M.R.O. 1—39,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 679 Press Mis.

Dated 16 — 8 — ~~19~~ 1859

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, from 11th to 17th May 1859.

No. 44. Read Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, 5th May 1859, No. 1061, para. 10.

Communicating para. 37 of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, 16th February 1859, No. 3. } (Vide Proceedings Public Works Department, from 4th to 10th May 1859, No. 25.)

No. 45. ORDER THEREON, 16th May 1859, No. 679.

In advertence to para. 37 of a Despatch from this Department, 30th June, No. 9 of 1858, and para. 51 of a subsequent Despatch, 7th September last, No. 13, reporting the various sanctions granted for the construction and repairs of Judicial and other buildings, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, in intimating his approval of the measures reported, suggests the convenience of reporting in the Public Works Department all matters relating to Public Works.

2. This suggestion will be carried out. The proceedings of Government in all Departments in all matters relating to Public Works, will be reported to the Home Government in the Public Works Department.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated 16th February 1859, No. 3.

Letter No. 8, *dated 7th April* 1858.

Reports on the Traffic and Toll Collections of Cochrane's Canal for 1855-56 and 1856 1857.

2. These Reports shew that the number of Boats employed in general traffic exclusive of those engaged in the Salt trade, had increased from 5,390 in 1855-56 to 6,847 in 1856-57, the tonnage having simultaneously increased from 49,597 to 61,719 tons, and the amount of the Tolls collected from Rupees 12,399 to Rupees 15,429. The total amount of Tolls paid by all Boats including those engaged in the Salt trade was Rupees 26,366, from which after deduction of charges amounting to Rupees 6,228, remained a net Revenue of Rupees 20,138.

3. The increase of Collections is the more satisfactory from having taken place notwithstanding a reduction of the rate of Toll from ten to four annas per ton. Indeed, the reduction seems to have been the most probable cause of the increase. At least it is not easy to understand how the completion of the Shediancoopum Lock to which so much of the effect is attributed by the Chief Engineer, could have had more influence on the amount of traffic than it had on the depth of water in the Canal, which is distinctly stated by the Superintendent to have been (except during one month, and then only from the bars continuing open) not at all higher than during the two previous years.

4. The report should have mentioned how much the Canal has cost Government since it came into their possession, and thus have shewn how far the augmented collections of 1856-57 succeeded in rendering it remunerative.

Letter No. 12, *dated 3rd June* 1858.

Transmitting fifteen copies of Lientenant Colonel F. C. Cotton's report of a tour of professional inspection of the Northern Litoral Districts of the Madras Presidency.

6. There is much in Lieutenant Colonel Cotton's report which may be found very useful hereafter, but none of the various subjects discussed in it seem to require any immediate notice.

Letter No. 14, *dated 16th July* 1858.

Transmitting a Statement of the expenditure on the Godavery and Kistnah Irrigation works up to 30th April 1857.

7. It is here shewn that the total outlay on the Irrigation works in the Delta of the Godavery up to the end of the official year 1857 was Rupees 31,19,526, the cost of the Annicut having been Rupees 9,80,121, and that of the Canals, and minor Channels branching off from the river, and of their Locks, Sluices, Bridges, &c., Rupees 21,39,405. The amount expended on the Kistnah Annicut up to the same date was Rupees 7,72,185, and on Canals, &c., in the Kistnah Delta, Rupees 5,81,253, making a total expenditure of Rupees 13,53,438, on the Kistnah works.

8. What is now to be desired is a conclusive solution of the question whether the pecuniary returns from the Irrigational works of either river do really correspond with the sanguine expectations of their promoters, or whether the contrary representations of Mr. Goldingham and others are correct. On this point some remarks will be found in a subsequent part of the present Despatch.

Letter No. 15, *dated 17th July* 1858.

Transmitting copies of general Reports on the operations of the Department of Public Works during the official years 1855-56 and 1856-57.

9. There is much valuable information in these papers, but of the various topics discussed in them very few need here be selected for comment. One of the most interesting of these is the proposed storage of water on the high lands of Coimbatore, for replenishing the Irrigation Channels of the low country beyond, and particularly of Tanjore where in the month of September in the interval between the two monsoons, there is rarely sufficient water in the Cauvery and the Rice crops in consequence commonly languish, and not unfrequently fail altogether. Mr. Fraser the Civil Engineer, sent by you on Survey duty to Coimbatore to seek for suitable sites for reservoirs, has been very successful in his exploration, having pointed out on the banks of the Bhowani Moyaur and other rivers and between the ridges of the Neilgherries more than thirty extensive basins fit for nothing else, but needing only to have their outlets closed by embankments in order to become perfectly fit receptacles for the water which is now borne off uselessly in floods to the sea, but which if prudently husbanded would often in a single

season prevent a loss of revenue equalling or exceeding the whole cost of the permanent works required for its preservation. Several situations are specified in which many hundred millions of cubic yards of water might thus be stored.

10. It can only be a question of time and pecuniary means whether such local advantages shall be turned to account. Early in 1857, when Mr. Fraser seems to have concluded his preliminary Survey, you directed him to prepare Plans and Estimates for a reservoir on one or other of the two most approved sites, with a view to the insertion of the project in the next Budget. Recent events have necessarily prevented the further prosecution of this design, but whenever circumstances shall permit the general resumption of Public Works there are few to which I should be more disposed to give an early sanction.

11. Another question discussed at length in the papers under review is that of the restoration of the ruined Annicut over the Cauvery at Nerinjepett, but it seems clear that this work cannot be prudently undertaken unless preceded by the storage of water for replenishing the river, otherwise the Canals to be formed above the Annicut for the Irrigation of Salem and Coimbatore would in spite of every suggested precaution subject Tanjore to continual risk of being deprived of her wonted supplies.

12. With regard to the state of the road between Aska and Berhampore, in Ganjam, it appears to me that with whomsoever the blame might lie, Mr. Boothby, Director of the Aska Sugar Works had just reason to complain that a road begun in 1853 had not by the middle of 1856, become sufficiently consolidated to bear any considerable traffic. The counter representations of the Engineers of the District that the road was rendered impassable by the number of heavily laden waggons employed by Mr. Boothby himself, only shew how great was the need of a good road, and how small the excuse for neglecting to provide one, where the cost of construction and maintenance might in great part be met by moderate Tolls on the 27,000 carts annually passing between the Sugar Factory and the Coast.

13. Another subject to which I may here advert is that of the "Registers for Works of Irrigation," which are in future to be kept by Collectors and District Engineers jointly. These documents are to enumerate the Tanks, Channels, &c., existing in every village and to exhibit the sum annually expended on the repair of each of such works, the extent of land watered from it, and the amount of revenue assessed on the land.

14. The information thus obtained will doubtless be very valuable, Tanks and Channels may as you observe, be out of repair, solely because the proper Officers are not aware of their condition, but when a printed statement of cultivable and cultivated areas, for a series of years, is before the Collector and the District Engineer any disproportion between the two, or any recent falling off, will at once attract attention and lead to the application of a remedy.

15. At the same time it is impossible to glance at the specimens of the Registers forwarded by you, and at the twenty or thirty folios of figures relating to the Irrigation works of a single Collectorate, without some apprenhension that the annual elaboration of such statements may interfere with the more important duties of District Engineers, whose time is already largely encroached upon by mere office business. Possibly however the chief part of the labor required may be in the first preparation of the Registers. To fill them up in subsequent years may be a comparatively easy task.

Letter No. 16, *dated* 19*th July* 1858.

Abandonment of the unfinished Dam at Chetwye.

16. The Chetwye Dam which was to have traversed a narrow outlet leading from the Trichoor Lake, in the Malabar District to the Sea, was intended to serve as a substitute for an ancient embankment at Yennamakul five miles higher up the creek. The latter work had long answered the double purpose of excluding the ingress of salt water and of retaining a certain quantity of the fresh water, which after the subsidence of the floods, is required for the "Poonjah" cultivation to which the bed of the lake is then appropriated. During the last fifty or sixty years, however the Dam at Yennamakul has been in so ruinous a condition, as to need annual repair, but when the question of its restoration was mooted, it was judged better to construct an entirely new Dam nearer the Sea, with the view of reclaiming for Rice cultivation a number of creeks and bights in which the clandestine manufacture of Salt had previously been carried on. The Chetwye Dam was accordingly commenced in 1853, on a plan by Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Cotton, and under the superintendence of Major Selby, but was still far from complete when visited in April 1857, by the Superintending Engineer Major Lawford, who represented the plan to be utterly unsuitable for its purpose, and the execution to be so defective, that if persevered in the whole structure must be raised on new foundations. This report leading to further enquiries, it was next perceived that the Dam by closing the creek against small Sea-going craft, would destroy a traffic of little less value than the cultivation which it was designed to foster, while the Lake could not be kept free from tidal water without the aid of another Dam over a section of the West Coast Canal connecting the Cochin and Chetwye Backwaters, through which many hundreds of boats and many thousand tons of goods now pass annually. It was apprehended, too that the new Dam, by raising the level of the Lake, might occasion serious injury to the crops of low lying lands in the neighbourhood which even now suffer much from inundation during the monsoon freshes.

17. Why these things were not discovered beforehand, is not easily to be understood, but as soon as they were disclosed, there could be little hesitation as to the proper course to be pursued. Much as you could not but regret that Rupees 35,000 should have been wasted on a work inconsiderately projected, unskilfully planned, and so far as it had proceeded, most carelessly and inefficiently executed, it was evident that there would be only a further waste of money in continuing it, and its abandonment was accordingly ordered.

18. Thereupon your Chief Engineer recommended the immediate construction of the old Dam at Yennamakul at an estimated cost of Rupees 20,400, but perceiving nothing in this measure to exempt it from the operation of the recent restrictive orders against the prosecution of Public Works in general, you declined sanctioning it until a more fitting season. There would seem however to be no reason why it should ever be undertaken by your Government. The tracts that would have been affected by the Chetwye Dam are at least within British limits, but the Trichoor Lake is almost entirely closed within the territories of Cochin and Travancore, and the expense of a work of which those territories would reap almost the whole benefit, ought to devolve proportionably on their respective Governments. Neither of these Governments however is likely to undertake it, if as is stated, they are satisfied with the existing embankment, and prefer spending about Rupees 270 annually in temporary repairs, to laying out Rupees 20,000 at once in permanent restoration.

Letter No. 19, *dated* 3*rd August* 1858.

Indent for tools, &c. for the Workshop at Bezoarah in Masulipatam.

20. Will be complied with.

Letter No. 21, *dated* 12*th August* 1858.

Transmitting papers on the subject of the effects of the Cauvery, Coleroon, Kistnah, and Godavery Annicuts on the Revenue and general prosperity of the Districts under their influence.

22. Impossible as you have found it, to reconcile the conflicting statements in these papers of Mr. Taylor and Colonel Arthur Cotton on the one side and of the Board of Revenue and Mr. Goldingham on the other, it is satisfactory to see that even as represented by those whose report is least favorable, the results of the Irrigation Works constructed of late years are decidedly encouraging. This is eminently the case in Tanjore, and the willing and ample testimony borne by the Board of Revenue to the beneficial effects of the Cauvery and Coleroon Annicuts, makes it somewhat difficult to understand the acrimony, with which the Board's statements are assailed by Colonel Cotton. Although making large deductions from what they believe to be, that Officers exaggerated calculations, they declare it to be clearly established that the Upper and Lower Annicuts together with two subsidiary Channels constructed at an expense of Rupees 2,17,389 in all, have in sixteen years caused an augmentation of Revenue amounting to Rupees 41,20,528 being at the rate of 118 per cent. on the cost: that besides causing this positive gain, they have been equally serviceable in preventing losses of Revenue, and that they have proportionably benefited the people by enhancing the productiveness of their lands, the selling price of which have been doubled in consequence. The Board moreover endorse the opinion of Mr. Kindersley formerly Collector of Tanjore "that there is not an "individual in the province who does not consider the Annicut the greatest blessing ever con-"ferred upon it" and that "the name of its projector will survive those of all Europeans who "have ever been connected with Tanjore." Finally the Board explain the widely different conclusions arrived at by Mr. Smollett, shewing how that gentleman's pamphlet keeps out of sight the significant fact that the peculiar mode of Revenue administration, styled the "Oolungo system" prevailing in Tanjore causes the pecuniary amount of collections to rise and fall with the price of grain thereby often counterbalancing the addition accruing to the Revenue by reason of improved Irrigation.

23. With regard to the Northern Circars there are less certain data, but there also it is admitted on all hands that the new Irrigation Works have proved "a blessing to all concerned," "of vast and incalculable benefit to the people at large in providing them with an ample supply "of food and other products" in cheapening by at least two-thirds the transport of goods of every description and in elevating the condition of the labouring population "who are no longer "dependent on their masters for a scanty provision of grain and a cloth given annually but seek "employment for themselves and earn from two to three Rupees a month."

24. It is equally admitted that great benefits accrue to Government from "the stability "afforded to a fluctuating Revenue the saving of remissions for losses and the prevention of the "great deterioration of Capital and Stock, that takes place on occasions of inundation and "drought." Neither is it denied that there has been a large increase to the standard Revenue amounting in certain districts to 60, 80 and 90 per cent. but opinions vary greatly as to the degree

in which this increase is attributable to improved irrigation rather than to improved Revenue management, and generally improved administration. Mr. Goldingham points out that the augmentation of the Revenue commenced some years before the Annicuts were commenced, and was proceeding as steadily and rapidly then as since but to this it is replied that improvement of Irrigation Works also preceded by some years the commencement of the Annicuts, and that the resources of the country would be developed in precisely the same manner by the deepening and widening of old Canals and the formation of new ones, as by the weirs thrown across the Kistnah and Godavery at Bezoarah and Dowlaishweram.

25. Again Mr. Goldingham gives examples of tracts beyond the influence of the Annicuts in which the Revenue has increased in a much higher ratio than in others watered from the new works, but these startling facts which would imply that Irrigation instead of being beneficial is positively injurious have elicited from Colonel Cotton a more probable explanation, why the financial results of Irrigation have not hitherto answered expectation. He shews that the Government dues have not been regularly levied. When water from the new works was first issued the Ryots were informed by proclamation that they would be allowed two years exemption from extra Cess, that only half of the augmented rate would be demanded until the third year, and that not until the fourth year would the full amount be exacted. Even when the Cess became payable, the native Revenue Officers after a short time very generally neglected to charge it. The sympathies of persons of this class are naturally with the landowners, their inclination to favor whom is however usually counterbalanced by the desire to approve themselves able an increasing Revenue when they found the credit of it ascribed to the operations of the Public Works Department. The correctness of this imputation of motives may be questioned, but the reality of the alleged conduct to which it refers is a point on which there ought to be no room for doubt. You must have means of knowing positively whether the additional Revenue to which Government is entitled from the newly irrigated lands has or has not been duly collected and if not, there is no need to enquire further why the Collections have fallen short of the anticipated amount. This part of the subject however need not here be discussed. Your recent communications in the Revenue Department shew that the necessity of greater strictness in enforcing the first claims of Government is now fully appreciated.

Letter No. 22, dated 1st September 1858.

Transmitting Memorandum by Colonel Arthur Cotton on the means of developing the Resources of several of the Southern Districts of the Madras Territories.

26. I have read this suggestive paper with the attention to which, as you observe, it is entitled by its "broad views and bold propositions," but it is needless here to particularize more than one or two of the numerous projects to which Colonel Cotton briefly refers while recommending an expenditure upon them of a hundred and fifty lacs. I may however remark generally that to works of Irrigation Her Majesty's Government look, as the most certain means, not merely of extricating India from her financial difficulties but of enabling her to yield a considerable surplus Revenue, and they will only require to be convinced that Irrigation projects recommended by you are based on sound and well considered principles to join readily in promoting them. The storage of water among the hills of Coimbatore has been noticed in a previous part of this Despatch. With regard to Canals, although our past experience of their success in Southern India has not been uniformly favorable, some additional ones are undoubtedly much required to serve as links of communication between the extensive Backwaters lining the Western Coast of the Madras Territories; and in certain districts others might not improbably be better adapted than either Roads or Railways for the transport of passengers and goods from the interior to the nearest port. But it seems more doubtful whether any advantage commensurate with the cost, can be expected from Canals designed merely to connect parallel lines of river navigation or sea ports on opposite Coasts several hundred miles apart. The proposal to cut a Canal from Trichinopoly to Negapatam cannot of course be entertained when a Railway between those places is about to be commenced. The importance of improving the few improveable ports of your Presidency is sufficiently obvious, and as you are aware from my recent communication respecting Sedasheogur, Tuddry and Beypore, has not been overlooked, but there are probably no Engineering operations in which success is so little to be reckoned upon with certainty, as those designed for harbour improvement, and no scheme for converting an open roadstead into a harbour by means of a breakwater can deserve much attention which has not received more careful examination, and more mature consideration than seem to have been bestowed on Colonel Cotton's proposals regarding Ponany and Negapatam.

Letter No. 23, dated 8th September 1858.

Deficiency in the Accounts rendered by Major Selby, lately in charge of the Chetwye Dam.

27. It would be premature to remark on this subject until Major Selby has had the opportunity of explaining the deficiency in his Accounts which you propose to afford him on his return to India.

Letter No. 25, dated 24th September 1858.

Bringing to notice the bad quality of the Roman Cement sent out for the repair of Fort Saint George, and the unserviceable condition in which the Brick Machines have been received.

29. The Cement was shipped in May, June, and October 1855, and in 1858 it was found to be unserviceable for hydraulic purposes. This is readily accounted for, it being well known that such Cement deteriorates by keeping, as well as by exposure, and that after 10 or 12 months it is only fit for common plastering.

30. The Brick Machines were packed by the Manufacturers, but it was ascertained before despatch, that they were duly secured against all ordinary accidents. The damage sustained may therefore not improbably be explained by what Captain Francis says in his letter of the 3rd August last of the manner "in which Machinery of all kinds seems to be landed, and the "hard treatment it meets with before it reaches the Arsenal."

Public Letter No. 26, dated 24th November 1857, *p. 2 and* 8.

and Do. do. 8, *do.* 10*th February* 1858, *p.* 5.

Contribution by Government of Rupees 25,000 towards the expense (estimated at Rupees 38,928 in all) of extending the present Road from the Sea near the Chepauk Palace to the high street Triplicane. Instruction given to Chief Engineer to submit an Estimate for any work he may deem necessary to arrest encroachments of the Sea on the North Beach between the Custom House and Clive's Battery.

31. Both of these works may very probably be necessary though of the proposed extension of the Road between the Chepauk Palace and Triplicane it is only said generally that it would admit a current of fresh air from the Sea into a densely peopled locality in the very heart of Triplicane. The cost of both ought however apparently to devolve entirely on the Municipal fund. It has hitherto been too much the custom in India to apply general Revenue to local purposes; but the practice is opposed to just principle, and ought to be confined within the narrowest possible limits. The inhabitants of Madras should be urged to provide by local taxation for whatever improvements the city may require and higher rates should be imposed if those at present levied are not sufficient. By such means as this, the community of Bombay, after constructing very extensive water-works for the supply of the Town, propose to raise thirty lacks for an equally extensive scheme of drainage and sewerage, and the example thus set may be advantageously followed on your side of India.

Public letter No. 17, dated 1st June 1858.

72) Relative to a timber platform ordered to be constructed on the Beach to facilitate the landing of cargo.

32. The expense (about Rupees 400) incurred in this case was not considerable, but the reckless manner in which the money was suffered to be wasted cannot be passed over without notice.

33. In 1855 the platform was ordered to be constructed by way of experiment but when enquiry was made three years afterwards how the experiment had succeeded, not only could no one be found to answer the question, but there was even some uncertainty whether the platform had ever been constructed.

34. However though the Civil Architect at the Presidency could find no one in his department able to throw any light on the matter, the Acting Garrison Engineer was led to infer that the platform must have been completed in September 1855, because the bill for it had then been paid. And the fact of its having once existed, was placed beyond all doubt by the Superintending Engineer in charge of the Chief Engineer's Office, who reported that some remains of it were still lying on the beach, the remainder being supposed to have been either washed away or stolen. Whether it had fulfilled its expectations no one could say.

35. It is possible that no blame may be attributable to any Officer still attached to the Department, but that system must be greatly in fault which allows of a work being constructed and destroyed without the cognizance of any responsible person.

Ecclesiastical Letter No. 3, dated 16th February 1858.

(2.) The raising and levelling of the addition recently made to the Burial Ground at the Mount sanctioned on emergency at a cost of Rupees 1,500.	36. Approved.

Judicial Letter No. 9, dated 30th June 1858, p. 37.
and Do. 13 „ 7th Sep. „ p. 51.

Reporting sanction given to the construction, alteration or repair of certain Judicial Buildings.	37. Approved; but it may be proper to suggest the convenience of reporting in the Public Works Department all matters relating to Public Works.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

Exd. Wm. Thomas.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dated 5th May 1859, *No.* 1061.

Para. 1. The Honorable the Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter in his Department from the Home Government, dated 16th February 1859, No. 3.

2 @ 4. Review the reports on the Traffic and Toll Collections of Cochrane's Canal for 1855-56 and 1856-57, and notice certain points on which further information is wanting.

2. The Chief Engineer will be requested with reference to the remarks in paras. 3 and 4 to have a Statement carefully prepared for transmission to the Home Government shewing under distinct heads the entire cost of Cochrane's Canal from the time it came into the possession of Government to the close of the past official year; the Annual receipts during the same period, and the extent to which the Canal has proved remunerative.

6. Observe that the subjects treated of in Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton's Report of a tour of professional inspection of the Northern Litoral Districts do not require immediate notice.

7-8. Notice the expenditure incurred on the Godavery and Kistnah Annicuts and on the works subsidiary to them; observe that what is now to be desired, is a conclusive solution of the question whether the returns correspond with the expectations of the promoters of these works.

9 @ 15. Notice the reports on the operations of the Public Works Department for 1855-56 and 57, and remark on the following subjects, viz. the storage of water on the high lands of Coimbatore; the restoration of the ruined Annicut over the Cauvery at Neringeepet; the road between Aska and Berhampore; and the Register for works of Irrigation.

16 @ 18. Notice the Proceedings connected with the Dam at Chetwye and its ultimate abandonment.

3. The attention of the Chief Engineer will be requested to the observations communicated by the Home Government in these paragraphs, particularly in respect of the great water scheme of Coimbatore, the project of the Annicut across the Cauvery at Neringeepet; the condition of the Road between Aska and Berhampore Road, and the means suggested of maintaining it in proper order by a moderate Toll on the Carts annually passing between the Sugar Factory and the Coast. Lieutenant-Colonel Bell will give his consideration to the last mentioned proposal, and submit his views for giving effect to it.

20. Will comply with the Indent for Tools for the Workshop at Bezoarah.

4. The Chief Engineer will learn from this para. that the Home Government have consented to supply the Tools for the Bezoarah Workshop indented for in his letter of the 2nd June 1858 No. 758.

22 to 25. Review the papers on the subject of the effects of the Cauvery, Coleroon, Kistnah and Godavery Annicuts on the Revenue and general prosperity of the Districts under their influence.

5. The review taken by the Home Government of the effects of those important Annicuts on the Revenue and prosperity of the country will be communicated to the Board of Revenue and to the Chief Engineer for their information.

26. Notice Colonel A. Cotton's Memo. on the means of developing the resources of several of the Southern Districts.

6. The Government would commend to the earnest attention of the Chief Engineer the important observation made in this paragraph "that Her Majesty's Government look to works of Irrigation as the most certain means of extricating India from her financial difficulties and of enabling her to yield a large surplus Revenue, and that they only require to be convinced that Irrigation projects recommended by this Government are based on sound and well considered principles to join readily in promoting them." If Lieut.-Colonel Bell will take care to have all plans connected with Irrigation works well matured, before bringing them forward. The re-

marks relating to the schemes proposed in the Memo. accompanying Colonel Cotton's letter of the 5th March 1858 will be communicated to that Officer.

27. Relating to the deficiency in the Accounts of Major Selby late in charge of the Chetwye Dam.

7. No remark.

29 and 30. On the subject of the bad quality of the Roman Cement sent out for the repair of Fort Saint George, and the unserviceable condition of certain Brick Machines.

8. The observations regarding the quality of the Cement and the condition of the Brick Machines will be communicated to the Chief Engineer and to the Inspector General of Ordnance. As regards the former the Chief Engineer will explain how long after arrival, the Cement was brought into use, and if any delay has occurred, the cause of such delay. The present instance shews the necessity of caution in the application for Materials not required for immediate use.

9. In respect of the Brick Machines it appears that the fault if any rests more in the system of landing heavy Stores, than to any inattention on the part of the Manufacturers in packing them. The Inspector General of Ordnance will be requested to consider and report on the best means of guarding against damage in the future landing of Public Stores of which it is to be remarked other instances have occurred recently. The Chief Engineer will take means for the repair of the damage done to the Brick Machines at the Bezoarah or Dowlaiswarum Workshop or elsewhere, as may be most convenient.

31. Observe that the expense of extending the Road from the Sea near the Chepauk Palace to the high street in Triplicane and of the works necessary to arrest the encroachments of the Sea on the North Beach between the Custom House and Clive's Battery, should properly devolve on the Municipal fund.

10. These paras. being in reply to letters from the Public and other Departments will be communicated to those Departments.

32 @ 35. Notice the reckless manner in which money was wasted on the Timber platform constructed on the Beach for the landing of goods.

36 and 37. Approve of certain works authorized in the Ecclesiastical and Judicial Departments; and suggest, the convenience of reporting in the Public Works Department all matters relating to that Department.

11. Resolved that a copy of the Despatch from the Home Government and of the above orders be furnished to the Chief Engineer for his information and guidance, and for communication of such parts as may seem to him necessary, to the Officers concerned.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer, with Dispatch and Colonel Cotton's Memo.
" Board of Revenue.
" Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.
" Public Department.
" Ecclesiastical Department.
" Judicial Department.

Exd. Wm. Thomas.

Enclosure List of 27 June
Cy.

Pro of Govt. 17 May.

Judicial 1859 Department

Proceedings of Government
in the P.W. Department
No. 1061

10 Sep 679

Dated 5th
Rec'd 7th May 1859.

Encls: 1 and
4 Spare Copies

No. 779

Communicate paras
of a Despatch from the Sec'y
of State for India d/ 6th Feby
No. 3 of 1859. Approving of
the construction, alteration
or repair of certain Judicial
Buildings -

44

Judicial.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Read Proceedings of Govt. in the Pub. Wks. Dept. 5th May 1859 No. 1061 - para 10:

Communicating para 37 of a Despatch from the Rt. Honble the Secretary of State for India, 16th Febry 1859 No. 3 -

Vide Public Wks Dept. Proceedings 5th May 1859 No.

Dated 16th May 1859 No 679.

In advertence to para 37 of a Despatch from this department, 30th June No. 9 of 1858 & para 51 of a subsequent Despatch, 7th Sept. last No. 13, reporting the various sanctions granted for the construction & repair of Judicial & other Buildings, the Rt. Honble the Secretary of State, in intimating his approval of the measures reported, ~~thanks~~ ~~it proposes~~ suggests the conveniences of reporting in the Public Wks. Dept. all matters relating to Public Works.

2. ~~The arrangement~~ This suggested will accordingly be carried out. The proceedings of Govt in all departments in all matters relating to Public Works, will be reported to the Home Govt. in the Pub. Wks. Dept.

JP

P W Dep: Disp 20th

This Dh com'd to the Mad Govt
Accts in the various Depts.

Prov. of Govt. 17 May

Judicial 1859 Departt

No 679

Prov. of Government

Fort Victoria 16 May 59.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Petition addressed to me by Mr. Thomas Hall, praying that he may be appointed Coroner for the District of Victoria, and to request that you will be pleased to submit the same to His Excellency the Governor.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) James Douglas

Chief Justice &c &c &c

44445