

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	312. 313	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated	27. 2. 19 1867	

242-246

Not to be folded or roughly handled

16/15

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,

27th February 1867.

Read the following papers:—

No. 242. From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort William, 28th December 1866, No. 1745.

Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1523, dated the 26th September, regarding the great mortality amongst the Madras convicts at Port Blair, shown in the Return of Casualties for May 1866.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Madras Government, the accompanying copy of the letter noted on the margin, enclosing a copy of Major Ford's Report on the affairs of the Settlement of Port Blair for the month of May last, and I am to mention that similar Reports are submitted every month to the Government of India.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 265, dated 28th June 1866.

3. It will be seen in this Report that the great number of casualties in May was attributed, both by Dr. Morton and Major Ford, to the bad condition of recent batches of convicts from Madras and Bombay; but the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah will now be requested to report specifically upon the causes of the deaths of the Madras convicts included in this return.

4. With reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter, I am directed to state that Major Ford will be asked to send, direct to the Madras Government, a copy of the Statement A. which is submitted in every Monthly Report, and to distinguish in it the Madras convicts, showing the cause of death in each case, and also the aggregate number of such convicts in the Settlement.

5. I am further directed to forward the accompanying extract from a letter from Dr. Morton, in Medical Charge of the Hospitals at Port Blair, and to inquire whether the adoption, in future, of the recommendation in paragraph 4, that convicts from Madras should invariably be entrusted to a Medical Subordinate, who would be responsible for their treatment on board and condition on arrival, can be acted on.

6. I am to add that the employment by the Superintendent of unacclimatized convicts in clearing the jungles, in contravention of previous orders, has been strongly reprobated.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Simla; dated Rangoon, 28th June 1866, No. 265.

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, Major Ford's report on the Penal Settlement of Port Blair for the month of May 1866.

The report shows that a larger proportion of deaths than usual occurred among the convicts. This is attributed by the Medical Officer chiefly to the poor state of health in which convicts landed at the Settlement, the majority of deaths having occurred among that class; but 18 ulcer cases proved fatal from becoming gangrenous.

There was an increase of the men of the Company of the 24th Regiment in hospital; but this may be attributed to the sudden change of the weather from dry to wet. The Native Troops are very well. The stock of sheep has remained low, apparently from indents to Bengal not having been complied with. A separate application as to medical stores has been made.

The Chief Commissioner regards the escape of four Burmese convicts with a boat as a matter of much regret, as they may manage to land unseen on some part of the coast and cause trouble.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1867.

The Indian convicts who escape either return to the Settlement, are re-captured, or die in the jungle.

When the report is printed, please send, as usual, two copies for record in the Offices of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, and the Superintendent of Port Blair.

Report on the Affairs of the Penal Settlement of Port Blair for the month of May 1863.

The labor of the working convicts has, for the most part, been made available during the month to the Officiating Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department; the remainder—less self-supporters; men employed in Marine,

Labor and employment of convicts.

Police, and Conservancy duties; the sick in hospital and their attendants; servants allowed to free residents and others—in various necessary Settlement works, such as clearing jungle for roads or paths, or to improve ventilation about buildings; constructing and repairing temporary buildings; brick, salt, and charcoal-making; draining, turfing and well lining; wood-cutting, &c. The number of convicts, male and female, and licensed prisoners in the Settlement, at the close of the month, was 6650, of whom—

5,931	were laboring convicts	(male).
263	„	„ (female).
268	„ self-supporting convicts	(male).
114	„	„ (female).
14	„ Christian prisoners,	(licensed).
25	„	„ (not licensed).
5	„ Asiatic	„ (licensed).

The outlay incurred on account of all prisoners during the month, including subsistence to Europeans and Natives, cost of extra diet and medical comforts to those in Hospital, pay of Convict Police, subsistence to families of convicts, &c., amounted to Rupees 30,449.

Expenditure for Convicts.

By the Medical Officer's Report attached, marked A., it will be observed that Dr. Morton reports that a much larger proportion of deaths

Health of Convicts.

has occurred during May than usual, which he attributes to the very considerable increase that has lately taken place to the number of prisoners in the Settlement, and to the fact of a great many of the recent arrivals having been in a wretched state of health on landing at Port Blair. The special Reports on prisoners on arrival, already submitted, will have drawn attention to this fact, particularly amongst the convicts received from Madras and Bombay. Of the 81 deaths which occurred in May 1866, 50 of them took place amongst those comparatively lately arrived at Port Blair. The whole of the cases of scurvy occurred amongst convicts recently arrived at the Settlement; and the four casualties which took place under that head were amongst the convicts last received from Madras and Bombay, in the proportion of two from each Presidency. The large number of ulcer cases is much to be regretted, and particularly the circumstance of 18 of them having proved fatal by becoming gangrenous; every thing that, under existing circumstances, can be done to keep the convicts dry, when out at work, and to check the spread of ulcers, is attended to.

All the convicts off duty have been medically inspected, and had a sea bath on each Sunday morning during the month under report, when the weather permitted.

On Ross Island.

Seven verandah arches of the stone barrack for European Infantry (first-half, northern) have been turned, and the arch to doorway of turret carried up three feet; the main walls of the second main ward have also been carried up three feet, and six upper windows have been fitted in, and one arch turned; the north-east corner tower and verandah piers have been carried up three feet.

Public Works of every description.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1867.

3

The side and end walls of Nos. 1 and 2 cook-rooms (masonry) for Sappers and Miners have been raised three feet. The frames of No. 8 iron-framed convict barrack have been erected and braced; the masonry pillars finished; heavy filling with earth between frames almost finished; and timber nearly all at site. The excavation of a site for a circuit house has been completed; the building laid out; and all posts and girders erected. The roof of the Officers' Mess-house has been shingled and battened; floor girders, joists and floor laid; steps fixed; interior wall frame-work fixed; and walling about a fourth finished. The walling of the Constables' quarters has been completed, and the building finished, with the exception of zincing the bath-room floor. The site for a Magazine has been almost excavated—this work is exceedingly difficult, the excavation being deep, and almost entirely rock. The foundation masonry of the solitary cells for European Infantry has been raised almost to the plinth.

On Matham Island.

The masonry work of the pukka convict cook-room has been almost completed. The back wall of engine-room for new saw-mill has been walled in, to protect the engines from the action of rain. No. 2 well has been bricked to the depth of 30 feet. The Store-keeper's quarters have been completed, with the exception of the doors, windows, and steps now in hand. The multiplying power for the action of the circular saw has been improved.

On Viper Island.

The masonry work of No. 1 pukka convict cook-room has been completed. No. 5 iron-framed convict barrack has been completed. The masonry foundations of the Jail barracks have been raised, on an average, two feet. One kiln of good bricks, numbering 82,000, has been burnt in connection with this building. Two rooms, 24 feet square, have been constructed in the basement story of the Native Infantry barrack, in order to accommodate an entire Company.

On Aberdeen.

No. 4 iron-framed convict barrack has been completed, and occupied by convicts.

On Hadlo.

No. 5 iron-framed convict barrack has been completed, and will be occupied by convicts as soon as roof is whitewashed. The floor joists and girders of No. 6 iron-framed convict barrack have been laid, flooring fixed, and frame-work for walling completed.

On Navy Point.

The flooring of No. 1 iron-framed convict barrack has been laid, and the frame-work and walling completed. The floor joists, and girders of No. 2 iron-framed convict barrack have been laid, the roof battened and shingled, and the wall framing nearly completed. The frames of No. 3 iron-framed convict barrack have been all erected and braced, and foundation masonry well in hand. The site for No. 4 iron-framed convict barrack has been levelled and the barrack laid out.

On Mount Harriet.

No. 3 iron-framed convict barrack has been completed and occupied by convicts. The roof of No. 4 iron-framed convict barrack has been shingled, the frame-work for walling fixed, and door and window frames hung.

On Command Point.

Half the roof of No. 1 iron-framed convict barrack has been shingled, and flooring and walling thereof completed. This barrack is now occupied by convicts. The floor joists and girders of No. 2 iron framed convict barrack have been laid, and the roof shingled.

On Perseverance Point.

The site for No. 1 iron-framed convict barrack is being excavated.

At Port Mount.

The jungle is being cleared for sites for four iron-framed convict barracks.

The following works were undertaken during the month, under the Superintendent's direction:—

On Ross Island.

Christian prisoners' reading-room well advanced, and plank walling completed. An out-house attached thereto commenced. Construction of rough looms for weaving-shed con-

continued. Cleaning out large tank, and strengthening of bund slopes, completed. Stone under-revetment of lower tank strengthened. Construction of a small temporary shed for bullocks (grinding wheat) completed. Repair of quarters occupied by Treasurer completed. Construction of a second temporary female convict barrack advanced. Excavation of sites for two Native Clerks' quarters (temporary) completed, and erection thereof commenced. Erection continued of a convict cook-house, to be covered with corrugated iron on good jungle wood framing (this is an experiment); sites for two more completed. Three model huts constructed. Railing round roads where slopes are precipitous continued. Temporary accommodation for 20 Commissariat free coolies constructed. Construction of temporary lines for free Native followers attached to Detachment of Her Majesty's 2-24th Regiment commenced. Fencing round cocoanut trees added to. General repairs for the monsoon of all temporary buildings occupied by Government employes or convicts continued.

On Chatham Island.

General repairs for monsoon of all temporary buildings continued. Steamer *Arracan* coaled. Ballasting of *Empress of India* completed. Steamers *Dalhousie* and *Diana* coaled. Repairs of railing round cocoanut trees continued.

On Haddo.

The bazaar has been nearly completed; this has been somewhat delayed for want of timber and labor. Road to Phoenix Bay continued. Construction of temporary cook-house attached to the female convict barrack completed. Re-thatching and general repairs for monsoon of all public temporary buildings continued.

On Haddo Point.

Construction of a temporary barrack for the reception of Free Police recruits and drafts on arrival commenced.

On Viper Island.

Construction of a temporary convict barrack continued. Cutting out site for a second temporary convict barrack completed, and erection thereof commenced. Re-thatching and general repairs for monsoon of all public temporary buildings continued. Temporary latrine attached to invalids' barrack constructed, and cook-house (temporary) in course of construction. Temporary cook-house for Free Police constructed.

On Navy Point.

Construction of a second temporary convict barrack continued. Enlarging temporary cook-house attached to convict barracks commenced. Temporary out-house for Free Police guard, on road to Aberdeen, continued. Construction of a temporary elephant shed nearly completed. Clearing jungle continued. A quantity of felled timber collected, and partially dressed for construction of temporary buildings both at Navy Point and other stations in the Settlement. Improvement of jetty and approaches thereto continued.

On Aberdeen.

Clearing road to, and erection of temporary buildings at, South Point continued, and one barrack completed. Re-thatching and general repairs for monsoon of all public buildings continued. Temporary latrine attached to female convict barrack commenced. A temporary latrine attached to Overseers' bungalow completed. Road repairing continued. Repairs of fencing completed.

At Phoenix Bay.

Construction of bund across swamp continued.

On Mount Harriet.

The construction of a temporary market continued. Re-thatching and general repairs for monsoon of all public buildings completed. Erection of new temporary hospital nearly completed. Road at top of Mount improved and repaired.

At Hope Town.

Erection of a temporary hospital nearly completed. Construction of a Compounder's temporary quarters nearly completed. Erection of a temporary convict barrack continued. General

repairs for monsoon to all temporary public buildings completed. Construction of a temporary convict cook-room nearly completed. Construction of a temporary market continued. Clearing jungle for a road from Hope Town to Command Point commenced. Several drains made. Jetty somewhat advanced during the month.

At Command Point.

Erection of a temporary convict barrack completed, and the building occupied by convicts. Cutting out site for a temporary convict cook-house completed, and erection thereof commenced.

By the Medical Officer's Report attached, marked B., it will be observed that the health of the Detachment of Her Majesty's 2-24th Regiment has not been so good during the month under reference as was previously reported,—the number remaining in hospital on the 31st of May being eight, against three on the 30th April last; this, however, may probably be accounted for by the great change from hot and dry to the wet and damp weather which has more or less prevailed since the 11th May, also to the men being still new to the place.

The men found recreation for themselves when off duty as last reported.

By the Medical Officer's Report attached, marked C., it will be observed that, although a slight increase, as compared with April, appears in the admissions into hospital of the C. Company, Sappers and Miners, during May, yet the number remaining as patients therein at the close of each month, respectively, was the same, viz., three,—the principal increase of admissions appears to have been under head "other diseases."

The men have employed themselves generally as last reported.

The health of the Detachment of the 25th Madras Native Infantry appears to continue very good, only one patient remaining in hospital at the close of the month,—vide Medical Officer's Report attached, marked D.

The health of this Force has not been quite so favorable during the month as previously reported; three admissions into hospital having taken place, of which two remained therein on the 31st of May,—vide Medical Officer's Report attached, marked E.

The men have been usefully employed under the Superintendent's direction during the month, and have amused themselves when off duty in gardening, &c.

By the Medical Officer's Report attached, marked F., it will be observed that the average daily number of sick in hospital of this Force during the month under report was 8½, being an increase of 4½ on that of the preceding month,

—the number remaining in Hospital at the close of the month was 13, against eight on the 30th of April last. The principal increase in the admissions into hospital during May appears to have been under heads "dysentery," "fevers," and "other diseases."

Stores and provisions generally are well in hand. The stock of vegetables, however, will only last about 1½ months, by which time fresh supplies may be expected. Some articles, such as sugar, turmeric, garlic, chillies, cloves, and tamarind, have run short.

The Sub-Assistant Commissary General reports that, owing to his Indents not having been fully complied with in the item of sheep, and to the great mortality which has taken place, the stock on hand is reduced so low that it will only, with care, last one month more. The stock of slaughter-cattle is well in hand.

Great delay has also taken place in the receipt of the annual supply of medical stores, which, although urgently required (the supply of some important medicines daily required being entirely exhausted), have not yet come to hand. A separate communication on this subject has been forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, urgently soliciting that application may be made for their earliest possible transmission.

State of the Commissariat Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1867.

State of Agriculture, Fisheries, &c.
Produce raised by Convicts, quantity, and how disposed of.

The quantity of vegetables and fruits sold during the month has been—

	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.
On account of Government...	2,245...	104	0	6
Self-supporters...	9,999...	648	13	3
Total.....	Rs. 12,244...	Total...	752	13 9

Rain having fallen during the month in great quantities, the several gardens under cultivation by the self-supporters have been somewhat injured by the freshly planted seed being washed out of the earth. It is to be hoped, however, that, as the first violence of the rains subsides, the convict gardeners will shortly be enabled to bring in a better supply of vegetables to market than can at present be looked for.

The quantity of fish sold during the month has been—

	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Self-supporters...	3,417...	172	6	4

General Health.

The general health of the free residents at this Settlement continues very satisfactory.

On the 5th of May, the *Sir Hugh Rose* arrived from Bombay, bringing 116 male and 15 female convicts, under charge of a guard of the Bombay Marine Battalion. The vessel left again on the 9th for Calcutta in ballast.

Arrivals and departure of ships, &c.

On the 6th, Her Majesty's Steamer *Dalhousie* left for Bombay.

On the 9th, the *Empress of India* left for Moulmein, having on board as passengers Mrs. Fishery, Mrs. Henderson, and Miss Robina.

On the 14th, the Schooner *Alexandra* arrived from the Cocos Islands, with a small cargo of coconuts. The Schooner left again for Rangoon on the 30th in ballast.

On the 16th, the Steamer *Prince Arthur* arrived from Rangoon, via Moulmein, bringing as passengers—

From Rangoon—Captain Chamberlain, Her Majesty's 2-24th Regiment, to take Command of the Detachment of that Regiment doing duty at Port Blair; Captain James, Her Majesty's 2-24th Regiment, on leave of absence; and Mr. C. Farmer.

From Moulmein.—Mr. S. Smith.

The Steamer left again for Rangoon on the 20th, having on board as passengers Captain Gibson, Her Majesty's 2-24th Regiment; Mr. W. Lucas Clerk, on sick leave; and Mr. Farmer.

On the 28th, the Steamer *Arracan*, with *Tubal Cain* in tow, bound for Negapatam, having on board the 9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on their way to Trichinopoly, put in for coal, and left again for the Madras Coast on the following morning.

On the 30th, the Schooner *Lady Lawrence* arrived from Tavoy with a cargo of Dhunnee leaves for thatching.

Escapes and recapture of convicts.

During the month 12 convicts effected their escape as under.

On the 2nd, two convicts effected their escape from Haddo. These men returned from their daily labor with the remainder of their gang in the evening, but, on mustering at eight o'clock, were missing.

On the 11th, two convicts escaped from "Phoenix Bay." These men were absent when the roll was called before going to work in the morning, and must have got away when the men were being let out of barracks, under pretence of going to the latrine.

On the 10th, four convicts (Burmans) escaped from MacPherson's Straits, where they had accompanied S. Kurz, Esquire (Curator of the Herbarium, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, on special duty at Port Blair), to assist him in the botanical explorations he is at present making at this Settlement under the orders of Government. The Burmese, it appears, having decoyed the four convict Hindoostanee Boatmen to a distance, returned suddenly, seized Mr. Kurz and his servant who were botanizing in the jungles in another direction, bound them each to trees a good distance apart; and, after taking every thing of value from Mr. Kurz, went off in the

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1867.

boat which had been made over to Mr. Kurz for his use. Mr. Kurz had unfortunately gone out without taking the guard that he had been desired always to have with him, and which was always available.

If the escaped Burmese have survived the heavy storms that followed for two days after they are supposed to have got away, they would probably reach the shores of British Burmah, and be picked up by the Police of the Coast.

A separate report of this affair has been made to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

On the 30th, four convicts escaped from Navy Point. These men were missing at parade in the morning, and must have got away under pretence of going to the latrine when the men were let out of barracks.

Descriptive rolls of the above escaped convicts have been forwarded to the Civil Officers of the districts from whence they were sentenced.

Of those convicts who escaped in May, two were re-captured, and two returned of their own accord, as under—

On the 18th, two convicts were re-captured by the Free Police in the Aberdeen jungles, and alleged, as an excuse, that they ran away because they were beaten.

On the 18th, one convict returned to Aberdeen of his own accord, and will be called on for his defence in turn of "Case" number.

On the 19th, one convict also returned to Aberdeen of his own accord, and will be called on for his defence in turn of "Case" number.

Of those who escaped in previous months, 25 were re-captured during the month, and two convicts returned of their own accord, as under—

On the 2nd, one convict (escaped April 1866) returned of his own accord, and stated that, having been attacked with illness in the jungles, he was unable to return.

On the 4th, one convict (escaped April 1866) returned to Mount Harriet of his own accord, and stated that he ran away because he was induced to do so by others.

On the 7th, one convict (escaped April 1866) was re-captured by the Free Police at Navy Point, and stated that he ran away because he was beaten by his Toledar.

On the 7th, two convicts (escaped February 1866) were re-captured in the Aberdeen jungles by the Free Police; one of whom stated that, having but lately arrived at Port Blair, he was foolishly induced to run away; the other stated that he ran away because he was beaten by his Toledar.

On the 11th, one convict (escaped February 1866) was re-captured in the Aberdeen jungles by the Free Police, and stated that, having been reduced from a manjee to a laboring convict, he endeavoured to make his escape.

On the 15th, two convicts (escaped February 1866) were re-captured in the Aberdeen jungles by the Free Police, and stated that they ran away because the work was too hard for them.

On the 13th, two convicts (escaped February 1866) were re-captured in the Aberdeen jungles by the Free Police, one of whom stated that he ran away because the work was too hard for him; the other, that he was induced by some of his fellow convicts to escape.

On the 18th, five convicts (escaped February 1866) were re-captured by the Free Police in the Mount Harriet jungles, one of whom stated that he ran away because he was beaten by a Parawallah; another stated that some one commenced beating him when he was asleep, which caused him to run away; the other three convicts will be called on for their defence in turn of "Case" number.

On the 18th, two convicts (escaped February 1866) were re-captured by the Free Police in the Aberdeen jungles, one of whom stated that he was endeavouring to make his escape because he was ill-treated by his Toledar.

On the 18th, one convict (escaped March 1866) was re-captured in the Aberdeen jungles by the Free Police, and will be called on for his defence in turn of "Case" number.

On the 19th, four convicts (escaped April 1866) were re-captured by the Free Police in the Aberdeen jungles, all of whom stated that they were persuaded to run away by other convicts.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1867.

On the 19th, one convict (escaped April 1866) was re-captured at Haddo by the Free Police, and stated that he ran away because he was ill-treated by his Toledar.

On the 20th, five convicts were re-captured by the Free Police in the Mount Harriet jungles, and stated that they ran away because they were ill-treated by their Toledar.

Total escaped convicts re-captured or returned during the month, 31.

The monthly Report in connection with the Aborigines of these Islands, which is supplied by

Incidents connected with the Aborigines,

Mr. Homfray, is attached, marked G. It contains some interesting particulars, with reference to the tribes of the northern shores of South Andaman. Mr. Homfray having removed to Port Moutat, he has, for the present, taken over the Andaman Home there with him, as it would have been inconvenient for him to have had to visit the Establishment if still on Ross Island. The Andamanese in the Home too are always more tractable when he is near; and besides his having removed the Home for a time, it is likely to be advantageous as regards a better knowledge of the western tribes, particularly those of Interview Island, who may be induced, before long, by what they hear from other tribes of the south-western shores, to come in to Port Moutat, and to seek a friendly recognition. This good understanding would be advantageous also as preliminary to a visit to that Island next fine weather.

Education.

The average attendance at the Settlement

Of children of free parents

Schools during the month has been—

“ of convicts

Prisoners under 15 years of age

... 11

... 14

... 4

Total... 29

Port Moutat.

The whole of the available labor at this Station, with the exception of boatmen, hospital attendants, and men employed on board the hulk, has been engaged during the month in clearing and burning jungle, and erecting temporary buildings, as under—

On Mount Augusta.

The erection of a temporary barrack for convicts, 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, commenced and half completed. Erection of a new Andaman Home commenced. A temporary road to Mount Augusta commenced. A temporary hut for fishermen erected. A temporary shop for Convict Bunneah constructed. Erection of a temporary guard-room for Free Police completed. A temporary shed for a blacksmith constructed. Erection of a temporary cook-house for the hospital completed. Two wells dug 10 feet deep. The erection of a temporary dhobie's hut. Site for a Government garden cleared. Jungle cleared for a site for an iron-framed convict barrack. On Tytler's Ghaut (at the head of the inner harbor where the road starts for Port Blair).

The erection of a temporary barrack for convicts, 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, commenced, and about 60 feet of it completed. A temporary guard-room for Free Police erected. A temporary hut for Bunneah's shop completed. Two wells dug 30 feet deep. The construction of a permanent jetty commenced, and about 30 feet thereof completed. Three hundred feet of a permanent road to Port Blair constructed. A temporary road to facilitate the conveyance of material to the summit of Tytler's Ghaut constructed. Site for a Settlement garden cleared. Jungle cleared for a site for an iron-framed convict barrack.

On Hulk "Erin-go-Bragh."

Repairing and making some necessary alterations in the roof of the hulk commenced. The erection of cook-houses for convicts commenced. A ventilator cut in the roof of the hulk, to carry off the smoke from the cook-houses, completed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Extracts from the Logs of the Schooners *Alexandra* and *Lady Lawrence* are attached, marked H. and I.

The Harbor Master's Report on the employment of boats, &c., during May 1866, is appended, marked J.

(Signed) B. FORD, Major,
Superintendent of Port Blair.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1867.

A.
Return of Convicts treated in the Settlement Hospital from 1st to 31st May 1866.

Classes of Disease.	Males.						Average number of daily sick.	Average numerical strength.	Remarks.
	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Died.			
Fevers.....	72	278	350	235	...	9	106		A much larger proportion of deaths than usual has occurred amongst the convicts during the past month. This is partly to be attributed to the late very considerable increase in the number of the prisoners, and partly to the fact of a great many of those recently landed here having been in a wretched state of health when they arrived in the Settlement, which was observed to be more particularly the case with those belonging to the recent batches received here from Madras and Bombay. Indeed, of the 81 deaths which have occurred, 50 took place amongst those only lately (and partially) arrived in Port Blair, and all the cases of scurvy were of recent importation into the Settlement,—the subjects of the four casualties recorded under the head of this disease having belonged to the last batches arrived here from Madras and Bombay, two having come from the former and two from the latter Presidency. As regards the very numerous cases of ulcer which have come under treatment, I should observe that all occurred in the lower extremities, i. e., on the feet and lower part of the legs; the greatest number, and worst cases, having been contracted by the prisoners in clearing the jungles and swamps in Navy and Phoenix Bays. The predisposing causes of these ulcers are doubtless climate (more especially on the unacclimatized Natives from India), and bad vitiated states of the constitution,—many of the sufferers from ulcers being men without the least stamina, on whom the slightest abrasion of the skin often degenerated into a first violent ulcer, which assumed a most malignant aspect, and in many instances, that is 18, terminated fatally in gangrene. Of the total number of deaths from all causes, 33 occurred in Ross Island and 43 at the out-stations.
Diseases of the lungs... ..	5	13	18	10	...	3	5		
“ liver.....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...		
Cholera.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Diseases of the stomach and bowels	53	128	181	108	...	13	60		
“ of the brain.	...	6	6	3	...	1	2		
Dropsies.....	2	1	3	...	...	...	3		
Rheumatic affections.....	42	28	70	29	...	...	41		
Venereal “ ..	3	10	13	6	...	...	7		
Abscesses and ulcers.....	225	257	482	133	...	19	330		
Wounds and injuries.....	28	50	78	41	...	...	37		
Diseases of the eye.	4	5	9	7	...	...	2		
“ of the skin.	2	13	15	7	...	...	8		
Scurvy	31	3	34	10	...	4	20		
Other diseases.....	151	128	279	96	...	32	151		
Total...	618	921	1,539	686	...	81	772	692½	5,971
	Females.								
	1	18	19	14	...	...			
Fevers.....	1	18	19	14	...	...	5		
Diseases of the lungs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
“ of the liver.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cholera.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Diseases of the stomach and bowels	2	9	11	10	...	...	1		
“ of the brain.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dropsies.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rheumatic affections.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1		
Venereal “ ..	...	2	2	1	...	...	1		
Abscesses and ulcers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wounds and injuries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Diseases of the eye.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...		
“ of the skin.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...		
Scurvy.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1		
Other diseases.....	4	5	9	4	...	...	5		
Total..	8	38	46	32	...	...	14	9½	41½
Grand Total...	626	959	1,585	718	...	81	786	701½	6,385

PORT BLAIR, 1st June 1866.

(Signed) D. T. MORTON, M. D., F. R. C. S.,
Surgeon-Major and Senior Medical Officer.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Average daily number of sick	Remarks.
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholera Asiatica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Dysentery	2	6	8	6	...	2	...	
Diseases of the chest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" of the liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fevers	5	20	25	20	...	5	...	
Veneral affections	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Wounds and injuries	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Other diseases	1	9	10	5	...	5	...	
Total	...	8	38	46	33	...	13	81

Government having sanctioned the opening of the Western Coast of the Andaman Islands, and occupation of Port Mouat, I was deputed for that duty, and accordingly proceeded there on the 1st of the month, where we commenced clearing and erecting temporary shelter. I had previously informed the Andamanese of the temporary removal of their Home to Port Mouat, which our old friends, the North and South tribes of Port Blair, did not like, as they had not been friends with the people of this coast. The Port Mouat tribes come and are glad to partake of our hospitality, and have remained here ever since,—occasionally, for a few days only, leaving us to wander about their coast, turtling or fishing. Our old friends, of whom Moriarty is their representative, are very jealous of the West Coasters, and have had formerly disputes with them, which have not yet been properly settled. The same as in Port Blair, there are two tribes at Port Mouat, the North and South, which makes me think that in all the harbors of these Islands the limited presence of two tribes only exists, who equally share in the rights of the fishing ground about them; and that, from the centre of the harbor northward, a certain number of miles, extends the domain of the one tribe; while that of the other is to the southward. The South tribes of Port Mouat were those that the Reverend Mr. Corbyn (in our first expedition to this Port on the 4th February 1864, by the order of Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, and under the Executive Engineer, Mr. Prince) met on the sea coast south of the harbor, and who were busy burning a wreck, extracting all the iron they could from it. At the sight of the expeditionary party, the Andamanese drew up into skirmishing parties for the purpose of cutting them off from the boat, retreating, or of obtaining reinforcements; fortunately, Mr. Corbyn had some of our Port Blair Andamanese with him, at whose warning they drew off from their intention. This tribe has their Chief named Pote-o-lal, who is rather an elderly man, and appears to be about the age of 40 years; he is the oldest looking man I have ever seen of theirs. There were three other elderly Chiefs of this tribe a short while ago, who were connected with each other, and seemed to exercise a joint sway over this part of the Islands, dividing a small portion of the Labyrinth Island also amongst themselves; but they have since died. The management of the tribe has since fallen on his son, named Ayoli Bua, who is a quiet man. This South tribe occupy the country between Port Mouat and the west end of MacPherson's Strait, together with the Labyrinth Archipelago; their Head Quarters are in *Red Skin Island*. At times they go over, on invitation, to Rutland Island; when, in turn, the Rutlanders come over here amongst them, but this is seldom, very likely in a six months. I dare say now it may become more frequent. The North tribe, of whom Myoh-woo-loo-go-jola is Chief, claim the north-half of the harbor as far as 10 miles to the northward along the sea coast; which country they call O-to-boor-kodah. In his tribe the people are tall and strong, and I fancy are much feared by the other tribes; the country is level, with good soil and excellent vegetation. In my former Report, some months back, I have mentioned of this tribe's first visit to Ross Island, *via Viper*, and thought that they came from Port Campbell, but now I am sure that they do not claim quite so far up; and that another petty tribe takes up that portion of the country north of O-to-boor-kodah to Port Campbell which the Andamanese inhabit. The south side is called Row-bun-tah-dah, where Myo Erolah is Chief; the northern portion of that harbor being taken up by another tribe,—the principal spot that the Andamanese have, and by which they name this harbor (Warah-barany-ah-bara's gdah) where, on Mount Augusta, I have established the new temporary Andaman Home. The Port Blair tribe do not like the "Home" being in the vicinity of this O-to-boor-kodah Chief, as he is not liked by them; they have been begging of me to have a separate Home for them at Tytler's Ghaut, which is on the east side of this harbor, and within their own territory. I am not yet able to accede to their wishes, but will, at some future time, when I shall be better able to spare labor, build a "Home" for our old friends to the southward of our east landing, which will best suit them. By this means I shall be able to keep them from fighting; otherwise, I fear that some day they will have a dispute. It is curious that, in this small

tract of country, where there are a few inhabitants and so much waste land, they should be at frequent war with one another; and this, I fancy, may have been the one cause of preventing their increasing them in numbers. Hitherto, I have, with great care, prevented collision, when several tribes, to the extent of seven, have met together on Ross Island on friendly terms; such a large number as 150 being together at a time, which I fancy could never have happened before.

On my first taking charge of the Home, I found the North and South tribes of Port Blair at dispute, which I soon satisfactorily settled; and now again the O-to-boor-kodah tribe of Port Mouat is in dispute with the Port Blair South tribe, which I hope also soon to settle amicably. This I might blame to the O-to-boor-ko tribe; for, at their first meeting at Ross, they did not show respect to our old friends, who, by rights, were entitled to it, being the original ones who first introduced and invited all the surrounding tribes to partake of our hospitality. While on Ross, this new tribe took away from our old friends many articles in a threatening way, and which our old friends, to avoid dispute, thought it best to give up to them. It is astonishing that these tribes should have their limits beyond which they do not intrude, except when invited by the Chiefs; in which case they have to pay their Chiefs homage by dancing all night before them, and after which are admitted into their hospitality. On hearing of my own and the Andaman Home's removal to Port Mouat, the Andamanese from all sides flocked in, amongst whom the culprit Jim, who, under the guidance of Moriarty, had kept away several months after the murder, as recently reported (one of his race), made his appearance, thinking that it was time for one to forgive and forget his crime. To show my disapproval of his guilt, I placed him under a guard, to prevent his running away till the wishes of Government be known. All the Andamanese have been begging for his pardon under excuses of it's being an accident, which I have given them to understand is false and that it is likely he will be transported to Moulemein for a while, where he will be treated well and taught some language, which seems to have contented them. The mourning, or expression of grief by the Andamanese, is curious; they plaster themselves with olive-colored earth, particularly the head and face, and in deep sorrow refrain from red earth decoration, also from eating pork and burning honey combs, which they are proud of doing. I think the Andamanese may be likened to Hindoos for several reasons which I have observed with them, and which, one time, must have been strictly observed—1st, they burn a fire over the grave; 2nd, they shave their head, leaving only a small string of hair at the back from the crown downwards; 3rd, they do not care for beef; 4th, they believe in witchcraft, and when in difficulty have songs of prayer and praises, decorating themselves with earth like Hindoos. Most astonishing is the refraining from beef, which they have not in their own Islands, and could only have heard as mentioned by their forefathers; the same word stands for horse or cow, being "garedon." The behaviour of the Andamanese of this coast and those of our old friends have been good; they have remained quiet and submissive, and appear contented with what they receive, being rice, biscuit, and tobacco, with occasional indulgence of fruit, which I have to obtain from Port Blair. They come in from all sides for supplies, with which, after being satisfied, they do not remain, as at present there is no proper Home built to accommodate any large number, as also being in another tribe's territories. They get lots of supplies, such as fish, turtle, pigs, and wild fruits, which they bring in, and which are in abundance about this time of the year hereabouts. Their health also has been pretty fair, although the season has been against it; three deaths, I have been informed of by them, being from inflammation of the lungs.

14th June 1866.

(Signed) J. N. HOMFRAY,
In charge of Andaman Home.

II.

Extract from the Log of the Schooner "Alexandra" for the month of May 1866.

Name of Commander.	Port of departure.	Date of departure.	Date of arrival.	Destination.	By whose orders employed.	Duty on which employed.	Remarks.
M. E. Matthews.	Port Blair.	24th April.	3rd May.	Great Cocos.	Supdt. Port Blair.	H. Majesty's Service.	
	Great Cocos	6th May.	13th May	Port Blair.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

(Signed) M. E. MATTHEWS,
Commander, Schooner "Alexandra."

I.

Extract from the Log of the Schooner "Lady Lawrence" for the month of May 1866.

Name of Commander.	Port of departure.	Date of departure.	Date of arrival.	Destination.	By whose orders employed.	Duty on which employed.	Remarks.
W. P. Avery..	Mergui.	5th May.	30th May.	Port Blair.	Supdt. Port Blair.	H. Majesty's Service.	

(Signed) W. P. AVERY,
Commander, Schooner "Lady Lawrence."

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1867.

J.
Harbor Master's Report on the employment of Boats in the Settlement of Port Blair during May 1866.

Name and numbers.	How employed during the month.	How generally employed.	Remarks.
Flat <i>Actaon</i>	Up to the 6th employed in giving two loads of coal to the Steamer <i>Dalhousie</i> , after which till the 16th under repairs; then landed cattle, &c., from the Steamer <i>Prince Arthur</i> ; and from the 20th to the end of the month conveying "Commissariat cattle to and from Aberdeen to their Depot at Mount Harriet.	Discharging cargo, ballasting vessels, and landing troops, convicts, or cattle, &c.	
No. 1 Lighter.....	Employed in Port Mouat, landing 200 convicts daily in the morning from the Hulk <i>Erin-go-bragh</i> to Point Augusta for jungle clearing going on there, and again embarking them in the evening to sleep on board of her; also in landing Executive Engineer's building material for erection of barracks.	Formerly in discharging cargo; and lately on any light work, such as discharging timber or leaves, and acting as a stage.	
No. 2 Lighter.....	Up to the 7th employed in assisting to discharge the <i>Empress of India</i> , and ballasting her; after which, distributed Executive Engineer's timber from Chatham to Out-posts.	Discharging cargo from vessels.	
No. 3 Lighter.....	Gave the Steamer <i>Dalhousie</i> one trip of coal; after which employed in bringing over bricks from Aberdeen for Executive Engineer's works at Ross.	Bringing over bricks from Aberdeen, loading and transferring cattle from Viper and Aberdeen, and at times bringing fire-wood and bullocks from jungle.	
No. 4 Lighter.....	Assisting and ballasting the <i>Empress of India</i> . Landed convicts and stores from the <i>Sir Hugh Rose</i> , also coconuts from the Schooner <i>Alexandra</i> ; and then in bringing from Aberdeen and Ross such stores as were required.	Bringing over bricks, lime, and soorkee from Aberdeen; and only on a push landing cargo from vessels. She also assists in ballasting.	
No. 5 Lighter.....	The whole month employed in conveying Executive Engineer's materials from Chatham to the Out-posts as required.	A new Lighter built at Moulmein, by Messrs. C. de la Condamine and Company 12 months ago, and despatched to this Settlement in February 1866.	
Gun-boat <i>Perseverance</i> No. 6, or Schooner Lighter.....	Under repairs at Phoenix Bay.	Discharging cargo from vessels.	
Launch.....	Made a trip to Port Mouat and back, loading a second time for that Port.		
	Landed convicts from the Ship <i>Sir Hugh Rose</i> . Embarked Bombay Marine Battalion on board the <i>Dalhousie</i> ; otherwise employed in conveying Bunnah's provisions for the use of convicts to out-posts.	In general duties of the Settlement, wherever most required.	

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1867.

Harbor Master's Report on the employment of Boats, &c.—(Continued).

Name and Numbers.	How employed during the month.	How generally employed.	Remarks.
Two Sponsoon Boats...	Employed as Dawk-boats between Viper and Ross, daily touching at all the out-posts.	Ballasting vessels, bringing over from the jungle building material, and relieving the Dawk-boats when under repairs.	
Nos. 17 and 18 Cutters.	Employed at Port Mouat in landing 200 convicts daily from the Hulk to Tytler's Ghaut on the east of the harbor for clearing jungles.	As Dawk-boats running daily from Viper to Ross, touching at all the stations.	
No. 8 Cutter.....	On attendance at the Hulk	Jolly-boat employed by the Overseers on small jobs, being principally in passengers.	
Three Canoes.....	Employed at Port Mouat.	Variously on small jobs about the stations, principally in conveying small numbers of men about the out-stations.	
Two Canoes...	Blown away to sea from Ross at night in heavy north-west.	Variously on small jobs about the stations, principally in conveying small numbers of men about the out-stations.	
New Cutter...	Under repairs.		
One Latrine Boat...	Stolen by four Burmese from the Bird's nest Caves at MacPherson's Strait, while on duty with Mr. Kurz the Botanist.	Removing dirt away from the latrines about the Settlement to distant part of the coast or jungles.	
Reverend Mr. Corbyn's boat.	Employed about the harbor.		
Eleven Canoes...	Employed by Overseers of out-posts on various duties.	Variously on small jobs about the Settlement, being principally in conveying small numbers of men about the out-stations.	
Five Latrine boats...		Removing dirt away from the latrines about the Settlement to distant parts of the coast or jungles.	
Superintendent's Cutter...		Conveying Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent to the out-stations or elsewhere from Ross Island.	
Assistant Superintendent's Cutter.		Conveying the Assistant Superintendent about the out-stations from Ross Island.	
Commissariat Officer's Cutter.		Conveying the Commissariat Officer from Ross to Aberdeen, Viper, and Mount Harriet, to inspect the Departmental cattle stationed there, and also to attend to the discharging of stores that are brought for consumption to this Settlement in vessels.	
No. 16 Cutter...		Flying between Aberdeen and Ross, making four trips daily.	
Executive Engineer's Cutter.		Conveying the Executive Engineer about the out-stations from Ross Island.	

Harbor Master's Report on the employment of Boats, &c.,—(Continued).

Name and Numbers.	How employed during the month.	How generally employed.	Remarks.
Assistant Engineer's Boat.	...	... Conveying the Assistant Engineer about the out-stations from Ross Island.	
Assistant Surgeon's Cutter.	...	... Conveying the Assistant Surgeon about the out-stations from Chatham Island.	
Saw-mill Boat No. 5	...	... Conveying timber from the jungles to the Saw-mills.	
No. 10 Cutter...	...	... Used as a Ferry between Haddo and Chatham, to do all that is necessary between the two Islands.	
No. 12 Cutter...	...	... Used in attendance on the Flat <i>Actæon</i> .	
No. 15 Cutter...	...	... For recreation of Troops.	
Public Works Overseer's Jolly-boat.	...	... Conveying the Overseer daily to inspect the work at Aberdeen from Ross Island.	
Harbor Master's Cutter...	...	... Conveying the Harbor Master about the harbor, and assisting in various duties connected with the harbor.	
Viper Divisional Cutter No. 14.	...	... Conveying from Viper prisoners for trial to Ross; bringing over bullocks, bamboos, firewood, and posts from the jungles for use at Viper; conveying Bunniah's provisions from Ross for convicts' consumption there, and various other duties of that place.	
Nos. 7, 9, and 13...	..	... Three jolly-boats employed about the Settlement on small jobs by Overseers, being principally in passengers.	
Burmese Overseer's Cutter.	...	... On sundry duties, connected principally with Mount Harriet, where a great number of Burmese prisoners daily labor.	
Two Police Gigs...	...	... Under the Police Officer.	

PORT BLAIR,
13th June 1866.

(Signed) J. N. HOMERAY,
Harbor Master.

Extract from a letter from Doctor S. T. MORTON, in Medical Charge of the Hospitals at Port Blair, to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Pegu Division; dated 27th August 1866, No. 605.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 315, dated the 31st ultimo, which only reached me the day before yesterday, with my Monthly Return of sick prisoners enclosed for June last, and which latter I herewith return.

2.—Agreeably to the request conveyed in the said letter, I proceed to enumerate the causes to which, in my opinion, is to be attributed the greatly increased ratio of deaths which have occurred during the past few months amongst the convicts in this Settlement. I should premise that the great increase in the mortuary rates has been entirely amongst the batches of convicts last arrived here.

(i).—The very considerable increase of late in the number of prisoners transported to Port Blair.

(ii).—A considerable proportion of these being old and worn-out men; while others were, on their reaching the Settlement, in a far advanced stage of disease (this more especially applies to the convicts received here from Bombay and Madras) from scurvy, pulmonary consumption, atrophy, asthenia, and bowel complaints,—and all, more or less, as usual, on their first arrival in this Penal Settlement, being in a very low desponding state of mind, in consequence of their banishment from country and friends.

(iii).—To the discontinuance of the system I recommended, on my first assuming Medical charge of Port Blair in June 1864, and which had rigidly been adhered to up to March last, of employing the recently arrived convicts on Ross Island for a period of six months, so that their constitutions might, in some measure, have become acclimatized to the great change (for them) of climate, before they were sent to work in clearing the jungles.

4.—With a view to the improvement of the health of the convicts in Port Blair, I would suggest—

That those transported from the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras should be accompanied by some competent person, to see that they are properly treated on board ship during the passage, more especially with reference to their provisions being properly served out to them, and their being allowed adequate breathing space; likewise, that at least a Medical Subordinate should invariably be sent with them to attend to their medical requirements; no such attendants having ever been provided for the convicts transported here from these Presidencies, though the transit from Bombay has not unfrequently been of as long duration as a whole month and upwards.

Referred for the report of the Commissioner of Police and the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, on the proposal contained in paragraph 5.
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
15th January 1867.
Chief Secretary.

No. 243. From the Commissioner of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 23rd January 1867, No. 12.

With reference to paragraph 5 of letter, No. 1745, dated 28th December 1866, from the Secretary to the Government of India, forwarded to me for report on the 15th instant, I have the honor to forward a letter from the Superintendent of Marine, from which it will be seen that batches of convicts are never sent from this Port to the Andaman Islands unprovided with Medical attendance.

2. The passage is ordinarily accomplished in a very few days. If there is a Medical Officer belonging to the ship, his services are supposed to be available. Sometimes it happens that a Medical Subordinate in Government Service is proceeding to the other coast in the same vessel. But if there is no Medical Officer on board, the Superintendent of Marine applies for the services of a Medical Subordinate to be sent with the convicts.

3. I think it would be advisable that a Government Medical Subordinate should always be on board, whose duty it might also be to see that the other requirements of the convicts (with reference to proper serving out of provisions, &c.) alluded to in paragraph 4 of Doctor Morton's letter, were also attended to.

From the Superintendent of Marine, to the Commissioner of Police; dated Madras, 18th January 1867, No. 206.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the correspondence forwarded with your docket of the 17th instant, No. 659, and to observe that Dr. Morton is in error in supposing that

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1867.*

batches of convicts are sent from Madras to Port Blair without a Medical Subordinate in attendance. It is very possible that they may not report to the Medical Officer of the Settlement, but one is always sent.

No. 214. From the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 25th January 1867, No. 23.

Referring to your docket, dated the 15th instant, I have the honor to state that the batches of convicts despatched to Port Blair on the dates and per ships marginally named, were duly provided with Medical Subordinates and medicines,

Arracan..... 10th April 1865.
York..... 11th Sept. „
Rockliffe..... 15th Sept. „
Tubal Cain ... 6th April 1866.

and I am not aware of any prisoners having been sent to Port Blair unprovided for in this respect.

2. I beg to state that no difficulty need be apprehended in always furnishing proper medical aid, if the Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Marine take steps to advise me of the probable date of despatch of prisoners, so as to allow of arrangements being made to detach suitable Subordinates for the duty.

No. 245. ORDER THEREON, 27th February 1867, No. 312.

The Governor in Council directs that the convicts transported from Madras be invariably accompanied by a Government Medical Subordinate specially deputed for the purpose, who will be responsible for their treatment on board and condition on arrival at their destination, as stated in the 4th paragraph of Dr. Morton's letter.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Commissioner of Police.

- „ Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
- „ Superintendent of Marine.
- „ Inspector General of Jails.

Erd. J. H. Burns.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 313.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th December last, No. 1745, having reference to the great mortality among the Madras convicts at Port Blair,

Proceedings, 27th February 1867, Nos. 242—246.

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward the annexed Proceedings of Government, from which it will be seen that orders have been issued for ensuring the convicts transported from Madras being invariably accompanied by a Government Medical Subordinate, who will be responsible for their treatment on board and condition on arrival at their destination.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
27th February 1867.

Chief Secretary.

Erd. J. Tulloch.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Papers.

From the Secy to the Govt of India Here, under 20th Decr 1866 N^o 1745
 — " — Commr of Police — " — 23rd Janry 1867 N^o 12
 — " — 1st Insp^t Genl Med Dept — " — 25th — " — " N^o 23.

Order 27 February 1867 N^o 312.

The Governor in Council directs that the Convicts transported from Madras be invariably accompanied by a Government Medical Subordinate specially deputed for the purpose, who will be responsible for their treatment on board and condition on arrival at their destination, as stated in the 4th para of Mr. Morton's letter.

WON

To the Commr of Police
 — 1st Insp^t Genl Med Dept
 — Supt of Marine
 — Insp^t Genl of Jail

242-246.

With six copies of the preceding
No. 313.

Judicial Department.

No. 313.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India,

Home Department.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20th December last, No. 1745, having reference to the great mortality among the Madras Convicts at Port Blair, I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward the annexed proceedings of Government from which it will be seen that orders have been issued for ensuring the convicts, imported from Madras being invariably accompanied by a Government Medical Subordinates who will be responsible for their treatment on board and condition on arrival at their destination.

27th Feb. 1867 No. 242-246

W. H. P.

For Secy. Genl.
27 Feb. 1867

Judicial 1867. Department.

No. 312.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

27th Feb. 1867.

Dated 27th February 1867.

For insertion
in the
Hannibal
the
...

Frederick 1847
No. 313
The receipt for the
under

Feb. 847.

March 27th February 1847.