

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	971	Press
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171-172		
Dated	23.6.1862	4

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
23rd June 1862.*

No. 171. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department,
dated 17th June 1862, No. 1,376.

*Communicating paragraph 14 of the Extract
from the Orders of the Government of India
on the Public Works Budget for 1862-63, dis-
posing of the Madras Budget for that year,
directing that the additional funds required
for Police buildings shall be met by economy
in other services.*

(Vide Proceedings Public Works Department,
dated 17th June 1862, Nos. 322 and 323.)

No. 172.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd June 1862, No. 971.

Communicated to the Inspector General of Police, in reference to paragraph 10.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel R. STRACHEY, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, in the Public Works Department, dated Fort William, 19th May 1862, No. 1,894:—

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information and guidance of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, an extract from the orders of the Government of India on the P. W. Budget for 1862-63, disposing of the Madras Budget for that year. Other remarks will be communicated hereafter on more general subjects, allusion to which is made in paragraph 39 of the present orders; and copies of the orders on the Budgets of other Governments will likewise be forwarded as soon as possible.

MADRAS BUDGET ORDERS, 1862-63.

1. The Madras Budget has been submitted in excellent form and in good time.
2. The original assignment was 68 lakhs, of which 4 lakhs were specially allotted to the Godavery Works. But under the circumstances more fully explained in my Note dated 24th April, considerable changes have been rendered necessary in the distribution of the funds proposed by the Government of Madras. In the first place the removal of the District of North Canara relieves the Budget of at least 3 lakhs of Rupees. The Estimate for this District for 1861-62 was Rupees 2,92,000. The Budget prepared by the Madras Officers, and submitted by the Bombay Government, amount to Rupees 4,11,351—Next the grant of the full amount of the 1 per cent. on the Income Tax *in addition* to the Imperial assignment first made, gives to Madras a fund of about 5 lakhs, to which a great many of the works set down in the Budget may fairly be charged as originally proposed by the Madras Government, when it was understood that the assignment of 68 lakhs was intended to include the Income Tax Fund.
3. The Government of Madras pleading the small sum that would virtually be placed at its disposal for works of improvement by the assignment of 68 lakhs, has not included in that amount the sum of 2½ lakhs, at which stores to be received from England during the year are estimated. This amounts to submitting a Budget of 70½ lakhs. Considering, however, the relief given by the separation of Canara, of say 3 lakhs, the additional grant of Income Tax for this year, of say 5 lakhs, and the balance of last year's Income Tax Fund, of say 3 lakhs, an additional sum of 11 lakhs in excess of the original assignment has in fact been made available for expenditure in the Madras Territories; and under these circumstances that Government may reasonably be called upon to make good the cost of the stores it will obtain from England. The value of these stores is roughly set down at 2½ lakhs. To provide for this it is proposed to strike out of Part I of the Budget, Income Tax Works to the extent of Rupees 2,08,543; and from Part II, Repairs to the extent of Rupees 41,457; in all 2½ lakhs. If the actual cost of stores is more than the amount named, the difference must be made good from the Reserve or savings from other services, and vice versa. Further, though for convenience, special works have been dealt with in this redistribution of the charges, it is not intended to interfere with the discretion of the Madras Government in making any modifications of details that shall leave the general financial result unchanged. A list of the Income Tax Works thus dealt with is appended.
4. The Imperial assignment then to be disposed of is 68 lakhs. The distribution will be considered under the Budget Heads.

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

1 MILITARY.

5. The amount of Military charges is moderate, and may generally be admitted.

Items Nos. 1 to 6.—Expenditure under these heads, "Restoration of the Works of Fort Saint George at Madras" appears under a variety of different Estimates, each of them within the powers of sanction of the Local Government, but in the aggregate amounting to

Rupees 3,97,310. It is plain that this in truth is one scheme, and should be dealt with as a whole, when it has been brought to maturity, and well considered in its Military and Political aspects. Under Item No. 1 it is proposed to give Rupees 2,000; this may be sanctioned, as probably intended to complete some work nearly finished. But on all the other items (some marked A) it might be intimated that no expenditure will be allowed until the Government of India is more completely satisfied of its expediency.

6. The previous history of these proposed improvements of Fort Saint George may be taken as a warning of what the future is likely to bring forth, if a very definite idea is not got of what is really wanted, and of how that want is best to be supplied, before going further.

7. The Estimates for these works were first submitted to the Government of India in November 1857, after the mutiny, and when men's minds were still in an excited state by that catastrophe. Three Estimates for restoring the *Sea Face* of the Fort, amounting to Rupees 1,12,000, were sanctioned for immediate execution. The remainder were sent to the Home Government, which decided that a further allowance of Rupees 1,64,260 on three other Estimates for works on the *Land Front* might also be granted at once; but that the remainder of the work, amounting to Rupees 11,60,950, must await further orders, and called for further consideration.

8. In 1859 the Madras Government, on its own responsibility, totally altered the project as sanctioned, and directed that the restoration of the *Sea Face* should be made on a quite different design from that settled in 1857. The old Estimates for the *Sea Face*, of Rupees 1,12,000, were put aside, and new ones, amounting to Rupees 2,38,642, were substituted. At the same time the proposed work on the *Land Face* was entirely remodelled, and Estimates amounting to Rupees 7,98,400, substituted for the unpassed Estimates of Rupees 11,60,950, above noticed. The unauthorized action of the Madras Government was censured by the Secretary of State, and further reports and reconsideration were called for.

9. In 1860 the Madras Government reported that the last proposals for the *Sea Face* would amount to Rupees 3,47,082, an addition of Rupees 58,440 to the proposal of 1859. At the same time for the *Land Face* it is declared that the really necessary expenditure need not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 lakhs, the Garrison Engineer putting the cost as low as 3 lakhs. In one item alone 3 lakhs of Rupees was struck out in this revision. The reply of the Government of India to this was not given till June 1861. It consisted entirely of professional suggestions as to details. Nothing more has been heard from Madras on the subject since.

10. Now, within the last few years, the art of fortification has been entirely revolutionized, and with the introduction of the far more powerful Artillery and Musketry of the present day, is certainly doomed to still further and greater change. Can it then be right to reconstruct the works which the Madras Government informs us were built "after Lally's last memorable Siege in 1747," on their old trace and design? The Government of India is not satisfied that a Fortress such as Fort Saint George, with a multitude of small outworks, suitable perhaps to a time when a musket ball could not be relied on to hit an enemy at 100 yards distance, is a proper thing to be maintained and restored. Will it not be far better to spend ten times the money, and produce a work that shall be up to the requirements of the times, if such a work be really necessary, than to dole out smaller sums in order to restore a remnant of antiquity which would probably enough be as defensible now as after the restorations were completed? Does the history of the last great Siege, that of Sebastopol, teach that costly masonry works and elaborately traced ramparts are necessary to a vigorous and successful defence?

11. *Items Nos. 8, 9 and 11—Erecting Temporary Quarters for Married Soldiers, aggregating Rupees 55,000.*—It is not understood on what ground it can be right to erect temporary buildings, if the Troops are permanently quartered at the Stations named, which seems certainly the case. It would surely be better to build permanent quarters at once, at say double the expense, Rupees 1,000 per man, which is believed to be sufficient, and to spend half the money this year and half next. Special attention is also necessary to determine that the number of quarters provided is in fact essential. It is not necessary to provide quarters for the full complement of married men allowed by Regulation, unless in fact they are present and must be housed. It is understood that in practice the number of married men is not more than 5 per cent. of total

strength instead of 12 per cent. These remarks should be made to apply to *Item No. 7, Married Quarters at Bellary*, as well. Under these provisions, the sums set down for these items may be held available, but not otherwise.

Items Nos. 10 and 20.—Before this outlay can be authorized, the Government of India should be satisfied of the necessity of maintaining the European Detachments in Malabar. Is not the Police sufficient to maintain order?

Item No. 15.—Where so large a sum remains to be expended to complete the *New Dragoon Barracks at Bangalore*, it seems doubtful policy to lay out such a small sum as Rupees 75,000. The sum disallowed under Item 2 might be added to this, giving Rupees 98,325 for this work. At the same time it will be proper to caution the Madras Government to see that the buildings are limited to the strict requirements of a Dragoon Regiment of the new strength of 6 Troops.

Item No. 17. Married Quarters for Dragoons.—The remark made above with reference to Item 8, &c., apply here also.

Item No. 21. Store Room for Malt Liquor at Madras, Rupees 8,640.—This is objected to by the Military Finance Department. The special necessity for the work might be explained before it is begun.

12. On the whole, the total sum under this head is passed, viz., Rupees 2,57,597.

2.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

13. The amount entered under this head is very moderate also.

Item No. 39. Erecting an Engineer Store Yard and Workshop.—Estimated to cost Rupees 76,390, of which Rupees 30,000 proposed for the current year. It might be remarked that after some years' experience at Calcutta, the Government is now on the point of abolishing a similar Yard here, and of having the work done at the Cossipoor Gun Foundry. It seems worth suggesting to the Government of Madras whether a better and cheaper Factory might not be obtained there too by increasing the Gun Carriage Factory and letting it do the Engineer work. This is not intended however to interfere with their freedom of action.

Item No. 42. Addition to General Hospital at Madras.—Estimate, Rs. 1,01,966; proposed Rs. 15,000 to complete works.

14. The entire sum, Rs. 86,441, may be passed. It may here be noted that the application from the Madras Government for an additional assignment of funds to meet the cost of buildings for Police, to the extent of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, has been rejected; and that it has been stated that the charge so far as necessary must be met by economy in other services.

3.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

H. MUNICIPAL.

15. *Item No. 51. Madura Water Supply.*—This is struck out as an Income Tax Work. Such a work could not be accepted as properly charged to the Imperial funds.

I. MARINE.

16. *Item No. 52. Improvement of Cocanada Harbour.*—A small sum, Rupees 16,250, is brought forward to complete some specific work; but it is not understood that this is by any means really all that is proposed.

Item No. 53. Improvement of Negapatam Harbour.—Estimate Rupees 1,89,300. No expenditure. It seems obvious that the provision of a good Harbour for Madras on either Coast, if such a thing can be got by help of money, would be a work of Imperial interest, and it is suggested that the Madras Government might be encouraged to go into the question fully by receiving the assurance of the Government of India that a sum of 20 or 30 lakhs, or even more would not be grudged for such an object.

Items Nos. 54 and 56.—Removed as Income Tax Works.

In future the expenditure of the *Madras Pier* will appear under this head; it is not clearly known what will be the amount for the current year.

K. AGRICULTURAL.

17. Under this head fall the great Irrigation Works. It may be noticed that several of these items are entered as proposed to be charged against the Income Tax Fund. But it is very questionable how far works from which a large direct pecuniary profit accrues to Government can

with propriety be constructed from the funds set aside by Law to be devoted to works of local improvement. At all events, as Imperial funds are forthcoming, there can be no reason, in most cases, for doing it now; and all the Government Irrigation Works marked as Income Tax Works have been purposely retained in the Imperial Budget.

Item No. 60. Raising the Godavery Anicut.—Estimate Rupees 2,82,540, now before the Government of India; proposed outlay Rupees 80,000. This work is to increase the supply of water for which the demands exceed the supply. Approved.

The aggregate of the Godavery Irrigation Works, Nos. 60 to 67, is estimated Rs. 8,37,611; expended Rupees 4,47,112; proposed Rupees 147,260.

Item Nos. 68 to 77.—Kistna Irrigation Works.—Estimates aggregating Rupees 11,88,669; expended Rupees 6,66,562; proposed outlay Rupees 1,79,935. May be approved.

Items 87 and 88. Palar Anicut.—Estimate Rupees 8,66,144; expended Rupees 5,69,199; proposed outlay Rupees 1,65,000. May be approved.

Item 89. Poinoy Anicut.—Estimates Rupees 1,53,283; expended Rupees 11,550; proposed outlay Rupees 50,000.

18. The total amount of Estimates for Irrigation Works begun is 34½ lakhs, of which 19 lakhs has been laid out, and on which 6½ lakhs is proposed for expenditure this year. The progress seems fair, as 2½ years' outlay at the same rate may be expected to complete the whole.

19. *Items Nos. 106 and 107 for Embankments, and Nos. 108 and 109 for Drainage Works,* have been struck out as Income Tax Works.

L. COMMUNICATIONS.

20. The aggregate amount of the Estimates for *metalled roads* is 19½ lakhs, of which 7½ lakhs is spent, and 4 lakhs proposed for the year. This is fair progress. On the *unmetalled roads* the aggregate of Estimates is Rupees 2,98,439; expended Rupees 29,364; proposed Rupees 66,865. This is not so good. For *Bridges* the Estimates are 4½ lakhs; spent 2½ lakhs; proposed 1½ lakhs. Satisfactory. The Road projects seem so broken up into fragments that it is not possible to offer a general idea of their scope.

21. The only remark that here seems specially called for is to note the desire of the Madras Government to have the Bombay Mail brought by Mail Carts by way of Sholapoor and Bellary, instead of, as at present, by Belgaum and Bangalore. This is approved and may involve some modification of the Road expenditure, or lead to some special appropriation of the Reserve to meet the demand.

22. Several of the items for Roads and Bridges are struck out, as fairly chargeable against the Income Tax Fund.

23. For *Navigable Canals* there are proposals to spend in all Rupees 50,210. The only large project is now awaiting the orders of the Government of India. It is for works on the Lower Godavery, and amounts in Estimate to Rupees 4,20,000. The works have not yet begun. A trifling sum is put down for the year—Rupees 23,760.

24. The only other works calling for notice in this part of the Budget are the *River Improvements* on the Godavery. The Estimates, as noted, aggregate 12½ lakhs. The money spent is 4½ lakhs, and the proposed outlay, already granted by the Government of India, is 4 lakhs.

25. It may be convenient to state concisely the present position of these operations. The Godavery, in its course from the Central Provinces to the sea, though for the most part flowing in a fairly even bed, in certain places passes through so rugged a country, that rapids occur which render it, at those places, quite impracticable for navigation. There are three great obstacles of this nature, which have been termed the *First, Second, and Third Barriers*. The first is at Sinterala, 108 miles from the sea, the second at Enchampalli, 172 miles from the sea, and the third at D'walamary, 238 miles from the sea. It is admitted by all, that whatever is done to render the River navigable throughout at any season will involve the formation of a system of Lockage at these Barriers; and a general approval has been given to the construction of such works. Measures are now in progress to carry out this part of the scheme, the works at the First Barrier being already begun, and showing an expenditure up to the present time of 3 lakhs of Rupees.

26. Next, as the Locks and Canals to carry boats round these Barriers will take some time to complete, it has been determined to construct tramways, for immediate use, by which goods arriving by boat at one side of the Barrier may rapidly and easily be conveyed to the other side and reshipped. The work on the three tramways is in progress. It is hoped that two of these may be completed before the rains; and that the other will have reached the condition of a good cart road.

27. Further, boats are in course of construction at various parts of the River, to supply the means of transport. Arrangements have been made by the Madras Government to have a *Traffic Manager* ready when the River rises in the rains, and the navigation becomes possible in the upper parts of its course.

28. The probable expenditure of this part of the scheme may be taken at 30 lakhs, including a certain outlay on clearing away rocks and isolated shoals or obstructions; and by this the River might be considered as fairly opened out for the rainy monsoon navigation.

29. But beyond this, the system to be followed in dealing with the River is unsettled. The difficulties in the way of the permanent navigation of the Godavery throughout the year are twofold. First, the want of a permanent supply of water. Second the excessive fall in the bed of the River. This following the natural law that regulates the condition of a river so circumstanced, has caused the profile of the bed to assume the character of a series of pools and rapids, and has made the navigation difficult, dangerous, or impracticable, except when the water is at a high level during the wet months.

30. As to the first difficulty, it is proposed to meet it by constructing Reservoirs or Tanks in the upper part of the River's basin, in which water should be collected in large quantities in the rainy season, so as to afford a supply that may be gradually let off into the river in the drier months to keep up a sufficient depth for navigation. There are however two distinct methods suggested of applying this stored water, dependent on the means taken to get over the second difficulty, the excessive fall.

31. Captain Haig proposes to meet the excessive fall by keeping up a very full supply of water from extensive Reservoirs, so as to prevent the River from ever falling to a less depth than 5 feet at its shallowest parts. To increase the depth of the water over the bars or shallows, where the breadth of the river will also probably be excessive, he proposes to construct a system of longitudinal walls to contract the channel. This way of dealing with rivers has been found successful in many other places. He estimates the cost of such a system at about one Million Sterling.

32. The Governor of Madras, Sir W. Denison, has suggested, as an alternative plan, a system of dams across the River itself, converting the River in fact into a great canal, with still water pools connected by Locks. This system would obviously require a far smaller supply of water; but on the other hand, the cost of the dams would be very large. Captain Haig estimates the expense of this at 2½ millions.

33. This is not the place to discuss the merits of these two plans; and it may be asked whether a third way might not also be found to deal with the question, viz., the construction of an ordinary navigable canal. And the Government of India need here only remark that the experiment of opening out the River during the rainy season should first be fairly tried, and proved to be successful, before any of the larger schemes are actually put in hand.

34. The total amount proposed for expenditure under the head *Public improvement* is Rupees 17,90,069; from this will be deducted, as before explained, Rupees 2,08,513 for Income Tax Works, to be executed from the additional grant, leaving the sum of Rupees 15,81,526 to be approved.

35. Lastly has to be provided a sum of 2½ lakhs for stores from England; susceptible of modification, as before explained. It is to be understood also that the sum set aside in this manner is only intended to meet the *actual disbursements* for the purchases during the year 1862-63, and that it is not necessary to cover transactions in account by which stores previously paid for are now charged off to works on which they are employed.

36. The total for Part I will therefore be Rs. 21,75,564.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

37. The aggregate amount is Rs. 23,81,393. For last year the sum, deducting North Canars, was Rs. 23,31,174; showing an increase of Rs. 50,219.

The amount of Military Repairs is Rs. 1,29,210 this year as against Rs. 1,90,918 last year. Entries for Military Repairs have been observed for the following Stations at which Troops are supposed not to be quartered,—Ganjam, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Salem. Also in the Kistna and Godavery Civil Districts. It is necessary to look to these Items, and generally to revise the incidence of the charges, taking care that no improper debit is placed against the Military heading. For Civil Buildings Rs. 1,33,938 against Rs. 1,40,900 last year. Irrigation Works show an increase of Rs. 30,579; Communications, an increase of Rs. 67,907. This calls for no special remark.

38. To reduce the aggregate amount of the Budget within the sum of 68 lakhs, Rs. 41,457 will be struck off the total for Repairs, leaving Rs. 23,39,936 as the sum to be approved.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

39. The aggregate amount set down is Rupees 16,44,500. This is a very large sum, and greatly in excess of the amount allowed to any other part of the Empire. After the remarks that have already been made on this subject generally, it is only necessary to add here that a considerable reduction in the total cost of Establishments might be reasonably insisted upon, say 2 lakhs of Rupees annually. But to prevent any sudden disorganization the change might be allowed to be carried out gradually, so as to take effect fully next year, when the maximum charge should certainly not be permitted to exceed 14 lakhs, though it may fairly be expected to be reduced still lower. The alterations of system recently ordered by the Secretary of State, will virtually place the Madras Public Works Establishments on the same footing as those Establishments of the rest of India, and will facilitate this reduction of charge which under any circumstances the Government of India would have prescribed as essential.

40. This completes the review of the Imperial expenditure, which, as before remarked, will amount in all to 68 lakhs.

41. The Madras Imperial Budget, after the modifications above indicated, will stand as follows:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A Army...	2,57,597	1,28,410	3,86,007
B Navy...	...	800	800
Total Military.....	2,57,597	1,29,210	3,86,807
C Revenue...	17,457	57,093	74,550
D General...	58,411	42,098	1,00,509
E Ecclesiastical...	8,003	7,120	15,123
G Judicial...	2,570	27,327	29,897
Total Civil Administration...	86,441	1,33,938	2,20,379
H Municipal...	...	4,500	4,500
I Marine...	20,742	31,158	51,900
K Agricultural...	6,75,995	10,19,579	16,86,574
L Communications...	8,84,789	10,30,551	19,15,340
Total Public Improvement..	15,81,526	20,76,788	36,58,314
Stores from England...	2,50,000	...	2,50,000
Total.....	21,75,564	23,39,936	45,15,500
Reserve...	...	...	6,40,000
Establishment...	...	...	16,44,500
Grand Total.....	...	...	68,00,000

42. No Budget of Local Funds has been received. This Budget should now deal with the allotments that have been made from the Income Tax Fund, both for 1861-62 and for 1862-63. If it be prepared before orders on this subject have reached Madras, the Government should be requested to prepare a supplementary Budget, showing the proposed manner of disposing of these funds.

43. The Madras Local Funds Proper may be taken at about 3 lakhs; the unspent balance of last year's Income Tax may be put down at 3 lakhs; and the new grant will be about 5 lakhs. In all 11 lakhs will be available under this head.

44. The charges on the Imperial Revenues for Guaranteed Companies are as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Railway Controlling Establishment.....	42,750	
Irrigation Company ditto	34,300	77,050
Railway.—Cost of land, &c.....	1,50,000	
Irrigation Company.—Ditto.....	1,07,900	2,57,900
Total.....		3,34,950

45. The estimated expenditure of Guaranteed Capital is as follows:—

	Rs.
Madras Railway Company...	55,00,000
Great Southern of India Company...	4,50,000
Irrigation Company...	27,43,600
Total.....	66,93,600

46. The aggregate estimated outlay on Public Works of all sorts in the Madras Presidency under Government control, and not including Municipal expenditure, therefore, will be about one Million and three quarters Sterling, as follows:—

Imperial outlay on Public Works Proper...	68 lakhs
Ditto for Works of Guaranteed Companies...	3½ "
Total.....	71½ "
Local Funds, including Income Tax...	11 "
Guaranteed Capital...	87 "
Grand Total.....	169½ lakhs

Fort William,
20th May 1862,

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D.

List of Income Tax Works struck out of Part I of the Madras Budget, 1862-63.

No. of Items.	PROJECTS.	Amount required for expenditure in 1862-63.
	Description and Locality.	
		Rs.
51	Madura Town Water Project...	10,000
54	Closing the mouth of the Goorapur River...	6,300
56	Constructing approaches to the Madras Pier-works...	15,000
106	Improving and strengthening the Embankments on eastern bank of the Kistna...	5,000
107	Constructing an Embankment along the right bank of the Pennar River...	7,000
108	Cutting an out-let for the drainage water of the country on both sides of Goostanuddy...	1,500
109	Excavating two drainage channels from Bickvole to the River Yelairoo...	3,180
115	Construction of a branch road from Palacondah to Cheerpully...	1,602
116	Improving the road from Bimlipatam to Chellavalsah...	2,410
123	Road from Rayachote to Punganur...	20,000
128	Constructing the parapet walls in the Guvalcherrughat...	2,500
135	Remetalling a portion of Trunk Road No. 6...	10,000
146	Road from Trichinopoly to Salem Boundary...	5,000
148	Repairing and Improving High Road No. 4...	10,000
157	Completing last 3½ miles on the Trunk Cotton Road...	2,000
170	Labour Corps for opening up the Wainad Country...	30,000
172	Road from Vizagapatam to Jeypoor, via Golcondah...	6,000
175	Constructing road from Collegal to Hassanoor Ghât...	5,000
176	Widening the Hassanoor Ghât, &c., &c...	2,651
179	Bridges, &c., on the branch road from Palcondah to Chapully, &c...	4,128
183	Reconstructing the Bridge at Yettanhatti on the road between Bellary and Ramandrug...	2,000
189	Bridges across the Mainkannikayar on road from Malayur to Terreneghirri...	2,212
195	Constructing a bridge across the Vellar River...	10,000
200	Bridge over the Kûam Bar...	25,000
201	Widening the old bridge of the Elephant Gate...	10,000
202	„ the General Hospital Gate Bridge...	10,000
	Total.....	2,08,543

ORDER THEREON, 17th June 1862, No. 1,376.

1. Ordered that the above letter, giving cover to the detailed orders from the Government of India on the Budget of the Public Works Department for the current year, be communicated to the Chief Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineers Northern, Southern, and Central Circles, and to the Officer in charge of the Audit and Account Departments of the Central Office, in continuation of Proceedings No. 1,150, dated 24th May 1862, for their information and guidance.

2. Of the six works entered under the head "A Army" minor head "Fortifications" with an expenditure of Rupees 25,325, the Government of India have sanctioned only item No. 1,* and suggested the transfer of the sum provided for item No. 2† to item No. 15.‡ The Government will be prepared to make an increased allotment for the latter work (new Dragoon Barracks at Bangalore) should such be necessary at a later period of the year, but for the present they direct the amount of item No. 2, Rupees 23,325, to be transferred to the Reserve Fund.

3. The remarks of the Government of India in paragraphs 5 to 10 will be duly considered in connection with recent correspondence on the subject.

4. In paragraph 11 the Government of India object to temporary Quarters for married Soldiers, on the ground that the troops are to be permanently quartered in the stations wherein they are proposed to be erected. This paragraph will be referred to the Military Department for consideration. At the same time Government remark that the reasons for which it was considered expedient to erect this class of buildings were, 1st, that funds were not forthcoming for more permanent ones; and 2ndly, that the so-called temporary Barracks have proved both healthy and sufficiently durable, as instanced by those erected at Trichinopoly which have lasted over twenty years. The Family Quarters approved of by this Government and sanctioned by the Government of India in their Secretary's letter No. 658, dated 4th March 1861, were of a similar character and are now under construction, the accommodation being urgently required, and represented by the Military authorities as essential.

* Rebuilding the Saint Thome Bavelin of the Fortifications of Fort Saint George.
† Rebuilding the South Lunette of Fort Saint George. Bavelin of Fortification of Fort Saint George.
‡ Construction of new Dragoon Barracks.

No. 8. Constructing 58 temporary quarters for European married Soldiers at Saint Thomas' Mount.
No. 9. Erecting temporary quarters of 26 married Soldiers.
No. 11. Erecting temporary quarters for 100 married Soldiers.

5. The Government observe that the Married Quarters at Bangalore and Bellary, items Nos. 7x and 17x are of a permanent and more expensive character, and far advanced towards completion.

6. The information called for regarding the two works noted in the margin will be supplied by the Military Department.

No. 10. Constructing a Racket Court and a Quoit Shed for the use of the European Detachments at Mullupooram.
20. Powder Magazine at West Hill Barracks.

7. The attention of the Deputy Chief Engineer, Central Circle, is directed to the caution contained in paragraph 11, that the buildings in connection with the Dragoon Barracks at Bangalore should be limited to the strict requirements of a Dragoon Regiment of the new strength of 6 Troops, and he will report how far the buildings at present under construction correspond thereto.

8. It having been decided* in the Military Department that a Store room for malt liquor at Madras is not necessary, the sum of Rupees 8,610 provided for this building in the Budget will be transferred to the Reserve Fund.

9. The remarks of the Government of India (paragraph 13) in connection with the erection of an Engineer Store Yard and Workshop will be referred for the report of the Chief Engineer. Paragraph 14, Clause 2, will be communicated to the Judicial Department. The Government of India direct that the additional funds required for Police Buildings shall be met by economy in other services. This Government have therefore decided that the necessary funds shall be granted out of the Reserve, as the estimates submitted to them from time to time receive their sanction.

11. The small sum referred to in Clause 1 of paragraph 16 for improving the Cocanada Harbour is, as observed, for the completion of a specific work. As respects the remarks

* Proceedings No. 1,750, dated 13th May 1862.

contained in the 2nd clause of the above paragraph, the Government remark that an estimate, amounting to Rupees 15,10,800, has been already prepared for improving the Harbour of Coringa Bay, and that further surveys and other information are awaited prior to definite orders being passed on the project.

12. With reference to Clause 4 of paragraph 16 the Government have learnt from the Chairman of the Pier Committee subsequent to the submission of the Budget, that the sum of Rupees 62,330 will be required for the approaches to the Madras Pier during the current year.

To be expended in
1862-63.
Raising the Godavery Anicut, Godavery District... Rs. 80,000
Enlarging the head of the Main Channel from
Sectansgram to Dugarala in the Kistna District,, 60,000

13. The estimates for the two works noted in the margin having been sanctioned by the Government of India, the Accountant General is authorized to place the sums set

opposite to them at the disposal of the respective District Engineers. The estimate for the Grand Junction Canal from Moongultoor to Neelapully it is observed still awaits the sanction of the Government of India.

14. Paragraph 21 will be referred to the Public Department.

15. The Chief Engineer's particular attention will be drawn to paragraph 35, wherein the Government of India rule that only the actual purchases of 1862-63 should be debited against the 2½ lacs allowed under the head of "Stores."

16. The remarks of the Government of India in paragraph 39, regarding the costliness of the present establishment, will be taken into consideration in connection with the re-organization of the Public Works Department, which is now engaging the attention of this Government.

17. The Budget of Local Funds being now before Government the instructions of the Supreme Government in paragraph 42 will be observed in its preparation, and a copy thereof will be forwarded to that Government for information. Works to the extent of 5 lacs inclusive of those already selected by the Government of India to be executed from the one per cent. Income Tax grant of 1861-62 will be entered in the Local Fund Budget in addition to those now being carried out from the grant of 1860-61.

18. Paragraphs 44 to 46 will be communicated to the Consulting Engineers for the Madras Railway and Irrigation and Canal Companies for information and guidance.

19. As the list of Income Tax works struck out by the Government of India from the Budget differs from that embodied in the Order of 24th May 1862, No. 1,150, the Government direct that the present list be substituted and instructions issued accordingly to the local Officers.

(True Extract.)

Edw. Rossley Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer.

- „ Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Circle.
- „ Do. do. Southern Circle.
- „ Do. do. Central Circle.
- „ Officer in charge of the Audit and Account Departments of the Central Office.
- „ Military Department.
- „ Judicial do.
- „ Public do.
- „ Accountant General.
- „ Civil Paymaster.
- „ Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company.
- „ Do. for Railways, through the Financial (Railway) Department.
- „ Agent for the Irrigation and Canal Company.

out of June.

Private June
Official 1862 Sept

See 1167

Pro: John & in the
Pro: 8th 1876.

1877 53 June 1872.

2H. again

No 1167

Feb 1251

1714172

Long Case 14 of the 22.
sent from the above the
last of June in the 2. 1872
Budget for 1872-73 Highway
The road is 13 m. 8 ft. for the
year. Price for the 1872
Additional funds required
for Police building shall
be met by economy in
other items.

With our Order.

No 971-23 June 1862
Communicated to the
Inspector Genl. of Police,
in reference to para 10.

W. A.

The Inspector Genl.
of Police. } Recd 21/11/72