of this improvement, Rupees 7,351.

138. The entire expenditure of the district on new works was Rupees 41,873, of which Rupees 13,131 belonged to irrigation works, Rupees 27,957 to communications, and 785 Rupees to buildings, the last item comprising no work requiring notice.

139. On repairs 70,931 Rupees were spent on irrigation works, the principal outlay being in the Villapooram and Southern Talooks, which were visited by a severe storm in November last; 416 is the total number of works repaired, the Peroomal tank being the

most important, and next, the Goverapet Channel embankment and aqueduct. Repairs to roads and buildings, respectively Rupees 37,568 and Rupees 2,113, were altogether of an ordinary character.

TANJORE.

140. Owing to the restriction of expenditure, no large new works have been prosecuted in the Irrigation Department in this district, for only Rupees 3,479 have been so expended, but upon roads and bridges an outlay of Rupees 30,903 was made, comprising the following principal items:

Bridges across the Coleroon at Audkaram Chuttrum open to the public, but parapet walls not yet finished	5,331
Bridges across the lower Anicut on the Coleroon	13,434
Canal from Trimulvapel to the Coleroon	6,858
Bridge across the Nasoomar on the road between Manargoody and Adampatam ...	1,983
Poctaur Bridge and tunnels over channels on the road from Minellum to Cadavapel ...	1,736

141. Considerable damage by the October's monsoon to the irrigation works, particularly in the Trivady Talook, called forth a very large expenditure. Repairs to the upper Anicut to the Vennaur regulating dam and to the Cutchamungalum Anicut, and important clearances to the Pelly Voikal (channel) have all been satisfactorily accomplished. Numerous other works have also been repaired, at a cost altogether of Rupees 1,65,965. On roads and canals, the amount of repairs was Rupees 10,713, and on buildings Rupees 1,278, making an aggregate of Rupees 1,77,956 for the season 1857-58.

TRICHINOPOLY.

142. It has been found absolutely necessary in Trichinopoly to proceed with certain irrigation works of improvement, the longer stoppage of which would have entailed a considerable loss of revenue to Government, and much greater loss to the land-holders. Nor was it until loss had actually been sustained, that the orders were relaxed in favor of the extension of the Laulgoody Channel, to the Oodiarpolliem Talook, and also of the construction of an additional apron to the Nuthayaur Anicut, needing for completion an expenditure of only Rupees 2,621. On the Coleroon Main Channel, in the Oodiarpolliem Talook, an expenditure of Rupees 11,000 placed the work in efficiency, but completion was prohibited. On improvement of the Laulgoody Channel, and on the reconstruction of the Nuthayaur Anicut, Rupees 6,984 and Rupees 4,203 were respectively expended. The entire outlay amounted to Rupees 25,492 on works of improvement.

143. Rupees 3,470 have been laid out in repairing the Dindigul road, and Rupees 1,044 in rectifying the bed of the river Oopaur, near to the new bridge on Trunk Road No. 8, from Madras to Trichinopoly; the aggregate road expenditure throughout the year being only Rupees 5,953.

144. A more than usually liberal expenditure has been made in the Military Department in this district, which forms the Head-Quarters of the Southern Division of the Madras Army. The total outlay has amounted to Rupees 17,413 chiefly in improvements to the old Barracks, and in constructing temporary Buildings for the European Regiment during the erection of permanent quarters.

145. The rains of November and December 1857 did such extensive damage to the works of irrigation, that an outlay of Rupees 76,681 was required for their repair. Unfortunately the unusually copious rains of November 1857 were moreover succeeded by an absolute drought of 5½ months, to the serious injury of all common tank-fed cultivation, whilst in the lands dependent on the Talook river channels (notwithstanding the seeming scantiness of supply in the parent streams), the crops were fully matured.

146. The outlay on the repairs of roads amounted to Rupees 24,121, and that on buildings to Rupees 2,613, no item worthy of special mention being included therein.

MADURA.

147. The Madura operations have been very limited, the entire expenditure on new works being—

Irrigation	135
Communications	20,930
Buildings	2,504
Total	23,619

148. The bridge over the River Ambravutty on the road from Dindigul to Paulghaut, on which Rupees 5,032 have been expended, that across the Shunmooganuddy, of which only a pier and abutment were built at a cost of Rupees 1,413, and the roads between Sattungoody and Orkumpetty, and between Sunnamnellore and Dindigul, on which Rupees 1,574 and Rupees 2,141 were respectively laid out, are the only works deserving mention.

149. The highly important Paumben channel, between Ceylon and the continent of India, in the Gulf of Manaar, has been further improved by the removal of 7,120 cubic feet of stone, and 9,235 cubic feet of sand, at a total expenditure of Rupees 9,104, and this great channel of navigation, with its rapidly increasing traffic, is slowly but steadily advancing towards the attainment of the general depth of 13 feet shown to be practicable, and strongly recommended by Colonel A. Cotton, in 1854, at a probable expense of Rupees 3,30,360.

Under the head of "Buildings" the Talook Catcheries at Meyloor and Theroomungalum are reported all but completed.

150. The repairs amount to Rupees 56,669, of which Rupees 52,370 are for irrigation works, Rupees 24,121 for communications, and Rupees 2,613 for buildings; none are worthy of special remark. It may, however, be mentioned that influenced chiefly by the scarcity and high prices resulting from the long drought mentioned above, and which extended to Dindigul and Madura, the Government removed the interdict from the estimates, Nos. 320, 322, and 323, in No. 2 Budget list for 1857-58, for repairing and improving the roads between Butlagoonda, Pullapetty, and between Trichinopoly and Dindigul, as also between Sunnamnellore and Dindigul, amounting respectively to Rupees 7,884, Rupees 680, and Rupees 14,510. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding that scarcity with some of the poorer classes of both Dindigul and Madura has been but little

short of starvation, and although the wages offered by the P. W. Department are liberal for all classes, especially women and children, with prompt payment, and the most considerate treatment, yet the general aversion to road work by all but *Hudders** is little short of unconquerable.

* A caste of road makers and tank diggers.

TINNEVELLY.

151. The Public Works Officers in Tinnevely, although having to contend against the formidable opposition of the *Meerassidars*,* who enjoyed great immunities under the old executive system, had yet had very much to encourage them at first, whilst supported by a full professional subordinate staff with a complement of Executive Engineers for each of the several (5) ranges into which the district has been sub-divided; for having a liberal sanction in lists 2 and 3 of 1857-58, the District Engineer was by degrees overcoming all opposition, the prompt and punctual payment of the *Pollars** overbearing the dearth of labour created by the *Meerassidars*, when, however the retrenchment alike of the numerical strength of the new executive establishments, and of the estimates for expenditure was enforced by the restrictive orders of the 17th July last, which at once incapacitated the District Engineer for that prompt measurement and payment of works on which he could alone rely for success, the *Meerassidars* were induced to withdraw their partially conceded assistance from the officers of the department, who consequently found it most difficult to obtain any labor at all for the public works. The inferior class of the population being in a state of actual if not nominal servitude to the land-holders, and being in a great measure directly supported by them, the opposition of the *Meerassidars* has hitherto prevailed.

152. The expenditure of the district has only reached Rupees 20,761 on new works, and Rupees 56,968 on repairs, as follows:

NEW WORKS.

Irrigation	11,036
Roads and Bridges	8,103
Buildings	1,622
Total	20,761

REPAIRS.

Irrigation	50,773
Roads and Bridges	4,979
Buildings	1,216
Total	56,968

* single work deserving special mention.

COIMBATORE.

153. The Coimbatore expenditure on new works has been as follows:

Irrigation	14,126
Communications	16,169
Buildings	3,28,557
Total, Rupees	3,59,152

154. The repair, improvement, and extension of the Calingároyen channel with new head has cost Rupees 13,084, and is the most important irrigation operation performed in the district. The Todapully channel from the right bank of the river Bowani had an expenditure of 1,550 Rupees, but the other works are unimportant.

The following communication repairs were made, viz.:-

Bridge at Umbravutty	3,622
Do. at Muckanarkopollien	4,476
Tanks and wells on the Hassanoor Ghaut	421

JACKATALLAH BARRACKS.

155. The largest expenditure is in the Military Department, and may be given at Rupees 3,17,000, or £31,700, in the prosecution of the noble accommodation for a full European Regiment at the hill station and sanatorium of Jackatallah on the Neilgherries, thus making already, with previous outlays, an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 2,59,411, or £25,941 out of the general estimate of 15,71,500, or £1,57,150, allotted for the whole project of the buildings required in the Jackatallah cantonment.

156. A very marked increased rate of progression is apparent in the operations of 1857-58, but with every exertion possible, the locality itself interposes obstacles which can only be partially overcome; and it is more than questionable whether under the present executive arrangements further acceleration is practicable. Assuming then the maximum progress to be represented by the outlay of the last season, when no appeal had been omitted likely to influence the zeal and efforts of the energetic executive engineer, Captain Campbell, it is not to be expected that the entire project will be fully worked out before the beginning of 1861.

157. If to the above aggregate of Rupees 17,71,500 be added the cost of the punishment shed, Rupees 3,270, the total will not materially differ from the aggregate estimates of the New Buildings, also for a full European Regiment, at Trimulgherry, near Secunderabad, in the Deccan, a project that has a total sanction of nearly Rupees 15,81,388, or £1,58,148.

158. Among other works carried on in this district may be mentioned the Civil Dispensary (Rupees 1,354) and Travellers' Bungalow (Rupees 1,577), at Coonoor, a conservatory at Octacumund that cost Rupees 1,495; and a school house at Coimbatore, Rupees 2,595.

Repairs amounted to Rupees 71,417, comprising Rupees 29,366 on irrigation works, Rupees 38,644 on communications, and Rupees 3,407 on buildings, none calling for special remarks.

SALEM.

159. The entire expenditure on works of irrigation was only 803 Rupees, and on communications, Rupees 11,892. About 10 miles of the Yercaud cart road to the Mullapooram railway station have been completed for Rupees 9,146, but as there is not a single bridge built, the road may still be incomplete when the rail is opened. Three miles of the line from Dharampoory to Marapoor have also been made at a cost of Rupees 1,539, but it would seem highly desirable to give practical effect at once to all projects for feeding the approaching line of rail; such for instance are two Estimates for Rupees 15,280 and 24,600 for connecting Yercaud or the Shevarey Hills with Adimaneottah station, *via* Mullapooram; and another not less necessary of Rupees 5,500 to connect Marapoor with the Dharampoory station. Also a fourth of Rupees 7,500 to place the important trading town and entrepôt of Vannimbady in connection with its own station on the rail.

160. The new Central Jail at Salem has also been steadily and satisfactorily carried forward under Lieutenant Gahagan, at an expenditure of Rupees 23,314; the foundations and walls above of four of the blocks being almost completed, and those of the 5th and 6th being under rapid progress. New sick stables at a cost of 8,151 Rupees have also been built at the Oosoor Remount Depot, whilst finally the District Engineer's office and store-sheds, &c., have cost 1,715 Rupees during 1857-58.

Repairs have been as follows, viz.:

Irrigation works	42,123
Communications	20,338
Buildings	1,790
Total, Rupees	64,256

CANARA.

161. Upon the important communications of Canara, only Rupees 17,501 have been spent, being confined almost entirely to the Yellapoor, Seray, and Hallandry road circuit.

Rupees 939 have been laid out on seven or eight "Buildings," of which Rupees 228 on the new Jail at Honore is the largest item.

162. "Repairs," on account of the District Engineer's misinterpretation of the restrictive orders of July 1857, have also been most inadequate. On the Trunk Road No. 2, Rupees 5,623 were however spent in improvements; and on the Dhawar and Coomputah road, the energetic Lieutenant Drover spent Rupees 25,326; but notwithstanding so great an outlay, this exceedingly important line of communication is understood to be still in a disgracefully bad condition, the result of one season's neglect.

163. The aggregate maintenance and repair of communications has cost Rupees 49,204; and of Buildings Rupees 8,190: the entire expenditure of the year under all heads being Rupees 67,112.

MALABAR.

164. The only irrigation work in this District is the dam at Chejiore, upon which a final sum of Rupees 384 has been laid out.

165. As the deep and rapid river at Irrity intersects a highly important military communication, its projected timber truss bridge has been exempted from the operation of the prevailing restriction, and Rupees 8,236 have been laid out on its partial prosecution. The abutments and three piers have been built, and the wood and iron work of one of the bays has been set up, but the early completion of the work with so premature a monsoon is no longer to be hoped for. Thirteen miles of road from Calicut to Palghat have been completed with tunnels, and 29 miles more nearly finished with earth works only, without masonry. The expenditure during the year being Rupees 3,357. Three miles of ghaut have been metalled on Trunk Road No. 4, at an outlay of Rupees 1,740; "Communications" in Malabar have cost Rupees 15,157 in 1857-58.

166. The recent alteration in the site of the buildings at Mullapooram for the Malabar Police Corps, has led to unusual expenditure in the Military Department. On new buildings the total outlay is Rupees 11,256, comprising in the new cantonment at Mullapooram, a Hospital, Conjee-house, Powder magazine, Pony lines and tank, (for the mountain train ponies), a place of arms almost completed, and an elephant enclosure under construction.

167. At Cannanore the well situated Fort has been satisfactorily repaired, and the station which is the Head-quarters of Malabar and Canara, having been minutely examined by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it is hoped ere long to carry out the views of improvement so earnestly enforced by His Excellency.

168. The barracks at Calicut have been greatly improved by the substitution of plank floorings, and have been otherwise put into much better order. The Artillery Barracks, the Magazine and the Commissariat Cutwal's Choultry have also been thoroughly repaired, the various Military buildings at Manantody, in Wynad, have been extensively and satisfactorily repaired. Thus altogether Rupees 13,380 have been expended upon repairs of Buildings and, adding for roads (see para.) Rupees 15,157, the aggregate in 1857-58 is seen to have reached Rupees 31,537.

MADRAS.

169. The entire expenditure on Public works at the Presidency of Madras, (excluding that of the municipality) during 1857-58, reached the amount of Rupees 2,36,325.

170. The altered departmental organization which had been ordered in the early part of 1857, so as to conform to the executive arrangements of the two sister Presidencies, has only taken full practical effect from the commencement of the last official year.

The appointment of Superintending Engineer having been abolished, the charge was subdivided "into the two existing offices of Civil Architect at the Presidency" and "Garrison Engineer of Fort Saint George," a nearly exactly equal allotment of the previous establishment having been assigned to each.

171. All Civil buildings and works of whatever kind (except for the accommodation of troops) were confided to the Civil Architect, whose office was opened in a central and convenient situation as Colonel Atkinson (the previous Superintending Engineer at the Presidency) could discover; and the Garrison Engineer retaining his former office inside the Fort, has primarily charge of the fortress under the Commandant of Engineers, and for the rest, as an officer of the Public Works, has charge not only of the whole of the Buildings within the Fortress, whether civil or not, but is also entrusted with all Barracks and other Military buildings of whatsoever kind outside Fort Saint George, as at Vepery and Perambore, the gun-carriage manufactory, powder manufactory, &c. &c.

172. Out of the aggregate Presidency expenditure of Rupees 2,36,325, the Civil Architect has expended Rupees 92,203, of which there are for

New Works	Rs. 44,927 and
For Repairs	" 47,876

and the Garrison Engineer has spent 1,44,122, of which there are for

New Works	Rs. 71,470 and
For Repairs	" 72,652

In the Civil Architect's Department, the following are the most important works either executed or in progress, namely:

	Rupees.
Alterations and additions to the Penitentiary (nearly completed)	12,769
Erecting & banking defensive towers at its angles (under execution)	5,172
Inner external long Verandah also to wards of the Penitentiary (under execution)	2,456
Additions and improvements in accommodation of Government Lithographic Press Office (completed)	1,570
Improvements and additions to the General Police Office (completed)	2,593
Granite paving for floor of Government Press Office (completed)	3,987

173. The most important works in the Garrison Engineer's Department are

Strengthening Groins Nos. 14, 15, and 16	1,318
Dwarf Groin near the Custom House (half done)	1,826
Additions and alterations to the Presidency Sea Customs House (completed)	4,825
Constructing five Groins to protect the Royapooram Boatmen's village (do.)	2,798
Reform of Clive's Battery for 68-Prs. heavy Guns, with furnace, for hot shot, store-rooms, keep-holes, &c., (nearly completed)	3,755
Minie Bullet manufactory (½ completed)	21,817
Shower Bath for the European Veteran Company	3,583

	Rupees.
Platforms round the washing rooms in the Gun Powder Manufactory	2,702
Stone Platforms on the land side of the Fort	2,791
Shed near Laboratory	3,427
Coal Sheds near Boatmen's Gate and Railway for conveyance of Coal (½ completed)	11,248

EAST COAST CANAL.

174. The expenditure of the Superintendent, East Coast Canal, in 1857-58 has reached a total of only Rupees 29,837, the several extension projects being in abeyance till more prosperous times. The following are the principal items of the outlay:

	Rupees.
Adyar and Palar Canal	11,407
Improvements and repairs between Madras and Ameen Covil	9,506
Revetment to East side of Town ditch between Cochrane's and Elephant Bridges	1,553
Experimental model boats	3,254

The above and other projects commenced upon early in the season were, however, like all others elsewhere, subsequently stopped, the model boats required for stocking the south canal, forming the solitary exception; so that adding Rupees 8,571 for amount of maintenance and repairs, an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 33,508 has been made on the Madras East Coast Canal.

MYSORE AND HYDERABAD.

175. The extensive series of Military Buildings and ranges of Barracks under construction for the accommodation of troops at Bangalore and at Trimulgherry, near Secunderabad, are highly important works, and their expenditure for 1857-58 was respectively Rupees 95,759 (Rupees 1,553 being for repairs) for the former, and Rupees 3,60,570 (with only Rupees 812 for repairs) for the latter. These works will doubtless be noticed in detail in the reports from the Resident at Hyderabad and the Commissioner of Mysore.

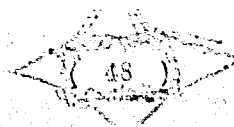
RAILWAY WORKS.

176. The railway works, both earth-work and masonry, on the South-West line, progressed very satisfactorily during the year under report, and with the exception of a few important bridges, such as the Goriatum, Palar, Cauvery, and Kuddalheendy, the other works it is expected will be completed by the end of the year 1859.

The station Buildings along the line are generally not so well advanced as could be desired, but every exertion will now be made for completing them.

177. Up to the 1st May 1857, the amount of work executed had been

Earth-work cubic-yards	14,784,631
Masonry	1,94,091
Ballasting	811,016
Permanent way L. yds.	181,415
Fencing { Temporary	65,058
Permanent	703,734



180. The principal Officers actually employed in India by the Railway Company on the 1st May 1857, were—

- 1 Agent and Manager.
- 2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers.
- 1 Chief Accountant.
- 1 General Store-keeper.
- 1 Traffic Manager.
- 1 Assistant ditto.
- 1 Locomotive Superintendent.
- 4 First Class Engineers.
- 6 Second Class ditto.
- 16 Third Class ditto.

During the year the following additions have been made:

- 1 Deputy Accountant.
- 1 Chief Engineer.
- 4 Third Class Engineers.

181. The monies advanced to the Railway Company from the Public Treasury, during the period to which this Report bears reference, were as follows:

	Rupees.
For expenses in construction	Rs. 33,27,000
For purchase of Stores, payment of Import Duty, &c., „	15,40,000
For purchase of Sleepers	3,50,000
For expenditure in construction of Rolling Stock... „	1,40,000

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment	Rs. 37,233	0	9
Locomotive do.	38,427	3	5
Engineer and Telegraph do.	3,45,603	7	6
For contingencies	10,703	3	0

The total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of this works up to the end of December 1857, amounted to Rs. 1,21,90,806-11-7 (£12,19,080.) The accounts for the subsequent period are not yet adjusted.

182. The Electric Telegraph along the S. W. line of Railway has not made much progress. An Engineer from England, however, arrived for this duty on the 10th May 1858, and the work, under his supervision, will doubtless be prosecuted vigorously.

183. The proposed "Great Southern of India" line of Railway is still, it is believed, under consideration by the Home Government.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

184. The details of the administration of this department will be submitted through the Director General of Post Offices, and no changes of any importance have occurred during the past official year calling for special notice here.

The Government are, however, aware that the extent to which the public avail themselves of the mail post is increasing, and that the receipts are now not far below those under the old system of high rates of postage.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

185. In this Department also the detailed report will be embodied in that of the Superintendent General, and the Government need merely remark that imperfect and unfinished as the existing lines are, still they have been of inestimable value during the past eventful year, and that their completion and further extension cannot but result in still greater advantages.

MARINE.

186. During the year ended 30th April 1858, the Marine Board's attention was almost exclusively confined to the current work of the office, which was unusually heavy owing to the number of troops and quantity of Military stores despatched from hence to Bengal or landed here from England, all which necessarily entailed on the Department considerable increase of duty. In reporting the changes that have occurred during the past year, the same order will be followed as was adopted in the report for the previous year.

187. In that Report it was stated that the whole of the Malabar Coast had been surveyed, with the exception of about 60 miles between Mount Dolly and Calicut. This has since been concluded by Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I. N., and that Officer is now employed in the examination of the rivers on that coast, and on the scheme for a Harbour of Refuge at Sedasheglur.

188. The introduction of Act XXII. of 1855 was postponed first to 13th August 1856, and again to 13th August 1857, being actually brought into operation at the Port of Madras on the 16th June 1857. But in consequence of the Legislative Council requiring further information regarding the past and prospective expenditure of the

	Maximum under the Act per every ton of burden.	Amount levied under orders of Government, dated 30th April 1858.
	Annas.	Annas.
Madras	3	3
Poenteorn	3	1
Cornada	3	1
Cochin	2	1
Basilipatan	1	1
Vizagapatam	1	1
Masulipatan	1	1
Cuddalore	1	1
Tranquebar	1	1
Norapatam	1	1
Calicut	1	1
Callicerry	1	1
Cananore	1	1
Mangalore	1	1

several outports, it was only extended to those last on the 1st May 1858. A subsequent Act VII. of 1858, fixed the maximum rates of dues to be levied at the 14 ports as per margin, but the Government Notification of the 9th April 1858 limited the rates to be levied to the amounts previously enforced, for although the dues at some ports do not govern the expenditure, it was still cons-

sidered undesirable to increase them at present. By the same Notification the boundaries or limits of the ports were defined, rules on the points enumerated in Section VII. of Act XXII. of 1855 were laid down, Conservators were appointed, and Sections 37 and 40 of the same Act, which are special, were introduced and declared applicable to all these Ports.

189. Act VII. of 1858 made the following alterations in the system of levying dues:

1st.—Instead of vessels paying a certain rate per ton, up to 700 tons, but no more, whatever the excess beyond that tonnage, they are now charged for the registered tonnage at the regulated rate per ton.

2ndly.—The charge is now made once in two months instead of once in six months, as formerly was the case.

3rdly.—Vessels arriving in ballast now pay only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rate, whereas formerly they paid it in full.

4thly.—Vessels remaining in port less than seven days and not breaking bulk pay only half port-dues.

190. This Act likewise limited the charges to be made for measuring vessels for registering or other purposes as marginally indicated.

Under 50 tons	Rs.	7
51 tons and under 100 tons	"	11
101 tons and under 150 tons	"	15
151 tons and under 200 tons	"	19
201 tons and under 250 tons	"	23
251 tons and under 300 tons	"	27
301 tons and upwards	"	30

191. It was at first intended that Panamben should have been included in the list of ports to which these rules were made applicable, but as the collection of port-dues there had in November 1855 been suspended for a period of three years by order of the Supreme Government, Panamben was omitted by the Legislative Council, and is left to be hereafter provided for.

192. Besides these fourteen ports, there are many others at which cargo is shipped, and at some of which ports dues were formerly levied, and for these the Marine Board proposed that a separate Act should be passed authorizing the continuance of the then existing port-dues, also providing against damage to the ports by the indiscriminate discharge of ballast, on the ground that although sufficient funds could not be raised from the shipping visiting these ports to defray the expenses of a Conservator's Establishment, it was still in contemplation to expend the dues levied on such minor improvements to the ports as the amount would admit of. The Legislative Council however only sanctioned the latter part of the Board's proposal respecting the ballast, and a bill has accordingly been read a second time, extending to these ports Sections 16 and 21 of Act XXII. of 1855 which prohibited the discharge of ballast in the anchorage.

193. In the course of the past year, Colesagarapattam and Nursapere have been added to the ports from which alone under Act I. of 1857 it is legal to embark native passengers for voyages across seas, in a proportion of not more than one passenger to a Ton of the vessel's burden, and in the Appendix will be found a statement of the number of passengers carried between the ports of Tutuvelly and Calicut during the past year.

194. The survey of the remaining portion of the East coast is about to commence under an officer of the Indian Navy, Lieut. Sweeney, who has arrived from Calcutta, in command of the H. C. Brig "Mutlah" for this purpose.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS BY SEA.

195. The number of Troops moved by sea during the past year is, in round numbers, 29,000.* No sooner had the Persian war terminated and the 1st Fusiliers returned to Madras, than they were ordered to Bengal to aid in quelling the rebellion. The telegram for their despatch was received on Sunday, 17th May, the H. C. Steamer "Zenobia," and the Ship "John Mills" were immediately prepared for their accommodation, one wing being despatched in the Steamer on the 15th, and the other on the 19th in the Transport.

196. The frequent and urgent representations made by Government as to the want of steamers for effecting the annual relief of the Madras Troops, and the consequent expense of hired transports, induced the Honorable Court of Directors to purchase two Steamers, the "Prince Arthur," of 1160 tons, and 150 horse-power, and the "Dalhousie," 700 tons, and 180 horse-power, for service in the Bay of Bengal, with the view of keeping up the communication between Rangoon and Madras. It had been expected that they would be always at the disposal of the Madras Government, and had they been so with the Coromandel, of 1140 tons and 210 horse-power, the reliefs of the Madras Troops during last year would have been effected without difficulty and at moderate expense. Instructions were however received that these vessels should be incorporated with the Indian Navy; and the establishments required for manning the new steamers were to have been sent to Madras to take charge of them on arrival, but on the 12th October 1857, and 11th September 1857, the dates of their respective arrivals, no such establishments were here, and as the N. E. monsoon was at hand, they were despatched at a heavy expense, the "Dalhousie" to Calcutta and "Prince Arthur" to Bombay, that crews might be assigned to them, after which they were ordered to return to Madras. Had this been carried out they would still have been available during the months of January, February, March and April for effecting the relief, which always takes place during the fine season, but they did not return, and up to the close of the past official year, the local Government has not had any use of them.

197. It consequently became necessary to engage private Steamers at the monthly rates noted in the margin, exclusive of the cost of coal, which was in every case supplied at the expense of the State. In the Appendix No. 16 is given a memorandum of the amount paid on account of transports engaged at Madras from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858, amounting in all to upwards of eleven lacks of Rupees. This sum, however, includes the hire of the "Hydaspes," while engaged under orders from the Supreme Government in bringing horses from the Cape of Good Hope.

One Whirl and Eight Horses.

198. Some of the different Ports and Coast Lights of the Presidency may now be briefly noticed.

SANTAPILLAY ROCKS.

199. A first class light has been sent to replace the third class one, formerly exhibited on these rocks; but it has not yet been properly fitted up, it having been found necessary to make some alterations in the roof of the building from which the light is exhibited to adapt it for the reception of the larger lantern. On 13th December 1857, the French Ship "Madras" struck on the rock in the evening, but while it was still day-light she was brought to Bimlipatam in a leaky state, and afterwards taken into Coringa by the Master Attendant of Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

VIZAGAPATAM.

200. A new flagstaff is in course of erection at the Madras Attendant's office, and it has been resolved to discontinue signals from the flagstaff on the Dolphin's Nose, but it will be retained as a mark to indicate the point on which it is situated. It was of use only in signalling vessels from the south before they could be seen from the town.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

201. The shoal water formed by the silt from the Coringa mouth of the Godavary is continuing its encroachments on the anchorage. The steam dredge belonging to the Paumben channel has been at work for some time on the bar of the river, but little good appears to have been effected. The Harbour has been surveyed by Lieut. A. D. Taylor, I. N. The groins confining the stream of the Cocanada River have proved very useful. There are now eight feet of water over the bar where two years ago a loaded boat could scarcely pass, and the French Ship Madras, 1200 tons, (which, as already stated, struck on the Santapillay rocks on 13th December last) was in April hauled in to the river for repairs.

MASULIPATAM.

202. At this port a red light of the 3rd class is now exhibited from the flagstaff.

PULICAT.

203. It has been resolved to place a red light of the 3rd class at Pulicat on a column to be erected on the site of the present flag-staff to warn vessels of the vicinity of the Pulicat shoal.

PAUMBEN.

204. The dredge which for some time had been in use at Coringa was sent back to Paumben on the 20th February 1858. The Southern or Horse-shoe channel had in the mean time filled up to a small extent, but it is believed would ere long be again cleared. The Bombay authorities having represented that it would be much more advantageous to have the proposed Steam Tug built in England than at Bombay, the necessary application has been made to the Honorable Court of Directors.

The Government head pilot at Paumben having been guilty of levying certain unauthorized charges on the Native Craft passing through, was removed.

TEUTOCORIN.

205. The Steamer *Manchester* struck on the Keystone Rock on the 18th February last, and two days afterwards was taken off. A buoy has been moored on the spot, and the port has now been supplied with a new Port-boat of larger dimensions than that formerly in use.

COCHIN.

206. The condition of this fast rising port has been already noticed in the revenue section.

CALICUT.

207. A first class light has been substituted for the third class one formerly exhibited at this port. The light is now exhibited all the year round, instead of being discontinued as hitherto for four months during the S. W. monsoon.

COOMPTA.

208. A light of the 3rd class is now exhibited on a column erected on a hill immediately beside the harbour. Much time was lost in effecting this improvement; the first lantern sent round having been lost in the *Zaphnath Pannack*, and the second wrecked in the *James Hall*, and although recovered, and after being repaired sent on in the H. C. Steam Frigate *Assaye*, that vessel was unable to touch at Calicut (where the lantern was ordered to be landed), and had to take it on to Bombay.

TUDDRI.

209. Buoys will shortly be moored to mark the entrance of the river at this rising port. Further measures of improvement will probably be required ere long.

SEDASHEGHUR.

210. This port demands more detailed notice.

Situated but a few miles south of the Goa frontier, it was formerly the site of the Factory of Carwar, one of our earliest and most important trading stations on the Western Coast. Its fine river, the Kalee Nuddes, is navigable for boats of a considerable burthen, to a point some 20 miles in the interior, where the lines of the terraced Ghauts of Singawaree and Kyga reach its banks, and this being the most direct line to the cotton fields of the Southern Mahratta and Bellary country, it may be anticipated that the trade from the port will, when the roads are completed, resume its importance. The attention of an association in England has been strongly attracted to it under this point of view.

211. But there is another circumstance connected with Sedasheghur of the highest importance, and which renders Government very desirous to develop its capabilities to their utmost.

The great want of a secure harbour on the Western Coast has been always strongly felt, and numerous plans have at different times been suggested for forming such a harbour of refuge at different points on the coast. The severity and long duration of the South-West monsoon renders the attainment of this object of the highest importance, and the attention of the local authorities had long been attracted to the Beikhal Bay situated

immediately south of the mouth of Sedasheghur river, and which is completely protected on this dangerous quarter. Since 1855, Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I. N., had, at intervals during his survey of the Western Coast, devoted much time and thought to the project, and his plans and reports, together with the observations on them of Colonel Arthur Cotton, have been submitted to the Home and Supreme Governments.

212. The advantages offered by the natural features of the position, and contemplated by the scheme of Lieutenant Taylor, in combination with roads now under construction, may be briefly enumerated as follow:

"A Bay which seems by nature designed for a harbour, having high land (1,500 feet above the sea) within three miles of the coast, and sheltered on its extreme S. W. point by Carwar Head, 640 feet high, and admirably adapted for the site of a Light House, possessing an excellent natural breakwater in the 'oyster rocks,' 100 feet high, some distance out at sea," and capability for the easy construction of "an inner harbour of great extent, with 21 feet water at its entrance during the lowest spring tides, and a depth of from 15 to 21 feet at low water over a general area of upwards of 20 acres," connected with the interior by a fine river, navigable some 20 miles in its natural state to the point where roads reach its banks from the ghauts forming the most direct line from the South Mahratta cotton country, and distant less than 80 miles in a straight line from Dharwar.

Between Bombay and Cape Comorin there is no harbour to compare in natural advantages with that of Sedasheghur or Beikul.

MADRAS.

213. The Bill for the institution and management of a Marine Police at the Port of Madras is still before the Legislative Council. There has been an unusually large amount of shipping of late in these roads, and consequently more difficulty than ever has been experienced in providing boats. The Draft of a Bill for the better regulation of boats is now under consideration by the Marine Board. The present Act was passed in 1842, but as the boatmen set both the owners and the public at defiance, it will be proposed to make the Act more stringent as respects boatmen. The general complaint is, that they will not work except at their own pleasure, and on their own terms; and that the great inconvenience thereby caused, yearly increases with the trade of the port. The present Act provides that no owner shall prevent his boat working, under a penalty; it authorizes the infliction of stripes and fines for boatmen deserting their boats, or for neglect of duty to the impediment of the service, and it provides for the punishment of both owners and crew when a higher fare than that allowed by law is demanded. These provisions, if carried out, would afford the public ample protection; but unfortunately the penalties are seldom or never enforced. No one will proceed against a boat-owner, because they are really not unwilling to have their boats hired, but are unable to make their crews work without proceeding against them; and if they did so, they would soon be deserted by the boatmen, who would take employment under other owners. Thus the public are compelled to pay the boatmen a much higher rate than the regulated hire, and now the difficulties attendant on procuring boats, and the extortion practised by the crews have arrived at such a pitch, that it has become absolutely necessary to increase the stringency of the penalties.

(55)

MADRAS PIER.

214. The long considered project of a Pier at this port, to obviate the natural difficulties presented by the surf, which has been under discussion at intervals for some half a century, appears at last likely to be carried into execution.

In 1856, the Honorable Court of Directors forwarded to this Government a scheme proposed by Messrs. Saunders and Mitchell for erecting an Iron Screw Pile Pier at a cost of £95,000. The Local Committee of professional and commercial gentlemen, to whom it was referred for report, were unanimous in opinion that the pier proposed was feasible, simple of construction, capable of being rapidly executed, the most suitable structure for spanning the Madras surf, and the cost very reasonable for the advantages to be obtained; and on their report the Honorable Court decided on authorizing its construction with certain modifications proposed by the Committee. These modifications raised the estimate to £103,616, but as some slight difference of opinion appeared to exist between the projectors and the Committee on certain points of detail, the Honorable Court decided on calling for a further report on these particulars, and the correspondence connected with them.

215. This second report was forwarded to the Honorable Court in February last, and as all parties are now agreed in opinion, and the projectors undertake to execute the pier in two and half years, it may be hoped that ere long the difficulties and dangers of the Madras surf will be in great measure matter of tradition, as it will be spanned in the first year on the contemplated plan of operations.

216. Another question that presses with some urgency is the mode of recovering anchors and other property lost in the roads. The Master Attendant has had great difficulty in getting divers to work on account of the sharks which appear to have increased of late years. An application to the Honorable Court of Directors for a diving bell has been sanctioned by Government, and it is hoped that no long time may elapse before it reaches its destination.

FINANCIAL.

217. Annexed to this Report is a statement,* drawn out as far as practicable in the form directed by the Government of India in their Secretary's letter of 28th April 1857, exhibiting the actual income and charges of three years, viz. 1854-55, 1855-56, and 1856-57.

218. This section will treat of the financial prospects of the past official year, given in the regular estimate furnished to Government under date the 7th January 1858, in comparison with the actual of 1856-57.

LAND REVENUE.

219. The bulk of our revenues in the Madras Presidency is derived from land; and the land revenue is expected to reach the amount of Rupees 3,72,45,670, *viz.* Rupees 3,60,22,360 in current revenue, and Rupees 12,23,310 in arrears. The actual land revenue in 1856-57 was Rupees 3,82,59,259, *viz.* Rupees 3,69,70,077¹/₂ current, and arrears Rupees 12,89,173. Thus there will probably be a falling off in the year under notice of upwards ten Lacs of Rupees, or 2½ per cent in this source, as compared with the previous year, ascribable to the unfavorable nature of the season in eight districts. The proportion which this and the other branches of the revenue bear to the total income is noted in the margin.

SALT.

220. The next principal item of revenue is Salt, which is estimated at Rupees 51,50,000. This exhibits a trifling increase of rupees 81,299, or 1½ per cent over the actual of the previous year.

TRIBUTE.

221. Under the head Tribute, the receipts are fixed, and amount annually to Rupees 31,46,430. It is obtained under treaty from the Native Princes, named in the margin.

Estimated Revenue from Tribute.	
Rajah of Mysore,	Rupees 24,50,000
" of Travancore,	7,83,110
" of Cochin,	2,99,960
" of Travancore on account of the late Nalob of the Cera- ratic,	13,320
	<u>Rupees 31,46,430</u>

ABKARRY.

222. The next item of importance is Abkarry, or revenue derived from the tax on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. This source of revenue is expected to yield Rupees 25,48,269, being a little above one Lac, or 4 per cent in excess of the actual result of the preceding year.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS.

223. From Customs, both land and sea, the expected receipts are put down at Rupees 19,59,220. The Land Customs yield but little, as will be seen from the margin. The Sea Customs will probably fall off about ½ Lac of Rupees, or

5 per cent, owing to a larger importation of Railway materials in 1856-57, and also to duty having been levied on salt in that year in Malabar, which is not anticipated in the year under notice. Three years' actual collections from Sea Customs is entered in the margin,* which exhibit a gradual increase in this source of Revenue. A few of the staple articles imported into Madras, and exported from it, which have yielded the most during the 3 years, are inserted also in the margin.† From this it will be seen, that Spirits and Wines, Cotton Piece Goods, and Cotton Twist and Yarn, form the principal articles of import, while the chief commodities of export are Indigo, Cotton Piece Goods, Hides, Skins and Rice.

COLLECTIONS FROM SEA CUSTOMS.				Per Centage of Increase.	Per Centage of Decrease.
* 1854-55	Rupees 10,02,879			0	0
1855-56	12,02,734			20	0
1856-57	12,71,210			8	0
† IMPORT DUTIES.	Actual of 1854-55.	Actual of 1855-56.	Actual of 1856-57.		
Spirits and Wines ...	1,08,127	1,09,411	61,848	0	43
Cotton Twist and Yarn	42,103	50,118	51,785	9	0
Cotton Piece Goods ...	59,285	52,519	60,589	14	0
Malt Liquor	11,398	13,916	8,768	0	0
Coral	7,535	11,026	11,144	0	0
Iren	7,348	4,656	29,436	0	0
Total Import ...	2,36,100	2,34,745	2,26,261	0	0
EXPORT DUTIES.	Actual of 1854-55.	Actual of 1855-56.	Actual of 1856-57.		
Indigo	45,357	95,514	85,834	0	10
Cotton Piece Goods ...	30,536	21,707	21,782	0	0
Hides and Skins ...	8,692	12,702	17,246	35	0
Rice	6,330	4,619	12,571	172	0
Seeds	0	0	6,111	0	0
Coffee	2,599	3,166	3,572	0	0
Saltpetre	2,697	1,761	2,572	0	0
Total Export ...	96,230	1,39,469	1,49,691		
Grand total of Import and Export Duties ...	3,32,330	3,84,215	3,75,952		

MOTORPHA.

224. This Tax on arts and professions is estimated to yield Rupees 10,72,270, which is nearly the amount collected in 1856-57.

STAMPS.

225. From Stamps is expected a revenue of Rupees 6,17,100, which is very nearly the actual of the past year. The actual revenue derived from this source during the three years preceding 1857-58, is entered in the margin, and the increase may be ascribed to increase the number of District Moonsiff's Court of late years.

POSTAL COLLECTIONS.

226. The Postal collections were estimated at Rupees 3,78,600: they are expected to exceed the actual of the past year by about Rupees 90,000. From the note in the margin it will be seen, that there has been a falling off in this source of revenue from the year 1854-55, the immediate consequence of the vast reduction in the rates of postage in that year, on the substitution of labels for money payment; but it is rallying again, and the increase may be expected to be progressive.

In	Rupees	Per Centage of Increase.
1853-54	4,13,923	0
" 1854-55	4,00,000	31
" 1855-56	3,19,887	25
" 1856-57	3,47,864	9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estimated Revenue from ordinary Miscellaneous sources.	Rupees.	Per Centage.
* Mint Seigniorage	1,00,000	121
Interest Account	22,200	11
Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government shares	26,000	2
Tuition Fees	20,600	11
Fees and Fines, &c., in the Judicial Dept.	1,67,400	13
Port dues, &c.	84,500	61
Ambury Collections in the Military Department	2,90,000	23
Local funds	1,14,140	9
Extra Revenue	2,57,910	221
Commission on Private Estates	25,000	2
Recovery from the Mysore State on account of Commutation for the collection of the Island of Seringapatam	50,000	4
Sundry receipts	25,300	2
Total, Rupees	12,78,090	100

227. The receipts from the other sources of revenue, are enumerated in the margin, which are not individually of sufficient importance to be noticed separately.

228. The total ordinary receipts under the several departments above alluded to, are assumed at Rupees 5,53,90,500.

229. The extraordinary receipts are next to be noticed.

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

The Extraordinary receipts consisting of sales of provisions, stores, horses, refunds of charges, &c., in the different departments, are estimated at Rupees 1,20,200. On comparing this amount with the actual of 1856-57, a decrease may be expected of Rupees 5,99,925, or 21½ per cent. A large decrease which would be the subject of anxiety, if real, but it is nominal; and is chiefly owing to a very large amount of unexpended cash in the hands of executive officers of the Public Works Department on the 30th April 1856, which was previously exhibited at once as charges in the actual accounts at the time the advances were made, having been returned to the Treasury in 1856-57, under orders of Government, and then taken back as fresh advances; and thus the actual receipts of that year appeared to be largely augmented.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

230. The gain expected to be brought to the credit of "Profit and Loss" in 1857-58, was Rupees 6,99,200, which comprises the difference in the rate of Exchange on the transactions with London; the unclaimed* estates transferred by the Administrator General, the gain on the coinage of Copper, &c.,† this amount is less the actual of the preceding year by only Rupees 29,392.

* Estates unclaimed for 14 years come to Government under section 11, Act VIII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India.

† The difference between the Stamp value of copper coins fabricated in the Mint, and the value of copper sent out from England as metal.

231. The total estimated Territorial income expected under the three divisions above alluded to, viz., Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Profit and Loss, is Rupees 5,59,32,000, upwards of five and a half Millions sterling. It falls short, however, of the actual of the previous year in Rupees 17,38,497 (3 per cent.), or about £1,70,000. The principal reasons for this decrease are assigned under the proper heads.

GENERAL CHARGES.

232. The estimated disbursements for the year under review were as follows: The expenditure in the General Department was assumed at Rupees 1,00,38,200. This consists partly of Political disbursements chargeable on the revenues, Rupees 46,44,500, and partly of salaries, establishments, &c., of officers employed in the General Department of the service, including charges on account of Public Instruction. The Political disbursements were estimated at Rupees 46,44,500, and include advances to be made to the Dewan of His Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and to the Sirkar of his Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore, for payment to the families and establishments of the two princes; it also includes stipends and commutation of stipends to be paid to the families and dependants of the late Nabobs; arrears to the servants discharged from the Sirkar employment, also compensation for lands resumed by Government; pensions and charitable allowances; and Pagoda and Mosque allowances. The remaining sum, viz., Rupees 53,93,700 is to meet the salaries of the Governor and Members of the Council, of the Secretaries to Government, and their offices of the Department of Accounts and Finance of the Sub-Treasurers, the Civil Auditors, and their establishments, of the Mint, Assay and Mint Committee offices; also to defray Government contributions to the Service Funds. Interest payable on the same account, expenses connected with Public Instructions, and with the Civil Hospitals; also Superannuation Pensions, Post Office Stamp charges, stationery from England, &c. These estimated charges of 1857-58, as compared with the actual results of the previous year, exhibit an expected increase of expenditure of upwards of 7½ Lacs, which occurs principally in the item of Carnatic stipends,* and is attributable to provision having been made for the payment of a large amount of arrears, viz.

* Principal Head Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues.

Rupees 9,32,000, to the servants who were discharged from the Sirkar employment, including gratuities, owing to the demise of the Nabob of the Carnatic. There is an expected increase of more than 1½ Lac of Rupees, or about 37 per cent. upon the charge of the previous year, in the Educational charges, compared with 1856-57, ascribable generally to the diffusion of education, but particularly to a considerable increase having been recommended to the Government of India, on account of grants-in-aid, in anticipation of the sanction for which the estimated charge has been raised. The increase is attributable also to the appointment of Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, to the appointment of an additional Professor for the Presidency College, and to the projected establishment of an Engineering College, the Principal of which has been already appointed. The note in the margin shows how the educational charges have increased from the year 1854-55, and the percentage of increase. It also shows the per centage, &c.

Rupees.	Per centage of Increase.
In 1852-54...	61,697
" 1854-55...	1,23,689
" 1855-56...	3,18,578
" 1856-57...	3,69,531
Estimated amount to this branch of charge.	5,05,490
" 1857-58...	5,05,490

the proportion of income for the year under report, allotted to this branch of charge.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

233. The charges of the Judicial Department consist of salaries of the Chief and Puisne Justices, and establishment of the Supreme Court, and Company's Law Officers; the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes and Establishment, as well as the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Sheriff's and Coroner's Offices, Police; also diet and passage-money on account of convicts. The above expected to cost Rupees 5,31,300, contrasted with the actual expenditure of 1856-57, exhibit an estimated increase of rather more than half a Lac of Rupees, owing chiefly to the Police force having been augmented in the year

	Charges Rupees.	Per centage, <i>i. e.</i> the proportion of income allotted to each branch of charge.
* Her Majesty's Supreme Court	1,64,569	1
of Judicature at Madras ...	75,400	1
Court of Small Causes ...	1,50,500	13
Police at the Presidency ...		

under notice, *viz.*, 1857-58, to a third Magistrate, with establishment, having been appointed for the Vepery Police Court, and to the establishment of the Magistrates having been increased. In the margin* is inserted the cost of the Supreme Court and the Small Cause Court, and Police at the Presidency, with per centage of the proportion of income allotted, and there is also shown the proportion which the collections of the Court of Small Causes bear to the charges, *viz.* 57 per cent.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES IN THE PROVINCE.

	Rupees.	Per centage of charge on the amount of Col- lections.
Judicial and Magisterial charges at the Presidency, of which Supreme Court is ...	5,31,300	10
Judicial and Magisterial charges in the Provinces, of which the Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Udalut is ...	30,63,500	4
	41,98,100	18

Rupees 30,63,500, compared with the actual results of the previous year, shows an increase in the year under report of nearly 1½ lacs. This excess is ascribable mainly to the entertainment of additional Police peons, in consequence of the present state of the country, to provision being made for the salaries of the Judicial functionaries for the entire year, while the actual includes a moiety only, in consequence of the absence of some of them on leave,

	Rupees.	Per centage of income allo- ted to each branch of charge.
* Salary of the Covenanted Judges and Principal Sudr Ameen ...	7,82,810	1½
Establishment ...	7,83,030	1½
Medical Establishment ...	75,910	1
Contingent, Batta and other Extra charges ...	2,71,149	1
Magisterial charges ...	14,12,000	2½
Court of Sudr and Foujdarry Udalut	2,23,500	2½

also the proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.

REVENUE CHARGES.

235. The principal items of charge, in the Revenue Department, consists of charges

	Rupees.
* Collectors' Salaries ...	7,53,920
Establishment for collecting Land Revenue	21,06,960
	32,19,920

for collecting Land Revenue, which were expected to amount to Rupees 32,19,920.* The charges of the Board of Revenue are estimated to cost Rupees 2,20,500, and the other items, *viz.* contingent charges, tent allowance, Surgeon's allowance, establishment for collecting the Revenues from Abkarry, &c. are expected to amount to Rupees 8,00,210. The charge for collecting sea and land customs is Rupees 1,98,770, and the salt charges are Rupees 9,80,890. The total estimated expenditure adverted to is, therefore, Rupees 54,20,200. There will probably be an increase of nearly 4½ lacs of Rupees in this department above the actual expenditure of 1856-57. It is attributable principally to the increased manufacture of salt in several districts, also to large purchases being expected to be made of foreign salt, in consequence of the active sale of this article, which reduced the stock and left it unusually low. The increase may likewise be traced to the introduction in the year under notice of the conservancy of forests, and, though late in the year of the General

	Receipts.	Charges.	Per centage of charge on the amount of Col- lections.
* Land Revenue	3,72,45,670	38,13,310	10
Abkarry ...	25,48,620	1,16,150	4
Motorpha ...	10,72,270	3,460	1½
Salt ...	51,50,000	2,80,500	18

of Revenue.

MARINE CHARGES.

236. The expenditure in the Marine Department was assumed at Rupees 3,58,200 and comprises the Offices of the Marine Board, Master Attendant, and Register of Merchant Seamen, including the expenses of the steamers allowed for the use of this Presidency. There is an expected increase in 1857-58 in these charges to the extent of nearly 2 Lacs of Rupees, attributable chiefly to a larger quantity of coal being expected to be purchased here, and received from England, to meet emergent operations.

MILITARY CHARGES.

237. The total Military expenditure is estimated at Rupees 3,36,73,100, and

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
For Her Majesty's Cavalry	5,75,000	
ditto Infantry	15,61,400	21,36,400
For the Hon'ble Company's Troops.		
Horse Artillery	4,16,500	
Foot ditto	10,08,950	
Infantry	9,45,900	
Veteran Company	1,41,150	25,12,800
For the European Force		40,49,200
Native Horse Artillery	87,800	
Cavalry	17,92,850	
Foot Artillery	2,05,100	
Infantry	1,67,10,250	
Sappers and Miners	3,63,800	
For the Native Force		1,31,07,150
Commissariat charges		46,45,900
Batta, &c. to the Troops serving in the Eastern		20,71,700
Settlements, including Arrears		83,00,150
Contingencies, Stores, &c. &c.		
Total, Rupees		3,36,73,100

contrasted with the actual of 1856-57, it leads us to expect an increase in the year under report of Rupees 36½ Lacs. This large increase occurs to the extent of 10½ Lacs of Rupees in Her Majesty's Forces, and to the extent of Rupees 25½ Lacs in the Hon'ble Company's Forces. The excess in the former is attributable mainly to provision being made for pay and allowances for 5 months on account of five Regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry, then being expected from England when the estimate was framed. The excess in the latter is owing principally to three extra Regiments of Native Infantry and one of Sapper Militia having been authorized to be raised, besides the augmentation of the strength of each Regiment of Native Infantry from 700 to 1000 privates. The note in the margin* shows the increase in the numerical strength of the Native Infantry, and which may be stated at 5½ per cent, contrasted with its former strength. It is likewise owing to Commissariat charges, for rationing, &c. the additional European Regiment, being expected to increase considerably, as also for supplying horses for the Mounted Corps recently received from England. The Pegue Division being now occupied by Madras Troops generally adds to augmentation of charges in the shape of Batta, &c. to those Troops.

PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY.

238. The next and last head of ordinary charge to be noticed is "Public Works Ordinary," under which is comprised the expenditure connected with repairs, renewals, and maintenance of existing Public Works, the Establishment charges of that Department, as also those of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, a Rupee. shown in the margin. There is a slight decrease of about ½ Lac of Rupees in the Public Works Estimate of 1857-58, as compared with the actual of the previous year. The Public Works at the Presidency comprise Trunk Roads, Branch Roads, Bridges, Embankments, Canals, Aqueducts, and Buildings.

239. The total expected ordinary Expenditure in the several Departments above-mentioned, amount to Rupees 5,79,08,530, or more than 5½ millions sterling.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.

240. The "Extraordinary Charges" in the several Departments, exclusive of Public Works, have been assumed at Rupees 3,47,000. There is an expected increase of about ½ Lac of Rupees, compared with the actual of 1856-57, owing chiefly to the organization of a Mounted Police Force, to the purchase of the Premises called "Roshum Bagh," and of certain elephants for the use of the Forest Department.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

241. The Expenditure under "Public Works Extraordinary" has been estimated at Rupees 24,55,400. Under this head is exhibited the outlay on the construction of the several works of utility, such as Roads, Bridges, Canals, both for irrigation and navigation purposes, Aqueducts, Embankments, Buildings, including Barrages, compensation for lands, Sum taken up for railway purposes, &c., &c., for all of which the above sum of Rupees 24,55,400 was provided. Compared with the actual of 1856-57, a decrease may be expected in the year under notice of about 12 Lacs of Rupees, arising chiefly from the effect of the restrictive orders, of the Government of India, dated the 27th June 1857, No. 2685, which put a stop to the execution of all Public Works of every description, except works in the Military Department, and inexpensive works of a very urgent nature. If to the estimated amount of Rupees 24,55,400, be added the amount assumed for construction, the total will be Rupees 69,70,000, amounting to about 10½ per cent of the Territorial Income to have been devoted to Public Works.

242. The outlay on "Public Works Extraordinary" cannot be rightly regarded as expenditure. It is, properly speaking, "Investment of Capital," and as such, is either immediately productive in itself, or lessens the expenses which Government would otherwise incur in various ways, thus yielding, indirectly, a valuable return. Under this view, the Territorial Charges will amount to only Rs. 5,83,87,200, or only about 2½ Lacs in excess of the receipts of the year as marginally indicated.

Total of Territorial Charges.	Rupees.
Total Territorial Charges	69,70,000
Deduct Public Works Extraordinary	24,55,400
Net Annual	5,83,87,200
Deduct also Territorial Receipts	5,83,87,200
Excess of Charges	21,00,400

PROFIT AND LOSS.

243. The sum to be written off to "Profit and Loss" was estimated at Rupees 56,300. There is an expected trifling decrease of Rupees 2,778, which is not worthy of notice. Thus the Territorial Charges aggregate Rupees 69,70,000, upwards of six millions sterling.

244. The Total Estimated Territorial Receipts were shown in para. 17 to be Rupees 5,59,32,000. The total Charges have been assumed at Rupees 6,07,92,000, as stated in the preceding para. The total expenditure above receipts stands therefore at Rupees 48,60,600. This expected deficiency will have been, however, more than met by the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, viz. 1st May 1857, and, which amounted to two crores and eighty three and a half Lacs of Rupees. The result would have been different: instead of a deficit, there would have been a surplus of Receipts to a considerable extent, if the expenditure on account of the Madras Troops which were serving in Territories, the Revenues of which do not come into our Territorial Receipts, i. e. were not actually serving within this Presidency (adverted to in the Report for 1855-56 and 1856-57,) had been deducted from the Territorial Charges of Madras, and debited to the accounts of the Territories and Governments under which they are actually serving.

245. It is not intended in mentioning this to express an opinion that it ought to be otherwise ordered. But when we come to enquire whether Madras is self-sustaining, and to describe what are the means of the Presidency, we have first to note down our proper Revenue, and then to show what are our proper charges paid, or payable, out of that Revenue. It is true, that the money to defray the charges of these Troops is paid by the other Governments in the first instance, but the amount thereof is debited against Madras in the Foreign or Supply Accounts, whilst the charges are entered as our Territorial Charges, or against our Territorial Receipts.

246. The following statement shows, in one view, the estimated Revenue and Charge of the different Departments. It also exhibits the proportions in which the Revenues are derived: how much from land and how much from other sources. The proportions which the charges of each Department bear to the aggregate income are also given, exhibiting the manner in which the income is disposed of.

Statement of Estimated Revenue and Charge for 1857-58, showing the proportions which the charges of each Department bear to the aggregate income.

Statement of Estimated Revenue and Charge for 1857-58, showing the proportions which the charges of each Department bear to the aggregate income.

INCOME.	Total Estimated Amount for 1857-58.	Per centage, i. e. the proportion yielded by each separate source of income.	CHARGE.	Total Estimated Amount for 1857-58.	Percentage, i. e. the proportion of income allotted to each branch of charge.
Land Revenue	2,72,45,670	66½	Territorial and Political Disbursements, i. e. Cannals, stipends, &c.	46,44,560	8½
Salt	51,59,500	9½	Tanjore stipends, Compensation, Pensions, &c.		
Tribute	34,42,430	6½	General charges, i. e. Salaries and Establishments		
Abkarry	25,13,520	4½	Public Instruction, Mint, Charitable contributions, &c.	2,002,750	10½
Land and Sea Customs	13,59,220	2½	Judicial, of which Supreme Court itself is Rs. 1,61,500, and Magisterial charges at the Presidency, not including the Sadr and Foujdary Adalat	5,34,360	1
Motapha	10,72,270	2	Court of Sadr and Foujdary Adalat, and the Judicial Magisterial charges in the Provinces, of which Sadr Adalat is Rupees 2,27,500	33,63,800	6½
Stamps	6,17,100	1	Revenue charges, or charges collection of different sources of Revenue, of which Revenue Board is Rupees 2,20,500	54,20,500	9½
Postal Collections	3,78,000	½	Marine charges, i. e. Establishments, &c. of the Marine Board, Master Attendant, Coal Establishments at Out-Ports, &c.	2,58,200	½
Miscellaneous, i. e. Abkarry collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Mint, Seigniorage, Legal Funds, &c., &c.	12,78,900	2½	Military Charges.		
			European Force	46,48,200	8½
			Native " " " " " "	1,31,04,169	23½
			Miscellaneous	1,58,47,750	28½
			Total Rs. 8,38,73,160, or 60½ per cent.		
Extraordinary Receipts, or sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, refunds of charges, &c.	18,38,300	3½	Public Works Ordinary, i. e. for Repairs, also Salaries and Establishment	36,16,500	6½
Profit and Loss	6,69,500	1½	Extraordinary Charges	3,47,600	½
	5,59,32,000	100	Public Works Extraordinary, i. e. charges for construction works	24,55,400	4½
Expected Deficit of Receipts	48,60,600	8½	Profit and Loss, i. e. Loss sustained in rates of Exchange, &c.	86,300	½
Rupees	6,07,92,000	106½	Rupees	6,07,92,000	106½

N. B.—There is a decrease of 1½ per cent. in the Territorial Charges in 1857-58, i. e. the excess of Territorial Charges in 1856-57 was 110½ per cent., whereas in 1857-58, it is only 108½ per cent.

217. The excess above the 100, viz. 8½ per cent. has been met from the actual balance of cash in hand at the beginning of the year 1857-58, viz. Rupees 283½ Lacs. The actual balance at the end of that year was only Rupees 228½ Lacs. The balance at the beginning of the year was, therefore, upwards of 55 Lacs, or 2½ per cent. in excess of the balance at the end of the same year. This is to be accounted for by there having been an estimated decrease in the Territorial Receipts of 17½ Lacs, or 5½ per cent., as compared with 1856-57, and of an estimated increase in the Territorial charges of 41½ Lacs, or 7 per cent., making together 58½ Lacs of Rupees, owing principally to a falling off in the "Land Revenue Collections," and an increase in the "Military charges" for reasons assigned under these heads in this report.

218. The following statement exhibits in one view the actual balance of cash which remained in the different Police Treasuries, under this Presidency, at the beginning and termination of each official year, for the past five years. It shows that, notwithstanding a decrease of more than 55 Lacs, we had on the 30th April 1857 a balance in hand of more than 2½ Crores, or upwards of 2½ millions sterling, sufficient to cover the expenditure of 4½ months.

Statement of Actual Balance of Cash.

YEARS.	Actual cash balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual cash balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Per centage of Increase and Decrease.
1853-54	3,39,32,205	2,33,60,357	...	1,05,71,848	45½
1854-55	2,33,90,357	1,73,58,871	...	60,31,486	31½
1855-56	1,73,58,871	2,16,51,557	72,92,686	...	29½
1856-57	2,16,51,557	2,33,60,357	17,08,800	...	13
1857-58	2,33,60,357	2,28,37,232	...	53,23,125	24
Total	12,76,65,277	11,65,71,301	1,10,93,976	2,20,96,350	
			Deduct Increase at the end of the year ...	1,10,91,389	
			Net Decrease ...	1,10,91,373	
Average per Annum	2,55,33,255	2,33,14,260	...	22,18,994	

NOTE.—At the end of each of the 5 previous years, there had been an increase.—See last Report.

219. The amount of subscriptions received at this Presidency to the open Loan are credited to the Government of India, distinct from the Territorial Receipts of this Presidency. The sums subscribed in cash to the present* 5 per cent. Loan, which was opened in January 1857, aggregate up to 30th April 1858, nearly 99½ Lacs of Rupees, remittances in specie from this Presidency to the Governments noted in the margin, were forwarded during the same period, viz., from January 1857 to the end of April 1858, to the extent of Rupees 50½ Lacs, and the residue may be said to be included in the cash balance of this Presidency, which amounted, as already stated, to 228½ Lacs of Rupees at the end of the year under notice, viz., 1857-58.

Government of India... Rs.	2,53,000
Bombay... ..	47,30,000
Straits Settlements	90,000
	<u>50,50,000</u>

220. Having received the Finances of Government, mention may now be made of Notices of a few special subjects. topics of general public interest, appertaining to the past year.

221. In the Report for the year 1856-57, para. 37, it was stated that the Chamber of Commerce wished that Government Bill operations on the Provincial Treasuries should be conducted on a more liberal scale, and that Government funds should be retained in those Treasuries for longer periods than allowed by usage or sanctioned by the Honorable Court, in order to aid commercial operations. The measures then taken to meet the wishes of the Chamber were stated in that Report. A promise was likewise held out therein to notice in the next Report, the steps which might be taken in furtherance of this object. Incidentally, the Chamber requested that the fees which had hitherto been taken for the Provincial Bills should be done away with. These fees are not heavy. The scale is given in the margin. The discussion thus ensued left the matter pretty much as it was. The Government were of opinion, that the Chamber had given no sufficient reason, why their request for the abolition of the fees should be complied with.

1. Rupee fee on a Bill for 1,000 Rs. or under. Rs. 2,000
2. Ditto on ditto above 1,000 and not more than 2,000 Rs. 3,000
3. Ditto on ditto ditto 2,000 ditto 4,000
4. Ditto on ditto ditto 3,000 ditto 4,000
5. Ditto on ditto ditto 4,000 and upwards. Rs. 5,000
The same fee of 5 Rs. is chargeable on a Bill exceeding in amount 5,000 Rs., whatever that amount may be.

222. In consequence of the Honorable Court of Directors having in a recent despatch, stated their desire that all pecuniary dealings of the nature adverted to in the rules of 1827, between the public servants of Government and Natives, be strictly forbidden, whether the latter are within or beyond the Jurisdiction of the former circular, instructions were issued to all Collectors, and to the Commissioners of Mysore and Kurnool, and Resident at Travancore, to extend the accommodation of Bills to Public Officers in the Mofussil, including Unconvenanted Officers receiving salaries

above 100 Rupees per month, for portions of their respective salaries, &c. drawing such Bill at 5 days' sight on the Collectors of any district under this Presidency. The Bills not to exceed in amount 200 Rupees in the aggregate for any one applicant in any one month, except after reference to the Accountant General. These Bills are to be given in addition to the Bills usually granted on the Accountant General, it being understood, that the applicant takes the Bill for his own use *bona fide*, and not for that of any other party. The Collectors were likewise requested, as a further accommodation to Officers holding Bills, to make them payable, whenever convenient from any management of a Tehsildar. Talook Treasury.

253. This measure, it will be observed, has in it something of the nature of the money order system. That system has also come under observation, and the Accountant General has placed himself in communication with the Post-Master General on the subject. From the result

of its working in England, it appears to be not merely self-sustaining, but to be as profitable as it is convenient; its introduction is desirable throughout India. In the margin is given an extract of the Post Office Report for last year, taken from the *London Times* of the 7th April 1858, which shews to what an extent the money orders are used in the United Kingdom.

254. There is another measure which is under consideration of the Accountant General is, whether an account similar to that which is now in operation between the Bank of Madras and the Sub-Treasurer might be opened by the Bank with each Collector. The suggestion deserves the attention of those who have an interest in it.

The Government have come to the determination to substitute, in the Collectors' Treasuries within the Madras Presidency, the Account current for the Journal and Ledger system. From the 1st of May 1858, the form of their accounts will suffer this change.

255. It was noticed in last year's report, that a convenient change of practice had been effected in the mode of paying interest on Government Securities, to holders residing in the Provinces, who now therefore draw their interest from the local Treasuries. The note in the margin shows, that the change has worked well. It has given satisfaction. It is a source of great convenience to the parties concerned; hence the progressive increase visible in the yearly amount thus paid. The expense of remittance of these sums to the Presidency, though small, has been saved to Government.

Amount of interest paid in Provinces.	Amount of interest paid in Provinces.
In 1851-52	99,610
" 1852-53	2,00,153
" 1853-54	2,47,583
" 1854-55	2,71,627

ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, HOW COMPILED.

257. In previous reports has been described, how our Treasuries are supplied; how the surplus cash is removed from them; and how it is afterwards disposed of. There is a vague feeling abroad, that Indian accounts are of a mysterious nature, and difficult, if not impossible, of comprehension. People are apt to decry as "wrong," accounts that they do not understand; simply, because they do not understand them. It may, therefore, be to some purpose to explain, how our accounts, which are sent home, are prepared in the "Annual Statement," and the manner in which our Territorial Accounts are framed on the principle of double entry, and made up in our "Territorial Books."

258. The Annual Statement of actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Madras Government, our most important Return, purports to exhibit the *bona fide* cash transactions of the year, though, under special instructions from the Honorable Court, it embraces also certain other transactions having a money origin. It is from this document that the Returns periodically laid before Parliament are prepared by the Hon'ble Court of Directors. A copy of the statement in question is forwarded to the Board of Control, and likewise to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, for incorporation into the General Indian Financial Statement prepared at Calcutta.

259. If it be desired to know what our balance was at the close of the previous year, and what balance remains in hand at the end of this year, or what our Revenue has been during the year, the general, as well as the total account is presented in this Statement. Thence may be ascertained what the Army cost; and the charge of each different Force, European or Native, is there also. It is a repertory from which every information on the subject to which it appertains can be readily extracted. There is no "mystery," no concealment. It is in print, and may be run over with facility and advantage by any one at all conversant with accounts.

260. The Statement contains five divisions, as per margin,* on the Receipt, as well as Disbursement sides. The first division embraces transactions of ordinary Revenue and Charge: all advances are necessarily taken as charges, for the statement has to define the disbursements of the year. Such portions of these advances as may not be expended, come in the next account into their place, under Profit and Loss, because those portions having been charged off as above noticed, form, when repaid, an actual return or receipt of the year. The value of all Stores received from England, are brought into the account as value received from England,* and are charged off as expenditure at Madras in that year, since they form an actual disbursement, payment having been made in England. The second is limited to the extraordinary, *i. e.* charges of unusual occurrence. The third exhibits the profit and loss transactions. On the receipt side of this division is entered the difference arising from favorable exchanges, the recovery of any debts that may previously have been stated as losses, and the return to the Treasury of the amount of advances made in excess of the actual charge incurred for State purposes, whilst on the charge side are shewn all losses sustained by Government out of advances made on any account, whatsoever, which do not result in charges, and have not to be entered as such. The above three divisions form the Territorial Receipts and Charges, *i. e.*, the income and charge of the State. The

* London being credited therewith.

fourth division, *viz.*, "Debt Account," exhibits all advances made and repaid (unconnected with Revenue and Charge); debts incurred and discharged; deposits received and returned:

*Her Majesty's Government, Ceylon.
Her Majesty's Government, Labuan.
Her Majesty's Government, China.
Her M.'s Government, Mauritius.

† General Government of India.
Govt. of Prince of Wales' Island.
Government of Bengal.
Government of Bombay.
Government of Agra.

while the fifth and last division, termed "Foreign Account," embraces the transactions with the Honorable Court of Directors; of supplies with Her Majesty's Colonial Governments,* and with the Governments named in the margin.†

261. The Annual Statement is prepared from the accounts rendered monthly to the Accountant General's Office, by the several Officers in charge of Treasuries and Accounts.

* By entering the actual cash balance at the beginning of the month on the Receipt side, and the cash balance at the end of the month on the Disbursement side.

These accounts are abstracted in such a form as to correspond with the divisions above described, with all particulars essential to insure the accuracy of the statement in question. The postings are then examined, and the abstracts balanced. At the end of the year, the 12 months' transactions are summed up and examined with the closing entries, or annual abstracts of the several subordinate accounts.

262. In posting the items from the accounts into the abstract above alluded to, care is taken to omit all entries which are not *bona fide* cash, or which have not a money origin. When this business is finished, the various items are posted in the Annual Statement in regular order, under Heads and Departments. These postings are again examined, and the Statement balanced.* The sum of the items of Debit and Credit floating unadjusted, which are always subjected to strict examination, is entered separately just at the close of the account, in these terms:—"Net excess credit (or excess debit, as the case may be), being the result of unadjusted credit and debit by one Department to another, as they stood on the 30th April." If the items of debit and credit, (which balance each other) are thrown out, the remainder of the Statement is an actual Cash Account, and hence the balance of cash is separately and distinctly brought out, notwithstanding that the debits and credits, which, however, are necessary to complete the structure of the accounts as a whole, have been included.

* By entering the actual cash balance in the different Treasuries at the beginning and end of the year in their proper sides.

GENERAL TERRITORIAL ACCOUNTS, HOW COMPILED.

263. The Territorial Journal and Ledger compose what are called the General Territorial Books. The Journal exhibits the Receipts and Disbursements, in a condensed form, of all the Officers in charge of Treasuries, Stores, and Accounts in the several branches of the service under the Presidency of Port Saint George. The balances of cash, dead-stock, debts, &c., standing to the credit of the East India Company, on the 30th April of the previous official year, are first brought into the Journal for the subsequent year, on the 1st May. Next, are entered the debts and demands, as well as all deposits and balances of other accounts due by them. The difference between the totals of these two accounts, *viz.*, Cash, Dead-stock, and Balances due to Government, and Debts and Demands, &c., due by them, may be stated as the net assets of the East India Company, or as Merchants would call it, their Stock.

264. For particulars of any item of the Receipts or Charges which are wanted, reference has to be made to the subordinate accounts. The General Territorial Ledger in which all the entries in the Territorial Journals are posted in one view, shews the aggregate amount of each description of Receipts and Charges. In these Journals are shewn the Receipts and Disbursements of the General Treasury, under their appropriated heads in consecutive order, and then those of other Officers in the general branch. Next, follow the Receipts and Disbursements of Collectors and others, one after another, in form and order.

265. Tributes due to the East India Company by certain Native Powers are exhibited by entries in the Territorial Journals: and there are other entries, such as, of Advances made in England on account of the Service Funds and for different purposes; on account of the difference in the rates of Interest and Exchange, authorized to be given to the several Funds as Donation.

266. Then there are some entries of adjustment by Bills of actual charges, *viz.*, for advances made previously to Officers, and debited to advances on account of the service of Government, or to Civil Stores, &c.

267. The transactions of the Military Books are incorporated into the General Territorial Journal. The head "Military Books" is credited to the amount of Disbursements and Debits made in the Military Department, by debiting the appropriate heads of charge to which they appertain. The items of Receipts and Credits in the Military Books, on account of the General Department, are debited to Military Books, and the sums are credited to the proper heads.

268. The transactions of the Public Works Department are also shewn in the Territorial Journal. The aggregate amount of charges for repairs on account of Public Works, debited to Public Works Ordinary in the accounts of the Chief Engineer, are introduced in the Territorial Journal by crediting that head, and debiting the proper heads of charges, such as Charges General of the General Department, Charges General of the Revenue Department, Ecclesiastical Department, and so on. These charges also include the Salaries and Establishments, &c., of Engineer Officers. The same plan of adjustment is observed for expenses incurred on account of construction of Buildings in the several departments and debited to Public Works Extraordinary, in the accounts of the Chief Engineer, which, in the Territorial Journal, are credited to Public Works Extraordinary, and debited to the heads to which the charges of construction are applicable, such as "Dead-stock" and Local Funds. The head "Dead-stock," consists of General, Revenue, Judicial Buildings, &c., Works of Irrigation. The charges incurred on account of construction of Educational Buildings are separately shewn in the Territorial Books, with the view that such expenditure should be defrayed out of the Educational Fund.

269. After this, follow what are termed the closing entries, that is, the transfer of the debits or credits of minor heads to general heads, with the view of closing all subordinate heads, *i. e.* transferring them to those general heads to which they appertain.

270. The whole accounts having been thus brought within compass, it remains only to determine what has been the profit and loss of the year; and the several heads are closed accordingly, (with the exception of "Government of India," "Bengal Presidency,"

"Supplies between India and London," "Bombay Presidency," and "Agra Presidency," which are closed to Territorial Revenue,) to Profit and Loss. The expenditure, both Civil and Military, is thus charged off, i. e. the loss; and the Revenue from different sources is brought to account, i. e. the gain. The difference (of Profit and Loss), between these comes again under, and is closed to, the head, Territorial Revenue, under which every thing is thus finally brought. If we then take what is in favor of Territorial Revenue, and deduct therefrom what is against "Territorial Revenue," the result added to the balance in hand at the commencement, makes the exact balance in hand at the close of the year for which the Territorial Books are compiled.

271. The balances due by the East India Company, and balances due to the East India Company, on the 30th April, the last day of the official year, fill the last, as they did the first pages of the Territorial Journal.

WORKING OF THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT IN ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

272. In the Report for the year ended 30th April 1856, mention was made of some of the advantages of the Printing Press established in the office of the Accountant General. The subject is reverted to here, to show how it was founded; Government not having been put to any extra expense thereby, and that it has been profitable as well as advantageous.

273. The cost of a large Iron Press and of two Wooden Presses, Types and other materials for the Press Department of the Accountant General's Office, was defrayed from a fund of this office called the "Bill Fee Fund." The servants connected with the Press are paid from the amount sanctioned for the Office Establishment.* This is done by entertaining the required compositors and other servants, in lieu of copyists and others on the establishment, as

* From the month of August 1855: but for the previous three months of the official year 1855-56, viz., from May to July 1855, they were paid from the "Bill Fee Fund."

vacancies occur and occasion serves.

BILL FEE FUND.

274. The "Bill Fee Fund," just above alluded to, accumulated thus:—Under the authority of Government, a fee* of one fanam (equal to one-anna and three pie of the present currency) had been charged for every cash Bill issued by Pay-masters on the Accountant General in favor of Military Officers, on account of portions of their pay and allowances, which they required to remit to the Presidency. These Bills had been printed in the Accountant General's Office in a Rolling Press, and supplied to Pay-masters; and from this source had been disbursed the attendant expenses. In October 1855, a balance remained in the "Bill Fee Fund" of Rupees 3,488-14-1, which was placed at the disposal of the Accountant General for the purchase of machinery and fresh materials from time to time as might be necessary. Blank Bills for Pay-masters are printed at the present Press, and supplied for issue to the Military Officers, gratis.

275. The note in the margin exhibits the result of the working of the Press* for one year; viz., 1855-56, to

* The work is valued at the Market rate.		
Value of various Estimates, Reports, and other works printed in 1855-56, in the Accountant General's Office Press	Rs.	As. P.
Estimated cost of printing Blank Cash Bills and Transfer Receipts, assumed on 3 years average...	3,951	2 0
	578	7 4
	4,532	9 4
<i>Deduct Charges.</i>		
Cost of two Wooden Presses and Types, &c.,.....	Rs.	500 0 0
Ditto of Types.....	478	8 3
	978	8 3
Establishment from May to July 1855	188	3 5
Contingent charges, from May 1855 to April 1856	155	10 7
	1,320	4 1
Balance in favor of the Press on the 1st May 1856	3,212	5 3

have been an out-turn of work to the value of Rupees 4,532, which would have been the gain, less some 350 Rs. of trifling expenses. But it was necessary to charge Rs. 978-8-3 against it, being the cost of the wooden presses and types originally purchased; even thus, the gain has been Rupees 3,212, for that year.

TREASURY.

276. The Appendices Nos. 18 and 19 shew the amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer at the Madras General Treasury, during the past official year, and also during the three last years in a comparative form.

CIVIL AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

277. The Pre-audit system has now been in force for 2 years, and its operation and results have been satisfactory.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE ABSENTEE RULES.

278. The Absentee Rules for the Uncovenanted Service, when framed, were intended to apply only to those members of this branch of the service whose salaries exceed Rupees 100; but as the Supreme Government has declared the whole of that body as coming within the spirit, although not within the letter of those Rules, the grant of leave to every Uncovenanted Servant is regulated, as far as practicable, by them. The whole subject of the claims of the Uncovenanted Servants to leave of absence, and the terms of the grant of leave to them, has occupied the attention of Government, who have directed that Monthly Leave Statements should be submitted to the Civil Audit office by the heads of Departments, with their Abstracts, for the purpose of scrutiny and check.

INTRODUCTION OF PRINTING.

279. For the better despatch of business, a Press was allotted to the Civil Auditor's office, and was successfully worked throughout the year. In addition to Circulars, Certificates, and Forms of Letters and Statements, the greater number of the large and lengthy Returns furnished annually by that office to the Government of India and the Honorable Court, were printed by it in a very satisfactory manner, and submitted at earlier dates than when furnished in manuscript, while copies of various useful Returns have been furnished with ease to other Departments, and to the Governments of the other Presidencies.

LIST OF RETURNS PRINTED.

280. The Returns printed during the year in this Office were, the List of Civil Establishments, that of Civil and Political Pensions, the Annual Civil List, with Lists of

Chaplains; Military, Medical and other Officers in Civil employ; the Annual List of Uncovenanted Servants, European, Eurasian and Native; and the Comparative Statement of Superannuation Pensions.

PRESS ESTABLISHMENT.

281. The Establishment for working the Press was maintained without any addition to the fixed charge for the Office Establishment; and on the 1st May, a modification of the Office Establishment for providing permanently for the Press Department, involving no additional expense to the State, was sanctioned by Government.

GAIN BY THE PRESS.

282. From a rough computation of the charges incurred for working the Press, and of the value of the work executed by it, it would appear that there has been a saving, or gain to Government, of Rupees 1,817-9-2, which may be placed against the original cost of the Press stock.

Value of out-turn of Printing	...	...	3,708	9	0
Charge for Establishment	...	...	1,890	14	10
Balance of out-turn	...	...	1,817	9	2

CIVIL AUDITOR'S MANUAL.

283. During the official year under review, two works have been published by an Assistant in the Civil Auditor's Office, under the supervision of that Officer, and with the permission and support of Government, entitled "the Civil Auditor's Manual," and "the Uncovenanted Assistant's Vade-Mecum." The Manual is a Book of reference, and exhibits succinctly and in a classified form, the numerous Orders of Government issued during a long series of years on all subjects connected with the Salaries, Allowances, Leaves of Absence, Service and Pensions of Officers in the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Service, and, in every instance, the authorities are quoted marginally. This work is a complete Code of Regulations, for the Civil Audit Department, and a second improved edition of it is about to be published.

UNCOVENANTED ASSISTANT'S VADE-MECUM.

284. The "Uncovenanted Assistant's Vade Mecum" is a work similar to, but not so compendious as the Manual, and exhibits the position and privileges of members of the Uncovenanted Service, with the rules relating to their leaves of absence and pensions. It is now being translated by a Native Assistant into the Tamil and Telooogo languages, and its wide circulation will lead to a better comprehension of the privileges accorded by Government to this branch of the service.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

285. Another work, also under the auspices of Government, compiled by the Head Assistant, is passing through the Press. Its object is to exhibit in detail and in comparative statements, the number of individuals, with their rates of remuneration, composing the Civil Establishments of the Presidency. This compilation will be noticed at length in next year's Report.

LIST OF CHIEF INCREASED OR DECREASED CHARGES.

286. The following statement shows some of the principal variations in the expenses of the several Civil Departments during the past year.

INCREASED CHARGES.

	Rupees.
Director of Revenue Settlement, Salary	36,200 0 0
Surveyor General, Salary	12,000 0 0
Additional Sub-Collector of Bellary, Salary and Establishment	21,938 0 0
Madras Volunteer Guard, Estimated Charge	60,000 0 0
Madras Mounted Police, Increase estimated	50,000 0 0
Mofussil Police, Salaries of Commissioners, 20 Deputy Commissioners, and 20 Assistant Commissioner	2,82,000 0 0
Kurnool Irregular Horse, Increase	33,160 0 0
Vizagapatam and Golecondah Subundary Corps, Increase	14,064 0 0
Gaoles' pay, Increase	7,920 0 0
Bellary Police, Additional	2,832 0 0
Salem ditto ditto	3,120 0 0
Sundry additions and increases in the Ecclesiastical Department	5,856 0 0
District Dispensaries, Additional	1,500 0 0
Vaccinating Establishment, Additional	1,552 0 0
Educational Establishment, Additional	5,760 0 0

Not annual.

Rupees.

Total estimated expenditure on Survey and Revision of Assessment of whole Presidency, to be spread over 14 years ... } 76,66,624 0 0

DECREASED CHARGES.

	Rs. per annum.
Additional Sub-Collector of South Arcot, abolished	15,050 0 0
Estimated saving in the P. W. D. under the restrictive order of July 1857,	2,96,570 0 0
Reductions in Central Office of Public Works	7,044 0 0
Superintendent of Roads Establishment, abolished	1,272 0 0

MILITARY AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

287. The principal variations in the charges audited by the Military Auditor General, have been as follows:—

List of chief variations in Military charges.

INCREASED CHARGES.

Addition to number of Her Majesty's Troops on the Madras Establishment.

	Annual.
	Rupees.
1st Dragoon Guards	4,08,000
1st Royals	4,08,000
60th Rifles	3,24,000
44th Regiment	3,00,000

	Annual. Rupees.
66th Regiment	3,60,000
68th Regiment	3,60,000
69th Regiment	3,60,000
H. Troop, Royal Horse Artillery	1,00,800
2 Companies, Royal Artillery	1,32,000
2 Ditto	1,48,800
	29,01,600
Three Extra Native Infantry Regiments and one of Sapper Militia raised...	4,81,020
Expenditure to be eventually incurred in horsing eleven Field Batteries...	3,61,488
(The charge will be reduced when the Establishment of Karkhama Drivers and Bullocks shall be no longer retained)	
Addition of 10 Havildars, 10 Natives and 300 Privates to each Corps of Native Infantry	15,58,440
Three additional Companies to Sappers and Miners	54,720
Four Recruiting Depôts for Native Troops... ..	47,811
Additions to the Establishment of Apothecaries consequent on the increased number of Her Majesty's Troops	16,836
Increased rate of Staff pay to 1st Class Assistant Surgeons at present	25,920
(This charge is variable of necessity)	
Pay of the Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Madras Artillery raised to Royal Artillery rates	56,400
The above, together with sundry small items, make up an aggregate increased annual expenditure of Rupees 54,72,003.	

258. The principal item of decrease will be the saving that eventually will result from the abolition, in January last, of the Medical Board, which, when the Ex-Members of the Board cease to draw salaries, will amount to Rupees 33,000 per annum.

MINT.

259. In the following section is embodied the Acting Mint Master's (Colonel F. Cotton) report upon the administration of the Madras Mint, for the official year ending 30th April 1858, or, as it is styled in the Mint Books, "The 27th Settlement."

RECEIPTS OF BULLION, AND ISSUE OF COIN.

260. In the report of the last Settlement was noticed the unusual influx of silver into the Madras Mint, and its steady increase from month to month. This satisfactory proof of the growth of trade continued till the month of January last, when the monetary crisis in Europe reduced the import of the precious metals, and the receipts in the Mint declined very much. The purchase of silver has, on this account, been only one lac above that of the year preceding; but, as there was an accumulation of bullion in the Mint, the delivery of silver coin has still further increased; and, as the accompanying statement will shew, has been considerably greater in value than in any former Settlement.

	Number of Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Value.		
			Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Silver Single Rupees	80,78,339				
" Half "	5,45,257				
" Quarter "	24,55,238				
" Double Annas	52,59,415	1,63,38,249	96,21,933	1	0
Copper Half "	1,05,19,640				
" Quarter "	1,27,32,140				
" Single Pie Pieces	55,06,290	2,87,57,980	5,53,856	9	0
" Single Cents	28,65,409				
" Half "	24,38,500				
" Quarter "	8,35,409	61,37,300	94,434	15	10
Total		5,12,33,529	1,02,72,724	9	10

261. In the last report was explained, that the great increase in the out-turn was effected by working extra hours in many Departments of the Mint. The necessity of working beyond the usual time, has, to a certain extent, continued through the Settlement now under review; but the efficiency of the establishment having been gradually improving, some Departments have been relieved from this additional tax upon their energies, although the number of pieces issued has been far in excess—even of the enlarged deliveries of the preceding year. The increase of work done will be seen by an examination of the statement, No. 20, in the Appendix, wherein the issue of coin from the Madras Mint for the last 11 years is exhibited. This statement was opened last year, and is now extended to the end of the Settlement just closed.

262. It will be seen by the statement above alluded to, that the number of silver and copper coins together have exceeded 500 lacs, or two-thirds more than the out-turn considered so satisfactory by the Government last year. Though the number of silver pieces does exceed that of the 26th Settlement by 12 lacs, it has not reached the Acting Mint Master's expectation, in consequence of the steam mills for the lamination of silver still being incomplete. The construction of the engine for this purpose has been constantly in progress, and pressed on with all the artificers that could be obtained; but skilled labour of the kind required has been so much in demand in the Railway works, and for the Government manufactories, that little more could be done from day to day, than make good the wear and tear of machinery, resulting from the continually increasing coinage. The engine has, however, been under trial, and on the commencement of the coining season, two mills will, it is hoped, be worked by steam power. If this is the case, the coinage of silver may be greatly extended, as an increase has been proposed in all other Departments, and the Mint will then be able to convert a much larger proportion of the silver it receives, into the small coin so urgently demanded by the country.

SILVER COINAGE.

293. As regards the economy of silver in the processes of coinage, the accounts, as usual, exhibit a surplus above the silver paid for; but this excess will not be found so great as it has been of late years, in proportion to the value of the bullion operated upon. In the last report was shewn an excess of 8,378 Rupees under this head, whereas in the following statement it will be seen, that the excess of the present Settlement is only Rupees 3,669-8-5.

	Tolas.	As.	P.	Tolas.	As.	P.
Balance on hand on the 1st May 1857,	21,25,737	9	0			
Merchants' Silver Bullion purchased	80,44,763	1	2			
Amount of Public Bullion received during the year	2,71,987	7	10	1,04,42,478	2	0
Amount of Silver Coins remitted to the General Treasury	96,21,933	1	0			
Balance remaining in the Mint	8,24,214	9	5	1,04,46,147	10	5
				3,669	8	5

As the value of the drosses has not been accurately determined by the Assay Master, this statement is only an approximation; but it is sufficiently correct to shew the comparative excess in the 26th and 27th Settlements. This difference is in part to be accounted for by a successful effort noticed in the report for last year, to reduce to the utmost the loss sustained by the merchants in the process of premelting (or melting for assay before the value of the bullion tendered is determined). By the use of better furnaces for this purpose, and the substitution of coke for charcoal, it was attempted to lessen the quantity of silver left in the ashes of the Merchants' Bullion Room. This, as the following statement will shew, has been effected; and though the Mint profits have been thereby decreased by 1,244 Rupees, the result is a highly satisfactory one.

	Before Melting.	After Melting.	Particles returned to the Merchants.	Wastage.	Rate per Mill.	Dross Bar recovered.	Rate per Mill.
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Annas.	Tolas.	Annas.
26th Settlement.	71,90,681	71,69,312	14,317	7,052	15	1,976	11
27th ditto	79,10,189	78,89,485	15,430	5,214	10	929	8

PYX REPORT ON DITTO.

294. By the Pyx reports the coin has this year been, upon the whole, slightly above standard, the value of the excess being by those reports 581 Rupees.

COPPER COINAGE.

295. The continuous copper coinage, which was commenced in the former Settlement, has been working most satisfactorily through the last season, and the result has been an issue of 3,48,95,250 pieces, equal in value to 6,50,791 Rupees. Of this issue, 61,37,300 pieces of 94,435 Rupees value have been in the cent coinage for the Straits Settlements. The remainder has been in the coin of the East India Company. In the following statement the profits from the copper coinage are detailed:—

	Number.	Stamp value.	Weight.	Copper.		Cost of Laminating, cutting, milling, cleaning, stamping, dies, &c., and including the wear of machinery.	Loss on the sale of Residue.		Gain.		Cost, including half charges of Mint with Mint Master's salary.		Gain.	
				Co.'s Rs.	A. P.		Co.'s Rs.	A. P.	Co.'s Rs.	A. P.	Co.'s Rs.	A. P.	Co.'s Rs.	A. P.
Half Anna	...	1,05,19,640	3,28,738 12 0	2,89,768 7	2,02,690 2 3	11,308 9 6	11,678 2 1	1,03,193 13 11	60,053 5 10	55,852 5 5	89,150 2 5			
Quarter ditto	...	1,27,32,140	1,98,939 11 0	1,81,390 1	1,22,528 10 2	9,594 7 4	7,063 8 8	60,053 5 10	6,578 8 7	18,748 1 2	50,533 12 0			
Single Pie Pieces	...	55,06,596	28,078 2 0	26,761 1 2	18,083 9 9	2,973 5 6	1,042 10 2	16,148 12 10	6,405 14 3	5,055 11 3	4,486 2 10			
Single Centa	...	28,65,300	63,028 12 9	58,758 1 2	41,631 0 2	3,089 4 10	2,388 10 11	16,148 12 10	6,405 14 3	6,905 9 9	12,323 7 11			
Half ditto	...	24,35,800	26,801 7 11	24,969 1 2	17,644 5 5	1,778 10 3	972 10 0	6,405 14 3	972 10 0	3,587 11 11	4,586 12 7			
Quarter ditto	...	8,34,000	4,694 11 2	4,203 1	3,083 16 2	451 1 10	167 4 4	912 5 10		768 9 1	624 12 7			
Total	...	2,48,95,250	6,50,791 3 10	5,95,927 7	4,05,371 10 11	29,886 7 6	23,210 9 2	1,93,722 13 3		60,428 0 5	1,61,781 4 4			

ECONOMY OF MATERIAL.

296. In the Madras Mint the copper coin has, of late years, been made from copper straps sent out from England, the waste metal or scissile being sold by auction. As the coinage increased, the difficulty of getting a sale for the waste copper at any thing approaching its real value, became every month greater. The Acting Mint Master was induced, therefore, to attempt the manufacture of straps from the scissile, in order that it might, like the silver scissile, be brought into coinage. In the year 1837 this was done, and a considerable sum issued; but copper being then at a lower price, and the means adopted for the conversion of the scissile into straps very indifferent, the profit was not such as to induce the Mint Master to continue the process. Taking advantage of the experience gained at that time, and making such improvements in the mode of manufacture as seemed advisable, the Mint Officers are now working up the waste metal with perfect success.

297. In the last auction sale the price offered was 250 Rupees per.candy of 500 lbs., while the cost of the copper, when received from England, has been 350. The loss at this rate was so great that the Mint Master stopped the sale. It has been advertized at from 275 to 280, but exceedingly little has been sold, and he feels sure that in the sale of a large quantity, not more than 250 Rupees could be reckoned on.

298. Making due allowance for every thing, it is found possible to melt and roll the scissile into straps of the thickness received from England at a cost of 20 Rupees a candy, and there are now preparing straps at that cost at the rate of 4½ candies daily. By this process the stock of scissile in hand will be increased in value about 20,000 Rupees, and when the copper coinage is in operation to the extent suggested, the monthly saving effected by working up the scissile, may be fairly estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000 Rupees. This important change in the working of the Mint merits an expression of the high approval of Government.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

299. The following statement exhibits the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mint for the past official year, and the balance in favor of the Mint must be considered satisfactory, amounting as it does, a clear profit to Government of 1,87,070 Rupees.

Statement showing the net gain on the Silver and Copper Coinage, and of the actual expenses incurred in the Madras Mint, for the year 1857-58, including those of the Assay and Mint Committee Offices.

RECEIPTS.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Seignorage and refinance on Silver Bullion	1,60,914	13	0			
Gain on Copper Coins after deducting the value of the Copper	2,15,419	13	11			
Excess of Silver in the different Departments	3,669	8	5			
Amount of acids, unserviceable articles, &c., sold at the Mint	2,635	0	1			
				4,12,639	5	5
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Acting Mint Master's salary	19,320	0	0			
Mint Establishment	32,158	2	10			
Contingent servants	64,929	2	3			
Fram, straw, purchased articles, &c.	25,441	12	7			
Hired Bullocks	873	10	5			
Extra pay to Establishment servants ditto to Contingent servants	11,133	12	7			
Value of store articles...	23,422	12	4			
Total Assay Office expenses	29,143	15	10			
Ditto Mint Committee Office ditto	3,655	0	7			
				2,10,108	5	5
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint Books				2,02,560	14	0
Loss on Copper scissile sold				15,490	0	0
Total				1,87,070	13	8

MISCELLANEOUS WORK DONE AT THE MINT FOUNDRY.

300. There has been a good deal of work done for other Departments in the Iron foundry, during the past year. A Bell of more than a ton weight has been cast for the Cathedral, and at the request of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, the manufacture of 50,000 waistplates for the Infantry has been undertaken. These are already made at a rate of 100 daily, and at half the cost demanded for them by private contractors—a reduction in cost that will equal on the whole quantity required 25,000 Rupees.

POLITICAL.

301. Comparatively of slight importance as may have been the political occurrences of the past year within the Madras Presidency, when viewed in relation to those that have taken place in other parts of British India, those that are noticed below, are not deserving of mention in times like the present.

302. On the application of His Excellency the Governor in Chief of the Indian Possessions of H. I. M. the Emperor of the French, large supplies of ammunition were forwarded to the French Settlements from the Arsenals of Madras, and further assistance offered if required, to strengthen the hands of the authorities.

303. The reports on the administration of the territories of the Travancore and Cochin Rajahs will be found in Appendices Nos. 21 & 22. The Madras Government have received from these Princes satisfactory assurances of their loyal attachment to the power with which they have so long been in alliance.

304. It may here properly be mentioned that from all parts of the Madras territory Loyal addresses, expressive of firm attachment to the existing Government, contentment with its rule, and abhorrence at the acts of the rebels, were received in great numbers throughout the year, and in some instances unsought subscriptions were forwarded in aid of the Fund that had been raised for the relief of the sufferers from the mutiny. It should specially be recorded that the Tondiman Rajah gave Rupees 3,000, and the Rajah of Travancore Rupees 10,000, for this purpose.

305. Notwithstanding, however, their general confidence in the loyalty of the mass of the population of the Madras Presidency, the Government had in July 1857, thought it fit to bring into practical operation in these provinces the special Act XIV. of 1857, for the immediate punishment of Mutiny, and of Non-Military offences against the State, and of serious crimes against person or property of private individuals.

306. The following considerations, induced the adoption of this course. When the out-break occurred, the Military resources of Government were most seriously weakened by the absence of the greater portion of the European Regiments on its establishment, the proportion of which, at the commencement of 1857, was smaller than it had ever been since 1805. It is not necessary to dwell on the causes which led to its still further reduction, but it will suffice to state, that omitting Hyderabad, where the 3rd Europeans, a young and not strong Regiment, was stationed, the entire extent of territory garrisoned by Madras troops, including the large States of Nagpore and Mysore, contained, besides artillery, but two European Infantry, and a Cavalry corps, distributed by Wings at Madras, Bangalore, Cannanore, and Jackatullah.

307. Thus the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Army, Bellary and the Ceded Districts adjoining the Nizam's frontier, and the large territory of Nagpore, were left entirely destitute, while Mysore, the Presidency division, and the provinces of Canara and Malabar, had only half their usual complement of European troops.

308. Circumstances of a political nature tended to increase the anxiety caused by this Military weakness. Nagpore had been only recently annexed, and contained many disaffected persons of influence. Hyderabad is always inflammable, and was sure to be deeply excited by the course which events had taken in the North-West, while our provinces of Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Malabar contain a large Mussulman population, which would share in those feelings caused by the Proclamation of a Mahomedan Government at Delhi, and invitations to join in a holy war against those whom they style Infidels.

309. At Madras itself, discontent was felt in consequence of the abolition of the Nabobship of the Carnatic on the part of the numerous and needy Mussulman population, who had been the recipients of that Prince's lavish, though ill-directed, bounty.

310. The scarcity, and consequent high prices of provisions, together with the imperative necessity of restricting expenditure on Public Works, which have been elsewhere adverted to, combined to produce distress that facilitated the efforts of those who sought to spread discontent and disaffection in our Provinces.

311. At Kamptee, Hyderabad, and in the S. M. country, that disaffection had already more openly manifested itself. Information of plots, and treasonable preparations reached the Government from all sides, and warning of the impending danger was given by the Government of Goa. While within our own territories, indications were not wanting which, though comparatively slight in themselves, sufficed to show that it was desirable to neglect no precaution for the maintenance of established authority and order, and on these considerations Government thought fit to issue Commissions under the Act before-named.

312. One Commissioner only, however, was appointed for each district, and in every instance the Sessions Judge was selected for the office, except under emergent circumstances. Sentences of death were not to be carried into execution without the orders of Government, and it was desired, that so long as the general political state of a District remained undisturbed, State offences alone should be tried by the Commissioners; heinous crimes against person and property (dacoity alone excepted) being left to be disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.

313. The instances in which it was necessary to exercise these special powers, were comparatively few, but the effects of the arrangements were decidedly beneficial.

314. The following may be mentioned among the principal political occurrences of importance.

315. The Dundassera of Gylah, whose escape from custody and the consequent outrages in the Furlakimedy country, have been mentioned in former reports, having been re-captured was, together with his father-in-law, and one his principal adherents, executed. Others of the band were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

316. In September 1857, disturbances occurred in the Hill District, originating in matters connected with private disputes between some individuals of the petty Hill chief class, styled in that part of the country, Reddies.

317. Soobla Reddy, of Korateer, a village on the Godavery, some few miles from the Hyderabad frontier, disappointed in his attempts to obtain by fair means the hand and heart of a wealthy widow for his son, attempted with a large body of followers to carry her off by force from the protection of Sooykara Swamy, Pottail of Boottayegooden, whose concubine she had become, and failing in the immediate object of his raid, plundered the village, and retreated with a quantity of booty and cattle to the village of the widow's late husband, where he was reinforced by other Reddies with considerable bodies of men.

318. The Acting Head Assistant Magistrate, hearing of these events, hastened into the disturbed district with a body of some 60 or 70 peons and the talsildar of the Talook, and making the plundered village his head-quarters, advanced on the position taken up by the marauders, who however did not await his arrival. He made some few prisoners, and returned with them to Bootayegooden, where they passed the night, but early the next morning found himself surrounded by an overwhelming number of men under Soobha Reddy and his son, armed with matchlocks and bows, and a number of the peons with him having failed to stand their ground, he was compelled to release his prisoners, to give up the recovered property, and to abandon his position. The Potail, Soowkara Swamy, was also carried off by the insurgents.

319. The aid of the Military was called in, and the Acting Joint Magistrate proceeded with some sappers and miners into the heart of the hills, whither the insurgents had retreated. They made no determined resistance, and were driven from every position they assumed, but after a harassing pursuit had been continued for some time in a most unhealthy country, the troops were withdrawn with their prisoners, who, on conviction of being taken in arms against the Government, were sentenced by the Commissioner to various terms of imprisonment which they are now undergoing.

320. Soobha Reddy and seven others have been recently captured and tried, four have been sentenced to death, and four to transportation for life.

The unfortunate Potail, Soowkara Swamy, whom they had carried off, was murdered by the insurgents while their prisoner.

321. In this district, where the Mahomedan population has much connection with Hyderabad, a green flag, and a highly treasonable proclamation urging the slaughter of the English were seized on 10th July 1857, and the Acting Magistrate afterwards reported that prayers for the success of the King of Delhi had been offered up in the mosques.

322. Later in the year, on 7th November 1857, the large trading town of Jaggiahpetta, in this District, on the frontiers of the Nizam's territories, was attacked by a large body of armed Rohillas, the havildar, two Naicks and one Sepoy of the guard on duty at the Cutcherry were killed, the Treasury plundered, and private property to the amount, it was said, of more than a lac of Rupees carried off. The aid of the Resident at Hyderabad was solicited for effecting the detection and punishment of these marauders. A number of them were apprehended in the Hyderabad country, and made over to the authorities at Hyderabad for trial. The result of their trials belongs to the present year. It may, however, be noted, that six have been condemned to death, twelve to transportation to the Andamans, and eight to penal servitude in distant zillahs.

323. In Madras itself, the state of feeling in Triplicane, the Mahomedan quarter, became so suspicious, that on 20th June 1857, Military posts were established in various parts of the Town. Volunteer Corps enrolled, and other precautions taken. Triplicane is the head-quarters of the Mahomedan population connected with the Nabobs of the Carnatic, and the recent extinction of that titular dignity, involving as it did the cessation of the profuse expenditure of that Prince, had increased their ill-feeling towards our Government. Proclamations were seized.

and seditious letters intercepted, urging the Nizam and his Minister to begin a holy war, in which they were ready to join, and both here and in the surrounding provinces, reports of the Magistracy showed that much seditious language and correspondence was being held.

324. On 15th June 1857, the large village of "Roodrar," in the Cuddapah District, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary. was plundered by a band of some 100 Rohillas, who killed 3 people, wounded some 13 others, and were said to have been led by 3 chiefs on horseback.

325. Three days later, Captain Nelson, a retired Company's Officer, who has settled in a wild part of the Kurnool District, where he is reclaiming land, and who, with some of his people, had joined the Police and Sowars in their pursuit of the Rohillas, was surprised by the latter, and guns and his riding pony, with some other property, captured. Eventually they re-crossed the Kistna into the Nizam's country, after prowling about our jungles for some time, but committing no other acts of plunder than those above mentioned, except to obtain supplies. From this unusual conduct, and from the fact that the chiefs of the party who made the attack on the Hyderabad Residency, endeavoured after their repulse to join them, it may be surmised that they had other objects than plunder in view, and that had that attack met with success, serious outbreaks elsewhere would immediately have followed.

326. On 11th September 1857, a premeditated Mopla rising, planned by some inhabitants of the most fanatical parts of the country, including relatives of some who had fallen in the outrages of that kind which have occurred at intervals during the last 15 years, was revealed by certain respectable members of the Mopla community to the Native Head of Police, a Nair, who acted with most praiseworthy promptitude and energy, and happily succeeded in preventing the outbreak, which in all probability would have been followed by serious consequences. The parties concerned have been imprisoned for various periods, and their release will depend on the state of the District and report of the Magistrate.

327. The Nair Head of Police, "Koma Nair," who acted so well on the occasion, has lately been ordered to be presented with a handsome sword, and the Government have promised to consider his claim to an extra rate of pension on his retirement from the public service.

328. It is satisfactory to find that the object had in view by the Legislature in passing the Mopla Act, under which village communities are made to feel that it is incumbent on them to aid in preventing disturbances of the public peace, and that neglect of this duty entails on them individual fine and loss, which had been practically exhibited in operation after the assassination of the late Collector, Mr. Conolly, is shown by what took place on the present occasion to have been in some degree at least attained.

329. Another sign of the times was the pressure in various parts of this Presidency of seditious foreign emissaries and Bengal sepoys, who entered our provinces in large numbers, and left no room to doubt their mischievous designs of trying to tamper with our sepoys, and excite mistrust and dislike towards our Government by false and malevolent rumours.

CANARA.

330. The Southern Mahratta frontier had long been in a very feverish and disturbed state, and in June 1857, intelligence had been received from the Political Agent at Belgaum, of the discovery of an extensive Mahomedan conspiracy, whose ramifications extended to Mysore, Kurnool, and Madras generally.

331. The affair at Shorapore, that of Bheem Row, a dismissed Tehsildar of the Bellary district, and many other subsequent manifestations of this smouldering flame of rebellion, have since shown themselves.

332. In the Northern part of Canara, bordering on this country, it had been found necessary as early as September 1857, to call in the aid of the Military on the frontier and in February last, a more serious danger appeared in the escape of the three sons of Phond Sawunt, who headed the rebellion in Sawunt Warree in 1845, from the Goa country, in which they had since resided under surveillance, and their appearance in the very difficult jungly country in the extreme North-west corner of Canara, at the head of a large body of insurgents, where, by their conduct they soon showed that the movement was of a political character, and aimed against the Government. They were not altogether unsuccessful in obtaining sympathy and aid from the inhabitants of that wild tract of country, and for some time, aided by the natural difficulties of the position they had occupied, maintained with some degree of success a kind of Guerilla warfare against the troops employed against them. At no time, however, did the insurrection attain any alarming extent, and eventually the insurgents were driven from the Canara country, and it is supposed are now lurking in the ravines and jungles skirting the Sawunt Warree country, and that of the Kolapore Rajah.

333. The only other circumstances of political importance that need be mentioned here, are the following Acts of the Legislature, specially Bill for legalising arrangements in substitution for the Law Courts of the late Rajah of Tanjore. affecting Madras affairs.

334. A draft Bill was forwarded for submission to the Legislative Council, having for its object to dispose of the suits still pending on the files of the Courts of original or appeal jurisdiction formerly existing in the Fort and territory of the late Rajah of Tanjore. There were within those limits three Civil and one Criminal Courts. The former appear to have been intended to resemble the Company's Courts. The lowest is a Court of original jurisdiction, from which appeals and special appeals lie to the higher Courts.

335. In the Criminal Court, justice does not appear to have been administered on any generally acknowledged principles, and it is believed, that the wishes of the Rajah and of those about him, materially influenced the decisions in all matters calling for formal sentence.

336. In this latter case, no special interference was necessary beyond such as would bring the territory concerned under the future operation of the Courts of the British Government; but in the Civil Courts it was found that there were on the files 136 original

suits, 39 appeals, and 13 special appeals still pending, in 11 of which no proceedings had been taken, while the remaining 177 were in various stages of progress. There were also 1,872 decrees not yet executed.

337. Doubts having arisen as to the legality of the continuance of these Courts after the Rajah's death, which could only be removed by legislation. A Draft Bill was prepared and submitted.*

338. A second Bill was also submitted to provide for the administration of the Estate, and for the payment of the debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic. Bill to provide for the administration of the Estate and payments of the debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

339. The necessity for this enactment arose from the following circumstances. Under Act I. of 1844, no writ or process could issue against the person or property of the Nawab, or certain members of the family and household, without the special permission of Government in each case, and under this exemption, and partly from other reasons, the price of goods that had been purchased, and the interest on money borrowed were, it is believed, far beyond the rates charged in other ordinary transactions. The amount of outstanding debts against the Nawab's Estate is very considerable, and although the Government are willing to waive any claim they might have to such of the property as is of the nature of Estate or public property, both for the benefit of the creditors, or in the event of there being any surplus, for that of the Nawab's representative, it is still very doubtful whether the entire assets will suffice to meet the claims against the Estate, and it has been decided, that the Government shall pay in full the amount of their debts to such creditors as may consent to have them estimated in the case of money lent according to the actual sum advanced, with interest at 6 per cent, and in that of goods sold according to their fair marketable value.

340. It is proposed to give any creditor the power of instituting a suit in the nature of an administration suit in the Supreme Court of Madras, against an Officer to be appointed as Receiver of Carnatic property, whose duty it will be to collect all the assets, and in such suit the Court may compel all persons holding mortgages or other liens on any part of the property to come in and establish their claims. It will also enable all creditors to recover, who may be willing to accept payment in the equitable manner above mentioned.

The Bill has passed, and has just received the assent of the Governor General. The Court will take an account of all debts due from the Nawab, and of all assets liable for their payment.

341. The last Bill to be mentioned is one for continuing to a limited extent the privileges of exemption from the jurisdiction of our Courts mentioned above as conferred by Act I. of 1844. Bill for continuance of certain privileges to the family, &c. of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

342. That Act was after the death of the late Nawab declared by a full bench in the Supreme Court to be personal to the Nawab, and that the estate and dignity it was intended to support, having become extinct, the Act ceased to have effect.

343. A temporary Act XVIII. of 1857 was then passed, continuing these privileges for one year to the persons concerned, that they might have an opportunity of trying by an appeal to the Privy Council the justness of the above decision, but no such appeal having been made, and the time for it being past, while the temporary Act would shortly become inoperative, it became necessary to make such arrangements as the Government considered necessary.

344. These were to continue to the uncle and chief male relative of the late Nabob and to the female members of his family, exemption from Civil and Criminal process during the term of their respective lives, and to the other male members of his family and to his retinue protection from suits, the causes of action in which arose while Acts I. of 1848 and XVIII. of 1857 were in force.

345. A Bill was accordingly brought before the Council to the foregoing effect, read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee on the 5th June 1858. And as the term of Act XVIII. of 1857 would expire on the 4th July prior to the receipt of the Select Committee's Report, Act No. XXIV. of 1858 was passed, continuing for 6 months the privileges of Act I. of 1844.

MILITARY.

346. With one solitary exception, the conduct of the entire Native Army of Madras has furnished a gratifying instance of loyalty and fidelity during the past year of mutiny and treachery.

347. That exception occurred in the 8th Lt. Cavalry, which volunteered for service in Bengal in June 1857, but when, after the Infantry, Artillery, and Sappers of the Madras Brigade had left for Bengal, and the 8th Lt. Cavalry, which was to form the Cavalry portion of the Brigade, was on its march from Bangalore to Madras to embark, the men manifested first hesitation, and finally, when about 25 miles from Madras, absolutely refused to embark without they were first guaranteed the old rates of pay and pension which had been altered in 1833.

348. Bad as this conduct was, it might have been worse. It was an attempt to make terms with Government and obtain by pressure, redress for a real or fancied grievance, and they selected for this experiment an occasion when they thought that as the need of Government was great, so their demands might possibly be listened to.

349. But here their misconduct ended. Their horses and fire-arms were taken from them and shipped to Bengal; some of the Native Officers and Non-Commissioned staff were dismissed for neglect of duty in allowing their European Officers to remain in ignorance of the temper and intention of the men, of which they themselves could not but have been aware, and finally after the remainder of the corps had for some time quietly done, dismounted duty at Arcot, the Regiment was broken up and distributed among the other Cavalry corps, but nothing further of mutinous intention was at any time manifested by them, and here began and ended the sole instance of misconduct in the Madras Army during this year of trial, when it was by no means exempt from the treasonable temptations of emissaries of sedition from other quarters.

350. No terms of praise can be too high for the conduct of that portion of the Army which has been actively engaged in the disturbed Provinces.

MADRAS FUSILIERS.

351. Space will not allow of any detailed mention of that gallant Corps,* the Madras Fusiliers, who at Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and on a thousand minor occasions covered themselves with glory, and conferred honor on their country and the Government whom they serve.

NATIVE REGIMENTS.

352. No unworthy comrades of these brave Englishmen have their brother soldiers of the Madras Native Army proved themselves. The Native Horse and Foot Artillery, the 4th and 8th Regiments of Light Cavalry, the Madras Rifles, and the 27th and 17th M. N. I., have been almost from the commencement constantly engaged in active and harassing service in Oude and the adjoining Provinces, or in the disturbed districts of Bengal, and have earned the repeated praises of the Generals who commanded them, and of the Governor General of India. The two Cavalry Regiments marched from Kamptee to Benares, and by their good conduct have aided materially in removing from the character of the Madras Army the stain caused by the defection of the 8th Cavalry.

353. The Governor General's thanks have also been bestowed on the 40th and 5th M. N. I. for their conduct in Jubbulpore, where a trying and prolonged contest, with a scattered and wily foe in a most unhealthy jungle country, was prosecuted to an entirely successful result.

354. Engaged on the same service with them was a small detachment of the Madras Artillery, who did excellent service in a country most difficult for that arm, and they, as well as the other detachments of that distinguished Corps, who have been continually and actively employed in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, have nobly maintained its high reputation.

355. With these may be mentioned a kindred arm of the service, the Madras Sappers and Miners, who long since gained a wide-spread reputation for distinguished gallantry and willing endurance which they increased on this occasion. A company of this Corps was at Bombay on its return from the Persian expedition, when the call for aid to quell the mutiny was received and immediately volunteered for service. Attached to Sir Hugh Rose's Column, they shared in all the dangers of its victorious campaign, and still remain with it. A second company was forwarded from Madras to Calcutta, and has been actively engaged in the North.

356. A moveable Column, consisting chiefly of Madras sepoy, was marched from Kamptee to Jubbulpore and Dumoh, and engaged and completely routed the mutinous 55th Bengal N. I. at Kuttinjee.

* The Government desire to record here their high sense of the energy and distinguished gallantry displayed by the lamented General Neil, as Commander of this noble regiment.

357. A field force under General Whitlock, composed of all arms, marched from Bangalore through Central India. The battle of Banda, of which high mention is made by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, was fought by this division, in which engagement the Madras sepoy's vied with the Europeans, and most unmistakably proved their loyalty in the eagerness with which they attacked the mutinous sepoy's of the Bengal army.

358. Thus all branches of the Madras army have actively shared in quelling the disturbances in Bengal, while within the limits of their own Presidency it has nowhere been necessary to call for their active services, save in the extreme North of Canara, as elsewhere mentioned.

359. The performance of the service has been much facilitated by the additional Movement of Troops by transit. extent to which transit carriage has been made use of in the movement of European troops. Two and a half regiments were thus conveyed from Madras to Bangalore without a single casualty, and between Masulipatam and Hyderabad, a bullock cart transit has been organized on a system which is being extended as rapidly as circumstances will allow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

360. The following Statement shows the Statistics of Emigration for the year 1857. Emigration.

Destination.	Emigrants No.	Emigrants returned from.
Mauritius...	4,100	629 Labourers. 19 Children.
West Indies ...	790	251 Labourers. 8 Children.
Ceylon ...	13,386	14,842.

361. The supply of cooly labourers to Ceylon is carried on entirely from the district of Tinnevely, and although carefully supervised, is not, nor needs to be so systematically guarded at all points as that of Emigrants to Mauritius and the West Indies.

362. A small Steamer, the *Manchester*, belonging to private owners, has been employed on this inter-communication, which has also been carried on by means of native vessels, and the statement shows to what an extent it now takes place between the Island and the main land to their mutual advantage.

363. The Emigration to the Mauritius and the West Indies was satisfactorily carried on throughout the year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

364. Epidemic diseases in the forms of cholera, fever, and small-pox were more extensively prevalent than usual, and the price of food having been as high as in the preceding year, much suffering would have been experienced by the poorer classes of the population, but for the public work still going on, which afford employment to thousands of the labouring poor. Indeed, there is every reason to believe, that but for these works, epidemic disease would have spread more widely, and with greater devastation amongst the native poor.

365. In such seasons, the real value and utility of the Civil Dispensaries are seen and experienced; thousands have received immediate relief, and large supplies of prepared medicine were issued with directions for use. In these Dispensaries, 33 in number, the number of patients treated amounted to 2,31,992, that is, 10,669 in patients and 2,21,323 out-patients, average daily number under treatment 5,951. Total expense incurred during the year Rupees 75,292-10-6, or about Annas 5-2 per patient.

Table exhibiting the admissions and deaths of in and out-patients in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1858 to 30th April 1859.

DIVISIONS.	IN-PATIENTS.				OUT-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency ...	1,885	187	159	9.9	49,884	53	1,332	0.1	51,769	240	1,486	0.4
Centre ...	1,002	106	117	6.6	46,950	86	433	0.1	48,582	192	553	0.3
Southern...	3,423	313	170	9.1	53,291	70	1,003	0.1	56,714	383	1,179	0.5
Mysore ...	67	9	4	13.4	745	3	17	0.4	812	12	21	1.4
Malabar & Canara	777	62	47	7.9	17,151	12	313	0.03	17,931	74	360	0.4
Ceded Districts ...	276	30	70	10.8	17,181	13	763	0.07	17,757	43	835	0.2
Northern ...	1,412	66	124	4.5	20,549	43	365	0.2	21,961	115	429	0.3
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force...	871	25	54	1.001	3,767	6	49	0	4,611	35	94	0.7
Nagpore Force ...	323	35	20	10.8	1,472	2	71	0.1	1,795	37	91	2.03
Total ...	10,669	843	760	7.9	2,21,323	288	4,285	0.1	2,31,992	1,131	5,051	0.4
Total of 1858-59 ...									2,17,427	Total expense.		
Increase in 1857-58 ...									14,565	Rs. 75,292 10 6		

366. In the Vaccinating Department, the number of operations has corresponded very nearly to those of the preceding year. Owing to the exigencies of the Military service, the Circuit Superintendents have been temporarily withdrawn. The total number vaccinated was 3,74,643, and the total expense incurred Rupees 36,017-2-10, or Rupees 12-13-0 per hundred of operations.

DIVISIONS.	1856-57.				1857-58.			
	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of Failures.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of Failures.
Presidency	10,981	9,921	1,060	9.69	9,255	8,261	994	107.4
Centre	59,213	54,279	4,934	8.37	53,711	49,235	4,476	8.01
Northern	31,217	26,865	4,352	14.17	35,381	30,217	5,164	14.51
Southern	1,37,016	1,27,665	9,351	6.84	1,07,819	98,651	9,168	8.71
Malabar and Canara	32,981	26,603	6,378	19.66	43,017	26,914	16,103	13.55
Mysore	69,279	66,165	3,114	4.48	89,189	89,091	98	47.01
Ceded Districts	50,362	29,330	21,032	12.20	38,328	33,745	4,583	119.005
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	3,185	2,581	604	15.82	2,911	2,479	432	157.9
Nagpore Force	496	412	84	16.93	605	523	82	135.5
Total	3,71,923	3,41,051	30,872	9.93	3,74,643	3,50,166	24,477	94.8

Cost of Vaccination of 1857 ... Rupees 36,017 2 10
Cost per hundred, excluding Mysore ... 12 13 0

367. Owing to the greater prevalence of cholera amongst the prisoners, especially in the Jails of the Southern Division, and particularly in that of Salem, the mortality has exceeded the average of the last ten years by nearly two per cent., with this exception, the health of the prisoners has been good; great improvements have been made in most of the Jails within the last few years, and with much benefit to the health of the inmates, in the way of increased accommodation and free ventilation; the clothing and diet have also been improved.

Comparative statement of sickness and mortality amongst prisoners in Jails, for the official years 1856-57 and 1857-58.

YEARS.	Divisions.	Average Annual Strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Deaths From		Per Centage of		
						Small-Pox.	Cholera.	Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
1856-57.	Presidency	269	10	213	15	...	4	82.2	5.01	6.09
	Centre	1,657	47	13,32	59	...	12	81.8	3.07	3.7
	Southern	1,039	101	3,271	109	...	11	169.4	8.07	4.7
	Mysore	64	5	500	15	...	1	312.5	23.4	7.5
	Malabar and Canara	965	43	1,618	74	...	...	107.6	7.6	4.5
	Ceded Districts	1,278	53	1,318	29	...	...	103.1	2.2	2.2
	Northern	771	35	933	46	...	...	1210.1	5.9	4.9
	Total	6,939	307	8,922	485	12	58	128.5	5.5	4.8
1857-58.	Presidency	212	11	255	25	...	22	140.3	0.3	7.01
	Centre	1,780	63	1,820	76	...	19	102.8	4.2	4.1
	Southern	1,577	117	3,759	223	2	70	190.1	11.7	6.1
	Mysore	39	2	83	2	...	...	212.8	5.1	2.4
	Malabar and Canara	868	57	1,713	48	7	...	177.3	4.9	2.8
	Ceded Districts	851	55	103	72	1	16	163.6	8.4	5.1
	Northern	780	40	834	59	...	15	103.9	7.5	7.07
	Total	6,625	348	9,937	515	10	142	150.2	7.7	5.1

368. The health of the Army generally has been very good during the year under review. In the several Divisions, the returns of which have been available, the ratio of mortality has not exceeded the low figure of 2.3 per cent. amongst the European troops, and amongst the Native troops the ratio of deaths has been only 1.7.

ABSTRACT RETURN of sickness and mortality amongst the European and Native Troops,
Queen's and Company's, for the Official year 1857-58.

DIVISIONS.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.									
	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily Sick.	Per Centage of			Deaths to Treated.						
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.							
Presidency	707	2,015	36	287	2850	19	17	1,521	1,886	45	752	1239	31	26
Central	579	1,483	23	50	2579	31	16	2,598	3,276	12	324	1358	47	37
Southern	468	761	14	31	1026	29	18	4,193	3,570	41	139	851	09	11
Mysore	1,231	1,880	15	43	1467	14	07	3,292	3,119	86	111	965	24	25
Malabar and Canara	677	884	9	30	1291	13	10	2,533	1,559	26	691	612	10	18
Ceded Districts	446	517	8	14	1159	17	13	2,322	2,553	59	104	1123	08	07
Hyderabad Sub-Pore	1,283	2,414	23	51	1581	15	09	4,688	4749	31	102	1013	07	07
Nagpore	270	493	11	37	1786	39	22	3,414	4,106	68	132	1293	19	16
Northern	101	133	1	5	1316	09	07	5,917	6,348	88	321	1076	14	13
Saugor and Nerbudda, F.D.	357	673	9	13	1446	27	19	502	631	4	17	1637	07	07
South Mal. Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	170	0	0	839	0	0
Total	6,333	11,035	119	85	1722	23	13	31,595	31,931	535	1,981	1021	17	16

369. In the Appendix No. 23 will be found the report of the Conservator of Forests on the operations of his Department during the first year of its existence, up to May last.

It contains so full a description of the evils that it was sought to eradicate of the objects to be attained, the system proposed, and the progress made in connection with the forest domains of the State, that it has been thought best to append it in its entirety. The mention made of the promising measure of success that has attended the introduction of the Tea plant on the Neilgherry Hills, is of much interest.

370. In October 1856, Mr. Phillip Wall, who had been sent out by the Honorable Court on a temporary engagement as Coal and Mineral viewer, arrived at Madras, and early in 1857 he proceeded up the Godavery River to Kota, near its junction with the Pranheeta River, where Drs. Bell and Walker had indicated an apparently promising site for the discovery of Coal.

371. Sandstone and limestone were met with everywhere in the journey up the river, but nothing approaching to those indications of the presence of coal that are met with in the European Coal Districts.

372. At Kota a boring was commenced in a field of limestone identical with that seen cropping out of the bed of the river, and under which coal was presumed to exist.

373. By 6th May the boring had penetrated 111 feet, at which depth a bed of sandstone, five feet in thickness, was reached, and was succeeded by blue clay and sandstone alternately.

374. The boring was continued to the depth of 145 feet, where white sandstone was found, but nowhere was there discovered the slightest trace of coal.

375. The boring was through 30 feet of very hard limestone beds, with partings of thin beds of shaly and fibrous limestone and clays, after which a series of hard calcareous clays and marls variegated in colour, or of decided blue or red, until the sandstone was reached. A bituminous shale interstratified with thin layers of sandstone, and layers of limestone was found in the boring, with frequent and abundant indications of the fish remains brought from this spot by Drs. Bell and Walker.

376. In the bed of the river in several places, were found masses of lignite of a jet black colour, which, from its frequent occurrence, has probably aided in giving to the Godavery the reputation of a coal-producing district, and in the Tal River a small tributary running into the Godavery, near Singala, the debris of a slaty coal, thickly scattered over the river bed was observed, which induces a probability of coal existing in the line of country through which the Tal and Sebberry Rivers run, as is reported to be the case. It was considered, however, that Mr. Wall's services might be more usefully employed in examining the lead and other mineral deposits in the Ceded District and Kurnool, than prosecuting further the search for coal.

377. He accordingly proceeded in January last to Coilecoontlah, situated in the Dhone Talook of Kurnool, where lead was found accidentally in comparatively recent times, when sinking a well. The result of the examination of this vein was, that after properly dressing the ore, there would be 9 cwt. of ore per fathom.

378. Five other promising localities in Kurnool and the adjoining district of Cuddapah, were examined, in one of which the galena was so largely intermixed with copper, as to lead to the inference that the vein, if worked, might become of importance.

on account of the latter metal, and a large percentage of silver has been shown to exist in part of the veins, but further exploration and experiment must take place before safe conclusions can be drawn of the probable yield of these mines, and these will be carried out by Mr. Wall, and noticed in next year's report.

379. Mr. Wall also visited Reodur and other villages under the Nalla Mudli range, in the Cambam Talook of Kinnool, and reported on the process of iron-smelting, which is there carried on to a considerable extent, and with comparative success, though with the rudest appliances; and his suggestions for the improvement of the manufacture by aid of the neighbouring water power have been referred for consideration in the Department of Public Works.

OBSERVATORY.

380. In the Astronomical Department, the establishment has been employed in the usual observations of the Sun, Moon, and Planets, and Standard or Nautical Almanac Stars, also in rating of Chronometers, and in the reduction of the observations of previous years; but no new work of importance has been commenced with the Meridional Instruments, in consequence of their worn condition, and of the expected arrival of a new Meridional Circle from England, which has at length been received, and is now in the course of erection.

381. With the Equatorial Instrument, a large number of observations have been made of the most important of the double Stars, and a second series of measures has been taken of the Satellites of Saturn, in order to determine the elements of their orbits, and the mass of the Planet.

382. A Time Ball has been erected by the Telegraph Department on the Custom House, on the beach, to be let fall daily at 1 p.m. by Telegraph from the Observatory, but at present it does not work satisfactorily.

383. In the Magnetic Department the regular observations have been kept up every hour from 4½ A.M. to midnight, and the monthly or Term-day observations, as well as those of occasional disturbances, have been attended to, and Meteorological observations are still continued at Dadabatti, on the Neilgherries.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

384. The Government Photographer was occupied during the past year for some months on a tour, collecting sketches in the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Madras with considerable success, and otherwise in perfecting and multiplying the copies of those obtained on former tours.

385. Arrangements have been commenced for enabling those of the public who may desire it, to purchase copies of these Photographs. The results of this department will yearly be more and more successful as experience is gained, and they have already been of a very satisfactory character.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

386. This institution continues to progress in a very satisfactory manner and to attract much of public interest. It now contains more than 33,000 specimens, chiefly donations in free gift, from all parts of the East, and of these upwards of 10,000 have been classified, and their catalogues printed and published, while sundry other reports on particular subjects, illustrated by the collection, have been drawn up and published chiefly by Dr. Balkour, the officer in charge. These embody much valuable information, and serve as hand-books, without which much of the value of such an institution is lost. Among them may specially be mentioned the report by the Reverend W. Taylor on the marble carvings from Amravutti, which contains the results of extended Oriental study and research.

Arrangements are being made for transmitting these marbles to England.

387. A collection of living animals has been added to the Museum since last report with the approval of the Home Government, and already number 1,455 specimens.

388. The number of visitors continues to increase. In 1857, they were 3,10,102. For the first six months of 1858, they were 2,01,778 from all classes of the community.

389. The last Appendix No. 24 is a complete list of the published Selections from the Government Records, which it has been thought may be of use and interest to some.

390. And here as an important work, publishing under the auspices of Government, may fitly be mentioned the Catalogue Raisonné of the extensive and valuable Library of Oriental Manuscripts, now under the care of the Board of Examiners, and which is being compiled by the Reverend William Taylor.

391. This Library comprises the collection formed by Colonel Colin Mackenzie, some time Surveyor General of India, which was catalogued some years ago by Professor H. H. Wilson; that of the late talented Dr. John Leyden, and a large and valuable collection made by Mr. C. P. Brown, recently a Member of the Civil Service of this Presidency, and presented by him in 1847.

392. These two last collections, the catalogue of which is now being drawn up on a plan similar to that adopted by Mr. Wilson for the Mackenzie MSS., contain 2,603 MSS. in the Sanscrit language, written in the Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Oriya, Grandham, Devanagari, and Bengali characters, and 1,943 MSS. in the languages and characters of Southern India and in Burmese.

393. The subjects of which they treat are even more varied than the languages and characters, and include every branch of Science and Art as studied or taught among the natives of Hindostan.

591. To students of Oriental literature, this immense and highly valuable collection has hitherto been almost a sealed treasure, and Mr. Taylor's catalogue, as not only guide to its contents, but as a repository of information furnished by one long trained in Oriental research, and whose *Memoir* on the Amrawutti marbles has been mentioned above, will be to them an aid of the highest value in their studies.

395. The first volume has been recently issued from the Government Press.

APPENDIX NO. 1. — MADRAS.
JUDICIAL.

[illegible]

APPENDIX NO. 2. - MADRAS

JUDICIAL

Civil Actions.

	No. of Suits.
For recovery of land and other real property ...	16,271
For arrears of rent ...	2,180
Regarding boundary disputes ...	45
" infringement of family property ...	700
For division of family property ...	982
" Maintenance ...	1,132
" Hereditary offices ...	60
" Mortuary privileges ...	131
" Caste ditto ...	49
" Religious ditto ...	25
Regarding religious or charitable offices ...	42
On Bonds ...	89,731
For balances due on settlement accounts ...	13,713
Against public officers for official acts ...	69
For damages for breach of contract ...	478
" for defamation ...	558
" for trespass ...	178
" for losses sustained ...	605
" for breach of promise of marriage ...	98
To recover possession of children ...	3
For all other claims ...	11,787
Total ...	1,26,144

APPENDIX NO. 8. - MADRAS. JUDICIAL.

1.		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Total No. of Cases Investigated.	Number of persons brought before.	Number of persons convicted and punished.	No. of persons committed to Court.	No. of persons discharged.	No. of persons held to security.
CRIMINAL JUDICATORIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.							
Session Judges	..	1216	3077	1167	121	1750	168
Agents	..	93	318	115	24	169	6
Subordinate Judges	..	1313	2813	621	1337	973	76
Assistant Agents	..	124	491	104	83	148	64
Principal Sudder Ameen	..	1125	3138	629	1332	1184	98
Mofky and other Sudder Ameen	..	857	1379	777	0	587	39
Magistrate	..	3301	9734	2387	696	4265	1146
District Moonsiff	..	156	457	77	0	389	0
Police	..	91429	213074	55565	11449	147863	0
Total	..	* 99614	* 232391	61412	15036	157231	1597

* A deduction must be made for the cases and persons entered more than once.

APPENDIX NO. 4. - MADRAS.

JUDICIAL.

Charges tried and finally disposed of in the Madras Presidency.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Offences against the state.	Offences against the public peace.	Abuse of Authority.	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	All other offences.	Total.
Judges ...	...	3	11	2	207	619	207	1100
...	...	2	0	2	21	35	11	77
into Judges ...	...	0	8	3	110	401	218	740
4 Agents ...	...	1	0	10	27	82	27	117
1 Soldier Amamus ...	...	0	2	4	121	573	617	1319
and other Soldier Amamus ...	...	0	8	3	103	573	205	892
ey ...	...	1	107	211	615	777	1112	2983
Members ...	...	0	76	0	38	21	18	156
...	...	0	8022	2	40305	12968	21889	83866
Total ...	...	7	8217	367	42323	10013	21903	91280

APPENDIX NO. 5. - MADRAS.
JUDICIAL.

PERSONNEL.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.
Confined in the stations	1501	10	1504	39	23	35	1601
" in Choultry	7913	903	7916	545	293	185	8849
Fined	59677	4214	58414	4929	923	591	43891
Deported	869	0	770	41	18	31	860
Imprisoned for periods under 6 months	2370	211	2422	197	91	71	2781
" above 6 months and under 2 years	892	39	830	82	14	5	931
" " 2 and under 7 years	524	10	460	49	5	20	534
" " 7 and up to 14 years	448	2	429	18	1	2	450
" " for life	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
Transported for life	31	2	19	5	6	3	33
Hanged	42	3	34	6	3	2	45
Total	54580	5398	52801	5005	1287	885	59978

APPENDIX NO. 6. - MADRAS.

JUDICIAL.

Cases of abuse of authority by Police Officers.

GRADE OF THE OFFICER.	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.						INDIVIDUALS DISMISSED ON ACCOUNT OF		
	Charged with			Convicted of			Torture.	Extortion.	Other abuses.
	Torture.	Extortion.	Other abuses.	Torture.	Extortion.	Other abuses.			
Head of Police ..	3	9	10	0	0	3	0	1	0
Zemindars ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subordinate Police Officers ..	3	11	11	1	0	1	0	1	2
Police Officers ..	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police Gomastahs ..	1	8	6	1	1	0	0	1	0
Centrals, ..	6	4	3	2	1	2	0	0	0
Dafidars and Peons ..	52	31	60	8	4	11	11	7	11
Heads of Villages, ..	68	117	150	18	16	32	11	20	12
Village Talukdars ..	32	35	51	9	13	16	7	14	5
	167	218	273	39	35	65	29	41	30

APPENDIX NO. 7. - MADRAS.

JUDICIAL.

Comparative Statement showing the number and value of the Decrees awarded in each official year prior and subsequent to the passing of the Rules dated 31st May 1854.

OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING ON THE 1st MAY AND ENDING ON THE 31st MAY FOLLOWING.	1				2				3				4	
	Applications for execution pending and filed in each year.				Applications disposed of within the year.				Proportion of applications disposed of in these pend- ing and filed.					
	Number.	As.	P.	Value.	Number.	As.	P.	Value.	Number.	As.	P.	Value.		
1851-52	60319	5380678	4	11	29472	1491682	4	0	48	28	0	34		
1852-53	61258	4074013	11	6	29002	1451626	2	1	47	35	1	43		
1853-54	53902	4205405	0	1	30354	1539013	3	6	51	33	6	40		
1854-55	62234	4181009	10	1	31433	1835491	6	7	50	40	7	33		
Total...	242304	18049200	10	7	120311	6304494	0	2	49	34	2	33		
1851-56	58824	4543528	12	11	33375	1983009	1	4	56	43	4	33		
1852-57	51711	3770643	6	1	29072	2403645	14	2	50	53	2	47		
1853-58	52223	4354939	5	7	28873	2070423	13	5	65	47	5	33		
1854-59	56192	4684708	12	4	29479	1818874	2	4	52	33	4	33		

REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of Contributions in the official years 1858-57 and 1857-58 or from 1st May to 30th April of each year given in A-20.

[illegible]

APPENDIX NO. 9. - MADRAS.

REVENUE.

Average Prices of Grain, from May 1857 to April 1858, per Cerve of Rs. 9256½ given in Rupees.

Districts.	Rice.		Paddy.		Jonna.	Cumbeo.	Razgy.	Varigoo.	Horse Gram.	Olan- doo.	Wheat.	
	1st Sort. 2nd Sort.		1st Sort. 2nd Sort.									
	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.								
1	Chingam	197	183	79	74	95	101	93	...	104	170	...
2	Vizagapatam	237	216	107	91	103	106	169	64	111	177	211
3	Rayachandry	204	191	91	81	103	82	97	64	118	165	279
4	Assandupatam	223	216	92	88	125	102	102	...	155	200	442
5	Guntur	225	205	110	103	116	99	89	85	121	101	313
6	Nellore	232	206	116	103	137	124	123	103	160	302	353
7	Cuddalore	233	204	130	120	149	145	129	97	153	359	328
8	Belary	245	228	107	101	138	132	124	92	137	271	230
9	Kannad	244	213	131	121	103	114	97	57	125	219	217
10	Chingleput	224	270	133	121	181	165	181	83	235	318	...
11	Northern Division of Arcot	279	253	122	110	164	169	165	...	195	309	351
12	Southern Division of Arcot	280	275	120	123	160	163	153	85	224	352	433
13	Tanjore	231	219	109	100	133	119	104	61	186	278	389
14	Tidichapoly	232	256	127	113	143	163	147	...	180	210	350
15	Madras	331	314	130	145	134	141	148	93	172	295	498
16	Thiruvally	377	321	171	175	171	170	160	100	223	353	430
17	Chidambaram	459	381	190	172	238	180	198	185	172	291	372
18	Salem	423	395	186	149	192	158	182	94	172	291	399
19	Chidambaram	323	327	156	137	116	...	141	...	197	223	256
20	Madras	361	327	186	137	116	...	172	...	250	307	268
21	Madras	323	309	133	123	169	169	158	200	187	286	355

APPENDIX NO. 10.—MADRAS.—(Continued)

REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the official years 1856-57 and 1857-58, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year stated in Rupees.

		STAMPS.				PROCESSES DUTY.				TOTAL EXTRA SOURCES OF REVENUE.				EXTRA REVENUE OR SAVINGS.				GRAND TOTAL.			
		1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Ganjam	18008	13079	0	1429	0	0	0	617110	619503	202453	0	6334	9304	2533	0	15722	1772869	201744	0	
2	Vissapattam	25523	19621	0	6292	0	0	0	314921	335323	20452	0	7067	6615	0	439	15300	1666370	0	21280	
3	Rajahmundry	23556	33513	6957	0	325	744	0	456290	411157	0	15153	0	0	0	0	268	2000063	0	12500	
4	Masulipatam	17700	20132	2372	0	0	0	0	367518	353126	15008	0	23715	9510	0	19403	141703	1419103	0	56321	
5	Guntur	9379	16503	1184	0	0	0	0	423065	441775	6712	0	0	0	0	0	216	2085523	0	70540	
6	Nellore	21104	22501	1397	0	0	0	0	590623	617439	17816	0	6037	8309	1701	0	245	2305354	0	144737	
7	Cuddapah	54301	50213	6	4778	0	0	0	262238	206450	5512	0	23713	23609	0	1104	250771	2651420	43709	0	
8	Telary	29631	35428	4097	0	0	0	0	506130	530908	35778	0	0	0	0	0	25	2030731	25747	0	
9	Koracool	5509	1501	191	0	0	0	0	103651	104054	1823	0	0	0	0	0	50	853484	0	7077	
10	Chinglepat	18801	15617	0	3154	0	0	0	43677	303742	0	69185	0	0	0	0	165	1135886	0	164166	
11	North Arcot	26737	22607	2770	0	0	0	0	130173	168254	20076	0	11637	17448	5611	0	189	1659254	0	6271	
12	South Arcot	23239	26239	2900	0	75302	78473	69	628230	554366	0	73634	23712	12963	0	2749	221	2476900	0	754277	
13	Tanjore	61706	66623	5742	0	26467	41473	0	1112079	1167202	55189	0	22015	23659	7043	0	550	5515703	0	49033	
14	Trichinopoly	24613	30869	6251	0	0	0	0	Stamp 24613 Other sources 30869	30869	30267	5638	0	5102	3541	0	1561	141	1343049	0	6702
									Total 65479	61198											
15	Madras	53161	51211	0	1969	302	238	60	550720	622204	51484	0	14153	14479	0	2056	24	2220001	0	220059	
16	Tinnevely	33641	41480	7839	0	39608	54874	3324	557228	517817	0	12411	2503	8537	745	0	11	5142541	10973	0	
17	Coimbatore	23223	26606	1603	0	0	0	0	106012	904001	9280	0	10062	12433	1531	0	135	9429227	74143	0	
18	Salem	28580	31053	3079	0	0	0	0	190764	220717	23053	0	7333	8885	1560	0	23	9067475	26280	0	
19	Canara	42328	164579	21087	0	40403	37976	2014	733733	708526	0	30507	0	7405	7405	0	58	8700753	0	62115	
20	Malabar	111246	115323	3076	0	123	77	56	812246	949813	136567	0	34093	30083	1959	0	32	2759247	12420	0	
21	Madras	12520	12428	0	93	0	0	0	1194259	1448437	254204	0	6005	5060	0	43	112	1329193	21227	0	
22	Ditto Sea Customs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	713002	722173	9081	0	0	0	0	0	0	722173	9081	0	
Total		707716	765525	75435	17506	195510	136358	6049	11044154	11672690	804105	231570	269865	612500	39025	27770	488	47950013	81784	1740744	
		70771	Net Increase 76552	57790	6781	19551	16396	Net Decrease 1451	1104415	Net Increase 1167269	62135	231570	269865	Net Increase 612500	-9736	-876	48	4795000	Net Decrease 81784	1740744	

A P E N D I X N O . 10 . - M A D R A S . R E V E N U E .

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue for the official years 1856-57 and 1857-58, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year stated in Rupees.

	LAND REVENUE.				ASKARY.				SALT.				SEA CUSTOMS.				MUTUASTHA.			
	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1 Ganjam ...	947171	948322	0	3230	73127	74723	15956	401	489290	671250	182060	0	34974	40357	6883	0	9215	10625	1410	0
2 Vizagapatam ...	1669169	1624362	0	44507	60617	64955	4338	1032	178620	171442	7178	0	57950	51826	6124	0	5322	27470	21857	0
3 Rajahmundry ...	2226173	2163900	0	62273	100002	101163	1161	0	238075	233121	4954	0	20024	49753	29729	0	60443	55521	0	10727
4 Masulipatam ...	1111305	1050063	0	61242	42337	63307	20970	0	237463	230067	7396	0	5713	5	77	0	10371	19124	0	217
5 Guntur ...	1729060	1643748	0	85312	0	0	0	0	30004	315001	4347	0	0	205	205	0	72729	75163	2434	0
6 Nellore ...	1840761	1674407	0	166354	30515	52930	0	516	525223	512310	12913	0	0	33	33	0	16734	16237	0	527
7 Cuddapah ...	2101100	2202361	41261	0	221191	122163	1712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122733	145301	6513	0
8 Bellary ...	2378654	2381823	1369	0	219563	277405	55442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237746	218965	1259	0
9 Kurnool ...	720090	721520	0	8401	53135	53122	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43233	43375	142	0
10 Chingleput ...	1193125	1162145	0	30980	103968	104073	0	1923	204667	213674	0	8006	0	0	0	0	57161	29413	0	7715
11 North Arcot ...	1540510	1453551	0	86959	01910	118250	20000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50031	19911	0	699
12 South Arcot ...	2563625	1902431	0	653194	126392	135764	9122	0	329003	243940	0	80063	20503	22216	0	4320	41373	40784	0	534
13 Tanjore ...	4130029	4913563	0	111771	170555	205870	35315	0	56758	591877	5119	0	184463	101311	0	3131	42159	43065	1215	0
14 Trichinopoly ...	1312770	1277070	0	35700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Madurai ...	1024144	1020278	0	3866	70966	74529	3563	0	407533	437161	29628	0	18723	18377	219	0	0	0	0	0
16 Tinnevely ...	2537789	2621127	83338	0	0	0	0	0	349090	333553	0	15537	16715	1854	1630	0	102165	60263	0	12809
17 Cuddalore ...	2140745	2230054	89209	0	121171	127039	5868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45418	50867	1619	0
18 Salem ...	1831046	1823873	0	7163	90949	135068	44119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71235	62000	0	8235
19 Canara ...	2003135	2033782	0	30647	80090	76531	3499	7183	433180	400604	0	22576	77477	59349	0	17423	18137	15955	0	2263
20 Malabar ...	1728075	1743320	15245	0	65509	82073	16464	0	307411	341372	173361	0	161212	92899	0	64413	163343	112009	5604	0
21 Madras ...	75037	74705	0	332	62374	73520	11146	0	513059	673123	111064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Dito Sea Customs ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	713022	722173	9851	0	6	0	0	0
Total ...	37509713	35079923	1529790	1688506	2312323	2022516	289807	11859	5104735	5097517	557218	248319	1239013	1281222	62209	52011	1632671	1095403	45229	43780
Net Decrease ...	5785671	8367353	Net Decrease	1529790	2312323	Net Increase	289807	11859	5104735	Net Increase	557218	248319	1239013	1281222	Net Increase	52011	1632671	Net Increase	45229	43780

APPENDIX NO. 11. - MADRAS.

REVENUE.

Statement of the Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie imported and exported from the Ports under the Madras Presidency, by Sea, from all places not subordinate thereto during the five Official Years, from 1853-54 to 1857-58.

VALUE IN COMPANY'S RUPEES.									
IMPORT.					EXPORT.				
	By Govern- ment.	By Private In- dividuals.	Total.		By Govern- ment.	By Private In- dividuals.	Total.		
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		
1853-54	...	10882154	10882154	...	9030000	1538829	10568829	...	
1854-55	...	5510804	7510804	...	2051211	5366239	7417510	...	
1855-56	...	1438531	1438531	...	1574663	3703241	5277304	...	
1856-57	...	17032599	17032599	...	1006937	2332678	3338315	...	
1857-58	...	18160055	18160055	...	3817263	7826886	11643934	...	
Average	...	13020000	13509300	...	34055562	4153741	7649302	...	
£	...	1302000	1350900	...	3125550	415374	764930	...	

APPENDIX NO. 12. - MADRAS.

REVENUE.

Census taken from the Settlement Accounts for Fussy 1266.

DISTRICTS.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Ganjam	0	0	919747		
2	Vizagapatam	670272	613371	1284243		
3	Rajahmundry... ..	517216	534187	1051703		
4	Masulipatam	328155	295353	623508		
5	Guntur	302113	291109	593213		
6	Nellore	439947	452055	892002		
7	Cuddapah	704362	646789	1351151		
8	Bellary	618207	502880	1121087		
9	Kurnool	118235	139411	257646		
10	Chingleput	0	0	005221		
11	North Arcot	811831	776270	1588104		
12	South Arcot	605195	539766	1144961		
13	Tanjore	821883	835402	1657285		
14	Trichinopoly	414905	394975	809880		
15	Madurai	897720	805017	1702737		
16	Tenaverly	662963	605181	1268147		
17	Coimbatore	600817	570914	1171831		
18	Salem	646216	629951	1276167		
19	Canara	551818	515000	1066818		
20	Malabar	812100	780721	1592821		
21	Madras	0	0	720000		
Total				10671158	10137502	20808660

On the tenth day after the close of the examination, the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the candidates as shall have passed.

For the first three years from the establishment of the University, candidates shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B.A., who have at any time previously passed Entrance Examination.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Any Member of the University who has passed the examination for the Degree of B.A., shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the Degree of M.A.

Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall be examined in any one or more of the following branches:

- I. Languages.
- II. History.
- III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- IV. Natural History and the Physical Sciences.
- V. Mental and Moral Sciences.

Candidates for the Degree of M.A. must give notice in writing to the Registrar, on or before the last day of January, of their intention to present themselves at the examination, specifying the branch or branches in which they wish to be examined.

The examination will be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vice versa*.

I. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. in Languages, shall be examined in Latin and Greek, or in English and Arabic, or in English and Sanscrit.

In Latin and Greek, the examination shall include the entire range of classical literature; in Arabic and Sanscrit, the examination shall be in the following works:

ARABIC.

Alif Lailah, Nafat-al-Yaman, Ikhwanal Safa, Farikh-al-Khoffa, Tarikh Yunani, Hamzah, Magamat Hariri, (one-half), Dewan Ibn Fariz.

SANSKRIT.

Raghvansa, Kumarasambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Sisupalavadha, Viracharitra, Uttara-charitra, Mudrarakshasa, Sakuntala, Kadambari, part I.

The examination shall include translation from the vernacular language selected by the candidate into each of the classical languages in which he may be examined, and *vice versa*. It shall also include composition upon subjects arising out of the authors selected for examination. The candidates shall also be examined in Comparative Grammar and Philology, the Principles of Composition, and the History of English

The examination shall be so conducted as to test the exact and critical acquaintance of the candidates with the languages in which they are examined, and also their general acquaintance with the literature.

Candidates whose vernacular language is English, but who may wish to take up English and Arabic, or English and Sanskrit, as classical languages, will be required to select one of the languages noted in the margin as the vernacular language in which their translations and composition are to be written.

Telugu.
Tamil.
Malayalam.
Canarese.
Hindustani.

II. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in History, shall be examined in portions of History selected by the Senate two years previous to the examination. The examination shall include questions on the political, constitutional, social, and religious history of the nations included in the portions selected. It shall also include Political Philosophy and Political Economy.

III. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :

Algebra, including the Theory of Equation, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
The Theory of Probability.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydrodynamics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

IV. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in Natural History and the Physical Sciences, shall be examined in the following subjects :

Zoology and Animal Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Chemistry.
Electricity and Magnetism.
Meteorology.
Physical Geography.

V. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in the Mental and Moral Sciences, shall be examined in the following subjects :

Logic.
Philosophy of Rhetoric.
Natural Theology.
Moral Philosophy.
Mental Philosophy, and in
The Elements of Jurisprudence.

Or,

The Inductive Sciences.

Or,

The Evidences of Revealed Religion, as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences, at the option of the candidate.

The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall take place in the following order, *viz.* Languages in the first week, History in the second, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the third, Natural History and the Physical Sciences in the fourth, and the Mental and Moral Sciences in the fifth week after the general examination for the B. A. Degree.

The Examination shall take place on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week in the mornings from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and in the afternoons from 2 to 5 P. M.

The Examiners shall publish in the week following each examination for the Degree of M. A., a list of the candidates who have acquitted themselves to their satisfaction; and those who may have passed the examination for the Degree of M.A. within two academical years from the time of their passing the examination for the Degree of B.A., shall be considered to have taken the Degree of M.A. with honors, and shall be ranked in the order of proficiency, and in three classes. Such last-mentioned candidates shall be bracketted together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

The first man in the first class of each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second man of the first class shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

Every Member of the University who passes the examination for the Degree of M.A. within five academical years, from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, shall be entitled to the Degree of M.A. without further fee.

Any other Graduate of this or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the examination for the Degree of M.A., on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

The names of those candidates for the Degree of M.A. who may have passed the examination for that Degree at any period subsequent to the expiration of two years, from the time of their obtaining the Degree of B.A., shall be published in an alphabetical list, and each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree, a certificate setting forth the branch in which he may have been examined.

APPENDIX NO. 15. — MADRAS.

MARINE.

Statement showing the Departures and Arrivals of Passengers to and from Ceylon at the several Ports in the District of Tinnevely during the year 1857.

Names of Ports.	Years and Months.	No. of Passengers.		Total Number of Passengers.		REMARKS.
		Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	
Tuticorin ...	January 1857	276	669	11660	16612	
	February "	363	1279			
	March "	488	1931			
	April "	231	712			
	May "	653	786			
	June "	1111	925			
	July "	1128	844			
	August "	1591	516			
	September "	2741	673			
	October "	950	663			
	November "	918	714			
	December "	864	1690			
Cottamgarapattam ...	January "	223	523	1537	2966	
	February "	241	554			
	March "	332	656			
	April "	94	443			
	May "	63	167			
	June "	55	141			
	July "	121	59			
	August "	79	64			
	September "	79	79			
	October "	88	79			
	November "	54	68			
	December "	73	133			
Colpattam ...	January "	0	32	129	813	
	February "	29	0			
	March "	0	370			
	April "	0	55			
	May "	26	270			
	June "	15	25			
	July "	21	12			
	August "	0	12			
	September "	55	7			
	October "	4	11			
	November "	0	19			
	December "	0	0			
Vypaur ...	January "	0	0	0	457	
	February "	0	0			
	March "	0	0			
	April "	0	75			
	May "	0	0			
	June "	0	87			
	July "	0	169			
	August "	0	185			
	September "	0	0			
	October "	0	0			
	November "	0	0			
	December "	0	0			
				13358	14842	

REVENUE.

[illegible][illegible]

APPENDIX NO. XIV.

(EDUCATIONAL.)

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES IN ARTS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held once a year, and shall commence on the second Monday in February.

Every candidate for the Degree of B. A. must have completed three years from the time of passing the Entrance Examination, and, previous to his admission to the examination for the Degree of B. A., must produce from the authorities of one or more of the Schools or Colleges affiliated to the University, a certificate that he has prosecuted, during the period that has elapsed since passing the Entrance Examination, a regular course of study in one or more of such Institutions.

On similar conditions the examination shall be open to students who have passed the Entrance Examination in any other Indian University, and have prosecuted a regular course of study in one or more Institutions affiliated to any one of the Universities of India.

Applications must be made, and certificates forwarded to the Registrar, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. Notice in writing must at the same time be given by each candidate ~~or by each candidate~~ which he wishes to be examined.

The fee for the Degree of B. A. shall be twenty-five Rupees. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

The examination shall be conducted partly by means of written or printed papers, and partly *viva voce*.

Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in—

- I. Languages.
- II. History.
- III. Mathematics.
- IV. Moral Philosophy, and
- V. One of the following ;
 - (A.) Natural Philosophy, or the
 - (B.) Physical Sciences, or
 - (C.) Logic and Mental Philosophy.

APPENDIX NO. 16. — MADRAS
MARINE.

Memorandum of the Amount of Freight paid on Account of Transports eng
Madras for conveying Troops &c., from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 18

DATE OF THE BILLS.	Names of the Transports.	Amount of Freight paid.			On what Service
1857					
May ... 20	John Wills ...	20000	0	0	Hence to Calcutta
August ... 7	Carnatic ...	18700	0	0	Ditto ditto
" ... 8	Calliance ...	24000	0	0	Ditto ditto
June ... 3	Tasmania ...	25000	0	0	For her return trip from B
August ... 19	Empress Eugenie ...	21000	0	0	Hence to Calcutta
" ... 22	Isabella ...	16000	0	0	Ditto ditto
" ... 24	Corriemulzie ...	15000	0	0	Ditto ditto
" ... "	Blue Rock ...	26000	0	0	Ditto to Cocanada and Cal
" ... "	White Eagle ...	30000	0	0	Ditto to Calcutta
October ... 3	Maria Hay ...	12000	0	0	Ditto ditto
" ... 5	James Fernie ...	12500	0	0	Ditto ditto
December ... 8	Steamer Queen of the South...	50000	0	0	Ditto to Cannanore
" ... "	Khersoness ...	5000	0	0	Ditto to Nagapatana
" ... 22	Steamer Harbinger ...	12000	0	0	Ditto to Calcutta
1858					
January ... 6	Defiance ...	10000	0	0	Ditto ditto
" ... 30	Hersilia ...	7000	0	0	Ditto ditto
" ... "	Zemindar ...	5400	0	0	Ditto ditto
February ... 7	Salsetta ...	4000	0	0	Ditto ditto
" ... 9	Arethusa ...	5000	0	0	Ditto ditto
" ... 10	Hydaspes ...	16468	0	0	From Ceylon to Madras
" ... 25	Bengal ...	5000	0	0	Hence to Vizagapatam and Calcutta
ENGAGED BY MONTH.					
	Steamer Manella ...	180008	14	9	From 20th April to 1st September 1857, and from 29th October 1857 to 29th March 1858.
	Minden ...	68269	2	9	From 7th Aug. 1857 to 19th April 1858.
	Steamer Carthage ...	110200	0	0	From 31st Oct. 1857 to 17th March "
	" Robert Lowe ...	104800	10	8	From 3rd Dec. 1857 to 25th April "
	" Hydaspes... ..	212000	0	0	From 22nd Dec. 1857 to 21st April "
	" Thebes ...	56068	10	8	From 28th January to 21st April "
	" Harbinger ...	23000	0	0	From 24th February to 23rd April "
	" Viscount Canning ...	16800	10	8	From 4th March to 17th April "
	Total Rupees ...	1104636	10	7	

1917
ix
APPENDIX NO. XXI.—POLITICAL.

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE,
FOR THE YEAR 1932—1856-57.

The annexed statement shows the number of cases filed and decided in the Malabar year 1932, and the actual collection of Fees in the Civil Courts, as compared with those in the preceding year.

Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees collected.
1931	1,329	5,769	7,098	5,951	1,147	20,172
1932	1,147	5,724	6,871	5,472	1,399	21,874

The number of criminal cases filed, disposed of, and pending, as well as the number of prisoners in confinement during the years 1931 and 1932, will be observed from the following statement:

CASES.						PRISONERS.			
Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total Amount of Rations.
1931	189	784	973	857	116	2,387	2,035	352	Rupees 11,253
1932	116	862	978	872	106	2,197	1,947	250	8,100

The foregoing statement scarcely calls for any remarks, save that the low figure shown in the last column, as compared with the one of the preceding year, is indicative of the smaller number of persons admitted, and of their having remained a shorter time in Jail, in consequence chiefly of a speedier settlement of their cases.

The Appeal Court having stated their inability to furnish in time for this report, the statement showing the operations of the three Sessions Courts, the Acting Dewan is compelled to satisfy himself with the simple expression of his opinion, that those Courts have worked well, and done much good service.

APPENDIX NO. XXII.—POLITICAL.

GENERAL REPORT

COCHIN

FOR THE YEARS $\frac{1031}{1855-56}$ and $\frac{1032}{1856-57}$ M. E.

JUDICIAL.

1. The subjoined are statements of the Civil and Criminal cases filed and disposed of in the two Zillah Courts of Ernaculum and Trichoor, as also of decrees executed and remaining.

CIVIL SUITS.

Years.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1031	1,348	945	403
1032	1,544	1,066	478

CIVIL DECREES.

Years.	Executed.	Remaining.
1031	348	3,463
1032	540	3,345

CRIMINAL CASES.

Years.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1031	180	155	25
1032	199	163	36

CRIMINAL CASES AND NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

In 1931.			In 1932.		
Years standing of.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners in Jail.	Years standing of.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners in Jail.
5	0	0	5	2	4
4	3	6	4	3	2
3	5	4	3	3	2
2	4	6	2	2	2
1	38	57	1	37	31
Total.	50	73	Total.	47	41

2. The subjoined are statements of Appeal Suits filed and decided in the Appeal Court in 1931 and 1932, M. E., and of Criminal Cases committed for trial by the subordinate Courts.

APPEAL SUITS.

Years.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1931	175	89	86
1932	184	104	80

CRIMINAL CASES COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Years.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1931	75	50	25
1932	74	63	11

3. A modification in the Regulations has been introduced on the principle of the Sessions Courts recently established in Travancore, instead of only a Quarterly Sessions, a Judge of the Appeal Court is now empowered to proceed monthly to the Trichoor Criminal Court, while the remaining Judge at Eracollam, in like manner, disposes of all Criminal cases at the Capital. The arrangement has been attended with the best results in the speedy liberation of prisoners and evidences, &c.

POLICE.

4. Subjoined is a statement of Police cases filed and disposed of in the years 1931 and 1932, M. E.

Years.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1931	1,020	937	53
1932	975	942	33

JAILS.

5. The same as in 1931, M. E.

Statement showing the Revenue collected from different sources.

		In the Year 1931.		In the Year 1932.	
		Rupees	A. P.	Rupees	A. P.
Land Revenue	...	4,14,018	9 4	4,23,199	5 6
Customs	Year. Rupees. Rupees.				
	1931	12,101 9 7	14,591 7 7		
	1932	13,328 8 2	17,271 7 3		
Excise or Abkary	...	5,961	11 5	5,986	12 7
Stamps, Stamp-toll on Cadjan, the revenue from this	...	1,998	0 3	2,512	10 6
Salt	...	1,13,287	11 2	1,20,018	11 4
Tobacco	...	81,188	10 7	92,354	12 9
Teak and Black wood in the Forest	...	24,495	13 9	25,875	4 0
Chittoor Teak Logs	...	6,029	0 7	19,714	8 6
Pepper	...	9,585	6 6	4,519	14 4
Cardamoms and other Forest produce	...	3,539	1 10	3,022	5 7
Miscellaneous Revenue, including the revenue derived from Mint opened at the latter part of 1932	...	76,972	14 4	86,049	6 7*
Balance	...	1,04,576	4 7	1,62,427	14 2
Total Rupees	...	18,68,369	5 6	9,76,281	9 3

* Rs. 702 12 8.

MARINE.

PORTS AND HARBOURS.

6. Are the same as mentioned in the General Report for 1930 and 1931. No change or modification having taken place in respect to them.

7. There were eleven vessels built in 1931. But in 1932 there were but two, one of 50 tons, at the Ship-yard of Luis de Cruz, in Pulloerthy, and the other of 60 tons at the Shangoo Moodra Pandigashalla Cadavoo, in Muttoncherry, by a Jaffna Merchant.

8. Forests, Education, Post Office, are the same as in 1931. There have been no changes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

9. The amount expended in the years 1931 and 1932, in carrying on the work of the Annicut, in the Chittoor District, and in keeping up the existing works, was—

	Rupees.	As.	P.
In 1931	30,586	8	8
In 1932	37,473	6	10

(xx)

MILITARY.

10. The same as in 1031, M. E.

POPULATION.

11. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto.

VACCINATION.

12.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.
	Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
In 1031	8,899	7,461	1,438
In 1032	9,171	7,857	1,314

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

13. The number of in and out-patients in the years under report, is as follows—

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1031	851	751	14
In 1032	1,222	1,161	2

FINANCIAL.

14. Subjoined is a statement shewing the Receipts and Disbursements in 1031 and 1032.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
In 1031	8,68,869 5 6	7,05,941 7 4
In 1032	9,76,281 9 3	8,40,481 12 1

15. Further sum of a Lac of Rupees, in addition to the amount (8 Lacs) in 1031, has again been invested in the Government Securities.

SURVEY.

16. A Survey and Assessment of Gardens in this Territory was set on foot in 1032, after the lapse of 19 years, and it is expected to produce an increase annually in the Revenue of about 36,000 Rupees, or 30 per cent., on Gardens alone, in the course of a couple of years more.

17. The use of paper has been introduced in substitution for cadjans hitherto solely used for all correspondence and records. Paper alone is now used in the Huzzoor Catcherry to the satisfaction and convenience of all parties. This improvement will also soon be extended to the Talooks.

(Signed) VENCATA ROW, *Deewan*.

HUZZOOR CATCHERRY,
ON CIRCUIT, CHITTOOR,
23rd May 1858.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. CULLEN,
Resident.

(xxi)

APPENDIX NO. XXI

No. 337.

FROM

H. CLEGHORN, Esq.,

Conservator of Forests,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Fort St. George.

Dated Mangalore, 1st May, 1858.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to report for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that during the past year I proceeded on my first tour of inspection, traversed Mysore, and visited the Depôts at the mouths of nearly all the rivers on the Malabar Coast, examining great part of the Western Ghauts, with a view to ascertain the exact state of the Government Forests, their extent and capabilities. I travelled through the most wooded portions along the chain of Ghauts, ascending and descending by the mountain Passes, as per margin, from the Bombay frontier down to Ponany. I afterwards went across the Anamallay Hills, and round the slopes of the Neilgherry Hills. I also made a circuit of the Wynad, and twice visited the Connolly Plantations at Nellumboor, being altogether eight months absent from the Presidency.

2. As I have already submitted my views at length on several topics in accordance with the instructions of Government, such as

Jackatallah Plantations.
Neilgherry Woods.
Ootacamund Garden.
Anamallay Forests.
Canara Forests.
Streeharicottah Jungles.
Price of Timber.
Memorandum on Gutta Percha.

I shall here confine myself to a summary of my observations on the forests generally, and of the operations of the Forest Department during the first year of its existence, mentioning the further measures contemplated when it is in a state of more complete organization.

3. In the beginning of the century, an immense almost unbroken forest covered the Western Ghats, from near the water-shed to the most elevated ridges, left to nature, thinly peopled, abounding in wild animals, and all the higher portions, without exception, covered with timber, and now the passing traveller looking down from the higher peaks of Coorg or Malabar, conceives that an inexhaustible forest lies below him, but as he descends the Ghats he finds that the best timber has been cut away, and that the wood contractor is felling in more remote localities. I speak especially of teak, blackwood and poon spars, which are every year becoming more scarce in accessible situations. The practice in this country has been the converse of that in Europe, where the soft wood is thinned out and the hard wood left. Here the valuable kinds are removed and the scrub left. By one of these authorities, burning the jungles was recommended as a sanatory measure, and to diminish the number of wild animals, but circumstances have much changed. Now the axe of the Coffee planter and of the Coomree cultivator have made extensive and often wanton havoc, devastating a large portion of the area of the primeval forest. The former is encouraged as endeavouring to rescue the soil for legitimate purposes (except when the timber is peculiarly valuable), but the squatter who clears without leave in one year the land which he abandons, the next is punished and repressed. The profuse waste has been altogether prohibited in Mysore and the Bombay Collectorate, and is checked to a great extent in Canara, but has not altogether ceased. The exertion of the Collector and Sub-Collector have, however, been very successful in keeping under the destruction, called Coomree, caused by vagabond tribes in burning wood with the view of raising from the ashes a crop of inferior grain.

4. In Canara, the Forest Rules framed by Messrs. Maltby and Hall, and amended by Messrs. Fisher and Robinson are calculated to ensure a regulated and safe expenditure, if the subordinates do their duty, and if the trees be marked by the Conservancy establishment. In regard to Forest arrangements I may observe, that Canara, though still imperfectly organized, is in advance of every other District. The arrangements for the conservation of the Teak and Blackwood are so far satisfactory, but there are still difficulties as to the supply of firewood to the large towns and of house-building timber in those parts where there are no auctions.

5. *Wants of Public Departments.* The requirements of the Indian Navy, the Madras and Bombay Railways, the Department of Public Works, Telegraph, &c., have been unusually heavy, and the partially organized establishment was seriously crippled and curtailed for a time by the removal of Officers, Overseers, Elephants and Bullocks required in the field during this eventful year, so that the pressing indents of various Departments have been met with difficulty, and in some cases imperfectly.

6. *The progress of the Railway* has produced marvellous changes on the face of the country, as regards tree vegetation in some districts, I may specify Palghat, the Shevaroy Hills, and the North Arcot Hills; in these the old woods have everywhere fallen, to meet the urgent demand for timber, and the pressure continues to exist in the central portions of the line between Vaniembady and Palghat, at the two extremities the supply has been completed.

In the Official Road Book (published not many years ago) opposite Wallikar we find this remark: "Dense jungle, beware of elephants," but in looking from the staging

LAND REVENUE.

The actual collection of Land Revenue, both in money and grain, is—

In 1031	...	Rupees	12,91,561
In 1032	...	"	14,92,467

CUSTOMS.

The duty on Exports and Imports at five and eight per cent. respectively, on the Tariff valuation, is—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
In 1031	Rs. 1,04,073	72,883	1,76,956
In 1032	„ 1,06,963	76,493	1,83,456

EXCISE.

The Excise stations along the frontier, as well as the sea-shore, are the same as before, but in consequence of greater smuggling having been carried on, the establishment was slightly increased in 1032.

Year.	Sea-shore.	Eastern Frontier.	No. of people employed.	Amount of Annual expense.
				Rupees.
1031	120	39	410	16,659
1032	120	39	469	17,511

STAMPS.

The collection on this head is—

In 1031	...	Rupees	1,273
In 1032	...	"	1,171

SALT.

The manufacture of Salt in Travancore in the year 1032, is compared with that in 1031, in the following statement:

Year.	Manufactured.	Sale quantity.	Amount Sale.
	Parrabs.	Parrabs.	Rupees.
1031	5,51,891	5,07,309	1,12,343
1032	6,08,866	6,53,074	1,40,084

(xii)

The annual supply of Salt procured from Bombay on contract, and received at Allepey and other stations, is shown below.

Year.	Quantity of Bombay Salt purchased.	Quantity consumed.	Amount Sale.
	Parrals.	Parrals.	Rupees.
1031	5,12,423	7,50,186	1,78,616
1032	6,49,491	7,46,806	1,77,811

TOBACCO.

The annexed table shows the quantities of this article procured from Jaffna, Tinnevely, and Coimbatore, for sale in Travancore.

Year.	Tinnevely Tobacco consumed.		Jaffna Tobacco consumed.		Coimbatore Tobacco consumed.		Total Sales.
	Candies.	Rupees.	Candies.	Rupees.	Candies.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1031	1,415	3,38,218	1,476	6,48,450	519	60,950	10,45,649
1032	1,576	3,06,613	1,433	6,34,216	440	51,974	10,62,803

PEPPER.

The revenue derived from pepper is—

			Candies.	Rupees.
In 1031	...	...	2,796½	2,13,970
In 1032	...	...	2,278½	1,87,009

OTHER ARTICLES.

The revenue derived from cardamoms, ivory, bees' wax, &c., &c., is—

YEAR.	SALE OF CARDAMOMS.			SALE OF IVORY.			SALE OF BEES' WAX.		
	Cands.	Lbs.	Rupees.	Cands.	Lbs.	Rupees.	Cands.	Lbs.	Rupees.
1031	54	332½	35,805	1	452½	2,497	7	198½	1,939
1032	315	300	1,72,633	1	334	2,133	9	79	2,750

MISCELLANEOUS.

The revenue under this head is derived from a variety of sources as explained in the report for the past year.

In 1031	Rupees	...	2,24,835
In 1032	"	...	2,85,384

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MINT.

The profit derived from the Mint is—

In 1031,	Rupees	4,036
In 1032,	"	2,412

ABKAREE.

The revenue derived under this head is—

In 1031,	Rupees	56,324
In 1032,	"	58,762

EDUCATION—ENGLISH.

The general progress of the scholars in the Free School is satisfactory. The number of scholars admitted, left, and remained in the School at Trevandrum, and in the Branch School at Quilon, will be seen from the subjoined statement.

YEAR.	TREVANDRUM.			QUILON.			Actual expense of both Establishments.
	Admitted.	Left.	Remained.	Admitted.	Left.	Remained.	
1031	135	33	102	47	18	23	Rupees. 4,248
1032	141	41	100	37	9	28	4,248

Of the 41 boys who left the Trevandrum School in the year 1032, one has obtained employment as Under-Master in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Tellicherry, and two others in the service of the Travancore Sirkar.

VERNACULAR.

The benefits of the School are eagerly sought for. Same as in report for the last year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges.

The outlay on Roads and Bridges is—

In 1031,	Rupees	1,096
In 1032,	"	2,021

IRRIGATION.

Canals and Irrigation Works—

In 1031,	Rupees	7,936
In 1032,	"	6,636

MILITARY.

There has been no change in the Nair Brigade Establishment.

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POPULATION.

No census having been taken, no new population results can be recorded.

EMIGRATION.

Same as in report for the last year.

FOREST.

The number of logs collected in the years 1031 and 1032 is as follows :

	Logs collected.	Amount expended.
In 1031	1,296	Rs. 18,680
In 1032	1,426	20,178

The number of logs sold, and the amount realized, are--

	Teakwood. Candies.	Blackwood. Candies.		
In 1031	194½	112	Rs.	3,187
In 1032	1,676½	104½	"	24,321

The following is a statement of the quantity of cardamoms collected; and the amount of expense on that account :

	Candies.	Lbs.	Amount expended.
In 1031	529	167	Rupees 1,59,362
In 1032	277	232	84,253½

VACCINATION.

The following statement exhibits the number vaccinated during the years 1031 and 1032 :

YEAR.	Amount of Vaccination effected.	Success-ful.	Failures.	Comparative amount of successful Vaccination between the two years.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1031	24,445	22,330	2,115	...	...
1032	22,002	20,786	2,216	...	1,543

(xv)

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The number of sick treated in the several Hospitals and Dispensaries in Travancore is as follows :

STATION.	Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Dead.	Remaining.	Comparative amount of sick between the years 1031 and 1032.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Trevan- drum.	1031	52	630	682	401	93	93	0	0
	1032	93	423	521	408	47	66	0	161
Quilon.	1031	9	76	85	48	27	10	0	0
	1032	10	43	53	27	17	9	0	32
Alleppey.	1031		73	99	71	7	21	0	0
	1032	21	54	75	46	5	24	0	24

OBSERVATORY.

No change has taken place in the Observatory Establishment since last report. The usual works are continued. Certain results which have been obtained, and operations performed by the Director, he intends making the subject of a special report.

MUSEUM.

There is nothing particular to report on this head.

PRINTING PRESS.

The Sirkar's Press is constantly at work.

The annexed statement shows the value of works printed for public purposes, includes the work done for private individuals.

In 1031	...	Rupees	2,034
In 1032	...	"	2,994

The number of books, &c. issued from the Kairoolavillasom Press, is in the year

	No. of Works.	Value Rupees.
1031	1	1,930
1032	1	1,500

(xvi)

FINANCIAL.

The total amount of revenue is—

In 1031	...	...	Rupces	38,96,869
In 1032	...	...	"	39,12,428

And the Disbursements—

In 1031	...	...	Rupces	36,80,685
In 1032	...	...	"	37,71,198

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Acting Dewan.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. CULLEN,
Resident.

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY,
TREVANDRUM,
14th June 1858.

(xxi)

timber. On the occasion of making a new road, or increasing the breadth of an old one through a valuable forest, (as at Yellapoor) it would be desirable that the District Engineer should communicate with the Forest Assistant, so as to give an opportunity of removing the timber, which is often rolled down the side of a Ghaut, or left to decay where it falls.

31. *Noxious Insects.* I have called the attention of my Assistants to the noxious insects of the country, the depredation of several common Coleoptera, being most mischievous, rendering the rafters a mere honeycomb. The importance of immersing the logs of all woods, except teak, in solution strongly impregnated with mineral salts as in Baurgerie's process has received my attention.

32. *Provisions for the Ryots' wants.* It is most important that whilst strict supervision is enforced in the Government Forests, Conservancy should not be carried so far as to interfere with the supply of agricultural implements to the *bond fide* ryot, or to obstruct the application of leaves and branches for alkaline material to fertilize his fields. In North Canara, the ryots have their *Coomuc*, 200 yards above or 100 yards below Ghaut, enclosed pieces of land available for the use of their fields, which is a very good arrangement when allowed to such estates as have been surveyed. But I do not recommend this to unsurveyed estates, because it leads to fraudulent abuses. It is surprising how strictly these Coomucs are conserved.

33. *Mercantile classes buy Wood.* I have already ruled in cases referred for decision that the ryot is, from old custom, entitled to wood for his plough, &c., but that the Sowcar, who wishes to make a cradle or a palanqueen, or requires wood for house-building, &c., must pay for the material. There are periodical auctions at nine places in Canara, where the Sowcars can suit themselves, and an extension of the system so as to have Talook Depôts, is under consideration.

34. *Coffee.* The successful cultivation of the coffee plant is extending remarkably, and applications for grant of forest land pour in upon the Revenue authorities. In the Sisipara, Perambady and Sumpagee Passes, vast clearings are being made. In the Coonoor Ghaut six large plantations may be seen, and there are very large and numerous holdings, above 30, in the Wynad, which from year to year will increase. The plant has succeeded admirably in Myeore, and there are patches of cultivation in Madura and even in North Canara. I may observe that in granting forest land, it seems to me that while the destruction of forest (Teak, Ebony and Poon Spar excepted) for *bond fide* cultivation may be considered legitimate, yet the preservation of the fringe along the crest of mountain ridges is of special importance in a climate point of view, and this should never be given over to the axe. As these mountain crests are not suitable for the growth of coffee, the restriction cannot be complained of.

I here beg to annex Extract of a letter to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 2d October 1857, which contains my views, in reply to a reference upon this important matter.

"The higher Sholas clothing the Ghauts on both sides are of the utmost importance, and the climate is believed to suffer the greatest detriment from their removal. I would therefore suggest, that the high-wooded mountain tops overhanging the low country (such as Hoolicul) should be preserved with rigid care, the forest there should not be given over to the axe, lest the supplies of water may be injured. It is the

"opinion of many persons, in which I concur, that the vast clearings which have taken place have had a share in producing the irregularity of the monsoon which has, of late years, been so much complained of in Coimbatore. In order that the course of the rivulets should be overshadowed with trees, I conceive that the hills should be left clothed to the extent of about half to their height from the top, leaving half of the slope and all the valley below for cultivation, this available portion would far exceed in extent the higher ridges which should be conserved."

It seems to me that the immense tracts of virgin forests in the rich valleys of the Koondahs are eminently suited for coffee cultivation, and the removal of the forest there would not be attended with the same disadvantage as on the Eastern Ghats, where the drier climate does not admit of the same effort at speedy reproduction.

If it be desirable to lay down a general rule in regard to the limits of elevation, within which clearing for coffee cultivation should be allowed, I would specify from about 2,500 to 4,500 feet, this being, I understand, the extreme range within which coffee planted on a large scale is found to thrive.

It is important to give every facility for the cultivation of coffee, but it is desirable to limit the clearings of those situations where this peculiar shrub can be grown with advantage. I have observed some clearings, where the ground is so precipitous, that it is extremely improbable that the soil can last many years.

It may be urged that in general, people are sufficiently alive to their own interests to select only those sites which are in every way eligible, but from the inexperience of many who embark in coffee planting, it seems desirable to lay down some rule. I need only point to the vast amount of land cleared and subsequently abandoned, both in this country and Ceylon, either before or after planting.

It is to be regretted that independent of considerations of climate, coffee cultivation should find a place in those parts of the forest where the timber is of a superior description, and which at present Government is put to great shifts to obtain for public purposes.

I would therefore add, that in places which are accessible, and which contain very fine timber, it seems desirable that one of the Assistants in my department, should have an opportunity of removing such timber as is available, or of marking it, with a view to its being taken at a valuation by the occupier, should he desire to do so. I especially allude to 1st, Teak; 2nd, Blackwood; 3rd, Vengay; and 4th, Kurrah Mundah,

35. *Tea.* I think it right to bring to the notice of Government the thriving condition of a Tea Plantation, near Coonoor, belonging to Henry Mann, Esq., who has devoted much attention to it, and has spared no expence. This is a very interesting experiment. The best varieties of the shrub were imported from China in 1854, the seeds having been given to Mr. Mann by Mr. Fortune, on his return from the Tea-growing Districts. There are now about 2,000 vigorous plants, and to ensure success it seems only necessary to procure a supply of workmen to teach the manipulation and separation of the leaves.

1st. Robust Health.

2nd. Rudimentary knowledge of Forestry.

3rd. Acquaintance with Accounts.

4th. Integrity of character.

5th. Knowledge of Native Languages.

In addition to the absolute scarcity of suitable men, the exposure and personal risk, and the low salary compared with that sanctioned in the Department of Public Works, have united to deter men from entering the Department, whilst the formation of the Police and Revenue Survey Establishments have attracted others whose services might have been available. Out of the large body of Europeans who have this year been sent out to India, I hope to find one or two who have the great essential of practical knowledge of woodcraft.

42. *Proposed Dept. of Books and Tools.* It has been proposed to supply a Forester's Guide and the more necessary tools to each Overseer on his appointment. (See Manual.) The Conservator, as he has leisure and opportunity, spends an hour or two with his Overseers to improve their minds, and has directed the Assistants to teach the Overseers, as Medical Officers are enjoined to train their subordinates. By adopting a system of weekly or occasional examinations, it is to be hoped that a class of Foresters superior to the present may be obtained.

43. *System of Correspondence.* Where Overseers are located or forest operations being carried on, orders are given through the Assistant Conservator in whose range the Overseer is situated, but in any case when forest management appears to affect the Revenue or cultivation of the District, I immediately avail myself of the advice and counsel of the Collector, and throughout I have desired to be in the position of his adviser and not as an executive trenching upon his authority.

44. *Manual of Accounts.* A Manual of Instructions for the employes in this Department, compiled by J. T. MacLagan, Esq., under instructions of Government, including simple forms of Accounts to be used, and printed circulars for the guidance of Overseers, &c., was submitted to Government on the 6th ultimo. At this early stage of forest correspondence, this Manual must necessarily be imperfect, but being clear and concise, I believe that it will be of great use in the preparation of contracts and simplifying accounts.

45. *Proposed Herbarium of Reference.* Having received from the Royal Gardens of Kew a valuable set of named Indian Plants, being duplicates issued after the publication of the Flora Indica of Hooker and Thomson, I intend to arrange these materials in a consultable Herbarium at the Presidency. It was indeed upon these conditions that I received the specimens. Such a collection is a great desideratum in the present day, when men of science frequently visit our capital, and we have not a single specimen of the collections of Roxburgh or Wight to shew, but can only refer to their description. I shall not ask Government for any pecuniary assistance, except to supply paper, the cases, and hereafter perhaps some manual assistance.

16. *Manual of Indian Botany.* I have the honor to enclose a specimen copy of the Manual of Indian Botany, now being prepared in compliance with the wishes of the Honorable Court of Directors.

The small amount of time which I can spare from other avocations, the bodily fatigue and exposure I undergo, and my absence from my library for great part of the year, will necessarily protract the preparation of the work, but the great opportunities I enjoy of collecting materials are eagerly laid hold of, and I trust that the Manual may, when completed, be a useful guide to the Botanical riches of the Presidency.

17. The expenditure on account of the Department generally has been as follows:

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of the Conservator, the Assistant in charge of the office at the Presidency, and the establishment...	17,373	0	7
Salaries of Travelling Assistants and their establishments	6,847	10	4
Contingent charges	3,868	14	4
Rupees...	28,089	0	3

The income, expenditure, and accounts of the Anamallay and Canara Forests, from 1st July 1857 to 30th April 1858, will be submitted separately and as soon as practicable.

APPENDIX NO. XXIV.

LIST OF SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT.

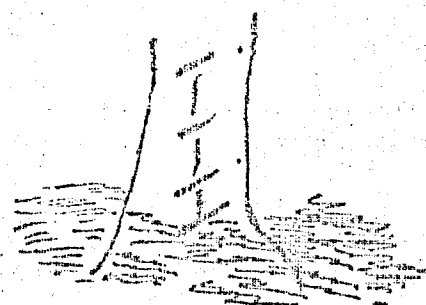
Parts already Published.

	1854.	Rs.	A.
1. Report on the Navigation of the Godavery.....	<i>Royal Sib.</i>	1	0
2. Report on the Government Central Museum.....	<i>do.</i>	0	12
3. Report on the Proposed Abolition of the Madras Mint (Re-printed).....	<i>do.</i>	0	12
4. Report on the Paumban Channel (Re-printed).....	<i>do.</i>	0	8
5. Collective Memorandum of Public Works in the Madras Presidency (Re-printed).....	<i>do.</i>	1	0
6. General Report of the Road Department (Re-printed).....	<i>do.</i>	1	0
7. Report on the Swinging Festival and Walking through Fire	<i>do.</i>	0	10
8. Report on the Proposed Plan for the Revenue Assessment of Kurnool in 1843 (Re-printed)	<i>do.</i>	1	0
9. Report on the Important Public Works, for 1851.....	<i>do.</i>	1	0
10. Do. do. do. do. 1852.....	<i>do.</i>	2	0
	1855.		
1. Report on Vaccination.....	<i>do.</i>	0	10
2. Memo. of Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Education.....	<i>Do. bound.</i>	5	0

revenue of these provinces. From information received from the late Assistant Surgeon Drew, I was enabled to communicate to the Commissioner of Mysore, the existence of a large band of smugglers in an unfrequented path, near the Carcoor Pass, who were captured by the Mysore Horse, to the number of 78, with the sandal-wood tied on their backs. This seizure effectually stopped a long continued system of robbery on the Malabar frontier.

23. The "Gutta Paroha tree of the Western Coast," so called, has been traced from Coorg to Trevandrum. All the reliable information procurable has been condensed into a Memorandum, and a large sample has been transmitted to England for report, as to its suitability for Telegraphic and other purposes.

24. *Catechu.* The enhanced value of Cutt has caused an unusual destruction of the Acacia Catechu, which was properly restricted by Mr. J. D. Robinson to certain places in the North Canara jungles to prevent total destruction.



25. *Kino.* Two thousand trees, of the Kino tree, (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*), were seen along the roads through the Wynad, notched, as delineated in the margin, for the extraction of Kino, which is taken to the coast where it meets with a ready market, and is exported in wooden boxes to Bombay.

As the V shaped incision appeared to be deeper than required, the Collector has given instructions for the more careful treatment of the trees. This tree is greatly prized at Dharwar, not for its exudation, but for its timber, which is extensively used in the Gin Factory.

26. *Bamboos.* Immense quantities of fine Bamboos are floated down the various rivers of the Western Coast. It is one of the riches of the Provinces. They are ordinarily 60 feet long, and five inches in diameter near the root; these are readily purchased, standing at five Rupees per 1,000, and small ones at 3½ Rupees per 1,000. Millions are annually cut in the forest and taken away by water in rafts, or by land in hackeries; from their great buoyancy they are much used for floating the heavier woods as (Mutte) the *Terminalia tomentosa* and (Bitti) *Dalbergia arborea*, and piles of them are lashed to the sides of the Pattimars going to Bombay. The larger ones are selected, as out-riggers for Ferry Boats, or studding sail-booms for small craft.

In addition to the vast export by sea, it is estimated that two lacs are taken from the Soopah talook Eastward. The Malabar bamboo is much smaller than that of Pegu (*Bambusa gigantea*), which is eight inches in diameter.

27. *Modes of floating Timber.* It is curious to see the clever management of the floaters who are a distinct class of persons. Rafts are of all sizes, usually longer than broad, and the logs bound together by the stringy bark of various trees, and stout branches passing through the drag-holes at right angles to the log. In the centre of the raft a small hut is generally made of thatch, or bamboo lathes covered with *Palmyra* leaves, in fact the floaters are sheltered at night. It is not usually considered advisable to float logs when

the river is at the fullest, as the raft is apt to go over the bank and be stranded. Numerous logs may be seen high and dry all along the sides, and the following year the flood lifts them. At night, floats are brought to under steep banks or deep water, they are then tied to the trunk of some adjoining tree, occasionally the banks fall in, and serious accidents occur.

28. *Introduction of Saw Machinery.* This has been much under consideration, there can be no doubt that it is most desirable to substitute the saw for the axe, especially when the planks are being prepared, economising both time and labor. Great efforts have, from time to time, been made with more or less success to induce sawyers voluntarily to resort to the forests for employment.

As to the question of introducing circular saws to the little frequented forests, the measure would be attended with this difficulty, that when the heavy machinery was conveyed to the Forest Depot as the Elephant station in the Anamallays, it must either be carried back again at great expense or left exposed to the mischievous effects of extreme damp, and perhaps to injury from herds of elephants. At present, therefore, it seems more desirable that saw-pits should be for the most part confined to the Coast Depôts, and that their management be left to private enterprise.

29. *Forges for Charcoal.* One of the difficult questions connected with forest conservancy is regarding the making of charcoal for iron-smelting. The forges in Canara are few, but in Dharwar, Belgaum, Bellary and Mysore there are many; and parties go into Nuggur, or North Canara to make charcoal in large quantity. They make a hole four feet deep, eight or ten feet broad, fill it with wood and cover it up. Having set fire to it two-thirds or three-fourths is burnt, one-third or one-fourth remains as charcoal. Not only is there great waste in the making of charcoal, but there is great waste when made, the charcoal being inferior. The blacksmiths insist upon the wood being either of bamboo or jambay, (*Laga Xylocarpa*) which is without reason, as I saw beautiful charcoal prepared by Mr. Lowry, at Tuddry, of the common woods.

Brice and Co. have instructed 20 charcoal burners, who use the more common kinds of wood, and turn out a superior article; they regulate the furnace by small holes, as do the Porto Novo Iron Company. Mr. Boesinger manufactures good charcoal. Dr. Forbes ditto ditto at the Gin Factory, Dharwar. It is difficult to instruct Native artisans in this matter, but it is hoped that the example of so many Europeans may be useful.

30. *Executive Engineers, Surveyors, &c.,* when making traces in the Ghats, or visiting secluded Forest Districts, might render good service to this Department by informing the nearest Revenue Officer or Conservancy employé, when they see the firing of the jungles or destruction of timber.

I have received on several occasions useful information from the Chief Engineer, who has sent me Extracts from the Diaries of his officers bearing on the destruction of

16. *The Goond Forest,* however, is the chief remaining reserve in Canara. I saw here several thousand trees on an elevated plateau with precipitous sides, the trees are well grown and ripe, conserved by their inaccessible position, which has been rarely visited by Europeans. The teak here is scarcely intermixed with any other tree, (the Billi Nundee excepted) and grows on slaty rock, in many places having very steep gradients. The early working of this valuable Goond Forest is of the first importance, being much threatened with fire; some trees are already scorched at the root, and much deadwood lies in the forest.

The question for consideration is, how to get out the wood? whether by a rocky nullah with at least three small falls, or by making a road of 23 miles? This is a question I cannot venture to answer, but I may mention, that the Collector, Mr. Fisher, and Dr. Gibson, I believe, incline to improving the road, whilst Colonel A. F. Cotton and Lieutenant Taylor, Indian Navy, recommending the blasting of the rocks in the nullah. I ordered an experiment to be made of floating 20 prepared logs of Junglewood, branded "Goond," at the height of the flood. These were despatched on a given day, but they never reached Sedashegur, having been caught in the rocky turnings of the river.

The importance of removing the valuable teak of this forest at an early date, is so great, that I would suggest that an Engineer Officer be deputed to visit and report. Captain G. W. Walker, Engineers, shortly expected from England, is one of the few Europeans who have visited this remarkable place, and has, I am told, a knowledge of its requirements. If Government think proper to direct that officer to inspect this locality, Mr. Müller would arrange to accompany him.

As the Goond is inaccurately delineated in the Survey Maps, I have the pleasure to forward a rough Survey of my industrious Assistant, Mr. Müller, with the tracing of the roads he suggests for working this forest. I would recommend that it be lithographed, and say 100 copies struck off. When the forest is being worked, I have instructed Mr. Müller to be present at the marking and girdling of the trees. I have reason to believe that *proper classification* and selection of the trees have not hitherto been made in the Government Forests. First class trees, i. e. 6 feet in girth, and those commencing to decay, only are to be removed at the first cutting.

17. *Teak Plantations.* I visited the remains of small teak plantations at Honore, Ankola and Sedashegur, which had been superintended by Colonel Gilbert, in 1804; the trees are very poor specimens of teak, the soil is laterite, and the exposed situation of the sea-shore is most unsuitable, a worse locality could scarcely have been chosen, the only possible excuse for so grave a blunder is, that the peculiar requirements of the teak tree were not known in those days.

Up the Black River, at Tarea Mullapoor, is a plantation of recent date. The late Mr. Poulton commenced this in 1854; there are, I believe, 2,000 remaining of 7,000 trees put down.

18. *Conolly Plantation.* The fine and promising plantations on the banks of the Nellamoor river, which were commenced about 15 years ago by the late lamented Mr. Conolly, Collector of Malabar, are worthy of a full and separate Report, which will be a historical record of what can be effected by artificial means. These plantations will

be an important source of supply in future years. They are under the immediate charge of Chato Menon, a Nair, who conducted all the preliminary experiments under Mr. Conolly's orders, and who has watched the young trees from the day of germination.

I propose that two Duffadars should be sent, one to the Anamallays, and one to North Canara, to introduce the Conolly system of plantations into those districts.*

19. *Poon Spars.* These are becoming very scarce, and consequently are perhaps more valuable than *teak*. Young ones especially, such as are in accessible places, are most carefully preserved. Strict orders on this subject have been given in Coorg, Mysore and Canara. In one case which came within my observation, several valuable spars were

* N. B.—Several instances of the same kind have occurred. Poon Spars, although highly prized for ship-building, are ill suited for making bridges.

found on a bridge, the total estimate of which was 250 * Rupees. This incident will illustrate the importance of officers in the department of Public Works, Telegraph, &c., making themselves acquainted with the description of timber available and suitable for their wants. I may also mention, that the Superintendent of Coorg has received several tenders for the supply of Poon Spars, and other timber at the distances of at least three miles from the Soolia river, showing the scarcity of such wood, and the readiness of the Mangalore contractors to carry it several miles to the nearest water carriage.

20. *Blackwood.* This valuable wood has risen much in price. Indents were received during the year both from Madras and Bombay Gun Carriage Manufactories, each for 5,000 cubic feet. This tree was formerly given to applicants at three Rupees each; but with the concurrence of the Collector of Canara, I have disallowed this practice. There is not much blackwood remaining in the Anamallay Forest, but there is a considerable quantity in the escheated forest of Chennat Nair, and it is abundant in the Wynad and Coorg. In consequence of its increasing value I have given instructions for an experimental sowing this year at Nellumboor.

21. *Sappan Wood.* This important dyewood has engaged my attention. It appears to grow with great luxuriance in South Malabar, and is cultivated rather extensively by the Moplahs who plant a number of the seeds at the birth of a daughter. The trees require 14 or 15 years to come to maturity, and then become hereditary. I saw more on the banks of the Nellumboor river than anywhere else; why it should be there in particular is not obvious, as Malabar is generally uniform in its character. A better system of cutting and cultivating the Sappan is desirable, and the dyewood is damaged I believe by being allowed to float in salt water. The quantity raised is not great, but it grows without any care, and from the facility of water carriage to Calicut, I think that the district is very favourable for its extension. I sent a packet of seeds to Canara for experimental sowing on the banks of the Black River.

22. *The Sandal wood Tree in Mysore.* Canara, Coimbatore, Salem, and a little in North Arcot has received much attention. It would appear that the spontaneous growth of this tree has increased to a considerable extent, and it seems certain, that with the vigilant supervision of local officers, and slight assistance to nature in clearing the heads of young plants, which are often smothered down by strong creepers, an addition might accrue to the

* Note.—Since writing this, I find that the Nair subordinates are unwilling to leave their native place. One has been found ready to proceed to the Anamallays, but none is willing to proceed to North Canara on any terms. Therefore one of the Canara Establishments will be detached for instruction to Nellumboor.

1st. The Anamallay Forest in Coimbatore.

2nd. Wynad and Heggadevinecottah, (partly in dispute between Mysore and Malabar).

3rd. Goond Tableau, North Canara, near Dandellie. I shall briefly notice the chief points connected with these forests, which stand in the order of their respective value.

The Anamallay Forests have been the subject of annual Reports to Government since 1848, when their importance was first declared by Captain F. C. Cotton, (Madras Journal), and as Captain Michael's Reports have been published in the Madras Government Records, I will only now allude to the recent changes and improvements in management of this forest effected during the past year. After the removal of Captain Hamilton, Lieutenant Beddome, Travelling Assistant, received charge. He was in the immediate neighbourhood at the time of the vacancy.

An additional Overseer sanctioned.

The Timber slip repaired by Wuddur contract at an expense of Rupees 500.

The Bridge at Machonackempollum has been rebuilt, much required for the transport of wood Eastward from Anamallays.

The Road from Colungode has been repaired, several nullahs bridged to facilitate the cartage to Ponany.

The Overseer's house purchased.

Six Sling Carts were made up by Mr. Ress, Railway Engineer.

Arranged Depot at bottom of slip.

Site selected for Overseer's house at Poolachy during the unseasonable monsoon.

I may here mention that the prospective supply of teak (roughly estimated at the rate of the present requirements) from the forest now rented from the Colungode Numbody will not apparently exceed 15 years. This is a serious consideration, as it is the only forest from which long planks suitable for a Man-of-war can be procured. I have in view a scheme for consolidating the table land of the Anamallays, that part belonging to Government, as well as that rented from the Colungode Numbody into one Government Forest, which should be a reserve in perpetuity for the Indian Navy, and where planting operations should be systematically carried on. This, however, will form the subject of a separate communication.

The working Establishment of the Anamallay Forest has always suffered very severely from sickness, and considering the large number of employes, I recommended to Government the location of a Medical officer. Unfortunately Dr. Drew was removed

by death before joining, and as the Inspector of Jails disapproved of the introduction of convict labour into the forest for fear of the escape of the prisoners, I have not again asked for the services of a Medical officer, more especially as the establishment of a Dispensary at Poolachy under Native Surgeon Kanagaroyan, will be of much importance to the Department, and an adjacent piece of ground has been allotted for the Overseers.

14. *Haggadi and Heggadivocottah Teak.* The forests on the borders of Mysore and Malabar are of great value, and stand second in importance. I went through part of these forests in company with Captain Pearce, Superintendent of Astagram, which are about 40 miles long by 30 broad, and believe that they will supply 2,000 handy loads annually (or say 40,000 cubic feet of teak) without apparently injuring the resources of the forest. There being no cultivation and a very scanty population, and the timber consequently not being required for local purposes, I would strongly urge that this should be considered a reserved forest. From the situation and natural slope of the country, the timber must be carried Eastward, and will be extremely valuable for Military purposes in Bangalore. The new Barracks are at present being built of this teak. It is probable that this timber will come into use also to meet the increasing demand at Ootacamund. It is much to be regretted that no means of transport exists by which the crooks and other Naval Timber found in this forest can be conveyed to the coast, where they would be extremely valuable. The expense of carriage by the usual route to Mysore and Manantoddy, and down the Penish Ghaut to Tellicherry, is altogether prohibitory. The average price of teak at the quarterly auctions held at Mysore has been almost exactly the same as at Anamallay, about one Rupee per cubic foot. I have experienced great difficulty in obtaining exact information as to the extent, tenure, revenue and productions of this forest, partly on account of its being little frequented from the fear of wild animals. In no place have I seen such abundant traces of elephants. However, the authorities at Astagram and Coorg, and the Commissariat officer at Heonsoor, all draw my attention to the terrible waste of teak which occurs there, the timber being carted out in large quantity by three roads under the plea of passes from two Devasthanams, the limits of whose Enam land I have no means of ascertaining. A particular Survey, well drawn lines of demarcation between Mysore, Malabar and Coorg, and an improved system of regulations are required for placing this forest on a proper footing, and securing an uninterrupted supply of this valuable wood for the future. I think this duty would be best performed by an energetic and character, who would work well with the neighbouring authorities, and who would constantly traverse the forests (as was done at Anamallay by Captains Michael and Hamilton), till the system of robbery and spoliation is suppressed. I would also strongly urge the location of a European Magistrate in the Wynad, who would enforce the observance of regulations, and see to the management of the Roads, Ferries, Police, Revenue, Conservancy, &c., in that remote locality.

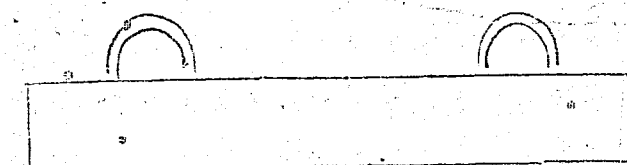
15. *Canara Teak.* Is of much smaller scantling generally than that of Wynad. It has the advantage of water carriage to the coast, not possessed by the two last, but it has for some years been chiefly obtained for Naval purposes from the banks of the *Kalla Nadde* where it emerges from the Soopah Hills, and the supply has gradually been sent down from more distant localities, as in Malabar, where the teak is now cut by the Teropand of Nellumboor just under the Neilgherry Peak. Above the Ghats in the Soopah and Soondah Talooks, there is a very considerable supply of smaller wood suited for the Engineer requirements at Bellary, Dharmwar, Lingasongor, &c.

Bungalow, the traveller sees several tentative lines of Rail, each 200 yards broad, and so extensive a clearing of the neighbouring forest, that no elephant would easily find a cover. The encircling hills, formerly crowned with timber, are now to a considerable degree laid bare. These changes, so far as I can learn, have been the gradual result of unrestricted cutting, but much aggravated during the last few years, in connection with the enormous demand for Railway sleepers, and for the Department of Public Works. In the contracts which have been made for the supply of the Bombay Railway, one and a half Rupee has been charged per tree. In some contracts for the supply of the Madras Railway three or four Annas has been the seignorage per sleeper, according to the kind of wood and the facility of transport, and with the permission of Government I would recommend that at least three Annas be invariably paid.

7. In other places, and from other causes, wasteful cutting has been observed to a less injurious extent. Lieutenant Beddome's report on the Palney Hills, communicated by Government to the Madras Journal of Science, describes the devastation which has been committed there in the formation of plantain gardens. The green Hills have been stripped of their woods, and much of their beauty has departed. The reckless cutting there, however, has been vigorously checked by the Collector under orders from the Government.

8. *Slovenly felling.* The axe, formerly in many parts was laid to the trunk one yard from the ground, while a further waste took place from diffuse hacking over a broad surface, this unnecessary loss of timber has been prohibited by a printed Circular enjoining all contractors as well as forest employes to cut within 1½ foot of the ground, otherwise the contractors are not paid.

9. *Wasteful trimming.* The former plan of cutting logs by which one-half the timber was wasted is now obsolete, I have only seen one or two specimens, and I hope that dragholes may be



altogether dispensed with, by an improved application of ropes, and the introduction of sling carts, &c. The method of trimming logs so that they may fit carts in length and width is still prevalent in many parts, but is giving way to a better system. The old state of things continues only at a distance from check and control, or where there are peculiarities of tenure and few facilities of communication as in the Wynad.

10. *Proposed system of operations.* The trees are classified according to size.

1st class, 6 feet in girth.

2nd ditto, 4½ do.

3rd ditto, 3 feet and upwards.

4th ditto, under 3 feet; seedlings.

It is proposed that in every Forest that is to be worked, all 1st class trees be marked, and such a proportion should be cut down as will be naturally replaced by those

of the 2nd class. This is clearly a sound principle, and if carried into practice will prevent the exhaustion of the forests. It would be obviously impossible to fell and remove $\frac{1}{12}$ of the trees of the 1st class in every district. Therefore to facilitate the execution of this principle, it is necessary to divide each Assistant's range into six divisions, one of which only shall be worked at one time. These divisions should be formed, as much as possible, in accordance with the geographical features of the District, and the forest operations should be confined to the District having the largest quantity of ripe wood.

11. *Saving of Fragments.* In my visit to the Anamallay and Wynad Forests, I found the larger branches, tops and batts left on the side of the road, or in the place where the tree was cut, exposed to the heat of the sun, and to the annual fires. I desired that all such pieces as would bear the expense of removal, should be brought out of the Anamallay and Heggadevineottah Forests, and that no wastage be allowed in future. The importance of saving every foot of teak (at a time when Government has been put to great shifts for its own requirements) has been strongly impressed upon every member of the Department. I am also very anxious that the use of this timber should be disallowed for common purposes, as Camp Furniture, Hospital Almshouses, Accountant's Boxes, and the like.

12. *Auction sale of Timber.* It having been considered desirable that an auction sale of timber unsuited for naval purposes (tops, bottoms, slabs and side pieces) should be held at the foot of the Anamallay Hills; Captain Hamilton, the late Superintendent, was directed to make the arrangements. Great exertions were made by that Officer, and when the timber had been collected, every publicity was given regarding the sale. Before the auction took place Captain Hamilton was removed on account of the paucity of Officers with his corps, and the duty devolved on his successor Lieutenant Boddome. The result proved satisfactory; the account rendered shews as follows:

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount realized	3,391	5	8
Deduct charges	189	6	4
Leaving a net profit of Rupees	3,201	15	4

Taking the average prices obtained, the timber sold at one Rupee the cubic foot.

In this forest this year, after the Bombay Marine were supplied, the better logs were selected for the new Jail at Salem and the Trichinopoly Barracks, while the fragments sold by auction were greedily bought by the general trader, by the Railway Department for doors and windows, and by a Native Surgeon for his Dispensary building at Poolechey. In like manner wastage has been disallowed in cutting teak for the Military buildings at Bangalore.

13. *Teak.* This invaluable wood has received the special attention of the Department, and I may say has occupied at least two-thirds of my own time during the past year. Along the whole length of the Malabar Coast, from Goa to Cochin, there is now very little of this wood in a ripe state on Government land below the Ghauts, and there are only three localities above the Ghauts, where I found teak in abundance, and of good size, viz.

35. *Difficulty of procuring Assistants.* The removal of Captain Michael to Hyderabad followed by the withdrawal of Captain D. Hamilton, and the death of Assistant Surgeon Drew, put me in a difficulty for some time. The two first were most zealous and willing Assistants, and the last from his patient habits of enquiry and Botanical knowledge gave promise of peculiar usefulness. The vacancy has been filled by Lieutenant Boddome, a young man who has a good knowledge of the vegetable kingdom, and was recommended to Government solely on account of his powers of observation and description; he is an excellent explorer.

I have issued a "General instruction to the Forest Assistants" in a Circular, and try to persuade each to keep a small arranged Herbarium of Flowers and Fruit bearing specimens of all Forest trees and their varieties, with notes. By inviting them to do this, I trust some will become at least *Observers*, if not *Botanists*.

In this country there is no class of persons who have made it their business to attend to Forestry as a branch of rural economy, and of all those (about 200) who applied for employment there was not one who could be considered an intelligent Forester, except Mr. McIvor, Superintendent of the Ootacamund Garden. Mr. S. Müller, Assistant Conservator, North Canara, who had been early trained in the Black Forest of Germany, and Corporal Hall, who had been a Forester in the Midland Counties of England. Most of the others have to be paid to learn the outlines of their duty, and generally speaking, those who have been Soldiers or Artificers are the most teachable, and give least trouble. They have been well disciplined, and obedience comes natural to them.

37. *Contractors.* Instead of finding a class of persons possessing knowledge of the Timber trade, there is only a multitude of rogues ever ready to tender for contracts to receive advances, and to appropriate them. On the Western Coast there are a few Moplahs about Calicut, and Prabhoos at Mangalore, who possess elephants, the only efficient means of dragging timber. These last take gangs of Coolies to the Coorg and Malabar Forests, and show considerable energy in forming temporary dams and floating down Poon spars, &c.

38. *Sub-Conservators in Canara.* The two subordinates I found in North Canara, under Mr. Müller, (Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Buonaparte Rodrigues) appeared to be much too sedentary in their habits, deputing Peons into the jungles when they should have gone themselves, and the like. The former has been removed from the Department on account of incapacity, the latter is suspended under an enquiry for receiving bribes.

39. *European Contractors.* Two contracts have been entered into with Mr. Ross Resident Railway Engineer, Coimbatore, whereby he has been permitted by his first contract to cut sleepers of certain specified woods in the forest near the foot of the Anamallay, paying quarterly seigniorage at the rate of three Annas per sleeper, and by the second he was empowered to fell 2,000 trees in the Walliar jungle, at the rate of Rupee 1-8 per tree.

Messrs. Brice and Co., an enterprising firm, tendered for, and obtained, permission to fell 2,500 junglewood trees within the forests of Elagally and Codlogaddey, in the Sopah Talook, North Canara, for supplying sleepers to the Bombay Railway Company and agreed to pay Rupees 2,500 (half in advance), being at the rate of one Rupee per tree and on exportation a further seigniorage of eight Annas per tree, and also such quantity

of bamboos as they may require to float down the 2,500 trees, at the rate of Rupees five per 1,000 bamboos. This contract is to extend over a period of two years closing 31st December 1859.

In the above contracts with Mr. Ross and Messrs. Brice and Co. strict provisions are made prohibiting their felling of valuable kinds of wood, such as Teak, Blackwood, &c.

40. *Establishment of Depôts on Western Coast.* I am desirous to seeing well arranged Timber Depôts established at the mouths of the Rivers on the Western Coast, and a classification of Timber to suit the various purchasers. European Pensioners of reputed integrity will probably be found ready to take charge of these depôts. Contractors have this year been required to separate sound from unsound timber whilst still in the water. I point out at Sedashegur and Hullial some desirable improvements, but the operations were suspended on account of the recent disturbances. At the latter place the depôt occupies an open space, and a very large quantity of wood is scarcely safe without an enclosure. A small house for the European Overseer is also required. The establishment of Coast Depôts involves an extension of the Department not contemplated, but I believe that from the absolute impossibility of finding a trustworthy agency in the interior, this is unavoidable.

41. *Additional Overseers required.* There are several localities as Pootoor in South Canara, Paulghaut, and the Hills South-West of Vellore, which require the supervision of a qualified Overseer.

I am now on my way to explore the capabilities of the first of these places which formerly yielded much timber. At the second, I believe the salary of an Overseer may be more than met from the aggregate receipts of the Walliar jungle, and the escheated Forest of Chennat Nair at present leased to Mr. Tomlinson, and at the third, which I visited a fortnight ago, it is of importance that supervision should be exercised over these Hills, which the neighbourhood of the Railway has tended so much to denude. The demand for firewood has been so much enhanced by the vicinity of the Rail, that I have seen the roots, stocks and gnarled stems removed from the Hill side, which should have been allowed to remain, in order to secure a little moisture, and to afford leaves for manuring the adjoining fields. Mr. Sullivan, Sub-Collector, is at all times most ready to assist in checking wasteful cuttings, but the appointment of an Overseer in his opinion is most desirable.

The tract of wood must be extensive, which will cover the charge of an Overseer's salary, and therefore in several instances, I have urged the location of two Talook Peons as at the top of Palamanair Ghaut, and at Devaroydroog, in Mysore, the vigilance of two men, during 13 months, at a cost of seven Rupees per month, has produced visible results; although the Conservancy has not been adequately provided for, yet the jungle already begins to assume a much improved appearance.

My attention has been directed to other places, as *Ramandroog, the Nalla Mulla Hills, the Shevaroy Hills, the Nellore Jungles*, and various localities in the Northern Division. I have been in correspondence with the Collectors of these Districts, but have refrained from making any recommendations of establishments to supervise these various species of forests until I had an opportunity of personally inspecting them and judging of their requirements. I hope to visit many of these localities during the ensuing year. The great difficulty I experience is in finding suitable Overseers. The essential qualifications

3. Report on the Navigation of the Godavery (Re-printed).....	Royal Sero...	1	0
4. Major Maitland's School for the Instruction of the Artificers and Pupils at the Gun Carriage Manufactory.....	do.	1	8
5. Report of the Annamullay Forests (Re-printed).....	do.	0	8
6. Correspondence relative to Proposals for Organising permanent Corps of Coolies for employment on Road Works...	do.	0	8
7. Report on Civil Dispensaries (Re-printed).....	do.	0	8
8. Report on District Roads (Re-printed).....	do.	1	4
9. Revenue Survey (Re-printed).....	do.	1	8
10. Operations of the Indian Mints (Re-printed).....	do.	1	8
11. Lieutenant O'Connell's Report on the supply of Madras with Water, and the Improvement of the Drainage and Sewerage of Black Town	do.	2	0
12. Reduction on the Revenue Assessment of North Arcot (Re-printed)	do.	0	8
13. General Report of the Road Department, for 1854-55.....	do.	0	12
14. Report on the Medical Topography of the South-Western Political Districts.....	do.	0	4
15. Reports on Important Public Works, for 1853 (Re-printed)...	do.	1	4
16. Memorandum on Salt.....	do.	2	10
17. Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, for 1854-55	do.	2	8
18. Report of the Railway Department, for 1854.....	Royal Sero...	5	0
19. Report on the Ports and Harbours of the Northern Circars, &c. Royal Sero...	Royal Sero...	2	0
20. Report on Vaccination, for 1854.....	do.	0	8
21. Report on Civil Dispensaries, for 1854.....	do.	0	8
22. Papers relating to the Revision of the Land Revenue Assessment in South Arcot	do.	0	8
1856.			
23. Reports on the Filges of Southern India.....	do.	3	0
24. Reports on the Disturbances in Purla Kimed, Vizagapatam and Goomsoor, in 1832-36, in 2 volumes	do.	5	0
25. Reports on Important Public Works, for 1854.....	do.	1	4
26. Papers relating to the Establishment of Village Vernacular Schools in the Sub-Division of Rajahmundry.....	do.	1	8
27. Papers relating to the Budget of 1854-55	do.	...	...
28. Do. do. do. of 1855-56	do.	1	0
29. Replies to the Collective Memorandum on Public Works in the Madras Presidency	do.	0	12
30. Report on District Roads, for 1854.....	do.	1	4
31. Papers relating to the Commutation Rates of the Madras Presidency	do.	2	8
32. Report of a Committee on a Plan for cleansing the Drains of Black Town	do.	1	0
32a. Report of Agricultural Exhibitions in the Provinces, for 1855	do.	0	12
33. Report on Vaccination, for 1855.....	do.	0	8
34. Report on Civil Dispensaries, for 1855.....	do.	0	12

35. Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, for 1855-56	Royal Svo.	1	0
36. Annual Report of the Madras Medical College Session, 1855-56	do.	0	8
37. Correspondence on the Scale of Passenger Fares and Goods Tariff, for the Madras Railway. Parts I. and II.....	do.	2	8

1857.

38. Papers relating to the Budget of 1856-57, dated 17th March 1857.....	do.	1	8
39. Report on the Government Central Museum, for 1855-56, dated 6th April 1857	do.	2	8
40. Report of the Railway Department, for 1855, dated 4th April 1857	Royal 4to...	4	0
41. Report on Grants-in-aid of Schools unconnected with Government, dated 11th April 1857	Royal Svo...	1	8
42. Report on Vaccination, for 1856, dated 27th August 1857.....	do.	0	8
43. Correspondence on the Scale of Passenger Fares and Goods Tariff, for the Madras Railway. Vol. II., dated 4th September 1857.....	do.	2	0
44. Report of the Railway Department, for 1856, dated 21st October 1857.....	do. 4to...	3	6

1858.

45. Report of Agricultural Exhibitions in the Provinces, for 1857, dated 16th January 1858.....	do. Svo...	1	8
46. Report on Civil Dispensaries, for 1856, dated 4th November 1857.....	do.	1	0
47. Report on District Roads, for 1855-56, dated 14th December 1857.....	do.	1	0
48. Annual Report of the Medical College Session, 1856-57, dated 19th January 1858	do.	0	0
49. Collection of Decrees illustrating the mutual Rights of Land-holders and Tenants in Malabar, dated 18th August 1858.	do.	0	0



Public Instruction has not yet succeeded in procuring a competent person for the Head Mastership of the Practising School, but the division of the Primary School into a Model School and Practising School has been carried out, the teaching of the latter being conducted entirely by the normal students under such supervision as the Principal is able to bestow.

69. Two additional normal classes have been organized during the year under review. The first of these is designated the preparatory normal class, and consists of students somewhat younger than those who enter the normal class proper, and whose instruction is confined to the elementary branches of those subjects which enter into the course of the latter class. The formation of this class was recommended by the Principal in consequence of the great difficulty that has been experienced in inducing students possessing the necessary attainments to enter the normal class. The students in the preparatory class receive stipends of Rupees 4 per mensem, and are bound, under a penalty, to pass through the normal class and to serve in the Educational Department for a fixed period. The Principal reports that this class "has been of great use already, and is likely to be of much more when longer established," many students having been admitted into it who are likely to make good teachers, but who, when admitted, were not sufficiently advanced for admission into the higher class. Some of the latter have been since promoted.

70. A class has also been formed for training vernacular teachers, with the view, partly, of providing teachers for the Talook schools now in course of establishment, and partly of affording to the students in the normal class proper, practice in training vernacular teachers. To this class, a practising school containing about forty pupils, in which the instruction is conducted entirely through the medium of the vernacular, is attached.

71. Ten students from the normal class proper have been lately appointed to situations in the Educational Department on salaries ranging from Rupees 50 to Rupees 150 per mensem, some as assistant Masters in the provincial and zillah Schools and others as Masters of vernacular normal Schools.

72. Consequent on the establishment of the additional classes above adverted to,

No. on the Rolls,	
On the 30th April 1857.	On the 30th April 1858.
247	496

and on the standard of instruction in the English practising and model Schools having been raised, the total number of pupils under instruction in the various departments of the Institution has considerably increased.

GOVERNMENT PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS.

73. Of the four Government provincial Schools, those at Combarconum, Calicut, and Bellary have been progressing satisfactorily during the year under review. At Rajahmundry also, it would appear from the Inspector's report, that there has been some

improvement, but the standard of the School is still comparatively low, and the attendance

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NO. ON THE ROLLS.	
	On the 30th April 1857.	On the 30th April 1858.
Combarconum	262	250
Bellary	219	287
Calicut	176	205
Rajahmundry	197	80
Total	754	822

the returns of last year.

GOVERNMENT ZILLAH SCHOOLS.

74. The Government Zillah Schools are now six in number, a sixth having been established at Cuddapah shortly before the close of the year. The returns exhibit a slight

Names of Schools.	No. on the Rolls.	
	On the 30th April 1857.	On the 30th April 1858.
Cuddalore	152	200
Chittoor	185	191
Salem	185	125
Madura	183	132
Berhumpore	188	185
Cuddapah	not establ.	73
Total	833	859

decrease in the aggregate attendance, notwithstanding the establishment of an additional school. The greatest decrease has been at Salem, consequent, it is understood, on the admission of a pariah. The decrease of numbers at Madura is attributable to a similar cause. All these schools are progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected, considering the difficulties which still exist in regard to providing them with efficient junior teachers. A commencement, however, has already been made towards supplying this want, and as the supply of trained teachers increase, the efficiency of the schools will no doubt be proportionately enhanced.

75. The course of study in the various grades of schools supported by Government is now under revision, with a view to the adoption of an uniform classification and course of instruction in all schools of the same grade. For this purpose a committee was appointed by the Director of Public Instruction in January last, with instructions to examine and report on the various text books at present in use in the several Anglo-vernacular Schools supported by Government, and to draw up a revised list of books for general adoption, as well as a scheme of studies for each of the classes of the several Schools.

76. The committee were instructed, in determining on the number of classes and the assignment of studies to each class, to keep in view the standard of instruction which each grade of school is designed to impart. It was pointed out that in each school, whether provincial or zillah, the scheme of study should provide for the establishment of an elementary or primary department, which should correspond, or nearly so, with that to be laid down for the Talook schools. It would not, perhaps, be necessary in all cases to establish such a department. At some places it was probable that elementary Schools existed which would preclude the necessity of establishing a primary department

in connexion with the Government zillah or provincial school, and at others the lowest classes of the primary department might be dispensed with; but in order that all schools of the same grade might be uniformly classified, and that the fact of a class with a certain number attached to it having been formed might imply that a certain course had been gone through, and a certain proficiency attained in particular subjects, it was desirable that an uniform scheme should be drawn up for all. The Director accordingly suggested that the scheme for the zillah Schools should provide for their division into two departments, a primary, and senior department, while that for the provincial Schools should provide for their division into three departments, a primary, junior, and senior department; the classes in each department being numbered separately, beginning from the lowest, and their number being regulated by the number of gradations which the course of instruction proposed might appear to require. On this point the Director observed that the division into classes must be regulated entirely by what might be considered the most appropriate gradation of studies, and irrespectively of the number of pupils likely to be found qualified for any particular class or department in any particular locality. Where the number of pupils fit to enter upon the course of instruction prescribed for any particular class might be greater than a single teacher could manage, the class, it was observed, should be formed into two or more divisions, in each of which the course of instruction should be the same.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

77. The Director, in his last annual report, recorded his opinion that in all schools in this country, Anglo-vernacular as well as vernacular, the groundwork in the more elementary branches of those subjects which entered into the course of instruction, such as History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, should be laid in the vernacular, and that in the lower classes of the Anglo-vernacular Schools, English should be studied merely as a language. He observed that hitherto in the Anglo-vernacular Schools all substantive instruction, from the lowest classes to the highest, had been imparted through the medium of English, the vernacular instruction being confined exclusively to the study of the language, and that in consequence much of the instruction that is given in the lower classes might almost as well have been omitted, owing to the ignorance of the boys of the vehicle by which it is conveyed. The foregoing opinion, in which the Government concurred, was communicated to the committee above referred to, with a request that, in drawing up their scheme, they would provide, as far as possible, for the use of the vernacular in that may be designated as the substantive instruction in the senior department of the provincial Schools.

78. The report of the committee, which has been received, is now under the consideration of the Director. The scheme prepared by them, or such modification of it as may be adopted, will, it is hoped, prove useful, not only to the Government schools, but to many of those which have been brought under inspection, and the managers of which are, in most cases, willing and ready to act on suggestions for the improvement of the course of study, or for the adoption of improved text books in schools under their charge.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

79. In consequence of the whole of the fund available for grants-in-aid having been appropriated, and no reply having been received during the year under review, to the application which was made in May 1857, for an addition to this fund, no further grants were sanctioned. The schools receiving grants were all inspected, and the reports are generally favourable. Of the Anglo-vernacular Schools to which aid is given, those supported by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam and by the Gospel Society at Tanjore and Negapatam appear to be on the whole in the most satisfactory condition. The orders which have lately been received from the Government of India, raising the authorized expenditure on grants-in-aid to Rupees 65,000 per annum, will lead to a considerable extension of this branch of the educational operations during the current year. It should be mentioned here that Schools have been recently established by the Rajahs of Vizianagram and Poodocottah, with the aid of the Government Inspectors. The expenses of these schools are borne entirely by the Rajahs. They are designed, like the Government zillah schools, to educate up to the standard of the University Entrance Examination.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

Talook Schools.

80. The number of Talook schools, including those which under the designation of Talucool and Samut schools are supported by Government in the subdivision of the Rajahmundry District, has been raised to sixty-two. The difficulties brought to notice in the last report in connexion with the establishment of these schools, arising from the want of competent teachers, and the apathy of the natives on the subject of vernacular education, are still felt more or less; but on the whole, the result of the year's operations is not discouraging. The returns of eight schools in the Districts of North Arcot and Chingleput, in the North Tamil Division, exhibit an aggregate attendance of 639, an average of 79 pupils for each school. In the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore the schools are well attended, and in some of them the progress which has been made is extremely satisfactory. In the district of Madurai and in the Northern Circars generally, the success of the Talook Schools hitherto has been but small. The attendance in most of them is very limited, and in the Northern Circars especially, the qualifications of the majority of the Masters employed are very inferior. This latter fact is accounted for by the circumstance that it is only of late years that any steps have been taken either by Government, or by the leading Missionary Societies, for the extension of education in the Telugu country, and that consequently the number of tolerably educated persons competent for, and willing to accept, the situation of Talook Schoolmaster, is much more limited than it is in the Southern Districts.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS IN TINNEVELLY.

81. It was stated in the last report that sixty-six Masters and eight Mistresses of Village Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society and by the Gospel Society in the District of Tinnevely had passed the prescribed examination for the grants sanctioned by Government, with a view to the improvement of these Schools. One hundred and seventy-five other candidates for these grants have lately been examined by the

Inspector, of whom eighty Masters and seventeen Mistresses of Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society, and thirty-five Masters and six Mistresses of Schools supported by the Gospel Society, or one hundred and thirty-eight in all, have passed the prescribed standard. The Inspector states, that the number of pupils under the instruction of the Masters and Mistresses who have been examined by him amount to nearly 3,500, exclusive of those who are under the instruction of the teachers to whom grants were awarded last year. In the course of his tour he examined many of the Schools, and reports very favorably of their condition.

RAJAHMUNDRY VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

82. The system of Village Schools supported by a local rate in the subdivision of the Rajahmundry District has also been maintained successfully during the year under review. The number of Schools had increased to 99, with an attendance of about 2,000 pupils.

SCHEME FOR EXTENSION OF VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

83. It having been pronounced impracticable at present to extend this system to those districts in which the Ryotwar form of revenue settlement obtains, the adoption of a plan recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, and which had been suggested by one of the Inspectors (Captain Macdonald) for the improvement of village schools, has been sanctioned as an experiment.

The scheme provides that every village schoolmaster who may pass an examination

- I. Ability to read with correctness and intelligence ordinary prose.
- II. Fair hand-writing.
- III. Tolerably correct writing from dictation.
- IV. Arithmetic, as far as Proportion.
- V. Geography, so far as it can be taught from the Map of the World and of India and somewhat more in detail.
- VI. Brief sketches of the History of Asia.
- VII. Pope's 1st and 2nd Catechisms of Grammar.

according to the standard entered in the margin shall receive a grant of books and maps to the value of Rupees 2, a manual of directions for his guidance, and forms of certain periodical returns, which are to be kept in all schools under inspection. At the expiration of a year his

school is to be examined, and in the event of the examination being on the whole satisfactory, the teacher is to receive a grant at the rate of two annas per mensem for each pupil who is able to read and write tolerably well, to work sums in the first four rules of arithmetic, and who evinces some knowledge of grammar and of the geography of India, and at the rate of one anna for each pupil who, though not coming up to the above standard, has received regular instruction. Captain Macdonald recommended that this grant, like the first, should be made in books rather than in the form of a money payment, but as it seems doubtful whether grants of this description will prove a sufficient inducement, the Director has been authorized in the event of its failing to substitute a money payment either wholly or in part.

84. It is evidently essential to the success of this or any other plan for the improvement and extension of elementary education, that normal schools and classes should be established on an extensive scale. At present the agency available for the establishment of Schools or classes of this description is very limited. As the instruction must be mainly imparted through the medium of the vernacular languages, the schools or classes, in order that they may answer the end in view, must be placed under native teachers, who have received a systematic training in the best methods of teaching.

The Government Normal School is at present the only source from which such an agency can be procured, and as the want of trained teachers for the junior masterships in the Anglo-vernacular Schools is equally pressing, some time must yet elapse before each District can be supplied with the agency requisite for the establishment of a Vernacular Normal School. A commencement, however, has been made, and three schools of this description are now in course of being established.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

85. The preparation of Vernacular School books has been steadily advancing. In the Tamil language considerable progress has already been made, and in the other languages of Southern India the work is gradually progressing.

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER.

86. The Vernacular Newspaper, of which mention was made in the last report, and which is edited by the Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College, continues to be an useful organ of information among the native community.

SCHOOLS IN THE HILL TRACTS OF GANJAM.

87. The Schools established for the instruction of the barbarous tribes inhabiting the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, have been going on as satisfactorily as could be expected, considering the extremely low attainments of the only masters who can be procured for them. The arrangement referred to in the last report for giving these masters two months' instruction and training in the Zillah School at Berhampore, has been carried out.

SCHOOLS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BADAGAS ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

88. Four Elementary Schools for the instruction of the Badagas on the Neilgherries were established in the early part of the year under review. They have recently been made over to the German Missionaries, who have, for some years, been engaged in the work of education among the Hill tribes of the Neilgherries: the sum sanctioned by Government for their maintenance being given as a grant-in-aid of the educational operations of the Mission.

SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.—PRIMARY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

89. The only addition which has been made during the past year to the department of special or professional education, is the establishment of a Primary Medical School, for the purpose of preparing native candidates for admission into the Medical College. The establishment of a school for this special purpose was deemed necessary in consequence of the pressing demand for native medical subordinates in the Army, and the difficulty which has been all along experienced in inducing natives to enter the College, who have received that preliminary education which is requisite to enable them to profit by the lectures of the Professors. The school is established in the immediate neighbourhood of the Vepery Dispensary, and the pupils, while being instructed in the English language, Arithmetic and Geography, are taught at the Dispensary to perform the various

II.—Expenditure on Repairs during the year 1857-58.

	Irrigation Works.	COMMUNICATIONS.				BUILDINGS.						Total.	
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Post-Office.	Marine.		Educational.
Ganjam	26,278	18,932	0	0	212	1,318	2,518	153	381	350	0	0	63,642
Vizagapatam	11,283	1,000	0	0	1,036	1,033	2,005	639	32	277	20	0	17,434
Godavari Division	3,05,077	1,655	10,072	615	834	1,251	859	261	1,474	0	0	0	3,22,538
Krishna Division	1,23,807	19,244	120	0	0	1,220	379	193	658	2,517	100	0	1,48,241
Nellore	1,17,747	40,910	0	0	112	82	455	708	519	203	2	0	1,40,768
Cuddapah	35,422	24,067	0	0	0	569	1,174	544	50	0	0	0	61,768
Bellary	80,182	50,826	0	0	0	7,008	1,371	576	1,110	210	0	0	1,42,213
Karnool	5,763	11,439	0	0	0	639	519	285	879	0	0	0	19,724
Chingapat	31,445	89,614	0	0	224	17,365	637	1,351	343	1,997	0	0	1,40,018
North Arcot	34,920	46,738	0	0	0	3,233	160	141	483	288	0	0	86,032
South Arcot	70,981	57,668	0	0	0	435	702	702	916	0	0	0	1,10,632
Tanjore	70,681	21,121	2,530	0	317	0	297	578	252	0	335	2	1,77,953
Trichinopoly	59,773	4,970	0	0	0	2,217	237	0	159	0	0	0	1,08,415
Madurai	29,395	9,344	0	0	0	1,318	391	281	5	0	0	0	53,698
Tinnevely	42,128	9,333	0	0	0	875	145	65	0	144	0	0	64,250
Camelidore	408	18,167	570	0	0	1,308	453	1,827	230	18	0	0	71,417
Salem	0	4,497	0	0	0	974	529	317	71	0	0	0	64,250
Chennai	0	8,469	0	0	0	6,331	4,014	1,739	418	253	0	0	71,417
Madurai	0	2,372	0	0	0	8,382	1,773	3,001	488	638	228	0	64,250
Civil Architect	0	8,571	0	0	0	16,322	5,478	3,049	12,951	638	0	214	21,537
Garrison Engineer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,632
East Coast Canal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8571
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	812
Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	1,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,539
Jadnah	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total, Rupees	12,70,566	5,06,104	22,493	3,396	5,761	3,18,926	27,494	32,951	21,891	6,007	682	289	20,11,220

GANJAM.

100. The entire Ganjam expenditure of Rupees 99,092 is divided into Rupees 45,450 for new works, and Rupees 53,642 for repairs. The former principally comprises roads and bridges, the following being the most prominent, namely—

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

Berhampore and Russlecondah road	5,064
Completing the Aska bridge	2,725
Chicacole and Calingapatam road	9,011
Nursimpettah and Calingapatam road	4,871
Re-metalling Berhampore and Aska road	4,084

The July restrictive orders arrested the further expenditure most injuriously, but unavoidably on the above highly useful improvements, the outlay, as above cited, for the most part having taken place previously. No District is more highly susceptible of development than Ganjam, and the expenditure of Rupees 26,278 on repairs to irrigation works, is believed to have effected a measure of benefit out of all proportion with the actual expense. Rupees 18,992 have been spent on repairing roads, Rupees 5,918 on Revenue Buildings, and Rupees 1,318 on Military Building Repairs. Large annual repairs for many future years are very necessary in this Province.

VIZAGAPATAM.

101. Few works of importance have been carried on in Vizagapatam, the expenditure on new works being only Rupees 18,111, and on repairs 17,431, making a total of Rupees 35,545 for 1857-58. The Electric Telegraph line between Toonce and Chicacole, on which Rupees 4,976 were expended, and some temporary bridges on Trunk Road No 6, between Soobaram and Chicacole were the most important.

The Custom-house at Bimlipatam and New Mess-room to the Barracks at Vizagapatam were completed out of the amount above stated. The erection of the Custom-house at Vizagapatam, commenced in the early part of the year, was arrested in July after an expenditure of Rupees 1,700.

GODAVERY DIVISION.

102. Owing to pecuniary restriction, attention has principally been directed to Conservancy of those works already constructed, and to increase of their efficiency. The distribution of water from the Godavery project has been more minutely carried out, and with much success during the past year.

103. The improvements for several years in Rajahmundry have had their natural effect on the labor market of the district, for the great extension of cultivation throughout the Delta, and the increased facilities for transport have so reduced the available number of laborers, that the department can no longer command the same supply it formerly did with ease, and notwithstanding that the departmental rate of wages has been raised fully 30 per cent, serious difficulty is still encountered, and a further rise of wages is to be anticipated as the necessary condition of a full labor supply.