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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.

Read again the following Minutes by the Honorable the President:—

No. 1, dated 18th January 1860, and recorded in Proceedings, 30th idem, No. 139.

" 2, " 28th " " " " 2nd Feby " 155.

" 3, " 8th Feby. " " " " 16th " " 221.

" 4, " 23rd " " " " 1st March " 301.

and Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 7th February 1860, and recorded in Proceedings, 10th idem, No. 199.

Read also the following Minutes :—

By the Honorable the President in Council, dated 29th February and 6th March 1860, Nos. 5 and 6.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 5th March 1860.

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, 18th January 1860, paras. 2, 25, 26 and Appendix C.

Para. 2. The Military character of Cuddalore and Fort Saint David has ceased. The three Native Veteran Companies stationed there have been relieved of all duty by the new Police; and, instead of building Barracks for them, as lately proposed, the old men will be permitted to return to their homes, to live upon their pensions, and to exercise such industry as they may be capable of. Cuddalore was formerly a dépôt for European pensioners who were compelled to reside there; but they are now very properly permitted to live wherever they think they can do best for themselves. A few old men remain, most of whom have large families; and, besides the pressure of the present high prices, they, in many cases, support the widows and orphans of their deceased comrades. Captain Foord the District Engineer, Mr. Pugh of the firm of Parry and Co. and Mr. Hutchins of the Civil Service, kindly undertook to inquire into their circumstances. There is, happily, a good school under an able Master for the instruction of the rising generation. The office of Commandant may be abolished as soon as the present incumbent, who is an inviolated Officer, can be otherwise provided for.

25. Mr. Robinson, the Inspector General of Mufassal Police, went with me as far as Tanjore, and I discussed with all the Officers concerned, the various arrangements connected with the introduction of the new Police. In the two districts I have entered since I left Madras, 651 Sepoys will be replaced by the Constabulary—that is 300 Veterans at Cuddalore who will be disbanded, and 351 men of the 34th Regiment who will rejoin Head Quarters at Trichinopoly. These last were divided into four Detachments which were stationed respectively at Negapatam, Tranquebar, Kumbhakōnam and Tanjore, while the Negapatam Detachment was again subdivided into four smaller bodies. The "present state" of this last is such a curiosity, that I have placed it in the appendix. One of the Sub Detachments is five days' march from Negapatam; and the whole of the Detachments and Sub Detachments remain out during the full three years the Regiment is quartered at Trichinopoly. The deteriorating influence of such a system upon the discipline of a Military body can only be fully understood by those who have had practical experience of it. It is also ruinously expensive, because it obliges us to keep up an overgrown Military Force, in addition to the necessary Civil Establishments.

26. If the opposite system of concentrating and mobilizing our Military Force were consistently followed out, combined with an efficient Police, a moderate and fixed land tax, a good administration of justice, and properly managed Public Works, it is difficult to say to what extent the Military expenditure would diminish, and the productiveness of the existing sources of revenue would increase; but of this I am certain, that our present deficit would soon disappear, and we should have a surplus which would enable us to do great things for this noble country.

APPENDIX C.

Present state of a Detachment 34th Regiment C. L. I., as it stood on the 10th January 1860, which arrived at Negapatam on the 23rd August 1857.

		Lieutenant.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Ilavildars.	Naigues.	Buglers.	Privates.	Puckally.	Regtl. Lascars.
PRESENT FOR DUTY.....		1	1	0	2	1	1	17	1	1
ON DUTY AT	Barracks.....							3		
	Treasury.....							4		
	Jail.....									
	Stores.....									
SICK.....	His Excellency the Governor...					1		6		
	Do. Orderly...							1		
ON COMMAND AT.....	Pudukotta...				1	1		9		
	Manargudi...				1	1		9		
	Tritarpundi...				1	1		9		
Escorting pay to the above Guards...						1		4		
Rejoined Regimental Head Quarters unfit for Field Service...			1					15		
		1	2	0	5	6	1	180	1	1

NEGAPATAM, }
10th January 1860. }

(Signed) T. P. H. BIRD, Lieut.,
2nd E. L. I. Comg. Detacht. 34th Regt. C. L. I.

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, 23th January 1860, Paras. 13 & 14.

Para. 13. The Commander-in-Chief has pointed out the highly objectionable position of the Arsenal at Trichinopoly, in the heart of the city, with a public thoroughfare passing through the centre of the buildings containing the reserved of arms and ammunition; and it has been determined to reduce the Arsenal to a Magazine sufficient for the supply of the local force, and to place it in a Fortified Post in the Cantonment, the site of which appears to have been well chosen. The Commissariat stores, which are at present deposited in several detached buildings situated in different parts of the City, are also to be collected within the same *enceinte*. We should confine ourselves to what is really necessary and what is immediately practicable. What we want, is to render the Force disposable for the field, by being able to leave the women and children, stores, treasure, &c., in security, under the protection of a small number of men, and our object would be defeated if the *enceinte* were so large as to require a considerable garrison to defend it. In ordinary times, the Troops would be better in their Barracks in the open plain than in the Fortified Post; and it would not be advisable, I think, to do more at present than to provide casemates for the Magazine and Stores and a suitable building for the European Guard.* When the force at Trichinopoly has been relieved from its present excessive amount of detachment and sentry duty, the younger sepoys might be employed, on working-pay, in the construction of the Fortified Post. This would promote their health and efficiency, and would give them, in the shape of additional pay, what must otherwise be bestowed upon hired laborers.

14. The degree to which the Military Force at Trichinopoly is frittered away in Detachments, is positively ludicrous. When the Native Officers of the 34th Regiment were introduced to me by their Commanding Officer, only two Jemadars appeared; and upon my asking where the Soubedars and the rest of the Jemadars were, I was told that they were all out on detachment. General Budd observed to me, that the influence of this state of things upon discipline was most injurious, and that he knew of instances in which Officers Commanding Native Regiments had never seen some of their Companies. As usual, when there is a confusion of functions, neither is well done. We want an efficient Police and an efficient Army; and we hope to attain these results by concentrating our Army and re-organizing our Police, and managing both on the principles respectively applicable to them. Besides the Detachments to which I alluded in my

* The Main Guard of the Cantonment, consisting of Europeans, might be in the Fortified Post.

last Minute, and the usual Jail and Treasury Guards, there are Guards at Trichinopoly, over the Pay Office and two or three Commissariat godowns, all of which will be relieved by the Constabulary. There is also a Guard over the Commissariat Office; but that will be unnecessary, if the Cash is deposited with the Collector and operated upon by cheques, keeping only a small balance to meet contingent expenses. This ought to be done wherever a Commissariat Office is situated at the same station as a Collector's Treasury. The balances are economized by it, and additional security is obtained against embezzlement and robbery.

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, 8th February 1860, Paras. 2, 26 @ 30.

Para. 2. During the whole of my stay at Madura, there were demonstrations of loyalty and general good will, which could not be attributed merely to the presence of the Governor. The address which was presented to me, and my answer, will be found in the appendix. Since I left Madras I have received several hundred Petitions, and have invited a full expression of the wishes of the people at free conferences which have been held by me at every station, under the name of Durbars and Deputations; and I can, therefore, say with some confidence what they have in their minds. About one-third of the Petitions were applications for appointments and promotions, or complaints of dismissal; at least another third related to personal disputes and claims which could only properly be dealt with by the Civil tribunals; and the remaining third had reference to the order of Government prescribing limits to the remissions of land revenue, and to other miscellaneous matters. If there had been any prevailing grievance, such as the practice of torture, or any intentional mal-administration, it must have come to light. Another satisfactory indication, both of the mild and equitable character of our rule, and of the favorable disposition of the people towards us, was the readiness of our Civil authorities to dispense with Military support. It was agreed, without one dissentient voice, that the Detachments at Rámnád, Madura and Dindigul might be withdrawn, and that the District might be left without any Military Force nearer than Trichinopoly, as soon as the new Police is established. The people of these Southern Districts have lived for several generations under our Government, and all their hopes and fears are connected with our administration. They are, also, not a high-minded, but a quiet and docile people. If the improvements in our Revenue, Police and Judicial systems, which experience has shown to be necessary, were vigorously carried out, and the money now wasted on many ill-devised Military arrangements were applied to the construction of roads, canals and other public works, it would be difficult to assign any limit either to the progress of this country, or to the continuance of our connection with it.

26. The great feature of Dindigul is a spacious Esplanade; a dismantled lower Fort, and a grand old upper Fort, with defences, perfect, but entirely deserted, except by the guard at the gate. There is also a large extent of ground formerly occupied by the Officers' houses and Native lines, which has become valuable, owing to the increase of the town, and has begun to be seriously encroached upon.

27. As fortifications which are not wanted, are a cause, not of strength, but of weakness, because they divide our force, neutralize a portion of it, and tempt the disaffected to seize strong places insufficiently guarded, I recommend that the upper Fort also should be dismantled, by taking down the small bastion between the gate and No. 4 bastion, as well as the adjoining portions of the curtain. On this side the rock rises by a smooth, gentle ascent; and the removal of this section of the defences would completely lay the Fort open, without spoiling its picturesque appearance. The ditch of the lower Fort should be partly filled up by throwing into it what remains of the wall, and partly be converted into sheets of water in connection with existing tanks. The park-like space from the town to the top of the rock should then be permanently appropriated to the recreation of the inhabitants.

28. I arranged with the Collector, the Assistant Engineer, and the Commanding Officer, that a local investigation and survey should be made of the grounds of the old cantonment, in order that those parts which have become permanently occupied may be enfranchised, and that the rest may be laid out in streets and squares to meet the growing wants of the town. The sums realised by the sale of the allotments and of the remaining stones of the lower Fort wall, will defray the necessary expenses of clearing, draining, compensating holders of land required for building, &c.

29. The old Arsenal has dwindled to some heaps of cannon balls and shells on the highest point of the Fort, which mischievous boys roll down the rock; a small quantity of powder in an ancient magazine in the upper Fort, and a few odds and ends of old stores below. A small separate establishment is maintained for the care of these. I was told that if the cannon balls were offered for sale, they would be purchased by the Native smiths to be converted into articles of ordinary use. There are some dismounted guns on the ramparts, one of which with the Fleur-de-lys marked on it, and one or two more which have done good service in their day, should be left as historical monuments. The rest should be burst and sold.

30. The Military Hospital is a good building, conveniently situated, and it should be converted into a Civil Hospital and Dispensary, which are much wanted for the town.

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, Utakamund, 23rd February 1860, paras. 5 @ 19 & 29.

Para. 5. The Barracks at Jackatalla are, in my opinion, a successful work. The mild climate of this lower shelf is well suited to the object; the site has been judiciously laid out; and the height and capaciousness of the Barrack Rooms would delight the heart of Florence Nightingale. The married quarters are much in advance of the habits of the majority of the persons intended to be accommodated in them. The only failure was the Waterloo Bridge, which fell down owing to bad work and neglect. Instead of rebuilding it, the debris should be converted into a dam (over which the road might go) for the formation of the lake which formed part of the original plan for laying out the ground. This would add to the beauty and enjoyment of the place; and as a great deal of low, rough ground which could not easily be kept in order, would be covered by it, and the steepness of the banks would prevent malaria, the health of the place would be improved by it.

6. It was intended to give the name of Wellington to this remarkable Military station; and the "Waterloo stream" actually flows through it to Kunur. I recommend that the intention be now carried into effect.

7. According to returns furnished to me by Captain Farewell, the Special Executive Engineer, the sum which has been expended upon the Barracks up to the present date, amounts to 15,15,000, and the sum remaining to be spent, to 14,64,000 Rupees, of which 8,93,000 Rupees is for a Convalescent Depot, and Rupees 1,29,000 for Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches.

8. The use to be made of this noble station deserves the gravest consideration.

9. There is a certain work to be done in the plains by European Troops. They must be cantoned and exercised with the Native Troops. They must be ready in central positions, such as Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Hyderabad, &c., to hold in check both our Native Army and the population at large. This work cannot be dispensed with; and if it is costly in European life, every means should be adopted to give relief by suitable food and clothing, suitable physical and intellectual occupation, and suitable change of climate for the sick. All this is done for the upper classes, and the great diminution, both of loss of life, and loss of health of late years, is a well-known fact. Extend this to the soldiery, and it is certain to produce the same good results.

10. If the reasoning is sound for placing European troops in the hills, the Government itself, the Superintending Civil and Military Officers, and a certain proportion of Civil Officers of all classes, in addition to those who are actively employed in the plains, should be so placed.

11. This plan, therefore, renders a double establishment of European troops necessary. The full number must be maintained on the plains, in addition to those on the hills. European troops in India are so costly that it is an indispensable condition of Anglo-Indian administration, to have as few as possible.

12. This condition is violated in more than the ordinary sense, by stationing European troops in the hills. If European troops in India are expensive, they are so in a much greater degree in the Mountain regions of India. The cost of rationing 1,000 men at Jackatalla and at the two nearest stations on the plains, was last year as follows:—

Jackatalla.....	1,53,300 Rupees..
Trichinopoly.....	1,13,000 ..
Cannanore.....	87,200 ..

If to this were added the expense of conveying the large quantity of beer consumed by 1200 Europeans in the prime of life, and the increased cost of transit for Invalids, Recruits, and Soldiers' wives, together with other items incidental to the troops being placed in this position, the difference against the hill station would be much greater. The cost of placing the European Regiment on its perch with all its impedimenta, and taking it off again, is also very heavy; and an European Regiment cannot be moved from such a situation without much previous preparation which might not be convenient or easy at a time of emergency.

13. If it be so great an advantage to one European Regiment to be stationed in the hills, it is equally so to all. To extend the advantage to all, however, would be impossible, because a large European force must always be cantoned with our Native Troops at the stations on the plains. To provide for an effective relief, even, so that one-half or one-third of our European force should always be in the enjoyment of the superior climate of the hills, would require that the entire force should be augmented in the same proportion. Till that is done, one or two favored Regiments may have this benefit, but the rest must be subjected to the ordinary conditions of service on the plains. The advantage of a residence in the hills is as great for the Cavalry and Artillery as for the Infantry, but it has never been proposed to extend it to the two first-named arms.

14. It remains to be seen what will be the effect upon the health of European Troops when they are suddenly called upon for active service in the plains after having been stationed in the hills. Of this there can be no doubt, that the efficiency of Anglo-Indian Troops depends in a great degree upon the European and Native portions of the force having been accustomed to act together, and that this advantage will be lost by the isolation of Europeans in the hills, where they are not even able to take part in the ordinary Brigade exercises. European Troops transferred to the plains from the hills are almost as ignorant of the ordinary conditions of life in India, and of the proper modes of preserving health, as Troops fresh from England. Nothing but a residence on the plains can give them this knowledge. Independently, therefore, of the old doctrine of the "seasoning," which, in my opinion, is substantially true, the sanitary result of placing European Regiments in the hills, on a general view of all the circumstances of Indian service, is very problematical.

15. The men themselves do not like the secluded life they lead on the hills, and a tendency to misconduct on the part of some of the younger Officers and of some of the men, has developed itself, which has rendered precautions necessary not usually adopted in the plains. The temptations to which our Soldiers were subjected in the suburbs of the great towns in England, used to be the theme of popular declamation, but it has been found by experience that the seclusion of Aldershot is still more objectionable. At Jackatalla there is not even a second Regiment to furnish a change of society or an independent check of public opinion. Every thing tends to produce an impression that they are "out of bounds." The spectacle of the full tide of human existence in our great towns, is, in itself, an occupation; but at Jackatalla, the men have not even the resources which large cantonments provide, the want of which is especially complained of by the married men. They are also unable, owing to the state of isolation in which they live, to exercise such trades or handicrafts as they may be acquainted with, and for which there is always more or less demand in a cantonment. The disease from which European Soldiers in India chiefly suffer, is not fever or dysentery, but "vacancy of mind," which induces habits of intoxication, and every other physical and moral evil; and this disease is aggravated by their being stationed in the hills. We have lately made arrangement for encouraging European Soldiers to qualify themselves by a knowledge of the Native languages for the various employments which are open to them in the Commissariat, Ordnance, Police and other branches of the Public Service; but all interest in the Natives and their languages is at a discount at Jackatalla, where Native society is seen only in its most limited and meanest aspect.

16. The true use of Jackatalla is, as a Military Sanatorium, to relieve the sick, to restore the convalescents, and to give a change of air and scene to all who have begun to suffer from the climate of the plains. All the buildings which have been erected, and, not least, the ample ranges of married quarters, are admirably adapted for this purpose. All branches of the European Military Service—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery—may participate in the advantage. Jacka-

talla, or, as I hope it will in future be called, Wellington, would thus become an institution of the greatest value to the whole Madras Army, by promoting the health and efficiency of the force which is the backbone of that Army. The sole condition of success, so far as I can see, is, that well-considered rules should be laid down for the Sanitarium, and that Military and Medical Officers and a Chaplain should be carefully selected for the charge of it. An incidental, but very important advantage is, that our European Soldiers would be induced to settle in greater numbers in the hill regions.

17. Supposing this course to be adopted, the entire cost of building a separate Convalescent Depot, amounting to 8,93,000 Rupees, will be saved, and suitable places of Protestant and Roman Catholic worship may be constructed in the unfinished sixth range of Barracks, whereby a further saving of 1,29,000 will be effected. The citadel, the foundations of which has not yet been laid, and the still more expensive stores of tents and other Military equipments which it is intended to contain, would also be unnecessary. Indeed, considering that this entire hill region is an English garrison which is annually augmented by fresh settlers, these fortifications might, I think, be dispensed with, even if the other buildings continued to be used as Barracks. Whether a Military Prison would be required in the event of the Barracks being turned into a Convalescent Depot, is a question for the Commander-in-Chief. This would be another saving of 51,000 Rupees.

18. I inquired into the cause why so few laborers and artizans from the European Regiment had been employed upon the works, and I found that the Soldiers would not come forward unless they were entirely excused from Military duty on the days on which they were so employed. This appears to me to be a solid objection. Men cannot apply themselves steadily, so as to give a good day's work, if they are liable to be interrupted by Roll Calls and Parades. It is so desirable to provide occupation for the European troops, and to husband the insufficient stock of labor on the hills, that I hope the matter may be arranged consistently with the requirements of Military discipline, as it has been in other armies.

19. The same reason is alleged for the neglected state of the Soldiers' gardens. This difficulty would not occur in the case of convalescents; and the genial occupation of attending to a garden in a temperate climate would promote their recovery. The maintenance of the trees, walks and fences might be entrusted to two or three Pensioners (many of whom have been gardeners in their youth); and the convalescents might be remunerated by a share of the vegetables and fruit.

20. I have recorded my opinion in a separate Minute that the United Male Lawrence Asylum and Madras Male Military Orphan Asylum, should be erected on the site selected by the Committee on the beautiful plateau above Lovedale. The United Female Orphan Asylums might then be fixed at Stonehouse, where the Male Lawrence Asylum now is. The girls will not require so much room for taking exercise as the boys, and they ought to be where they can be constantly visited by the ladies of the place. The transfer of these Orphan Establishments to the hills will be the greatest measure of Anglo-Indian colonization yet taken. The boys will supply the trustworthy, intelligent Agency so much wanted by Coffee planters and traders; and many of them will obtain employment under the Railway Company, and in the Electric Telegraph, Post office, Police, Forest and Public Works Departments. The girls will be brought up in English habits, and will induce their husbands to settle in the elevated regions to which they have themselves become accustomed. At present their habits of life are essentially Native, and they insist upon their husbands living in the plains.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 7th February 1860.

In his Minute on Trichinopoly, dated the 28th ultimo, the President states that Major General Budd had drawn his attention to the injurious effects upon discipline which had arisen from the numerous detachments furnished by the Troops composing the Southern Division, under the Command of the Major General.

I have to observe that the practice of breaking up Regiments of the Line into detachments is not confined to the Southern Division, it pervades every Division and Force of the Madras Army.

7

It was one of the first points to engage my attention on assuming Command of the Madras Army, on the 10th June 1856.

I brought the question specially to the notice of Government on the 18th July 1856, urging the expediency of concentrating the Troops at well selected points, and stating the impossibility of preserving real discipline and efficiency in any Army broken up into small detachments and dispersed here and there over the vast extent of this Presidency.

From that time to the present hour I have never ceased to press this point on the consideration of the Authorities here and in England.

I may remark that I have also brought to notice the deep injury the finances of this Presidency have sustained, and as well the other great evils, in both a Political and Military sense, which have arisen from the delay which has occurred in carrying out to completion the several measures of eminent moment initiated by Lord Harris during the four first years of His Lordship's Government; and which are only now being practically entered upon. I allude to the Mofussil Police, the reduction of the Land Assessment, the Revenue Survey, promoting works of irrigation and inland navigation, and the settlement of the Inam question.

These points, and very many others embracing various subjects of a like nature, or connected with the well being and efficiency, and the professional and personal interests of all ranks of the Madras Army—the disposition of the Troops, the conditions, Military and Sanitary, of every chief Military station from the Nerbuddah to our frontier in Burmah, (all of which I have minutely inspected and reported upon)—the position and state of our Forts, Arsenals, Magazines, and the principal Treasuries—our lines of communication, both by land and by water, and the reductions in our Military expenditure which I have proposed, (I need not further swell the list,) are all discussed, in detail, in the mass of Minutes, Letters, Memoranda and reports contained in the voluminous Appendices attached to my Minute of the 2nd July 1858, and in the many papers previously and subsequently placed before Government and the Home Authorities.

The principles I have enunciated for future observance, and the remedies I have suggested for existing evils, deficiencies, and defects, have been admitted to be sound and judicious, and it may be hoped that sooner or later they may be practically tested. At all events the subjects in question have been fully exhausted, and it appears to me to be full time that action should now take the place of discussion.

The project of establishing a fortified post at every principal Military Station, was initiated by me when the Mutinies were at their height, in June 1857. I then stated, and I have again and again stated since then, that the objects to be attained were, a secure place of refuge, the general protection and defence of Cantonments, especially of Arsenals, Magazines, Ordnance and Commissariat Stores, and materiel of war of every description, and likewise of large Treasuries and Jails.

I also specified that these posts should be so constructed and armed as to admit of their being garrisoned and fought by small detachments of Artillery and Infantry, setting free the main body of the Troops for more distant operations.

Soldiers are liable to be employed on working parties under the Rules laid down at page 267-68 of the Queen's Regulations, and in Section 11, page 167-68 of the General Regulations of the Madras Army.

I have only to observe further, on this occasion, that Military Cantonment of Trichinopoly and its painfully faulty and insecure conditions, are fully and accurately described and set forth in my Minute dated the 12th of October 1858.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 5th March 1860.

I wish to observe with reference to the concluding paragraph of the foregoing Minute by the President, dated the 29th ultimo, that, in my Minute of February 1859, and repeatedly since then, I begged the earnest attention of Government to the great Military importance of connecting Cannanore and Mangalore by a water communication, and urged the absolute necessity generally of keeping in view and acting upon the immutable principle that, above all things, the lines of communication between the different bodies of Troops must be carefully chosen, and rendered available at all times.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Ootacamund, 12th October 1858.

TRICHINOPOLY.—1. Accompanied by the Quarter Master General of the Army I left Ootacamund on the 29th September to proceed to Trichinopoly, with a view to making a minute inspection of that station.

2. I requested Colonel Arthur Cotton, Commandant of Engineers, to meet me at Trichinopoly; but in consequence of his absence from Madras, having proceeded on duty to the Godavery Works in the Northern Division, my summons did not reach him in sufficient time, and I have therefore, much to my regret, not had the benefit of his valuable professional assistance on the present occasion.

3. I have now to submit the following observations on Trichinopoly for the earliest consideration of Government.

4. The position of the Troops, of the Arsenal, the Magazine, the Military Stores and Material, and of the whole of the public buildings, (purely I believe from accident, indifference and inadvertence) is more faulty than the greatest amount of mischievous ingenuity could have designedly contrived and pre-arranged.

5. Three miles from the Cantonment, in the heart of the Town of Trichinopoly with a Native population of sixty thousand souls, of whom about $\frac{1}{4}$ are Mahomedans, in an old Hindoo Temple and two other Native Buildings, are the Arsenal and Magazine containing the entire stock of service Ammunition, the Guns, Military Stores and Material of every description, the Camp Equipage—the Commissariat and even the Medical Stores of the whole Southern Division of the Army.

6. Further, the Temple is cut in two by a Public thoroughfare, leading to the shrine at the top by a flight of stone steps, open to the world at all hours day and night without let or hindrance or enquiry.

7. There is no defensive work—not even an enclosure, to secure these Stores and the Ammunition and material against a sudden rush of any mob. The buildings in which they are contained, as I have already said, are in the midst of an open and populous Native Town, three miles distant from any Military support, and with no other protection than a Native Guard, to which a small detail of Europeans has been added since April last, on the arrival at Trichinopoly of a portion of the 2nd European Light Infantry.

8. The position of the Arsenal and Magazine at Delhi has been commented upon in terms of just severity but it was perfect security compared with what I have endeavoured to describe as existing at Trichinopoly.

9. The Military Cantonment has been seemingly formed by mere chance, without any plan or the slightest regularity, and with no regard to the several Corps, affording support and protection to one another and to the different Public Establishments and Buildings. Each Corps is separated from the other by a distance varying from half a mile to two and a half miles, the intervening spaces being either under rice cultivation or occupied by bodies of Native Squatters who have been allowed to settle themselves wherever they pleased, or could arrange for with the owners of the land, for there are no strictly Military limits for the Cantonment, and all the ground is the private property of individuals (Native).

- * 2 Light Field Batteries.
- 1 Reserve Company of Artillery.
- 1 Regiment of Light Cavalry.
- 1 Regiment of European Infantry.
- 3 Regiments of Native Infantry.

See letter to Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Durand of 16th June 1858, a copy is on the records of Government.

12. The single Company of Artillery with Light Field Battery attached, now here, occupies a building built as a private residence by a Gentleman of the Civil Service and purchased by Government some years ago, it is calculated to afford accommodation, at the prescribed scale, to 70 men while the strength of a complete Company of European Artillery, including Drivers, on the proposed increased establishment, will reach to 165 of all ranks.

10. The Force I proposed for Trichinopoly is specified in the margin.*

11. At present the Regiment of European Infantry occupies partly temporary Barracks hastily run up for its immediate accommodation and partly a set of old Bombproof and tiled Barracks long since condemned and most properly so—as wholly unfit for British Soldiers.

13. The whole of the Hospitals at the station, European and Native are of an inferior description and the same may be justly said of the "Places of Arms" of the Native Corps, with the exception of those of the 1st Regiment (the 34th Light Infantry) which are good and quite suitable for one Regiment though altogether insufficient for the two Corps to which they are at present assigned.

14. It is thus apparent that a complete set of buildings will have to be provided for the Troops and Establishments of the entire Garrison.

15. As regards expense therefore there can be little or no difference whether the present site of the Cantonment is retained or an entirely new one is selected.

16. I would therefore very strongly recommend that the present objectionable ground be abandoned and a new Cantonment formed on the high open plateau of the Brigade Parade ground.

Note. Many of the Wells in the present Cantonment are brackish and unfit for use. There is ample space for the whole of the Troops and Establishments, the ground is wholly unobjectionable it stands sufficiently high with a slope all round to insure thorough

drainage in every direction, an abundant supply of water, and of good quality is available, and it is susceptible of being made an excellent Military position.

17. A fortified Post formed in the compound of the house now occupied by Mr. Bird, the Collector of the District, and armed with four 68-Pounders and two 8-In. Howitzers, would amply protect the whole Cantonment, completely overawe the town of Trichinopoly, and command the approaches to the bridges over the Cauvery and Coleroon. On the main lines of communication northward to Madras, Vellore, Salem, and Bangalore, eastward towards Tanjore and the sea port of Negapatam, and westward towards Palghat, Coimbatore, and Neilgherries.

18. I think the European Barracks should be two storied, and if public quarters are provided for the Officers as I have before suggested, the station will be much more compact and more easily defensible.

19. I may add that the houses now occupied by the Officers attached to the Troops at Trichinopoly are rented by them from the owners (Native speculators) who, if the station is removed as I have recommended, may be perhaps entitled to some little consideration for the loss they will sustain, though I am aware that in Bengal, under similar circumstances, compensation was invariably refused to house proprietors, whether Officers of the Army or private speculators.

20. It appears to me that an Arsenal is not required at Trichinopoly, I think every requirement in that respect will be fully met by having a Magazine sufficiently capacious to contain the regulated supply of Ammunition for the Troops dependent upon it, a small Depot for ordinary stores and tools, &c., and a few spare pieces of Ordnance* is also desirable.

21. Major Lawford† objected to the ground I have recommended for the new Cantonment alleging that it was not a healthy situation, the accompanying report by a Committee of experienced Medical Officers will however be admitted to dispose effectually of that objection, as also of Major Lawford's recommendation in favor of the other site suggested by him.

22. The present Jail is within a couple of hundred yards of the Town. It should be removed from so very objectionable a position. Captain Moberly the District Engineer recommends that a new Jail should be erected on the ground on which the present European Infantry Barracks stand, and in this recommendation I quite concur.

23. The contents of the Arsenal and Magazine—and the Commissariat and Medical Stores, should be removed at the earliest practicable period from their present dangerous and insecure position, until permanent buildings for them are completed, these Stores and material should be placed, I think, in such portion of the old Infantry Barracks as may be required to contain them, and one or two more ranges of temporary Barracks ought to be erected on emergency for the accommodation of the Troops who will, under this arrangement, have to be removed from their present Quarters.

24. About half the old Barracks will I think suffice for these purposes, and the portion appropriated should be as much as possible isolated from the rest and enclosed within a strong

† His letter No. of the 26th November 1857.

paling placed across the Barrack square and 20 or 30 yards beyond the outer walls of the buildings that may be taken.

25. A bridge is much required over the River Ambrawutty at Cooroor, where all the great lines of communication meet, from North, South, East and West. At present the passage of the River is made in Boats of the most primitive description, they are of wicker work covered with raw hides, flat bottomed and shaped like a very deep bowl, one hour was occupied in ferrying our Bullock Coaches (two) over the stream, though fifty men under the superintendence of the very active and energetic Tahsildar of the place, Bilegherry Rao, were employed.

26. At this rate the passage of a single Regiment and its baggage, could not certainly be effected in a less time than five or six days.

27. The roads are very fair in the Coimbatore District, and attention is paid to keeping them in repair. In the Trichinopoly District there was no made road—nothing beyond a track through heavy sand, and travelling there, was therefore most tedious and laborious. In both Districts the Bullocks were very inferior.

28. The leading points here adverted to have been made known to Captain Moberly. He has been instructed to place himself in communication with Colonel A. Cotton who thoroughly knows Trichinopoly, and both Officers will communicate their views to me in a joint report which I shall lose no time in forwarding for the information of Government.

ORDER THEREON, 16th March 1860, No 381.

In the above Minutes, the Honorable the President has recorded certain observations and suggestions, connected with his late official tour in the South of India between the 5th January and the 6th March last.

2. The Minute of the 18th January, relates to the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore. Paragraphs 1 @ 5 will accordingly be communicated to the Collector and Magistrate of the former district, and the rest of the Minute with the Appendices to the Collector and Magistrate of the latter district.

3. Paragraphs 4 and 12, in which the question of the formation of Municipal Associations in the towns of Cuddalore and Negapatam, is touched upon, will be communicated for information to the Board of Revenue. With the same view, paragraphs 4, 11 and 20 relative to Medical arrangements at those towns and at Combaconum will be communicated to the Director General, Medical Department—and paragraph 24, noticing the Educational Establishments at those places, to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, whose attention will be directed to the remarks therein contained, on the subject of exercising Native pupils 'in turning Tamil into English, and English into Tamil, *vis à voce* as well as on paper.'

4. The remaining paragraphs of the Minute will be referred, to the several Departments shown below, for such Orders as may be required to be passed in those Departments.—

Military.—	paragraphs 2, 25, and 26 with appendix C.
Public Works.—	" 3, 6 at 9, 10, 11, and 16 at 20.
Revenue.—	" 9, 10, 13, 16 at 19, 22 and 23 with appendix A.
Judicial.—	" 9, 14 at 17, 25 and 26.
Marine.—	" 7.
Financial Railway.—	" 6 at 8.
Ecclesiastical.—	" 11.

5. The next Minute, that of the 28th January, refers chiefly to the Trichinopoly District. A copy of the entire Minute will be furnished to the Collector of that District, and copy of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 15 to the Collector of Tanjore for information. Paragraph 15 will also be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, and paragraphs 11 and 12 to the Director General, Medical Department.

6. The portions of this Minute to be referred to other Departments for consideration, are given below :—

Public Works.—	paragraphs 4 at 7, 10 and 11.
Revenue.—	" 1 at 8.
Judicial.—	" 14.
Political.—	" 11.
Military.—	" 13 and 14.

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A copy of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Minute, 7th February last, recorded in Proceedings 10th idem No. 199, will at the same time be furnished to the Military Department, together with copy of his Minute of the 5th instant.

7. The Minute of the 8th February, on the Madura District, will be communicated to the Collector and Magistrate. Paragraphs 31 and 32, describing the Taluq School, will be reported on by the Director of Public Instruction. The rest of the Minute will be referred for disposal to the Departments concerned.

Military.—	paragraphs 2, and 26 at 30.
Public Works.—	" 4, 5, 8 at 10, 21, and 26 at 30.
Revenue.—	" 12 at 21, and 33.
Judicial.—	" 2, 6, 7 and 8.
Political.—	" 11.
Financial Railway.—	" 22 at 25.

8. The Minute, dated 23rd February, on the Neilgherry Hills, will be communicated to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore for information. The suggestions in 27 for combining with a Public Library a large Reading Room in which Lectures might be given and Public meetings held, and a room in which specimen of local antiquities and natural history might be deposited, as also for appropriating the Public Bungalow and site on which it stands as a site for the new building will be referred to the Committee of the Neilgherry Public Library for their report. Copies of paragraphs 16 and 26 will be furnished to the Director General, Medical Department. Parts of this Minute will be referred for consideration in other departments.

Military.—	paragraphs 5 at 19, and 29.
Public Works.—	" 2 at 7, and 18 at 20.
Revenue.—	" 22 at 24, and 30.
Judicial.—	" 20.
Ecclesiastical.—	" 25.

9. The circumstances of the Wynaad country are commented on in the Minute of the 29th February, which will accordingly be communicated to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar. Paragraph 14 of the Minute will be communicated to the Ecclesiastical Department. The request made by the deputation from the Wynaad Coffee Planters for the establishment of a daily post to Mysore and Ootacamund will be referred for report to the Post Master General—that for the extension of the Telegraph from Calicut to Manantoddy will be referred to Sir William O'Shaughnessy. Portions of this Minute will be referred to other Departments for orders.

Public Works.—	paragraphs 2 at 4, and 15.
Revenue.—	" 2 at 12, and 15.
Judicial.—	" 12 and 13.

10. The last of the above Minutes relates to Coimbatore and Salem. Paragraphs 1 at 5 and 13 at 15, will be communicated to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore. Paragraphs 6 to the end, to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, and last three paragraphs to the Collectors of the other Districts visited by His Excellency in his late tour. Paragraph 7 will be communicated to the Board of Revenue and also to the Collector of Tanjore, in reference to the remark in the foot note attached to that paragraph. The paragraphs noted below, will be referred for disposal to the respective Departments.

Public Works.—	paragraphs 1, 4, 5, 6 and 10.
Revenue.—	" 11 and 12.
Judicial.—	" 3, 6, 8 and 9.
Financial Railway.—	" 2.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

From the Chief Engineer.

Forwarding in communication with the Quarter Master General of the Army, for the consideration of Government, Plans and Estimates for the proposed Convalescent Depot at Jackatallah, amounting to Rupees 8,93,180.

Here enter 10th December 1859, No. 8221.

ORDER, No. 1305, 3rd April 1860.

The portions of the Honorable the President's Minutes referred to this Department, together with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Minutes dated 7th February and 5th March 1860, will be disposed of as follows:—

Honorable the President's Minute, 18th January 1860, (No. 1.) Para. 2.

2. It is observed that the gradual abolition of the Depot of European Pensioners at Cuddalore has been already ordered under the instructions of the late Honorable Court of Directors, as recorded in the Minutes of Consultation marginally noted, which provide for the appointment of Commandant and the Establishment attached ceasing with the present incumbents—and direct that Pensioners who may hereafter wish to reside at Cuddalore will not be attached to the Depot, but merely allowed to reside at that Station.

* Captain Foord.
Mr. Pugh.
Mr. Hutchins.

3. The Governor in Council cordially accepts the services of the Committee of Gentlemen named in the margin,* who kindly undertook to look after the interests of the old Pensioners at this Station, in whose welfare

and in that of their families, Government feel a warm interest.

Paras. 25 and 26.

4. The subject of these paras. appears to be fully considered in the documents marginally noted, and in the Commander-in-Chief's Minute recorded in the Proceedings Public Department 10th February 1860, No. 199. The principle of the concentration of Troops, as advocated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has been fully admitted and concurred in by the Government, and will be carried into effect simultaneously with the organization of the new Mufassal Police in the different districts of the Presidency.

Honorable the President's Minute, 28th January 1860, (No. 2) Paras. 13, 14.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Minutes 12th October 1858, and 7th February 1860.

5. Orders as per margin were passed by Government, embracing the propositions mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's Minute of the 12th October 1858, and para. 13 of His Excellency the Governor's Minute of the 28th January 1860, providing for the fortified Post at Trichinopoly. It will now be necessary to add the building for the European Guard and the Commissariat Stores therein referred to, which will be included in the Plans and Estimates in course of preparation under the orders of the Chief Engineer, called for in the order of Government No. 3518, 3rd October 1859.

6. The Governor in Council approves of the proposed employment of the younger Sepoys on working pay, in the construction of the fortified Post, to such extent as may be found convenient by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

7. His Excellency's observations on the numerous detached duties imposed upon the Troops at Trichinopoly have been fully met by the remarks in para. 4 of this Order. The system proposed for the Funds of the Commissariat Department being deposited in the Collector's Treasury and operated upon by Cheques is approved, and will be carried into effect by the

Commissary General in communication with the Accountant General, providing at the same time for similar arrangements being extended to all Stations where a Commissariat Office is located at the same Station as a Treasury.

Honorable the President's Minute, 8th February 1860, (No. 3) Para. 2.

8. The Governor in Council approves of the withdrawal of the Military Detachments at Madura, Ramnad and Dindigul as soon as the new Police is established in those Stations respectively.

Paras. 26—29.

9. The Governor in Council is clearly of opinion that the Fort of Dindigul, being no longer garrisoned, ought to be dismantled; and the Chief Engineer will be desired to furnish an estimate of the cost of doing it in the manner proposed by His Excellency.

Political Department, Minutes Consultation,
No. 469, 27th July 1858.

Mins. Cons. No. 442, 1st February 1859.

Order, No. 18, 3rd January 1860.

Conductor Wheldon in accordance with his instructions.

Para. 30.

11. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be requested to transfer the Military Hospital at Dindigul to the Civil Authorities when no longer required for Military purposes, with a view to its being converted into a Civil Hospital and Dispensary.

Honorable the President's Minute, 23rd February 1860, (No. 4) Para. 5.

12. The Governor in Council observes that the formation of a Lake at Jackatalla was conditionally approved of in the orders of Government as per margin, provided the expense proved sufficiently moderate to warrant its being recommended to the Government of India for sanction. The Chief Engineer will now specially report on the subject, and will furnish comparative Estimates of the cost of re-building the Waterloo Bridge, and of converting the remains of it into a Dam with a road over it.

Para. 6.

13. The proposition in para. 6 was first recommended in 1852, by the then Commander-in-Chief, Sir Richard Armstrong; and, although it was for the time over-ruled, several reasons exist for making the change of name suitable. There is no other place in India called "Wellington," and the new destination proposed to be given to this interesting Military Establishment could not be connected with a more appropriate name. Jackatalla is, as stated by the Quarter Master General in his letter dated the 15th May 1852, the name of an obscure Burgher Village at the North West extremity of the Station and a mile or two without its bounds. The Government now resolve that the Station be called "Wellington" in all Official Documents, and that intimation be given to the Post Office Department that all letters &c., directed to Wellington, without the addition of New Zealand or the name of any other Country, be sent to this place.

Paras. 7 to 19.

14. The Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed in the Honorable the President's Minute, as to the principles which should be observed in locating European Troops on Hill Stations generally, and accordingly approves of the Barracks at Wellington being appropriated as a Convalescent Depot for all branches of the European Military Service in this Presidency. Barracks will, as proposed by the Commander-in-Chief, be erected for an European Regiment at Waltair in lieu of the accommodation thus relinquished for a Sanitarium, and the strength of European Troops previously estimated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for service under this Government, will thus be reduced by one Regiment.

15. The Plans and Estimates submitted with the Chief Engineer's letter of the 10th December last, will be re-considered, in order that they may be adapted to the changes now ordered. All other sanctioned works not required for a Sanitarium will not be executed with the exception of the sixth Block now in course of construction, which will be converted into suitable places of worship and Schools for Protestants and Roman Catholics. The above arrangement will cancel the sanction given in order of Government No. 280, 16th August 1859, Ecclesiastical Department.

16. The Citadel will not now be required. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will submit to Government his observations with regard to the Military Prison accommodation that will be required under the new arrangement, and a reduced estimate will be submitted for the same.

17. The employment of the Soldiers upon the works and gardens alluded to in paras. 18 and 19 of the Honorable the President's Minute will also be referred for His Excellency's consideration.

Para. 29.

18. The correspondence relative to the union of the Lawrence Asylum at Utakamund with the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum has been disposed of in the separate Proceedings dated 31st March 1860, No. 1262.

19. This para. of the President's Minute will be forwarded together with the other papers on the subject, to the Government of India.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Minute, 5th March 1860.

20. The subject of this Minute, viz., the completion of the water communication from Cannanore to Mangalore, will be disposed of in the Public Works Department, in connection with para. 15 of the Honorable the President's Minute, dated 29th February 1860.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Public Department.

- „ Department Public Works, with 31 enclosures.
- „ Judicial Department.
- „ Ecclesiastical Department.
- „ Political Department.
- „ Quarter Master General.
- „ Adjutant General.
- „ Inspector General of Ordnance.
- „ Commissary General.
- „ Dy. Adjutant Genl., H. M.'s British Forces.
- „ Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl., H. M.'s British Forces.
- „ Military Auditor General.
- „ Accountant General.
- „ Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.
- „ Director General, Medical Department.

Pub. Works 1860 Feb.
Pro. of Govt 20 April

N^o 774

Pro. of the Madras
Government
21st April 1860

Pro. of Milly. Dep. of
13th June/60 Ct. 1535

On several points
noted in the portions
of the President's Minutes
on his late tour in the
South of India, refer-
red to Milly. Depart.
Communicated to
Chief Engineer.

N^o 98499

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
for the month of April 1860.*

No. 98. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 3rd April 1860, No. 1,305 :—

Passing Orders on several points noticed in the portions of the Honorable the President's Minutes on his late Tour in the South of India referred to the Military Department, and transferring for disposal the subject of the completion of the water communication from Cannanore to Mangalore. (Vide Military Proceedings from 1st to 10th April 1860, Nos. 75 @ 77.)

No. 99. ORDER THEREON, 16th April 1860, No. 774.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for his information and guidance with reference to paragraphs 5, 9, 12, 14 and 16.

2. The subject of paragraph 20 has already been disposed of in the Proceedings dated 4th April 1860, No. 689, paragraph 8.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Dy. Secretary to Government.

3

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.

Read again the following Minutes by the Honorable the President:—

No. 1, dated 18th January 1860, and recorded in Proceedings, 30th idem, No. 139.
" 2, " 23th " " " " 2nd Feby " 155.
" 3, " 8th Feby. " " " " 16th " " 221.
" 4, " 23rd " " " " 1st March " 301.
and Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 7th February 1860, and recorded in Proceedings, 10th idem, No. 199.

Read also the following Minutes :—

By the Honorable the President in Council, dated 29th February and 6th March 1860, Nos. 5 and 6.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 5th March 1860.

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, 18th January 1860, paras. 2, 25, 26 and Appendix C.

Para. 2. The Military character of Cuddalore and Fort Saint David has ceased. The three Native Veteran Companies stationed there have been relieved of all duty by the new Police; and, instead of building Barracks for them, as lately proposed, the old men will be permitted to return to their homes, to live upon their pensions, and to exercise such industry as they may be capable of. Cuddalore was formerly a dépôt for European pensioners who were compelled to reside there; but they are now very properly permitted to live wherever they think they can do best for themselves. A few old men remain, most of whom have large families; and, besides the pressure of the present high prices, they, in many cases, support the widows and orphans of their deceased comrades. Captain Foord the District Engineer, Mr. Pugh of the firm of Parry and Co. and Mr. Hutchins of the Civil Service, kindly undertook to inquire into their circumstances. There is, happily, a good school under an able Master for the instruction of the rising generation. The office of Commandant may be abolished as soon as the present incumbent, who is an invalided Officer, can be otherwise provided for.

25. Mr. Robinson, the Inspector General of Mufassal Police, went with me as far as Tanjore, and I discussed with all the Officers concerned, the various arrangements connected with the introduction of the new Police. In the two districts I have entered since I left Madras, 651 Sepoys will be replaced by the Constabulary—that is 300 Veterans at Cuddalore who will be disbanded, and 351 men of the 34th Regiment who will rejoin Head Quarters at Trichinopoly. These last were divided into four Detachments which were stationed respectively at Negapatam, Tranquebar, Kumbhakónam and Tanjore, while the Negapatam Detachment was again subdivided into four smaller bodies. The "present state" of this last is such a curiosity, that I have placed it in the appendix. One of the Sub Detachments is five days' march from Negapatam; and the whole of the Detachments and Sub Detachments remain out during the full three years the Regiment is quartered at Trichinopoly. The deteriorating influence of such a system upon the discipline of a Military body can only be fully understood by those who have had practical experience of it. It is also ruinously expensive, because it obliges us to keep up an overgrown Military Force, in addition to the necessary Civil Establishments.

26. If the opposite system of concentrating and mobilizing our Military Force were consistently followed out, combined with an efficient Police, a moderate and fixed land tax, a good administration of justice, and properly managed Public Works, it is difficult to say to what extent the Military expenditure would diminish, and the productiveness of the existing sources of revenue would increase; but of this I am certain, that our present deficit would soon disappear and we should have a surplus which would enable us to do great things for this noble country.

APPENDIX C.

Present state of a Detachment 34th Regiment C. L. I., as it stood on the 10th January 1860, which arrived at Negapatam on the 23rd August 1857.

		Lieutenant.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Buglers.	Privates.	Puckally.	Regtl. Lascars.
PRESENT FOR DUTY.....		1	1	0	2	1	1	17	1	1
	Barracks.....							3		
	Treasury.....							4		
ON DUTY AT	Jail.....									
	Stores.....									
	His Excellency the Governor...					1		6		
	Do. Orderly...							1		
SICK... ..								3		
	Pudukotta...				1	1		9		
ON COMMAND AT.....	Manargudi...				1	1		9		
	Tritarpundi...				1	1		9		
Escorting pay to the above Guards...						1		4		
Rejoined Regimental Head Quarters unfit for Field Service...			1					15		
		1	2	0	5	6		180	1	1

NEGAPATAM, }
10th January 1860. }

(Signed) T. P. H. BIRD, Lieut.,
2nd E. L. I. Comg. Detacht. 34th Regt. C. L. I.

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, 28th January 1860, Paras. 13 & 14.

Para. 13. The Commander-in-Chief has pointed out the highly objectionable position of the Arsenal at Trichinopoly, in the heart of the city, with a public thoroughfare passing through the centre of the buildings containing the reserved of arms and ammunition; and it has been determined to reduce the Arsenal to a Magazine sufficient for the supply of the local force, and to place it in a Fortified Post in the Cantonment, the site of which appears to have been well chosen. The Commissariat stores, which are at present deposited in several detached buildings situated in different parts of the City, are also to be collected within the same *enceinte*. We should confine ourselves to what is really necessary and what is immediately practicable. What we want, is to render the Force disposable for the field, by being able to leave the women and children, stores, treasure, &c., in security, under the protection of a small number of men, and our object would be defeated if the *enceinte* were so large as to require a considerable garrison to defend it. In ordinary times, the Troops would be better in their Barracks in the open plain than in the Fortified Post; and it would not be advisable, I think, to do more at present than to provide casemates for the Magazine and Stores and a suitable building for the European Guard.* When the force at Trichinopoly has been relieved from its present excessive amount of detachment and sentry duty, the younger sepoys might be employed, on working-pay, in the construction of the Fortified Post. This would promote their health and efficiency, and would give them, in the shape of additional pay, what must otherwise be bestowed upon hired laborers.

14. The degree to which the Military Force at Trichinopoly is frittered away in Detachments, is positively ludicrous. When the Native Officers of the 34th Regiment were introduced to me by their Commanding Officer, only two Jemadars appeared; and upon my asking where the Soubedars and the rest of the Jemadars were, I was told that they were all out on detachment. General Budd observed to me, that the influence of this state of things upon discipline was most injurious, and that he knew of instances in which Officers Commanding Native Regiments had never seen some of their Companies. As usual, when there is a confusion of functions, neither is well done. We want an efficient Police and an efficient Army; and we hope to attain these results by concentrating our Army and re-organizing our Police, and managing both on the principles respectively applicable to them. Besides the Detachments to which I alluded in my

* The Main Guard of the Cantonment, consisting of Europeans, might be in the Fortified Post.

last Minute, and the usual Jail and Treasury Guards, there are Guards at Trichinopoly, over the Pay Office and two or three Commissariat godowns, all of which will be relieved by the Constabulary. There is also a Guard over the Commissariat Office; but that will be unnecessary, if the Cash is deposited with the Collector and operated upon by cheques, keeping only a small balance to meet contingent expenses. This ought to be done wherever a Commissariat Office is situated at the same station as a Collector's Treasury. The balances are economized by it, and additional security is obtained against embezzlement and robbery.

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, 8th February 1860, Paras. 2, 26 @ 30.

Para. 2. During the whole of my stay at Madura, there were demonstrations of loyalty and general good will, which could not be attributed merely to the presence of the Governor. The address which was presented to me, and my answer, will be found in the appendix. Since I left Madras I have received several hundred Petitions, and have invited a full expression of the wishes of the people at free conferences which have been held by me at every station, under the name of Durbars and Deputations; and I can, therefore, say with some confidence what they have in their minds. About one-third of the Petitions were applications for appointments and promotions, or complaints of dismissal; at least another third related to personal disputes and claims which could only properly be dealt with by the Civil tribunals; and the remaining third had reference to the order of Government prescribing limits to the remissions of land revenue, and to other miscellaneous matters. If there had been any prevailing grievance, such as the practice of torture, or any intentional mal-administration, it must have come to light. Another satisfactory indication, both of the mild and equitable character of our rule, and of the favorable disposition of the people towards us, was the readiness of our Civil authorities to dispense with Military support. It was agreed, without one dissentient voice, that the Detachments at Rámnád, Madura and Dindigul might be withdrawn, and that the District might be left without any Military Force nearer than Trichinopoly, as soon as the new Police is established. The people of these Southern Districts have lived for several generations under our Government, and all their hopes and fears are connected with our administration. They are, also, not a high-minded, but a quiet and docile people. If the improvements in our Revenue, Police and Judicial systems, which experience has shown to be necessary, were vigorously carried out, and the money now wasted on many ill-devised Military arrangements were applied to the construction of roads, canals and other public works, it would be difficult to assign any limit either to the progress of this country, or to the continuance of our connection with it.

26. The great feature of Dindigul is a spacious Esplanade; a dismantled lower Fort, and a grand old upper Fort, with defences, perfect, but entirely deserted, except by the guard at the gate. There is also a large extent of ground formerly occupied by the Officers' houses and Native lines, which has become valuable, owing to the increase of the town, and has begun to be seriously encroached upon.

27. As fortifications which are not wanted, are a cause, not of strength, but of weakness, because they divide our force, neutralize a portion of it, and tempt the disaffected to seize strong places insufficiently guarded, I recommend that the upper Fort also should be dismantled, by taking down the small bastion between the gate and No. 4 bastion, as well as the adjoining portions of the curtain. On this side the rock rises by a smooth, gentle ascent; and the removal of this section of the defences would completely lay the Fort open, without spoiling its picturesque appearance. The ditch of the lower Fort should be partly filled up by throwing into it what remains of the wall, and partly be converted into sheets of water in connection with existing tanks. The park-like space from the town to the top of the rock should then be permanently appropriated to the recreation of the inhabitants.

28. I arranged with the Collector, the Assistant Engineer, and the Commanding Officer, that a local investigation and survey should be made of the grounds of the old cantonment, in order that those parts which have become permanently occupied may be enfranchised, and that the rest may be laid out in streets and squares to meet the growing wants of the town. The sums realized by the sale of the allotments and of the remaining stones of the lower Fort wall, will defray the necessary expenses of clearing, draining, compensating holders of land required for building, &c.

29. The old Arsenal has dwindled to some heaps of cannon balls and shells on the highest point of the Fort, which mischievous boys roll down the rock; a small quantity of powder in an ancient magazine in the upper Fort, and a few odds and ends of old stores below. A small separate establishment is maintained for the care of these. I was told that if the cannon balls were offered for sale, they would be purchased by the Native smiths to be converted into articles of ordinary use. There are some dismounted guns on the ramparts, one of which with the Fleur-de-lys marked on it, and one or two more which have done good service in their day, should be left as historical monuments. The rest should be burst and sold.

30. The Military Hospital is a good building, conveniently situated, and it should be converted into a Civil Hospital and Dispensary, which are much wanted for the town.

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, Ulakamund, 23rd February 1860, paras. 5 @ 19 & 29.

Para. 5. The Barracks at Jackatalla are, in my opinion, a successful work. The mild climate of this lower shelf is well suited to the object; the site has been judiciously laid out; and the height and capaciousness of the Barrack Rooms would delight the heart of Florence Nightingale. The married quarters are much in advance of the habits of the majority of the persons intended to be accommodated in them. The only failure was the Waterloo Bridge, which fell down owing to bad work and neglect. Instead of rebuilding it, the debris should be converted into a dam (over which the road might go) for the formation of the lake which formed part of the original plan for laying out the ground. This would add to the beauty and enjoyment of the place; and as a great deal of low, rough ground which could not easily be kept in order, would be covered by it, and the steepness of the banks would prevent malaria, the health of the place would be improved by it.

6. It was intended to give the name of Wellington to this remarkable Military station; and the "Waterloo stream" actually flows through it to Kunúr. I recommend that the intention be now carried into effect.

7. According to returns furnished to me by Captain Farewell, the Special Executive Engineer, the sum which has been expended upon the Barracks up to the present date, amounts to 15,15,000, and the sum remaining to be spent, to 14,64,000 Rupees, of which 8,93,000 Rupees is for a Convalescent Dépôt, and Rupees 1,29,000 for Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches.

8. The use to be made of this noble station deserves the gravest consideration.

9. There is a certain work to be done in the plains by European Troops. They must be cantoned and exercised with the Native Troops. They must be ready in central positions, such as Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Hyderabad, &c., to hold in check both our Native Army and the population at large. This work cannot be dispensed with; and if it is costly in European life, every means should be adopted to give relief by suitable food and clothing, suitable physical and intellectual occupation, and suitable change of climate for the sick. All this is done for the upper classes, and the great diminution, both of loss of life, and loss of health of late years, is a well-known fact. Extend this to the soldiery, and it is certain to produce the same good results.

10. If the reasoning is sound for placing European troops in the hills, the Government itself, the Superintending Civil and Military Officers, and a certain proportion of Civil Officers of all classes, in addition to those who are actively employed in the plains, should be so placed.

11. This plan, therefore, renders a double establishment of European troops necessary. The full number must be maintained on the plains, in addition to those on the hills. European troops in India are so costly that it is an indispensable condition of Anglo-Indian administration, to have as few as possible.

12. This condition is violated in more than the ordinary sense, by stationing European troops in the hills. If European troops in India are expensive, they are so in a much greater degree in the Mountain regions of India. The cost of rationing 1,000 men at Jackatalla and at the two nearest stations on the plains, was last year as follows:—

Jackatalla.....	1,53,300 Rupees.
Trichinopoly.....	1,13,000 "
Cannanore.....	87,200 "

If to this were added the expense of conveying the large quantity of beer consumed by 1200 Europeans in the prime of life, and the increased cost of transit for Invalids, Recruits, and Soldiers' wives, together with other items incidental to the troops being placed in this position, the difference against the hill station would be much greater. The cost of placing the European Regiment on its perch with all its impedimenta, and taking it off again, is also very heavy; and an European Regiment cannot be moved from such a situation without much previous preparation which might not be convenient or easy at a time of emergency.

13. If it be so great an advantage to one European Regiment to be stationed in the hills, it is equally so to all. To extend the advantage to all, however, would be impossible, because a large European force must always be cantoned with our Native Troops at the stations on the plains. To provide for an effective relief, even, so that one-half or one-third of our European force should always be in the enjoyment of the superior climate of the hills, would require that the entire force should be augmented in the same proportion. Till that is done, one or two favored Regiments may have this benefit, but the rest must be subjected to the ordinary conditions of service on the plains. The advantage of a residence in the hills is as great for the Cavalry and Artillery as for the Infantry, but it has never been proposed to extend it to the two first-named arms.

14. It remains to be seen what will be the effect upon the health of European Troops when they are suddenly called upon for active service in the plains after having been stationed in the hills. Of this there can be no doubt, that the efficiency of Anglo-Indian Troops depends in a great degree upon the European and Native portions of the force having been accustomed to act together, and that this advantage will be lost by the isolation of Europeans in the hills, where they are not even able to take part in the ordinary Brigade exercises. European Troops transferred to the plains from the hills are almost as ignorant of the ordinary conditions of life in India, and of the proper modes of preserving health, as Troops fresh from England. Nothing but a residence on the plains can give them this knowledge. Independently, therefore, of the old doctrine of the "seasoning," which, in my opinion, is substantially true, the sanitary result of placing European Regiments in the hills, on a general view of all the circumstances of Indian service, is very problematical.

15. The men themselves do not like the secluded life they lead on the hills; and a tendency to misconduct on the part of some of the younger Officers and of some of the men, has developed itself, which has rendered precautions necessary, not usually adopted in the plains. The temptations to which our Soldiers were subjected in the suburbs of the great towns in England, used to be the theme of popular declamation, but it has been found by experience that the seclusion of Aldershot is still more objectionable. At Jackatalla there is not even a second Regiment to furnish a change of society or an independent check of public opinion. Every thing tends to produce an impression that they are "out of bounds." The spectacle of the full tide of human existence in our great towns, is, in itself, an occupation; but at Jackatalla, the men have not even the resources which large cantonments provide, the want of which is especially complained of by the married men. They are also unable, owing to the state of isolation in which they live, to exercise such trades or handicrafts as they may be acquainted with, and for which there is always more or less demand in a cantonment. The disease from which European Soldiers in India chiefly suffer, is not fever or dysentery, but "vacancy of mind," which induces habits of intoxication, and every other physical and moral evil; and this disease is aggravated by their being stationed in the hills. We have lately made arrangement for encouraging European Soldiers to qualify themselves by a knowledge of the Native languages for the various employments which are open to them in the Commissariat, Ordnance, Police and other branches of the Public Service; but all interest in the Natives and their languages is at a discount at Jackatalla, where Native society is seen only in its most limited and meanest aspect.

16. The true use of Jackatalla is, as a Military Sanitarium, to relieve the sick, to restore the convalescents, and to give a change of air and scene to all who have begun to suffer from the climate of the plains. All the buildings which have been erected, and, not least, the ample ranges of married quarters, are admirably adapted for this purpose. All branches of the European Military Service—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery—may participate in the advantage. Jacka-

talla, or, as I hope it will in future be called, Wellington, would thus become an institution of the greatest value to the whole Madras Army, by promoting the health and efficiency of the force which is the backbone of that Army. The sole condition of success, so far as I can see, is, that well-considered rules should be laid down for the Sanitarium, and that Military and Medical Officers and a Chaplain should be carefully selected for the charge of it. An incidental, but very important advantage is, that our European Soldiers would be induced to settle in greater numbers in the hill regions.

17. Supposing this course to be adopted, the entire cost of building a separate Convalescent Depot, amounting to 8,93,000 Rupees, will be saved, and suitable places of Protestant and Roman Catholic worship may be constructed in the unfinished sixth range of Barracks, whereby a further saving of 1,29,000 will be effected. The citadel, the foundations of which has not yet been laid, and the still more expensive stores of tents and other Military equipments which it is intended to contain, would also be unnecessary. Indeed, considering that this entire hill region is an English garrison which is annually augmented by fresh settlers, these fortifications might, I think, be dispensed with, even if the other buildings continued to be used as Barracks. Whether a Military Prison would be required in the event of the Barracks being turned into a Convalescent Depot, is a question for the Commander-in-Chief. This would be another saving of 51,000 Rupees.

18. I inquired into the cause why so few laborers and artizans from the European Regiment had been employed upon the works, and I found that the Soldiers would not come forward unless they were entirely excused from Military duty on the days on which they were so employed. This appears to me to be a solid objection. Men cannot apply themselves steadily, so as to give a good day's work, if they are liable to be interrupted by Roll Calls and Parades. It is so desirable to provide occupation for the European troops, and to husband the insufficient stock of labor on the hills, that I hope the matter may be arranged consistently with the requirements of Military discipline, as it has been in other armies.

19. The same reason is alleged for the neglected state of the Soldiers' gardens. This difficulty would not occur in the case of convalescents; and the genial occupation of attending to a garden in a temperate climate would promote their recovery. The maintenance of the trees, walks and fences might be entrusted to two or three Pensioners (many of whom have been gardeners in their youth); and the convalescents might be remunerated by a share of the vegetables and fruit.

20. I have recorded my opinion in a separate Minute that the United Male Lawrence Asylum and Madras Male Military Orphan Asylum, should be erected on the site selected by the Committee on the beautiful plateau above Lovedale. The United Female Orphan Asylums might then be fixed at Stonehouse, where the Male Lawrence Asylum now is. The girls will not require so much room for taking exercise as the boys, and they ought to be where they can be constantly visited by the ladies of the place. The transfer of these Orphan Establishments to the hills will be the greatest measure of Anglo-Indian colonization yet taken. The boys will supply the trustworthy, intelligent Agency so much wanted by Coffee planters and traders; and many of them will obtain employment under the Railway Company, and in the Electric Telegraph, Post office, Police, Forest and Public Works Departments. The girls will be brought up in English habits, and will induce their husbands to settle in the elevated regions to which they have themselves become accustomed. At present their habits of life are essentially Native, and they insist upon their husbands living in the plains.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 7th February 1860.

In his Minute on Trichinopoly, dated the 28th ultimo, the President states that Major General Budd had drawn his attention to the injurious effects upon discipline which had arisen from the numerous detachments furnished by the Troops composing the Southern Division, under the Command of the Major General.

I have to observe that the practice of breaking up Regiments of the Line into detachments is not confined to the Southern Division, it pervades every Division and Force of the Madras Army.

It was one of the first points to engage my attention on assuming Command of the Madras Army, on the 10th June 1856.

I brought the question specially to the notice of Government on the 18th July 1856, urging the expediency of concentrating the Troops at well selected points, and stating the impossibility of preserving real discipline and efficiency in any Army broken up into small detachments and dispersed here and there over the vast extent of this Presidency.

From that time to the present hour I have never ceased to press this point on the consideration of the Authorities here and in England.

I may remark that I have also brought to notice the deep injury the finances of this Presidency have sustained, and as well the other great evils, in both a Political and Military sense, which have arisen from the delay which has occurred in carrying out to completion the several measures of eminent moment initiated by Lord Harris during the four first years of His Lordship's Government; and which are only now being practically entered upon. I allude to the Mofussil Police, the reduction of the Land Assessment, the Revenue Survey, promoting works of irrigation and inland navigation, and the settlement of the Inam question.

These points, and very many others embracing various subjects of a like nature, or connected with the well being and efficiency, and the professional and personal interests of all ranks of the Madras Army—the disposition of the Troops, the conditions, Military and Sanitary, of every chief Military station from the Nerbuddah to our frontier in Burmah, (all of which I have minutely inspected and reported upon)—the position and state of our Forts, Arsenals, Magazines, and the principal Treasuries—our lines of communication, both by land and by water, and the reductions in our Military expenditure which I have proposed, (I need not further swell the list,) are all discussed, in detail, in the mass of Minutes, Letters, Memoranda and reports contained in the voluminous Appendices attached to my Minute of the 2nd July 1858, and in the many papers previously and subsequently placed before Government and the Home Authorities.

The principles I have enunciated for future observance, and the remedies I have suggested for existing evils, deficiencies, and defects, have been admitted to be sound and judicious, and it may be hoped that sooner or later they may be practically tested. At all events the subjects in question have been fully exhausted, and it appears to me to be full time that action should now take the place of discussion.

The project of establishing a fortified post at every principal Military Station, was initiated by me when the Mutinies were at their height, in June 1857. I then stated, and I have again and again stated since then, that the objects to be attained were, a secure place of refuge, the general protection and defence of Cantonments, especially of Arsenals, Magazines, Ordnance and Commissariat Stores, and materiel of war of every description, and likewise of large Treasuries and Jails.

I also specified that these posts should be so constructed and armed as to admit of their being garrisoned and fought by small detachments of Artillery and Infantry, setting free the main body of the Troops for more distant operations.

Soldiers are liable to be employed on working parties under the Rules laid down at page 267-68 of the Queen's Regulations, and in Section 11, page 167-68 of the General Regulations of the Madras Army.

I have only to observe further, on this occasion, that Military Cantonment of Trichinopoly and its painfully faulty and insecure conditions, are fully and accurately described and set forth in my Minute dated the 12th of October 1858.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 5th March 1860.

I wish to observe with reference to the concluding paragraph of the foregoing Minute by the President, dated the 29th ultimo, that, in my Minute of February 1859, and repeatedly since then, I begged the earnest attention of Government to the great Military importance of connecting Cannanore and Mangalore by a water communication, and urged the absolute necessity generally of keeping in view, and acting upon the immutable principle that, above all things, the lines of communication between the different bodies of Troops must be carefully chosen, and rendered available at all times.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Ootacamund, 12th October 1858.

TRICHINOPOLY.—1. Accompanied by the Quarter Master General of the Army I left Ootacamund on the 29th September to proceed to Trichinopoly, with a view to making a minute inspection of that station.

2. I requested Colonel Arthur Cotton, Commandant of Engineers, to meet me at Trichinopoly; but in consequence of his absence from Madras, having proceeded on duty to the Godavery Works in the Northern Division, my summons did not reach him in sufficient time, and I have therefore, much to my regret, not had the benefit of his valuable professional assistance on the present occasion.

3. I have now to submit the following observations on Trichinopoly for the earliest consideration of Government.

4. The position of the Troops, of the Arsenal, the Magazine, the Military Stores and Material, and of the whole of the public buildings, (purely I believe from accident, indifference and inadvertence) is more faulty than the greatest amount of mischievous ingenuity could have designedly contrived and pre-arranged.

5. Three miles from the Cantonment in the heart of the Town of Trichinopoly with a Native population of sixty thousand souls, of whom about $\frac{1}{4}$ are Mahomedans, in an old Hindoo Temple and two other Native Buildings, are the Arsenal and Magazine containing the entire stock of service Ammunition, the Guns, Military Stores and Material of every description, the Camp Equipage—the Commissariat and even the Medical Stores of the whole Southern Division of the Army.

6. Further, the Temple is cut into two by a Public thoroughfare, leading to the shrine at the top by a flight of stone steps, open to the world at all hours day and night without let or hindrance or enquiry.

7. There is no defensive work—not even an enclosure, to secure these Stores and the Ammunition and material against a sudden rush of any mob. The buildings in which they are contained, as I have already said, are in the midst of an open and populous Native Town, three miles distant from any Military support, and with no other protection than a Native Guard, to which a small detail of Europeans has been added since April last, on the arrival at Trichinopoly of a portion of the 2nd European Light Infantry.

8. The position of the Arsenal and Magazine at Delhi has been commented upon in terms of just severity but it was perfect security compared with what I have endeavoured to describe as existing at Trichinopoly.

9. The Military Cantonment has been seemingly formed by mere chance, without any plan or the slightest regularity, and with no regard to the several Corps, affording support and protection to one another and to the different Public Establishments and Buildings. Each Corps is separated from the other by a distance varying from half a mile to two and a half miles, the intervening spaces being either under rice cultivation or occupied by bodies of Native Squatters who have been allowed to settle themselves wherever they pleased, or could arrange for with the owners of the land, for there are no strictly Military limits for the Cantonment, and all the ground is the private property of individuals (Native)

- * 2 Light Field Batteries.
- 1 Reserve Company of Artillery.
- 1 Regiment of Light Cavalry.
- 1 Regiment of European Infantry.
- 3 Regiments of Native Infantry.

See letter to Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Durand of 16th June 1858, a copy is on the records of Government.

12. The single Company of Artillery with Light Field Battery attached, now here, occupies a building built as a private residence by a Gentleman of the Civil Service and purchased by Government some years ago, it is calculated to afford accommodation, at the prescribed scale, to 70 men while the strength of a complete Company of European Artillery, including Drivers, on the proposed increased establishment, will reach to 165 of all ranks.

10. The Force I proposed for Trichinopoly is specified in the margin.*

11. At present the Regiment of European Infantry occupies partly temporary Barracks hastily run up for its immediate accommodation and partly a set of old Bombproof and tiled Barracks long since condemned and most properly so—as wholly unfit for British Soldiers.

13. The whole of the Hospitals at the station, European and Native are of an inferior description and the same may be justly said of the "Places of Arms" of the Native Corps, with the exception of those of the left Regiment (the 34th Light Infantry) which are good and quite suitable for one Regiment though altogether insufficient for the two Corps to which they are at present assigned.

14. It is thus apparent that a complete set of buildings will have to be provided for the Troops and Establishments of the entire Garrison.

15. As regards expense therefore there can be little or no difference whether the present site of the Cantonment is retained or an entirely new one is selected.

16. I would therefore very strongly recommend that the present objectionable ground be abandoned and a new Cantonment formed on the high open plateau of the Brigade Parade ground.

Note. Many of the Wells in the present Cantonment are brackish and unfit for use. There is ample space for the whole of the Troops and Establishments, the ground is wholly unobjectionable it stands sufficiently high with a slope all round to insure thorough

drainage in every direction, an abundant supply of water, and of good quality is available, and it is susceptible of being made an excellent Military position.

17. A fortified Post formed in the compound of the house now occupied by Mr. Bird, the Collector of the District, and armed with four 68-Pounders and two 8-In. Howitzers, would amply protect the whole Cantonment, completely overawe the town of Trichinopoly, and command the approaches to the bridges over the Cauvery and Coleroon. On the main lines of communication northward to Madras, Vellore, Salem, and Bangalore, eastward towards Tanjore and the sea port of Negapatam, and westward towards Palghaut, Coimbatore, and Neilgherries.

18. I think the European Barracks should be two storied, and if public quarters are provided for the Officers as I have before suggested, the station will be much more compact and more easily defensible.

19. I may add that the houses now occupied by the Officers attached to the Troops at Trichinopoly are rented by them from the owners (Native speculators) who, if the station is removed as I have recommended, may be perhaps entitled to some little consideration for the loss they will sustain, though I am aware that in Bengal, under similar circumstances, compensation was invariably refused to house proprietors, whether Officers of the Army or private speculators.

20. It appears to me that an Arsenal is not required at Trichinopoly, I think every requirement in that respect will be fully met by having a Magazine sufficiently capacious to contain the regulated supply of Ammunition for the Troops dependent upon it, a small Depot for ordinary stores and tools, &c., and a few spare pieces of Ordnance* is also desirable.

21. Major Lawford† objected to the ground I have recommended for the new Cantonment alleging that it was not a healthy situation, the accompanying report by a Committee of experienced Medical Officers will however be admitted to dispose effectually of that objection, as also of Major Lawford's recommendation in favor of the other site suggested by him.

22. The present Jail is within a couple of hundred yards of the Town. It should be removed from so very objectionable a position. Captain Moberly the District Engineer recommends that a new Jail should be erected on the ground on which the present European Infantry Barracks stand, and in this recommendation I quite concur.

23. The contents of the Arsenal and Magazine—and the Commissariat and Medical Stores, should be removed at the earliest practicable period from their present dangerous and insecure position, until permanent buildings for them are completed, these Stores and material should be placed, I think, in such portion of the old Infantry Barracks as may be required to contain them, and one or two more ranges of temporary Barracks ought to be erected on emergency for the accommodation of the Troops who will, under this arrangement, have to be removed from their present Quarters.

24. About half the old Barracks will I think suffice for these purposes, and the portion appropriated should be as much as possible isolated from the rest and enclosed within a strong

† His letter No. of the 26th November 1857.

paling placed across the Barrack square and 20 or 30 yards beyond the outer walls of the buildings that may be taken.

25. A bridge is much required over the River Ambrawutty at Cooroor, where all the great lines of communication meet, from North, South, East and West. At present the passage of the River is made in Boats of the most primitive description, they are of wicker work covered with raw hides, flat bottomed and shaped like a very deep bowl, one hour was occupied in ferrying our Bullock Coaches (two) over the stream, though fifty men under the superintendence of the very active and energetic Tahsildar of the place, Bilegherry Rao, were employed.

26. At this rate the passage of a single Regiment and its baggage, could not certainly be effected in a less time than five or six days.

27. The roads are very fair in the Coimbatore District, and attention is paid to keeping them in repair. In the Trichinopoly District there was no made road—nothing beyond a track through heavy sand, and travelling there, was therefore most tedious and laborious. In both Districts the Bullocks were very inferior.

28. The leading points here adverted to have been made known to Captain Moberly. He has been instructed to place himself in communication with Colonel A. Cotton who thoroughly knows Trichinopoly, and both Officers will communicate their views to me in a joint report which I shall lose no time in forwarding for the information of Government.

ORDER THEREON, 16th March 1860, No 381.

In the above Minutes, the Honorable the President has recorded certain observations and suggestions, connected with his late official tour in the South of India between the 5th January and the 6th March last.

2. The Minute of the 18th January, relates to the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore. Paragraphs 1 & 5 will accordingly be communicated to the Collector and Magistrate of the former district, and the rest of the Minute with the Appendices to the Collector and Magistrate of the latter district.

3. Paragraphs 4 and 12, in which the question of the formation of Municipal Associations in the towns of Cuddalore and Negapatam, is touched upon, will be communicated for information to the Board of Revenue. With the same view, paragraphs 4, 11 and 20 relative to Medical arrangements at those towns and at Combaconum will be communicated to the Director General, Medical Department—and paragraph 24, noticing the Educational Establishments at those places, to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, whose attention will be directed to the remarks therein contained, on the subject of exercising Native pupils 'in turning Tamil into English, and English into Tamil, *ritā voce* as well as on paper.'

4. The remaining paragraphs of the Minute will be referred, to the several Departments shown below, for such Orders as may be required to be passed in those Departments.—

Military.—	paragraphs 2, 25, and 26 with appendix C.
Public Works.—	„ 3, 6 at 9, 10, 11, and 16 at 20.
Revenue.—	„ 9, 10, 13, 16 at 19, 22 and 23 with appendix A.
Judicial.—	„ 9, 14 at 17, 25 and 26.
Marine.—	„ 7.
Financial Railway.—	„ 6 at 8.
Ecclesiastical.—	„ 11.

5. The next Minute, that of the 28th January, refers chiefly to the Trichinopoly District. A copy of the entire Minute will be furnished to the Collector of that District, and copy of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 15 to the Collector of Tanjore for information. Paragraph 15 will also be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, and paragraphs 11 and 12 to the Director General, Medical Department.

6. The portions of this Minute to be referred to other Departments for consideration, are given below:—

Public Works.—	paragraphs 4 at 7, 10 and 11.
Revenue.—	„ 1 at 8.
Judicial.—	„ 14.
Political.—	„ 11.
Military.—	„ 13 and 14.

A copy of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Minute, 7th February last, recorded in Proceedings 10th idem No. 199, will at the same time be furnished to the Military Department, together with copy of his Minute of the 5th instant.

7. The Minute of the 8th February, on the Madura District, will be communicated to the Collector and Magistrate. Paragraphs 31 and 32, describing the Taluq School, will be reported on by the Director of Public Instruction. The rest of the Minute will be referred for disposal to the Departments concerned.

Military.—	paragraphs 2, and 26 at 30.
Public Works.—	„ 4, 5, 8 at 10, 21, and 26 at 30.
Revenue.—	„ 12 at 21, and 33.
Judicial.—	„ 2, 6, 7 and 8.
Political.—	„ 11.
Financial Railway.—	„ 22 at 25.

8. The Minute, dated 23rd February, on the Neilgherry Hills, will be communicated to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore for information. The suggestions in 27 for combining with a Public Library a large Reading Room in which Lectures might be given and Public meetings held, and a room in which specimen of local antiquities and natural history might be deposited, as also for appropriating the Public Bungalow and site on which it stands as a site for the new building will be referred to the Committee of the Neilgherry Public Library for their report. Copies of paragraphs 16 and 26 will be furnished to the Director General, Medical Department. Parts of this Minute will be referred for consideration in other departments.

Military.—	paragraphs 5 at 19, and 29.
Public Works.—	„ 2 at 7, and 18 at 20.
Revenue.—	„ 22 at 24, and 30.
Judicial.—	„ 20.
Ecclesiastical.—	„ 25.

9. The circumstances of the Wynaad country are commented on in the Minute of the 29th February, which will accordingly be communicated to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar. Paragraph 14 of the Minute will be communicated to the Ecclesiastical Department. The request made by the deputation from the Wynaad Coffee Planters for the establishment of a daily post to Mysore and Ootacamund will be referred for report to the Post Master General—that for the extension of the Telegraph from Calicut to Manantoddy will be referred to Sir William O'Shaughnessy. Portions of this Minute will be referred to other Departments for orders.

Public Works.—	paragraphs 2 at 4, and 15.
Revenue.—	„ 2 at 12, and 15.
Judicial.—	„ 12 and 13.

10. The last of the above Minutes relates to Coimbatore and Salem. Paragraphs 1 at 5 and 13 at 15, will be communicated to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore. Paragraphs

South Arcot.
Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Madura.

6 to the end, to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, and last three paragraphs to the Collectors of the other Districts visited by His Excellency in his late tour. Paragraph 7 will be communicated to the Board of Revenue and also to the Collector of Tanjore, in reference to the remark in the foot note attached to that paragraph. The paragraphs noted below, will be referred for disposal to the respective Departments.

Public Works.—	paragraphs 1, 4, 5, 6 and 10.
Revenue.—	„ 11 and 12.
Judicial.—	„ 3, 6, 8 and 9.
Financial Railway.—	„ 2.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Chief Engineer.

Forwarding in communication with the Quarter Master General of the Army, for the consideration of Government, Plans and Estimates for the proposed Convalescent Depot at Jackatallah, amounting to Rupees 8,93,180.

Here enter 10th December 1859, No. 8221.

ORDER, No. 1305, 3rd April 1860.

The portions of the Honorable the President's Minutes referred to this Department, together with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Minutes dated 7th February and 5th March 1860, will be disposed of as follows:—

Honorable the President's Minute, 18th January 1860, (No. 1.) Para. 2.

2. It is observed that the gradual abolition of the Depot of European Pensioners at Cuddalore has been already ordered under the instructions of the late Honorable Court of Directors, as recorded in the Minutes of Consultation marginally noted, which provide for the appointment of Commandant and the Establishment attached ceasing with the present incumbents—and direct that Pensioners who may hereafter wish to reside at Cuddalore will not be attached to the Depot, but merely allowed to reside at that Station.

* Captain Foord.
Mr. Pugh.
Mr. Hutchins.

3. The Governor in Council cordially accepts the services of the Committee of Gentlemen named in the margin,* who kindly undertook to look after the interests of the old Pensioners at this Station, in whose welfare

and in that of their families, Government feel a warm interest.

Paras. 25 and 26.

4. The subject of these paras. appears to be fully considered in the documents marginally noted, and in the Commander-in-Chief's Minute recorded in the Proceedings Public Department 10th February 1860, No. 199. The principle of the concentration of Troops, as advocated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has been fully admitted and concurred in by the Government, and will be carried into effect simultaneously with the organization of the new Mufassal Police in the different districts of the Presidency.

Honorable the President's Minute, 28th January 1860, (No. 2) Paras. 13, 14.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Minutes 12th October 1858, and 7th February 1860.

5. Orders as per margin were passed by Government, embracing the propositions mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's Minute of the 12th October 1858, and para. 13 of His Excellency the Governor's Minute of the 28th January 1860, providing for the fortified Post at Trichinopoly. It will now be necessary to add the building for the European Guard and the Commissariat Stores therein referred to, which will be included in the Plans and Estimates in course of preparation under the orders of the Chief Engineer, called for in the order of Government No. 3518, 3rd October 1859.

6. The Governor in Council approves of the proposed employment of the younger Sepoys on working pay, in the construction of the fortified Post, to such extent as may be found convenient by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

7. His Excellency's observations on the numerous detached duties imposed upon the Troops at Trichinopoly have been fully met by the remarks in para. 4 of this Order. The system proposed for the Funds of the Commissariat Department being deposited in the Collector's Treasury and operated upon by Cheques is approved, and will be carried into effect by the

Commissary General in communication with the Accountant General, providing at the same time for similar arrangements being extended to all Stations where a Commissariat Office is located at the same Station as a Treasury.

Honorable the President's Minute, 8th February 1860, (No. 3) Para. 2.

8. The Governor in Council approves of the withdrawal of the Military Detachments at Madura, Ramnad and Dindigul as soon as the new Police is established in those Stations respectively.

Paras. 26—29.

9. The Governor in Council is clearly of opinion that the Fort of Dindigul, being no longer garrisoned, ought to be dismantled; and the Chief Engineer will be desired to furnish an estimate of the cost of doing it in the manner proposed by His Excellency.

Political Department, Minutes Consultation, No. 469, 27th July 1858.

Mins. Cons. No. 442, 1st February 1859.

Order, No. 18, 3rd January 1860.

10. With regard to the Ordnance at that Station, the order of Government as per margin provides for the destruction of all unserviceable Ordnance in all the Districts of the Madras Presidency. Conductor Wheldon was appointed to this duty, and by the last report received was then on route to carry out operations in the Southern Division. The Pieces of Ordnance of historical interest alluded to in the Governor's Minute will be preserved by Conductor Wheldon in accordance with his instructions.

Para. 30.

11. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be requested to transfer the Military Hospital at Dindigul to the Civil Authorities when no longer required for Military purposes, with a view to its being converted into a Civil Hospital and Dispensary.

Honorable the President's Minute, 23rd February 1860, (No. 4) Para. 5.

12. The Governor in Council observes that the formation of a Lake at Jackatalla was conditionally approved of in the orders of Government as per margin, provided the expence proved sufficiently moderate to warrant its being recommended to the Government of India for sanction. The Chief Engineer will now specially report on the subject, and will furnish comparative Estimates of the cost of re-building the Waterloo Bridge, and of converting the remains of it into a Dam with a road over it.

Para. 6.

13. The proposition in para. 6 was first recommended in 1852, by the then Commander-in-Chief, Sir Richard Armstrong; and, although it was for the time over-ruled, several reasons exist for making the change of name suitable. There is no other place in India called "Wellington," and the new destination proposed to be given to this interesting Military Establishment could not be connected with a more appropriate name. Jackatalla is, as stated by the Quarter Master General in his letter dated the 15th May 1852, the name of an obscure Burgher Village at the North West extremity of the Station and a mile or two without its bounds. The Government now resolve that the Station be called "Wellington" in all Official Documents, and that intimation be given to the Post Office Department that all letters &c., directed to Wellington, without the addition of New Zealand or the name of any other Country, be sent to this place.

Paras. 7 to 19.

14. The Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed in the Honorable the President's Minute, as to the principles which should be observed in locating European Troops on Hill Stations generally, and accordingly approves of the Barracks at Wellington being appropriated as a Convalescent Depot for all branches of the European Military Service in this Presidency. Barracks will, as proposed by the Commander-in-Chief, be erected for an European Regiment at Waltair in lieu of the accommodation thus relinquished for a Sanitarium, and the strength of European Troops previously estimated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for service under this Government, will thus be reduced by one Regiment.

15. The Plans and Estimates submitted with the Chief Engineer's letter of the 10th December last, will be re-considered, in order that they may be adapted to the changes now ordered. All other sanctioned works not required for a Sanitarium will not be executed with the exception of the sixth Block now in course of construction, which will be converted into suitable places of worship and Schools for Protestants and Roman Catholics. The above arrangement will cancel the sanction given in order of Government No. 280, 16th August 1859, Ecclesiastical Department.

16. The Citadel will not now be required. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will submit to Government his observations with regard to the Military Prison accommodation that will be required under the new arrangement, and a reduced estimate will be submitted for the same.

17. The employment of the Soldiers upon the works and gardens alluded to in paras. 18 and 19 of the Honorable the President's Minute will also be referred for His Excellency's consideration.

Para. 29.

18. The correspondence relative to the union of the Lawrence Asylum at Utakamund with the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum has been disposed of in the separate Proceedings dated 31st March 1860, No. 1262.

19. This para. of the President's Minute will be forwarded together with the other papers on the subject, to the Government of India.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Minute, 5th March 1860.

20. The subject of this Minute, viz., the completion of the water communication from Cannanore to Mangalore, will be disposed of in the Public Works Department, in connection with para. 15 of the Honorable the President's Minute, dated 29th February 1860.

(True Extract.)

W. Marshall
Secretary to Government.

To the Public Department.

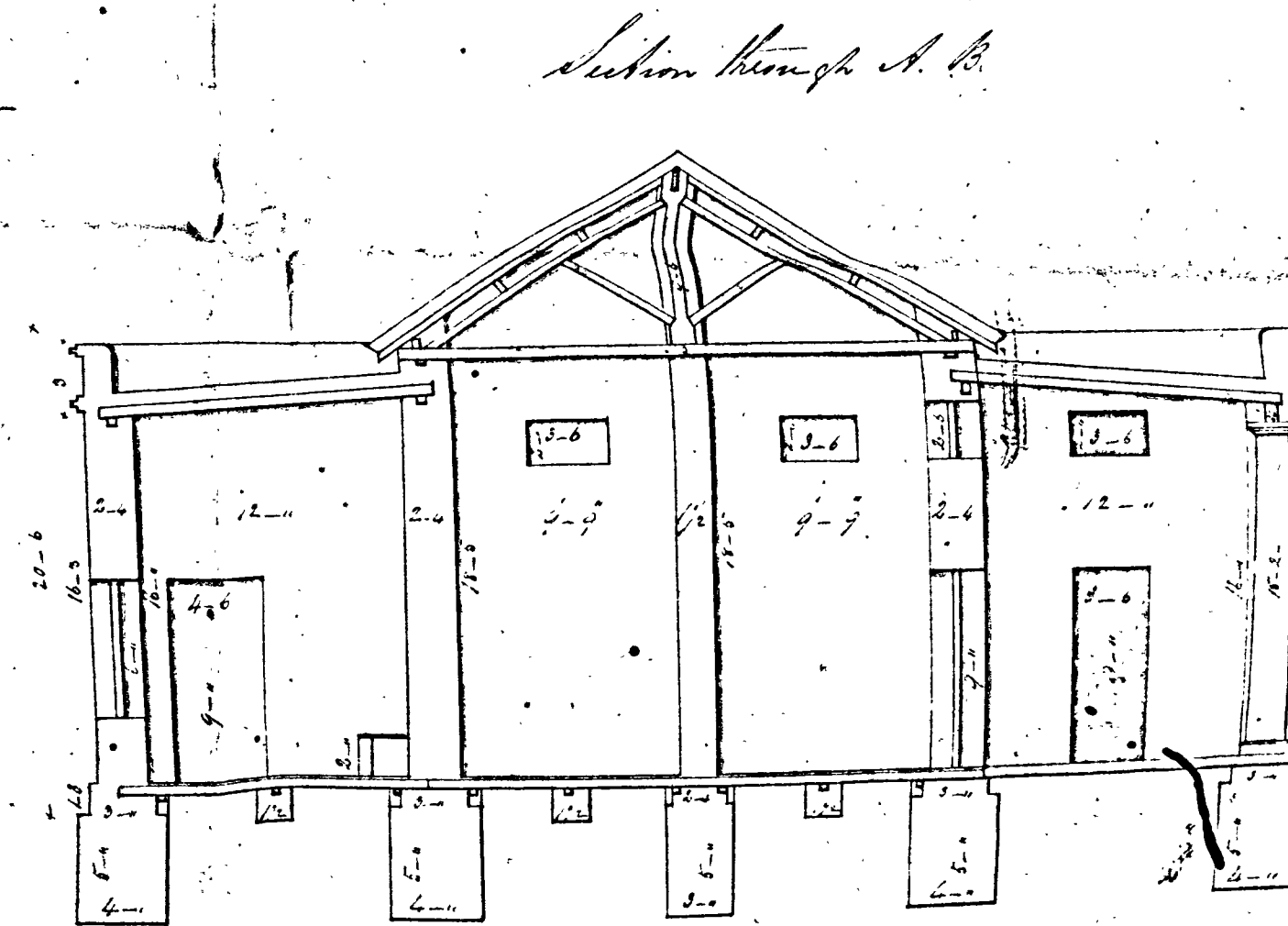
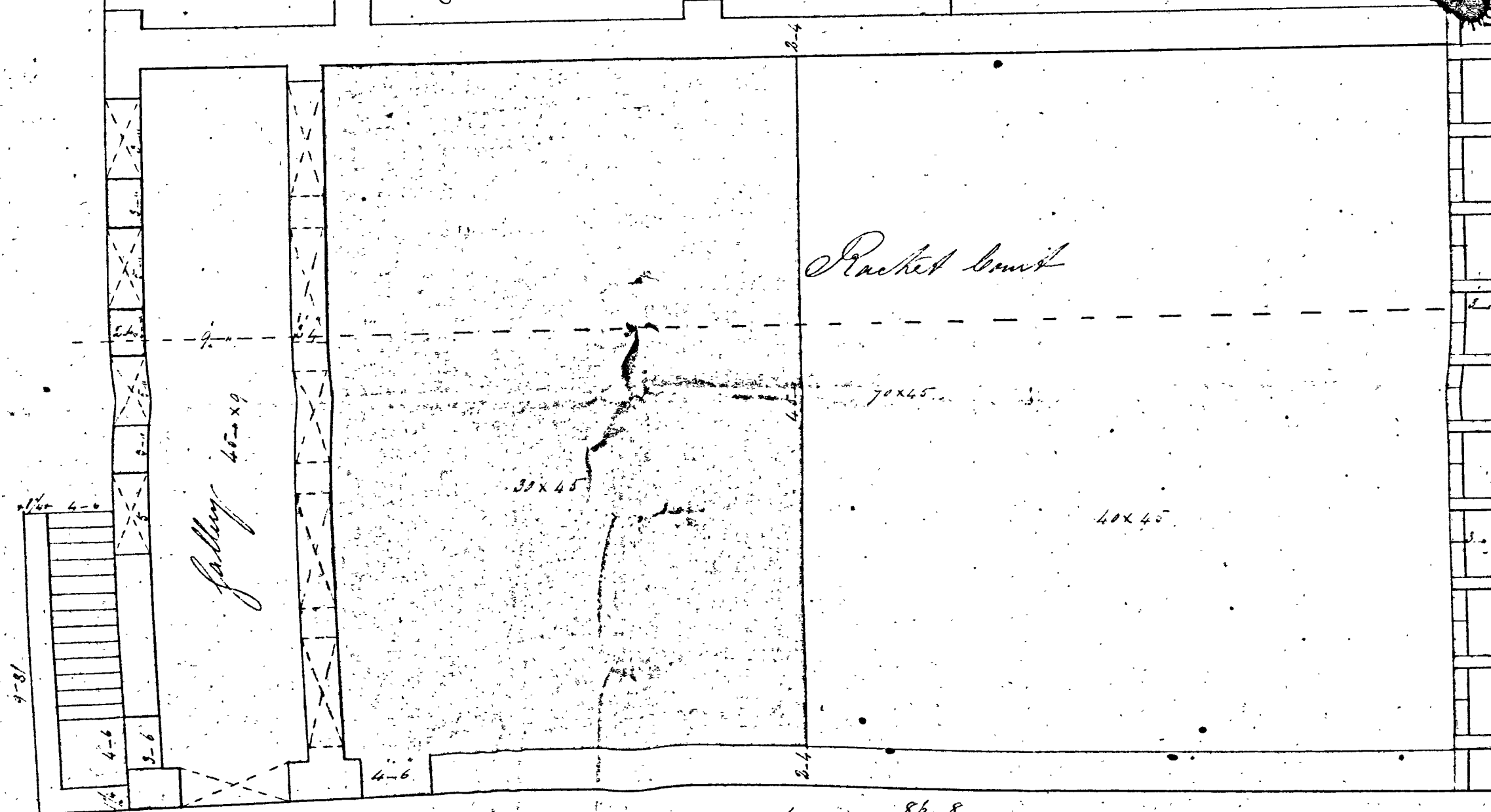
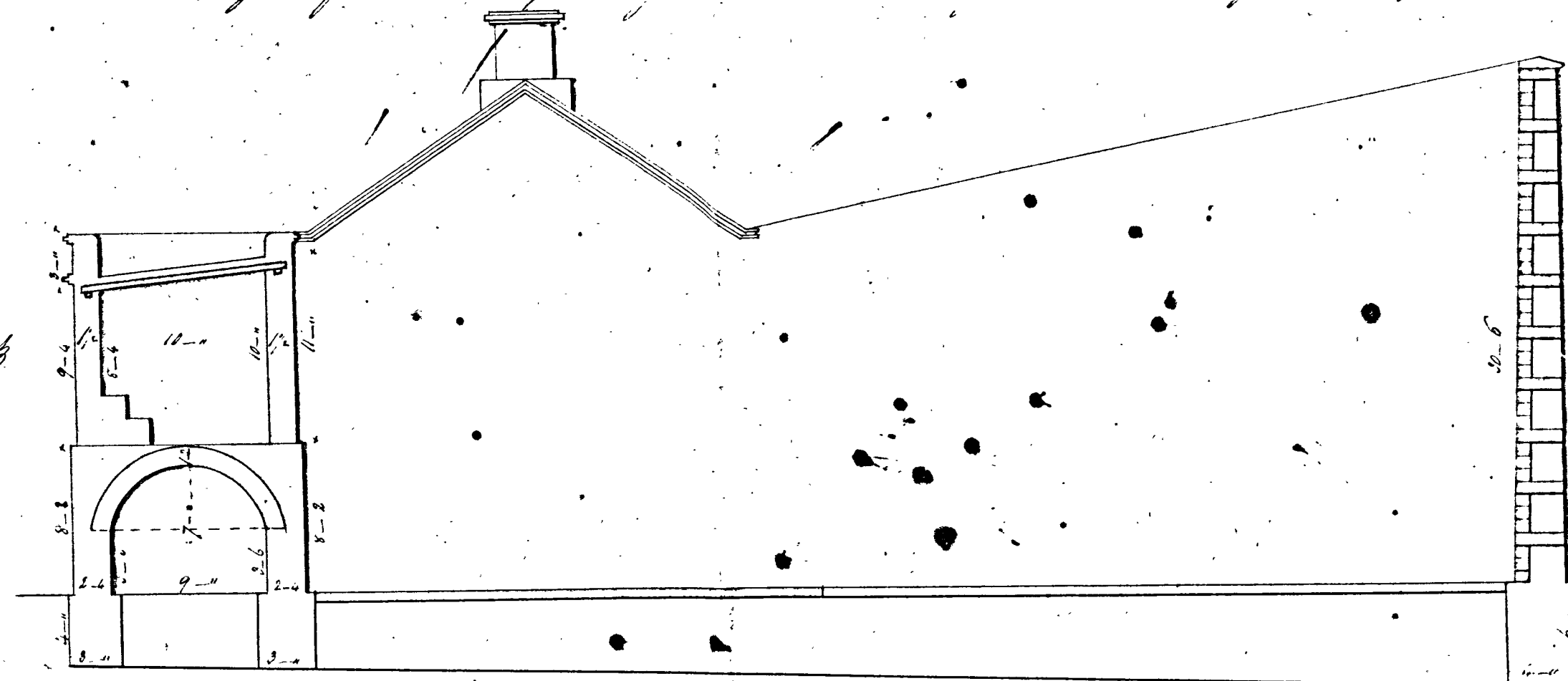
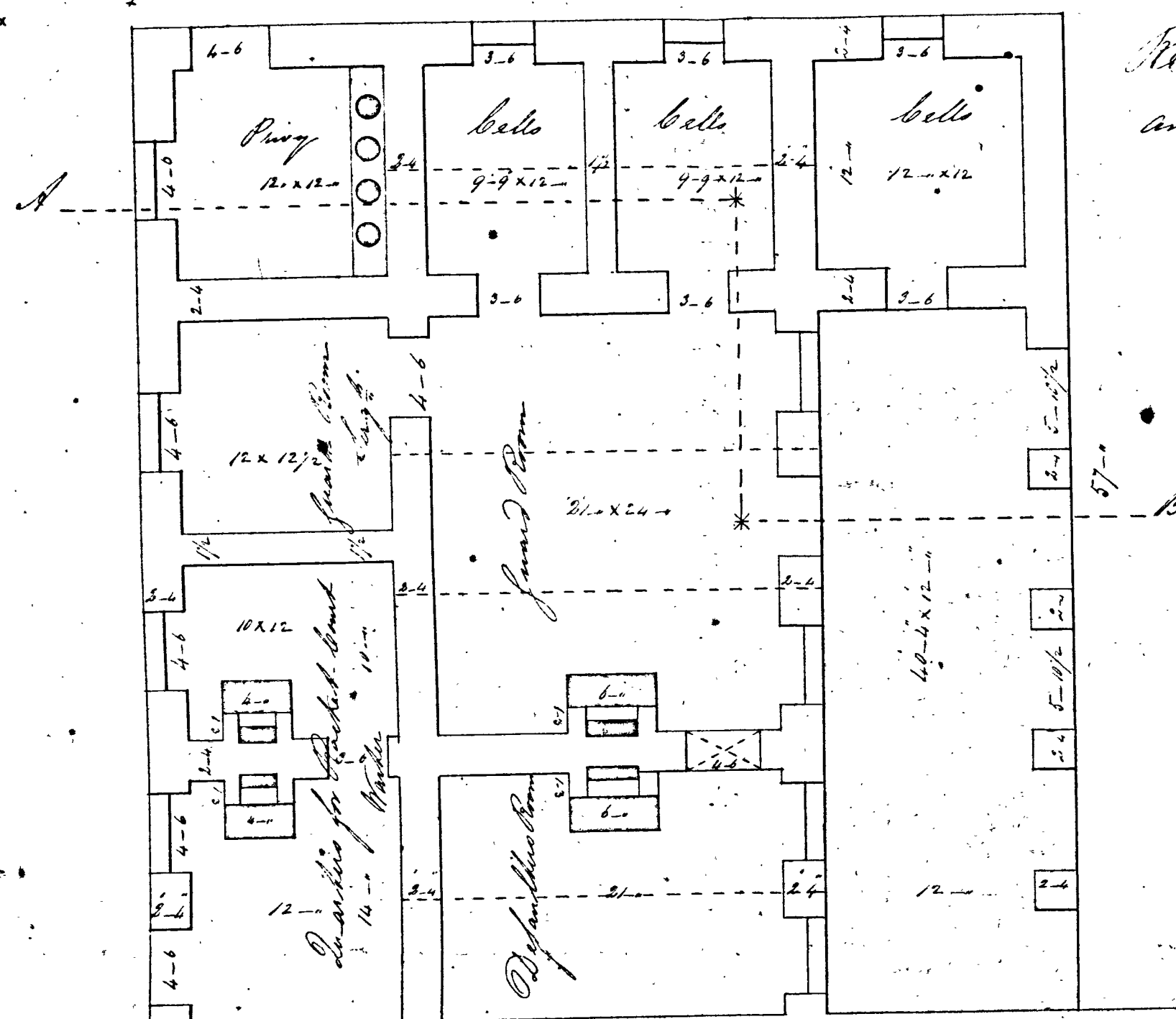
- „ Department Public Works, with 31 enclosures. *With 20 spare Copies*
„ Judicial Department.
„ Ecclesiastical Department.
„ Political Department.
„ Quarter Master General.
„ Adjutant General.
„ Inspector General of Ordnance.
„ Commissary General.
„ Dy. Adjutant Genl., H. M.'s British Forces.
„ Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl., H. M.'s British Forces.
„ Military Auditor General.
„ Accountant General.
„ Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.
„ Director General, Medical Department.

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Racket Court, Guard Room, and Cells to the Depot Barracks at Sackatilla.

Prepared by order of Extract Minutes Consultation No. 1431 of the 23^d July and Extract Proceedings of the Chief Eng^r No. 2479 of the 4th August 1858

Reimbursed as per Proceedings of the Indian Government No. 2108 dated 2^d September 1859
and Proceedings of the Chief Engineer No. 4299 of the 27th August 1859—



General Executive Committee, Rutgers University

Charles D. Webb

59
 Sum of Certificate Papers Twenty nine Thousand five hundred and twenty eight 29,528
~~Sum of the same for the same~~

Scale 8 feet to one inch



At

Rocket Court Cells
and
guard Room
to the
Depot Barracks

22/2158/63

16-11-11

To General Post Office

per 396/60

12
1859

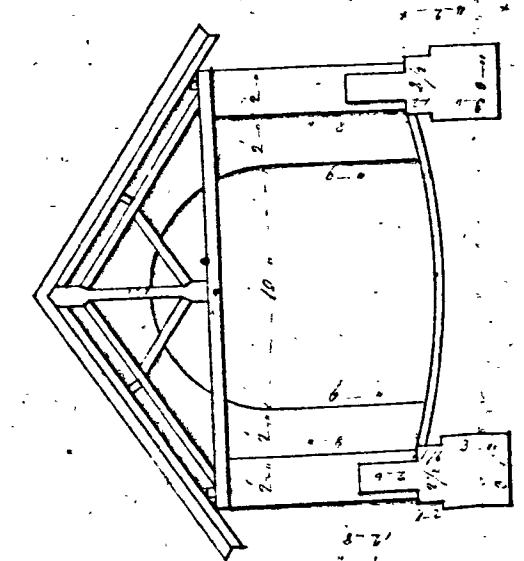
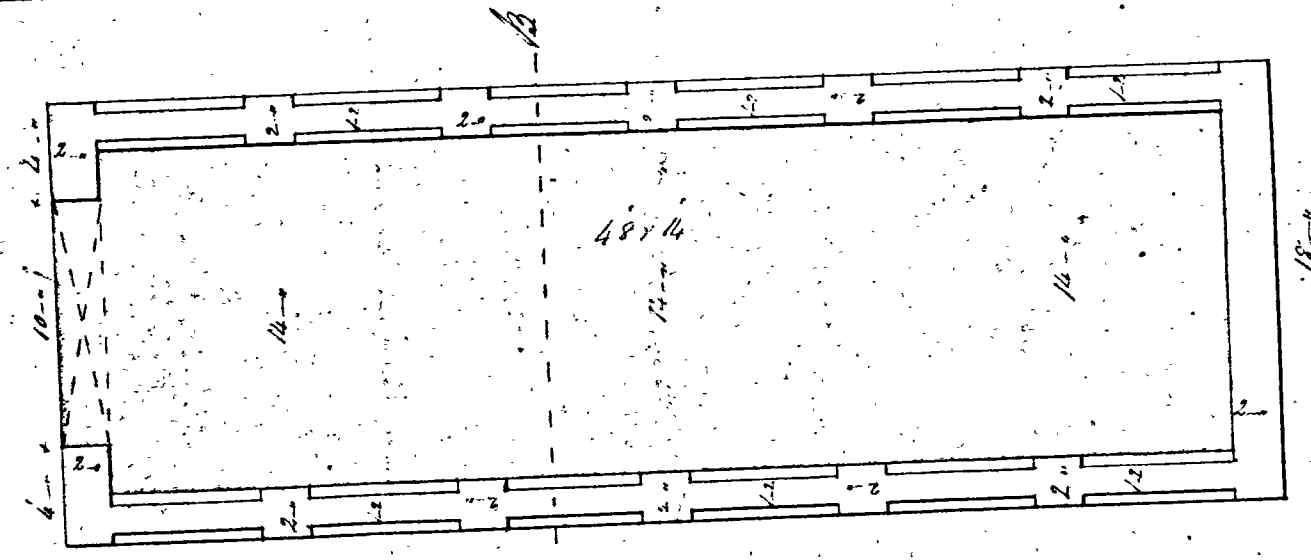
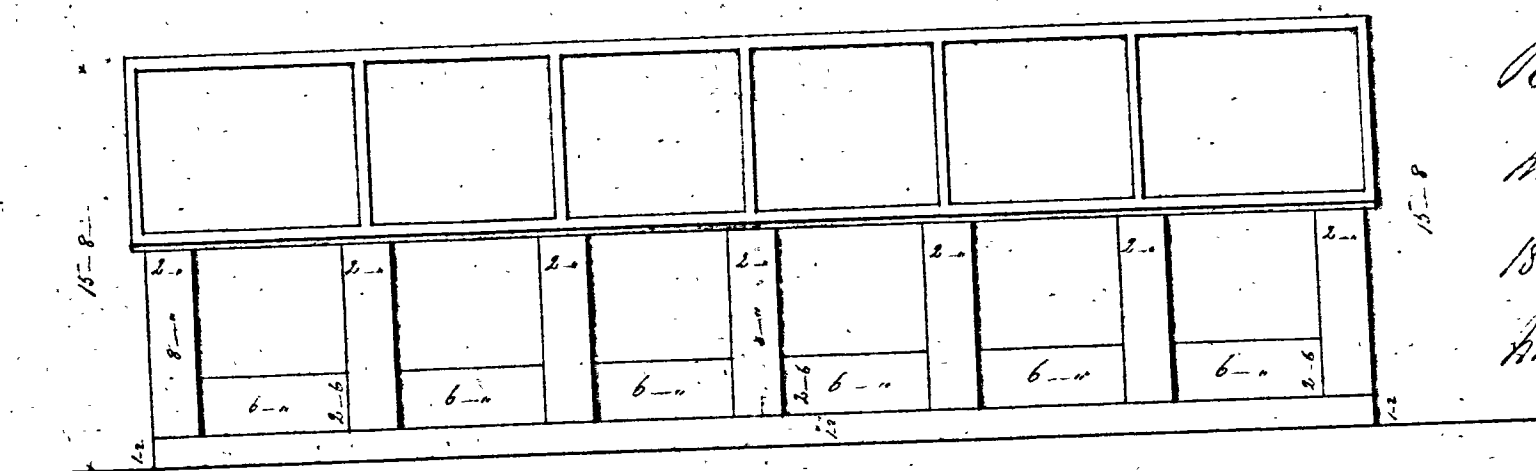
K

Plan, Elevation, and Section of a Skittle Alley to the Depot Barracks at Jackatalla.

Prepared by order of Extract Minutes Consultation No. 1431 of the 23^d July and Extract Proceedings of the Chief Eng^r No. 2479 of the 4th August 1859.

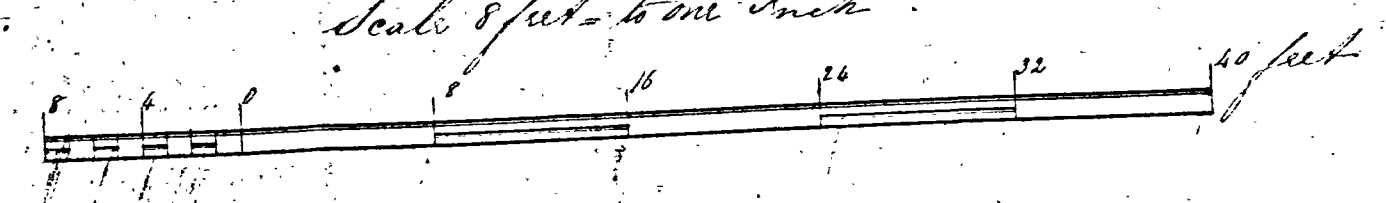
Resubmitted as per Proceedings of the Madras Government No. 2168 dated 2^d September 1859 and Proceedings of the Chief Engineer No. 4279 of the 27th August 1859.

Special Engineer Engineer Barracks



Amount of Estimate Paper ~~2500~~ 2380
~~Two thousand five hundred and forty~~
Two thousand eight hundred and ~~forty~~ 2380

Scale 8 feet to one inch



Special Eng^r Office Engineer Barracks
Jackatalla
17th October 1859

James Shaw Captain
Special Eng^r Engineer Barracks

27/11/50

Shuttle

Export 10/11/50

7/84/50

Export 20/11/50

P. W. 1860 N. 1018
Pro. of Govt 20th April
N. 896.

Proceedings of the Madras
Govt. in the Military Dept.

See from the
23rd April 1860
Dated 3rd April 1860
Received 13th April 1860

C-31- N. 1305.

From the Ch. Engr. 26th
Sept. 1860 C. 2348 in Pro
10th Oct. N. 2111.

Passing orders on several
points noticed in the
portions of the Honble the
President's Minutes on
his late Tour in the South
of India referred to the
Mil. Dept. and trans-
ferring for disposal
the subject of the
completion of the Water
Communication from
Cannanore to Mangalore

From the Mil. Dept.
21st May 1860 C. N. 1018
in Pro. C. 805-18 May 1860
Do. Do. 21st Nov. 1860
C. 2565 L
With an order
P. 774-16 April

From the Mil. Dept.
21st May 1860 C. N. 1018
in Pro. C. 805-18 May 1860
Do. Do. 21st Nov. 1860
C. 2565 L

Chief Engineer for his information and guidance
with reference to the 5th p. 12. 14 and 16.
The subject of June 20. has already been
disposed of in the proceedings dated 13th April
1860. to 6th June 8.

Enclosed to be communicated to the

N. 1

J. M. C. 1860

1898 + 99.

From the Mil. Dept.
21st May 1860 C. N. 1018
in Pro. C. 805-18 May 1860
Do. Do. 21st Nov. 1860
C. 2565 L

Chief Engineer for his information and guidance
with reference to the 5th p. 12. 14 and 16.
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1898 + 99.