(1) Number of pages 84

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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

P.W.D. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	3565. IV.	Press. / Mis.
Dated 13.12.1883		198 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled.

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3565/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Public Department, dated 16th November 1883, No. 2179.

ORDER—dated 13th December 1883, No. 3565 W., Public Works.

The following are the points in the appendix to His Excellency the Governor's Minute, which appear to require notice in the Public Works Department:—

Pálghat.

(1.) High school at Pálghat.
(2.) Alignment of the proposed Pálghat and Dindigul Railway.

Tellicherry.

(3.) Railway communication between the Malabar Coast and Coorg, to form a junction with the Mysore State Railway.

Mangalore.

(4.) Construction of a harbour at Mangalore.
(5.) Railway communication between North Coorg and Mangalore.
(6.) Improvement of communication between Cannanore and Mangalore.

The remarks in the appendix with regard to No. (1) will be communicated to the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle, who will report how the matter stands at present.

No. (2.) The question of alignment will be duly considered when the survey, which it is proposed to undertake, is taken in hand.

No. (3.) This question will be considered separately in connection with the letter, dated 11th October 1883, addressed by the Malabar Chamber of Commerce to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Nos. (4) and (5) have been disposed of by His Excellency the Governor's reply to the address of the municipal commissioners of Mangalore, and no further immediate action is required.

No. (6.) The remarks on this subject will be communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, for inquiry and report.

(True Extract.)

Major, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
" Consulting Engineer for Railways,
" Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle,
" Educational Department.
" Public Department.
} with the appendix to Minute.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated December, 13th.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 13th Dec. 1883, No. 3565 W.

DECEMBER.

Governor's Minute

Passing orders on His Excellency the — on his recent tour in the western coast.

25
25/2

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR MINUTES.

No.	Subject.	District.	Tour and G.O.	Address.	Action.	Page of Appendix	Page of Index
1	Improvements to Ootacamund.	Nilgiris ..	Jan. 1882 .. G.O., 17th Feb. 1882, No. 164, Miscellaneous, Public.	Ootacamund Municipal Commissioners.	Objectionable occupations have been bought up and the sites will soon be cleared; the bazaar drainage has been well advanced; regulator built for the lake weir; lake improved; the surveys for the main sewer and water-supply improvements in progress.	7	5
2	Wynaad Communications.	Nilgiris ..	Do. ..	Nilgiri Planting and Mining Association.	A comprehensive scheme of communications was submitted by the Chief Engineer, but Government decided to restrict its efforts to completing for monsoon traffic the Ootacamund-Gúdalúr road, Rs. 50,000 in each of the last and current official years having been given as a grant-in-aid for this line, and should Mysore extend its railway from Mysore to the frontier near Tippicadoo, to extend the same to Gudalur.	10	18
				Wynaad Planting and Mining Association.		13 1/4	
				Representatives, North Wynaad.		15	
				Inhabitants of Pundalur.		13	
				Calicut Merchants and Agents.		19	
3	Wynaad Road terminating at the Mysore frontier.	Do. ..	Oct. and Nov. 1882. G.O., 15th Nov. 1882, No. 1389, Public.	..	Professional advice offered to the Local Fund Board who have charge of the road.		2
4	Extension of Telegraphs in the Wynaad.	Do. ..	Jan. 1882 .. G.O., 17th Feb. 1882, No. 164, Miscellaneous, Public.	Nilgiri Planting and Mining Association.	Extension of the Devála line of telegraph *vid* Cherambádi, Meppádi, Vayitri and the Témarachéri Ghât to Calicut sanctioned and in operation.	11	
				Wynaad Planting and Mining Association.		14	
				Native Community of North Wynaad.		16	
5	Telegraph line from Vellore to Chittoor.	North Arcot.	July 1882 .. G.O., 18th Aug. 1882, No. 782, Public.	Chittoor Inhabitants.	Construction of line sanctioned, and the Director-General of Telegraphs requested to see to its execution.	12	
6	Bishop Heber's Bath ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	..	Railing in the bath and raising a memorial stone, sanctioned. Work under execution.		4
7	Crack in the wall of the Fort Church.	Tanjore ..	Do. ..	..	Estimate for protecting Swartz monument is under preparation.		18
8	Churches at Bellary ..	Bellary ..	Do. ..	..	Project for erecting a new church deferred, and repair of existing churches ordered.		37
9	Arsenal in the Bangalore Fort.	Bangalore.	Oct. and Nov. 1882. G.O., 15th Nov. 1882, No. 1389, Public.	..	Will, it is presumed, be disposed of in the Military Department, but the services of the Executive Engineer made available for consultation.		9
10	Repair of the Bellary Fort.	Bellary ..	July 1882 .. G.O., 18th Aug. 1882, No. 782, Public.	..	Work in progress.		36
11	Stabling for Artillery horses.	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	Estimate before the Government of India, whose sanction is awaited.		35
12	Hampi ruins ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Residents of Hospet.	Restorative works in progress. Estimate framed and most of the work should be completed within the current year.	16	33
				Bellary Native Officials.		17	

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR MINUTES—*cont.*

No.	Subject.	District.	Tour and G.O.	Address.	Action.	Agenda Nos. of Tour Minutes.	
13	Suitability of Anantapur for sinking Artesian wells.	Anantapur.	July 1882 .. G.O., 18th Aug. 1882, No. 782, Public.	Anantapur Inhabitants.	No favorable results are anticipated.	19	43
14	Ulsoor Water-supply.	Bangalore.	Oct. and Nov. 1882. G.O., 15th Nov. 1882, No. 1389, Public.	..	Under consideration of the Military authorities.		10
15	Calicut Pier ..	Malabar ..	Jan. 1882 .. G.O., 17th Feb. 1882, No. 164, Miscellaneous, Public.	Calicut Merchants and Agents.	The pier has been made over to the merchants of the port on a 99 years' lease. Deed executed and Government share of expenses, Rs. 8,000, have quite lately been paid as a final settlement.	20	24
16	Improvement of the Port of Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.	Feb. and Mar. 1883. G.O., 30th Mar. 1883, No. 660, Public.	Vizagapatam Inhabitants.	The cost of a first-class harbour declared prohibitive. Hydrographic surveys being undertaken by Marine Survey Department.	35	
17	Improvement to the Cocanada Harbour.	Godávari ..	Do. ..	Cocanada Municipal Commissioners. Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.	Groynes being constructed, work in train, needful bill framed.	37	38
18	Canal system on the West Coast.	Malabar ..	Jan. 1882 .. G.O., 17th Feb. 1882, No. 164, Miscellaneous, Public.	Calicut Merchants and Agents.	An estimate has long since been framed for much of the work and would, with slight revision, be available if funds were forthcoming.	19	
19	Improvements to the Buckingham Canal.	..	Feb. and Mar. 1883. G.O., 30th Mar. 1883, No. 660, Public.	Bezváda Inhabitants.	Estimate just now sanctioned by Government of India, who promised, if Provincial gives 1½ lakhs per annum, to provide an equal amount from Protective (Imperial) Funds.	48	
20	Canal between the Chilka Lake and Ganjam Canal.	Ganjam ..	Do. ..	Chatrapur Inhabitants. Members of Legal Profession at Aska. Berhampore Mutual Improvement Society.	Estimate for project between Ganjam and Gopálpur nearly framed. Investigation of remaining portions suspended for want of establishment, the A Project Division in which this was being broken up.	17	24 25
21	Vengur Channel ..	Trichinopoly.	July 1882 .. G.O., 18th Aug. 1882, No. 782, Public.	Trichinopoly Inhabitants.	Disposed of; referred to Collector.	6	
22	Sagilér Project ..	Cuddapah ..	Do. ..	Cuddapah Inhabitants.	Disposed of; returned to Superintending Engineer for completion.	21	
23	Chitrávati—Papanapalle Project.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Considered impracticable.	21	
24	Tungabhadra Channel Project.	Bellary ..	Do. ..	Bellary Municipal Commissioners.	Will be considered in Project Division.	14	
25	Periyár Project ..	Madura ..	Aug. and Sep. 1882. G.O., 13th Oct. 1882, No. 1162, Public.	Madura Inhabitants.	Submitted to the Government of India for sanction.	23	
26	Pennagondapuram Project.	Salem ..	Oct. and Nov. 1882. G.O., 15th Nov. 1882, No. 1389, Public.	Hosúr Inhabitants.	Works almost completed.	4	
27	Barur Project ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Submitted to the Government of India for sanction.	4	
28	Marandhally Project.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Received and under examination.	4	
29	Vanniar Project ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Plans under examination by Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	4	
30	Rushikulya Project ..	Ganjam ..	Feb. and Mar. 1883. G.O., 30th Mar. 1883, No. 660, Public.	Chatrapur Inhabitants. Berhampore Mutual Improvement Society.	Sanctioned and shortly to be begun.	17	25
31	Mallada Tampara Project.	Ganjam ..	Do. ..	Chatrapur Inhabitants.	Ready, but further action postponed pending commencement of Rushikulya works.	17	
32	New Anicut across River Kistna above Bezváda.	Kistna ..	Do. ..	Bezváda Inhabitants.	Investigation postponed pending completion of Kistna Delta Works.	47	
33	Gudiváda Irrigation Project.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Works in progress.	47	
34	Lock in Kistna Anicut	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Unnecessary.	48	
35	License fees paid by firewood boats at Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Masulipatam Municipal Commissioners.	Position of affairs improved by new Navigation Rules; boats using Petta Canal exempted from payment of license fees in new Navigation Rules.	52	

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR MINUTES—*cont.*

No.	Subject.	District.	Tour and G.O.	Address.	Action.	Agenda Nos. of Tour Minutes.
36	Minor Irrigation Works	Trichinopoly.	July 1882 .. G.O., 18th Aug 1882, No. 782, Public.	Trichinopoly Inhabitants.	Scheme for future maintenance of Minor Irrigation Works is under consideration.	6
37	Do. ..	Tinnevelly.	Aug. and Sept. 1882, G.O., 13th Oct. 1882, No. 1162, Public.	Inhabitants of Kuttálam and its neighbourhood Tenkási Taluk Ryots.	Under consideration by Tank Division.	15 16 23
38	Do. ..	Madura ..	Do. ..	Madura Inhabitants.		
39	Do. ..	Salem ..	Oct. and Nov. 1882, G.O., 15th Nov. 1882, No. 1389, Public.	Hosúr Inhabitants.		4
40	Do. ..	Ganjam ..	Feb. and March 1883. G.O., 30th March 1883, No. 660, Public.	..		
41	Do. ..	Kistna ..	Do. ..			10
42	Eventual extension to Ootacamund of the Coonoor Railway.	Nilgiris ..	January 1882 .. G.O., 17th Feb. 1882, No. 164, Miscellaneous, Public.	Nilgiri Planting and Mining Association.	*Vide* Proceedings, dated 25th June 1883, No. 640 R. In regard to Coonoor Railway, extension of six months granted from 1st July 1883 to Nilgiri-Rigi Railway Company for the formation of a company in London and to obtain the necessary Capital. Proposed extension of the line to Ootacamund will be considered in due course.	13 13
43	Railway from Malabar to Mysore.	Malabar and Nilgiris.	Do. ..	Wynaad Planting and Mining Association.	Concession asked for by Messrs Burchell and Co. for constructing a Railway from Beypore to Gúdalur with the right of extension to Mysore, (embodied in Proceedings, dated 31st January 1882, No. 69 R.,) still under consideration of Secretary of State.	15 16
44	Railway through Wynaad to connect Mysore with the West Coast.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Representatives of North Wynaad.		16
46	Opening up of Railway Communications.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Native Community of North Wynaad.		19
46	Extension of Railway Communication from Calicut to North Malabar and Wynaad, thence to Mysore Frontier.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Calicut Merchants and Agents.		
47	Railway from Beypore to Calicut.	Malabar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Line being surveyed by Madras Railway Company. Revised estimate under preparation.	19 12
48	Railway Communication between Chittoor and Vellore.	North Arcot	July 1882 .. G.O., 18th Aug. 1882, No. 782, Public.	Chittoor Inhabitants.	*Vide* Proceedings, dated 15th June 1883, No. 638 R. Survey of the line being made by Mr. DeClosets at contract rates.	
49	Railway to connect the Southern Taluks of the district with the Mysore State Railway.	Bellary ..	Do. ..	Bellary Native Officials.	Survey for a line from Bezváda to Hindupur is now in progress.	17
50	Extension of Railway from Shoranur to Cochin.	Malabar and Cochin.	Aug. and Sept. 1882, G.O., 13th Oct. 1882, No. 1162, Public.	Chamber of Commerce, Cochin. Inhabitants and Tax-payers of the Town of Cochin and its suburbs.	*Vide* Proceedings, dated 30th May 1883, No. 542 R., and 4th June 1883, No. 567 R., embodying letters from Resident, Travancore and Cochin, submitted to Government of India. The Government of India in submitting copies of these Proceedings to the Secretary of State (Despatch No. 104, dated Simla 7th July 1883), observe that the views expressed by those Native States in the case of concessions asked for by Mr. Aspinwall apply equally to those put forward by Mr. Breary for the construction of the line by a private company.	8 10
51	Extension from Tinnevelly to Travancore.	Tinnevelly and Travancore.	Do. ..	Inhabitants of Kuttálam and its neighbourhood.	*Vide* Proceedings, dated 6th June 1882, No. 367 R., and 23rd February 1883, No. 168 R. Nothing is yet settled respecting this project, which is still under reference to the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.	14

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR MINUTES—*cont.*

No.	Subject.	District.	Tour and G.O.	Address.	Action.	Page of Tour & Appendix minute
52	Terminus of the Vizagapatam-Raipur State Railway.	Vizagapatam.	Feb. and March 1883. G.O., 30th March 1883, No. 660, Public.	Bimlipatam Municipal Commissioners. Vizagapatam Inhabitants. Cocanada Chamber of Commerce. Cocanada Municipal Commissioners. Cocanada Literary Association. Rajahmundry Inhabitants. Berhampore Mutual Improvement Society.	Government of India have accepted Vizagapatam as the terminus of the proposed Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway.	33 35 38 37 41 43 25
53	Railway extensions in the Northern Districts.	Ganjam and Godávari.	Do.		Survey of a line of railway from Vizagapatam to Raipur is now in progress.	66

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 21st September 1882.

On the morning of August 28th, I went down from Ootacamund to Coimbatore, whither Mr. McIver came to meet me and to give a full verbal report of the state of things at Salem.

2. I did not hear that the health of the prisoners in the Coimbatore gaol was even yet what it should be, and trust that no time will be lost in sending us a full report, with reference to the recent outbreak of cholera, which may require a complete alteration in the present farming arrangements.

3. The tanks were, as may be supposed, perfectly full, and everything promised a most abundant year, as well in the Coimbatore District as in the part of Malabar which adjoins it.

4. At Shoranore Mr. Hannyngton and Mr. Logan came to meet me, and the latter gave me an early copy of his report, the product manifestly of great and conscientious labor.

5. The road from the southern end of the bridge at Shoranore to Trichore lies through the territories of the Rajah of Cochin. The Dewan-Peishcar of Trichore accompanied me till we reached Trichore, where he gave place to the Dewan, Govinda Menon.

6. I have never passed through a more beautiful piece of non-mountainous scenery in my life. The foliage, under the influence of the recent heavy rains, was magnificent, the paddy fields were one sheet of green, the wild flowers of exceptional beauty and interest—the population singularly well grown and stalwart.

7. At Trichore I had time to see the principal buildings, and, at night, the large and singularly-picturesque Pagoda—so unlike anything which one sees on the Eastern Coast—was very tastefully lighted up.

8. Embarking about 9, upon that wonderful system of lagunes which we know as the backwaters, I found myself in the early morning of the 30th at the Residency on the Island of Balghatty. A frightful morning it was, worthy of Ootacamund in the height of summer, and all day the rain descended with persistent fury. At 12 o'clock the Rajah came to visit me and was followed half an hour later by his brother the Eliya Rajah. They were immediately succeeded by a deputation from the white Jews and that again by a deputation from the black Jews, both asking me to visit their respective Synagogues. I returned the visits of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum, where a Durbar was held, and thence went on to fulfil my promises to the Jews.

9. At both Synagogues they read—according, I believe, to the usual custom on such occasions—the prayer for the Queen and other authorities, while, at that of the white Jews, I saw the famous deed which Mr. Logan has, it will be observed, carefully translated.

10. There seems no doubt that it is not as old as it is sometimes called, but it must be as old as the Morgengabe preserved in the Monastery of the Trinità at La Cava, which is quite the oldest deed I ever saw in Europe.

addresses delivered respectively at the Temples of Courtallum and at Tenkasi, "the Southern Benares," both of which will be found, with my replies, in the Appendix.

32. I heard dismal accounts, along my road, of the failure of coffee cultivation in the part of Travancore which I was crossing, but in British territory things were better. I visited one estate in the hills above the Courtallum waterfalls, where they had had the sense to preserve many of the trees of the primæval forests which repaid this generosity by shade very useful to the cultivation.

33. Here again one had to deplore the deficiencies of our Forest service. We must in the case of all fresh recruits make it a *sine quâ non* that they should all attain some sort of decent acquaintance, at least with the shrubs and trees amidst which they pass their lives. Men who have absolutely no interest in such things may be very useful in other walks in life, but are absurdly out of place as Forest Officers.

34. At Courtallum we left rain and also coolness behind us, and the low water-parting, which separates the lands irrigated by the Chittár from those which depend upon the main stream of the Támbraparni, was as dry and desolate as possible. Here and there Mr. Pennington pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis, as it seems to me most judiciously, proposes to reserve. At present they grow nothing but a dreary *Euphorbia*, I suppose *nioulia*, which has not even the merit of defending more valuable seedlings, as is done by the prickly-pear.

35. Immediately on my arrival at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an address to which I replied (see Appendix).

36. September 14th I received the principal people, European and Native, as I had done at Courtallum, and the afternoon was chiefly given to the schools of various Christian sects, at all of which I spoke shortly (see Appendix). An address was also presented to me, earlier in the day, on behalf of the cotton interest, which was transferred to the Chief Secretary and will come before my HonorableColleagues in the usual course.

37. Early on the morning of the 15th I drove out with Colonel Hasted, who had met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to the Srívaikuntham anicut which I saw, and in the neighbourhood of which I had had carefully explained to me the various questions connected therewith. A proposal will presently be made for constructing a bridge upon the piers long since built with that view, which run out from the side of the anicut looking downstream, and there can be no doubt that such a work is much wanted. Soon after the middle of the day we had got over our 32 miles and were back in Tinnevelly, so that I had time in the afternoon to see the Sub-Judge's Court, about which a reference is presently coming up to Government.

38. On the morning of the 16th I visited the Great Shiva Temple, and, after examining that really noble structure, received an address from an Association representing, as I gathered, the party opposed to the Municipality, as at present constituted. Their address, with my answer, will be found in the Appendix. I paid also a visit to the Hindu College which teaches up to the F.A. standard, and seems so well attended as to require some enlargement. A portion of the students were accommodated in a temporary building thatched by the admirable, and in this district inevitable, palmyra, of which there are in a single taluk of Tinnevelly, where they were lately counted, just under a million trees.

39. The whole of the country immediately around Tinnevelly and Palamcottah is, at this period of the year, one vast sea of rice just ready for the harvest, but the line, which took me towards Madura, leads through a region which is in September a desert relieved only by the long blue line of the ghâts. At Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of the Zamorin, whom we lately made a Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a rising cotton mart beginning to rival Tuticorin, the party was joined by Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr. Robinson, the Assistant Collector, of Madura.

40. At the Madura Station the Municipality met me with an address to which I replied (see Appendix), and then drove through vast crowds of very orderly people to the house of Mr. Hutchins, the Civil and Sessions Judge.

41. On the 18th I received the European residents and the chief of the Native community in the great hall of Tirumal Naick's Palace, which is admirably adapted for ceremonials of this kind. The work of partial restoration seems to be going on satisfactorily. The large room, which is now used as a Court, will require various alterations before it quite suits its purpose—the great difficulty being, the very common one, its bad acoustic properties; these, however, will doubtless be overcome, and the parts of the building, which it is proposed to use as Minor Courts and Public Offices, will subserve their respective purposes sufficiently well, although some inconvenience may arise from there being too great an amount of noise. Here I received an address from the general community, which, with my reply, will be found in the Appendix.

42. The Acting Collector brought before me a variety of questions connected with the district. Some of these will come up to Government in due course. As to one, a proposal for the more efficient distribution of official strength in Madura, I asked him to send me a memorandum which, when received, will be circulated. With reference to the taluks which it is proposed to add to the new district of Dindigul, he is much averse to Tirumangalum being one of them, considering that although various passes lead from it through the hills into Dindigul, the access from Madura is so much easier that the officials of Dindigul would always have to traverse the Madura District in order to reach so inconveniently situated a portion of their charge.

43. In the evening of the 18th the great tank was admirably illuminated, and the arrangements made on this occasion, as well as an exhibition of articles of local manufacture in one of the great corridors of the Pagoda on the morning of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impression of the taste and activity of the native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is well known—quite the finest thing of its kind in India, and does not give the impression which many other similar buildings do, of having been left stranded by the progress of events. It excites obviously a very living interest in some classes of the population, and large sums are annually expended upon its decoration or repair. I observed a master-workman carving stone with very considerable skill, whose wages were little more than a rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eight annas.

44. From Madura I travelled through the night to Erode, where I was joined by Dr. Maclean, who accompanied me to Coimbatore and supplied the facts with regard to Salem, which I laid before my Honorable Colleagues at to-day's Council.

45. At Coimbatore I saw Messrs. Leman, Nicholson, and Welsh, who reported that all was quiet in their respective neighbourhoods, and I reached Ootacamund on the afternoon of the 20th, after a journey of about 842 miles.

46. An address, signed by Mar Athanasius and his Clergy, was to have been presented at Trevandrum, but the mourning making public demonstrations out of place, it was sent afterwards, and is now placed in the Appendix, to which I have also added the complaint of the people of Anjengo above alluded to.

APPENDIX.

At the State Dinner at which the Rajah of Cochin entertained His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Grant Duff on the 30th August 1882, *His Highness the Eliyah Rajah rose and said.*

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of His Highness my brother, I offer you my best and sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which you have responded to His Highness' health so eulogistically proposed by His Excellency.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure to propose the health of His Excellency the Right Honorable Mr. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, whom we have the honor and pleasure to meet and entertain as our guest and as the Representative of the Paramount Power—a Power, under whose benign rule not only this State but all the other States in India, whether large or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, have alike enjoyed, are now enjoying, and will ever enjoy the inestimable blessings of protection, tranquillity, civilization, prosperity, and happiness.

"This being so, we cannot but naturally be deeply affected at whatever concerns Her Most Gracious Majesty's Government, especially when one of England's most beloved, noblest, and most heroic Princes, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, condescended to go to Egypt in command of a portion of Her Majesty's troops to suppress the rebellion of the Egyptians, and thereby to ensure the safety of the Suez Canal—the communication between England and India. We are glad that the rebel Chief and his adherents have already begun to suffer for their misconduct, and we have no doubt they will ere long be severely punished for the treachery and atrocities they have committed, and that everything will soon end in peace again. His Excellency, in visiting these States at the early part of his term of office, evinces the great interest he takes in being personally acquainted with the wants and welfare of the numerous principalities under his control. Moreover, His Excellency has already endeared himself to us in particular by his advocacy and support of the extension of the railway to our capital, and I earnestly hope that we will have the pleasure to see the accomplishment of that much cherished object during His Excellency's tenure of office.

"In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I avail myself of this opportunity to assure His Excellency of our loyalty to the British Crown, and to express our gratitude to our illustrious visitor by again requesting you to drink to His Excellency's health, to which permit me to add that of Mrs. Grant Duff, with the full belief that you will cheerfully respond to them both with all and due honors. Long life, uninterrupted good health, and all manner of prosperity to His Excellency the Right Honorable Mr. Grant Duff as also to Mrs. Grant Duff."

His Excellency's Reply to a Toast proposed by the Eliyah Rajah of Cochin of the Health of the Queen, 30*th August* 1882.

"His Highness the Eliyah Rajah having proposed the health of our Gracious Queen, the Empress of India, a toast to which our hearts and understandings alike responded, I have now the honor to propose the health of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, whose guests we are to-night. May his rule long continue, and may the houses, the fields, and the people of this State ever look as flourishing and prosperous as I saw them yesterday on my journey from Shoranur to Trichore."

His Excellency's Reply to the Toast proposed by the Eliyah Rajah of the Health of His Excellency and Mrs. Grant Duff, 30*th August* 1882.

"It now becomes my duty, and it is a very pleasant one, to thank His Highness the Eliyah Rajah for the kind manner in which he has proposed the health of my wife, as well as myself. I sincerely trust that the good feeling which has so long prevailed between this State and the authorities of the Southern Presidency may be enduring. That it will be so, I make no doubt, while the example of the enlightened Prince who presides over us upon this occasion prevails, while the gentle sway of the present ruler of Cochin continues, and while the traditions of that sway are interpreted and carried forward by Ministers as honest and intelligent as those who now assist him in administering his territories."

British Cochin Municipal Commissioners' Address, 31*st August* 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Cochin, embrace the opportunity of your Excellency's first visit, to offer you on behalf of all classes of its inhabitants a hearty welcome, and trust that your Excellency may be able to carry away with you none but pleasant recollections of this old town.

It would be idle to expect that all we have undertaken, and are doing, should meet the approval of every individual in the community, but we have worked for the general good; and an account of our stewardship has been rendered year by year, through the prescribed channel, to your Excellency's Government.

We may particularise that since we have been associated together as Commissioners, the principal roads have been kept in order, where traffic most required; the lighting of the town has been improved and lamps supplied as required to parts which have had none before, whenever and wherever the Commissioners of the several divisions into which the town is divided have asked for them.

A beginning has been made to utilise the copious rainfall during the south-west monsoon for drinking purposes, in the manner suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner; and a proposition is under consideration of the Municipality to take advantage of the Municipal iron tanks during the dry season for conveying potable water from the Alwaye river for distribution to the poorer classes.

With the co-operation of the Educational Department, we hope to re-open a Mopilla School almost immediately, which at the suggestion of that department was closed in 1881, as there was a falling off in the attendance. The Director of Public Instruction, in one of the papers sent to us for perusal, hopes that we will voluntarily do something for the education of girls, though he says we are not responsible for it at present, and this will be considered by the Commissioners in due course.

As Government waived its claim to the Police contribution from the commencement of the current official year, the Commissioners, at their first meeting, resolved to apply a portion of the funds saved thereby to the closure of cesspools which have come down to us from the Portuguese and Dutch, and to institute a system of dry removal by daily scavenging of private houses. This improvement was suggested to the Municipality from the time it was organised, viz., in 1866, but for reasons financial and social, it could not be worked out. The Municipality is aware that the drainage of the town is bad, and has contented itself with repairing such drains as are in existence, and extend others as funds permitted. The impossibility of doing all that is required would be apparent from the fact, that, while our receipts from all sources and for all purposes during last year were Rs. 18,726, it was computed by a distinguished member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who was formerly Vice-President of this Municipality, that it would take several lakhs to drain the town *secundum artem*.

"A reeking sink," to use the words of our President, "receiving the filth of the most crowded and the least healthy portion of the town" which has been an eyesore to our predecessors as well as to ourselves, has every prospect now of being attended to. In the year 1878, before the majority of the present Commissioners assumed office, it was proposed by the Municipality that a toll should be levied on all boats entering the Calvetty canal, and it was only in January 1882 that the Government acquiesced in the imposition of this toll. As far as we can judge from the collections of July and August, we should have at least Rs. 1,200 at our command at the end of a twelve month for the improvement of this locality, which cannot but be beneficial to the inconsiderate multitude who may possibly at this moment be agitating for the removal of the toll. The Superintending Engineer of this division, who visited the site in 1881 with Colonel Sankey, estimated that from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25,000 would be required for the improvements suggested by him.

In conclusion, feeling sure that your Excellency's Government would bestow its attention on the subjects which may from time to time be submitted for its consideration, we feel confident that a visit to this and other towns (as yet shut out from direct railway communication with other parts of this Presidency) would be interesting from their historical associations to your Excellency personally, and beneficial to the various classes and creeds of Southern India.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you, and through you all the inhabitants of Cochin, for your hearty welcome to a town which is always interesting, and also pleasant "when it has done raining."

I gather from your second paragraph and from some other information which has reached me that you suffer the usual penalties of greatness in being criticised. You mention that the roads and lighting of Cochin have improved, and that you are following the wise advice of the Sanitary Commissioner in utilizing the copious rainfall of the south-west monsoon. That is good, and so is what you tell me about your educational efforts and intentions.

You can hardly turn the additional resources which you obtained from the abandonment by the Government of the Police contribution to a better purpose than improved conservancy, and I can quite understand that if your whole revenue is under Rs. 19,000 per annum, it is quite idle to talk for the present of such drainage as would satisfy the demands of sanitary science, and thoroughly protect the public health.

"Where there is no money," says an old and true German proverb, "even the Emperor has lost his rights."

In conclusion I need only say that your are quite justified in believing that the Madras Government will bestow its very best attention on the subjects connected with the welfare of this community which may from time to time be laid before them.

Cochin Chamber of Commerce's Address, 31st August 1882.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Cochin Chamber of Commerce welcomes your visit to this port with great pleasure and with much hope. Your predecessor's visit was paid at so late a period of his tenure of office that with all the interest he showed in the welfare of this important town, and his willingness to push forward the improvements which this Chamber suggested to His Grace, it fears that this port has not derived that benefit which it should have done had he, like your Excellency, made himself personally acquainted with its needs at an earlier date.

It would be tedious and is quite unnecessary for this Chamber to go over the whole history of its endeavours to get the Government to help it in the two grand requirements of this port, viz., the railway and the artificial harbour. All that has been done is embodied in the pamphlet published by this Chamber, of which it believes your Excellency has a copy.

It only remains for this Chamber to urge on your Excellency the necessity for those two great works. The Railway, this Chamber is glad to believe, is in a fair way of becoming an accomplished fact. Mr. Aspinwall, who has done so much to promote its formation, is now in England, and this Chamber has full faith in his bringing his long labours to a successful issue with the strong support which your Excellency and Council and your predecessor have so cordially given.

As regards the harbour this Chamber is regretfully obliged to acknowledge that Mr. Parkes' estimate of eighty-one lakhs for a first-class one is too high; the present trade of the port could not pay the interest on such a sum; this Chamber believes, however, that the increased trade which might reasonably be expected, with rail and harbour as accomplished facts, would in time enable it to do so, but it cannot ask the Government to advance money on probabilities. Since Mr. Parkes' visit this Chamber has carefully reconsidered the matter and is now of opinion that the benefits sought for may be attained in a much more simple and less expensive way than by Mr. Parkes' plan. The scheme is not sufficiently matured at present to place before your Excellency, but this Chamber hopes that it will be so in a short time, and trusts that then your Government will give it their best support if approved of by their scientific advisers.

This Chamber would draw your Excellency's attention to the fact, no doubt well known, that the Sirkar of Travancore are busily engaged in tracing a line of rail into that territory, and surveying the seaboard at Quilon, contemplating the formation of a first-class harbour at that port; if their intention be carried out much injury no doubt will be done to our trade here, unless this port be provided with equal facilities. Most of the produce of Travancore now finds its way to foreign ports *viâ* Cochin, and slight advantages only would be required to divert the traffic, and cause serious decrease to the revenue.

His Excellency's Reply.

MR. BRUNTON AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,—I thank you for your welcome. I should have been very much disappointed if I had been unable to fulfil the conditional promise which I gave to visit Cochin before the end of the year 1882. I trust I may be able to carry into effect a resolution which I formed when I first had to consider the duties of a Governor of Madras, that, viz., I should try to visit all the principal places in the Presidency entrusted to my care, during the first half of my term of office. It is obvious, as you say, that information so obtained about local wants is much more likely to bear fruit than if it is obtained just before one leaves the country.

About the Railway from Shoranur, I think I need say nothing. You are aware of the position of the question and of the line which has been taken by the Madras Government. By that line, subject to the decisions of higher authorities, we firmly and *ex animo* abide.

I am delighted to find that you have a hope of being able to lay before us a scheme for a harbour, which will cost far less than the one which was last under consideration, for I confess that my heart sank within me when I read Mr. Parkes' calculation about eighty-one lakhs of rupees. I am sure that the professional advisers of the Government and the Government itself will listen with great attention to any propositions submitted to them which have the support of this Chamber; but I need not remind you that questions of this kind have to be finally decided not hard by in Octacamund, nor even in Madras.

The accomplished scholar and admirable man of business who now presides over the Imperial Finance of India, lately quoted in a private letter to me the lines:—

"Money, that fond controller of our hopes,
Goes out by oceans and comes in by drops."

When such words are in the mouth of a Baring, whose very name is a synonym for any number of crores of rupees, one is inclined to tremble, and although I am confident that as soon as the hard measure that has for many years back been dealt out to Madras has become fully present to the mind of the Viceroy and of his financial adviser, many things will be conceded which, in my humble judgment, ought never to have been withheld; but we must not raise our hopes too high.

Do you, on your part, take care that your case is unanswerable—that you have no weak place in your armour. If you can put yourselves in that position all will eventually be well; but you must be stern critics of your own schemes, if you would not succumb to the stern criticism of others.

Address of the Syrian Christians of Cochin, 31st August 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In approaching your Excellency to-day with this address, we are actuated by feelings of the most profound respect, as well as gratitude for the interest your Excellency has condescendingly taken in our community,—a community which is not the least ancient and historical in this ancient and historical land.

Our history is an eventful one from its very beginning in the time of the Apostle Thomas to the present period. Glancing over its salient points—the advent of Syrian merchants and their settlement in this country, our slow development from a religious sect into a national body with a king of our own nation, the extinction of that royal house, the subsequent subserviency to the Crowns of Travancore and Cochin, to the support of whose power our ancestors contributed soldiers and judges for the administration of justice, the high and noble privileges accorded to us by the Perumal Kings, and our gradual decline in political and social importance—we come down to the present time, in which history, repeating itself, begins to open brighter pages, and exhibits us as keeping pace with the march of intellect, as having produced the first native grammarian of our vernacular tongue, the first pioneers of vernacular journalism in Malabar and Travancore, and numerous distinguished graduates. When we review all these events, we feel bound to say that our history, with its bright lights and deep shadows, reveals but few facts that will compare in grandeur of interest with the present occasion, which will ever be associated with your Excellency's name, since it witnesses for the first time after ages of separation the spectacle of all the different sects of our community, following divergent articles of faith, sinking for once religious and party differences, joined together to do honour to their common friend. Your Excellency has to-day, unwittingly though it be, planted in our midst the olive-branch of peace. May it take root, and, under the protection which your Excellency will no doubt accord to it, may it grow and thrive to a stately tree yielding fruit in due time to the increase of national harmony among us.

Wishing your Excellency and Mrs. Grant Duff a pleasant tour through our country, and many years of happiness and prosperity, we, &c.

His Excellency's Reply.

MOST REVEREND FATHERS AND GENTLEMEN,—As I have not had the pleasure of meeting almost any of you before, it is highly improbable that you know much about my way of looking at things. I may accordingly take it as quite certain that none of you could anticipate that you would give me so much pleasure as you have done by coming here together, "sinking for once religious and party differences."

I take, gentlemen, a very great interest in your community, as a whole, for you were for long ages the advanced post of that great Eastern Church, whose importance in the past, in the present, and still more in the future, no one who has given serious attention to European politics could dream of underrating. Less brilliant than her illustrious Latin sister who has been the mother not only of so many doctors and saints in whom she glories, but of many even more distinguished sons whom she anathematizes, the Eastern Church has yet performed a great work. I should say without the slightest hesitation that the most exquisite types of character which I have ever known or known about, have been those of persons who having been exposed in early life to the influence of the Eastern, have in later life come even more under the influence of the Western, Church. I please myself with hoping that what I have known to take place in reference to individual minds, may one day far down the centuries take place upon a larger scale, and that the union which I see amongst you to-day, and of which my coming hither is the happy occasion, may be only the prefigurement of a far wider union on a basis of which neither of the contending parties has yet dreamed. If I take an interest in you as a whole, I also take an interest in your leading divisions Some of you, if I am correctly informed, desire to have a national church of Malabar. In such a desire an Englishman, whose church is essentially political and parliamentary, cannot help sympathising.

Others again of you are faithful to Antioch, the scene of the first Council which decided, one may fairly say, whether Christianity was to be a Jewish sect or a world-wide religion. Another of your divisions holds, I am told, with Babylon, and carries back our minds to a still more venerable and hoar antiquity, while a still larger section forms an integral, though in some respects a segregated and peculiar, portion of that mighty communion which a great and essentially Protestant historian has compared to the dome of Brunelleschi rising over Florence; "imposing, unbroken, unchangeable, radiating in equal expansion to every part of the earth, and directing its converging curves to heaven."

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon what you tell me of the intellectual movement now taking place amongst you I shall watch its further development with the most anxious interest, and you may rely upon any assistance Government can give you, provided always it is compatible with that perfect religious neutrality which is the first duty and one of the highest glories of British rule in India, a duty which is recognised and a glory which is shared by the Native Governments, under whose enlightened care so many of you enjoy so much quietness.

Address by the Inhabitants and Tax-payers of the Town of Cochin and its Suburbs.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned inhabitants and tax-payers of the town of Cochin and its suburbs, beg most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with this address, and to express our sense of thankfulness for the redemption of the promise kindly made by you some months ago, that before the end of the current year, you would visit this ancient town, around which are clustered traditions and reminiscences, dating from the days of those illustrious Portuguese navigators and explorers Vasco de Gama, Alphonso de Albuquerque, and their other intrepid colleagues, who were the pioneers of European civilization and European conquests in India.

2. In according your Excellency a cordial welcome, we feel that we should not neglect to avail of the present opportunity of laying before Your Excellency a succinct statement of such grievances as we labor under, and of requirements which the ruled may reasonably claim at the hands of their rulers, humbly trusting that Your Excellency will give our representation that favorable consideration which you usually accord to questions that concern the welfare and prosperity of the masses, over whom you rule in the name of the Queen, Empress of India.

3. But, first of all, we should be wanting in gratitude to Your Excellency if we omit to thank Your Excellency for the warm and generous support you have accorded to the project for the extension of the Railway from Shoranur to Ernacollum. Whatever the ultimate result of the proposals now laid before the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India may be, we are under obligations to Your Excellency's Government for so strongly supporting a project, which when accomplished, would unquestionably and practically prove to be a boon and a blessing to the people of Cochin and Travancore.

4. In addressing a statesman of Your Excellency's varied accomplishments and extensive experience, we should be simply taking up a good deal of your valuable time if we were to enter into detail regarding matters which require Your Excellency's kind and favorable consideration, and we shall only therefore refer to them with a brevity, consistent with their importance, as we are perfectly confident that Your Excellency will not fail to grant us that redress which under the circumstances may appear necessary.

5. *Municipal.*—First and foremost, we should respectfully but earnestly wish to impress upon Your Excellency how keenly the population and particularly the poorer portion suffer from the manner in which the administration of Municipal affairs here is at present conducted. We shall place before Your Excellency, within the smallest compass possible, what our grievances in regard to Municipal affairs really are:—

i. The tax on houses and buildings was originally 4 per cent. on the estimated annual rental, but some years ago it was raised to 7½ per cent., an impost which is insupportably high and the heaviness of which is felt by all classes alike, inasmuch as since this higher rate of taxation was imposed, no appreciable advantages have been enjoyed by the tax-payers. The ground on which this increase from 4 per cent to 7½ per cent. was sanctioned by the Government was that the maintenance of the Police would devolve upon the Municipality, but now that the latter has been generously relieved of this burden, we hope it shall not be deemed unreasonable if we beseech Your Excellency to reduce the tax to its original percentage.

ii. The defective drainage of the town and its environments (especially Calvetty) is another matter to which we would desire to draw the kind attention of Your Excellency. Since the establishment of the Municipality, hardly anything has been done in this branch of conservancy, and the result is that one of the chief objects which the Legislature aimed at when the Towns Improvement Act was framed, has been completely ignored.

iii. A good market, within the Municipal limits, is a desideratum which the Municipality has not yet thought fit to supply. At present we would particularly wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that one of the fish-markets, viz., the one near the Calvetty Bridge, is in a very crowded locality, and it is surprising that, on sanitary grounds, its continuance has been permitted so long. Again, the sale of meat is permitted in one of the principal thoroughfares of the town, where a thing of the kind was unheard of for years, and a practice which is particularly offensive to the feelings of those Hindu tradesmen who have, from time immemorial, enjoyed an immunity from such outrages on their religious feelings. In these progressive times,

it is the aim of every township, in order to promote the health of its inhabitants, to have a market where an efficient control could be exercised over those who supply the necessaries of life. But in Cochin, in consequence of the straggling nature of the various markets, public health is endangered by the circumstance that everybody is allowed to sell the necessaries of life, unrestricted by that vigilant supervision which would be secured by the establishment of a central market similar to those in the other principal towns of this Presidency. We beg to commend this subject to the favorable consideration of Your Excellency.

iv. The insufficiency of lights and roads, particularly within the suburbs, is a matter of universal grievance. Those who live at Eravaly Pattom, St John Pattom, Thamara Pattom, Mackenzie's Gardens, who form no inconsiderable portion of the body of tax-payers, and against whom the provisions of the Towns Improvement Act are enforced with a rigour totally disproportionate to the benefits doled out to them, are loud in their complaints regarding the treatment they experience at the hands of the Municipality. They are tax-payers in exactly the same proportions as those who live within the town, but their rights as tax-payers are completely ignored. We readily admit the importance of a certain amount of increased attention being bestowed on those roads which are more frequently used by residents in the town, but in common justice we fail to see why proper roads should not be constructed in the suburbs, so far as is compatible with the configuration of the lands for the comfort and convenience of those who reside in those localities and who contribute to the Municipal revenues equally with those who reside within the town. The Municipal Commissioners have opened a garden, within which the flagstaff is located, on which they have spent and are spending a considerable sum annually. If Your Excellency will be pleased to visit it, you will be satisfied that it is not of the slightest utility to the public. If it were a place intended for public recreation, like the People's Park at Madras, the Lal Bagh at Bangalore, the Victoria Gardens at Bombay or the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta, there would have been no grounds whatever for complaint, but this is not the case and in spite of continued reiteration of public opinion, antagonistic to its maintenance which the Commissioners have studiously ignored, this apology for a public garden is virtually set aside for the burial of dogs which are killed during the hot season. The general body of tax-payers—whether in the town or suburbs—benefit in no way by the up-keep of this garden. A few common vegetables are grown therein which are readily obtainable in our ordinary bazaars, and we respectfully submit therefore that as it has proved to be horticulturally a failure, the funds of the Municipality towards which we are the contributors, are actually wasted. The money saved by the closing up of this garden could be judiciously employed in opening up new roads and lanes where they are urgently required and which we have not the slightest doubt whatever Your Excellency would admit the tax-payers of whatever grade and condition they may be are, in natural justice, entitled to.

Regarding the lights within Municipal limits it would be useless, considering the limited time at Your Excellency's disposal, to say more than that within the town there are only about twelve lamp-posts put up and these even are not lit up during the dark monsoon nights for the benefit of poor wayfarers. If within the town such a state of things exists, Your Excellency may easily surmise what the state of things in the suburbs is.

It is perhaps essential to add under this head that frequent complaints have been made to the Municipal Commissioners on these subjects, and although promises have been made that their grievances would be remedied, those promises have not been fulfilled.

v. The water-supply of the town is another question which in our humble opinion deserves the serious consideration of Your Excellency. Acting on the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Municipality obtained a supply of some iron-tanks in which rain-water is stored during the monsoon and this is distributed to those who would care to have it during the hot season, and they belong to that class of people who cannot afford to get a supply of drinkable water from Alwaye, a watering place in Travancore, 18 miles from this place, to which thousands flock annually during the hot weather and the water from whose stream is used by almost all Europeans, and the majority of the inhabitants of this place who can afford to pay for it. This is now supplied by private enterprise. There are small ponds in the outskirts of the town from which the greater portion of the native population derive their water-supply, but if that terrible disease, elephantiasis, which is so frightfully prevalent in Cochin, a complaint which according to the consensus of medical opinion is due to the deleterious nature of the water of this soil, is to be effectually stamped out, the water supply ought to be placed on a totally different footing to what it is now. The mere distribution of a few pots of rain-water occasionally to those who apply for it is a rather feeble way of coping with a gigantic evil. This is a matter which a properly constituted Commission would be perfectly competent to deal with, but incidentally, we venture to bring the matter to Your Excellency's

notice, feeling perfectly certain that the views of Your Excellency will be quite in unison with ours on this most important question.

vi. As another instance of present Municipal misgovernment, we would, in passing, refer to the most arbitrary manner in which the approaches to the shore on the sides of the Albuquerque Jetty have been blocked up by the Municipal Commissioners and the levying of tolls therefrom, before they were even sanctioned by Your Excellency's Government. The blocking up of these approaches has been done in utter defiance of the rights enjoyed by the inhabitants from time immemorial—rights secured to them by custom and prescription, but as the matter has been, we believe, already brought to the notice of Your Government, we need not dwell further on this point.

vii. Those of the undersigned who reside in the island of Vypeen, have still more serious grounds for complaint against the Municipality, as at present directed :—

Firstly.—If Your Excellency would be pleased to visit the Island, you will find that there are no roads worth speaking of there.

Secondly.—That there is no sort of conservancy or drainage of the Island carried on systematically or in accordance with the requirements of the tax-payers.

Thirdly.—The residents of the island are practically placed in a position of great danger, owing to there being no medical attendance available, either during the day or night, as there is no Medical Officer stationed at the Island to minister to their wants. This drawback is more particularly and painfully felt during the prevalence of epidemics, as owing to the ferry boats being hauled up at 8 P.M., communication with the town, where the Civil Surgeon and his subordinates reside, is, as a matter of fact, rendered totally impracticable.

Fourthly.—It would be wasting a deal of Your Excellency's valuable time if we were to dwell further on the hardships to which the people of Vypeen are subjected; but if Your Excellency has sufficient time at your disposal and will condescend to visit the place, you will be satisfied that their grievances are substantial and that they call for redress.

6. *Police.*—Now that the Municipality has been relieved of the burden of maintaining the Police, we would beg to bring to the notice of Your Excellency the inadequacy of the force assigned to Cochin. The repression and detection of crime, as Your Excellency might ascertain from the local Magistracy, is practically a matter of extreme difficulty with the Police force here as at present constituted. At Vypeen, particularly, the bad characters who reside within the Sirkar territories carry on their depredations within British limits with impunity. And the one or two Police Constables who are stationed there are not to be found when their services are required. We beg therefore that Your Excellency will be good enough, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, to augment the Police Force, as, in consequence of our being hemmed in on almost all sides by the territories of the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, criminals enjoy an immunity from detection and capture, and to counteract which, we humbly submit, a larger Police Force than we have at present is imperatively necessary.

7. *Medical.*—We would next take this opportunity of respectfully submitting to Your Excellency the medical requirements of this town. At present only those of the more well-to-do portion of the community can have the benefit of the services of the Civil Surgeon. The First-class Hospital Assistant attached to the dispensary has his hands always full of work and he cannot neglect his legitimate duties for the convenience of the public whenever his services may be required.

In former years, in-patients of the local dispensary, who, on account of their extreme poverty, could not support themselves, were dieted at Government expense, but this practice has been now discontinued, and very many, who have really no means of subsistence, simply enjoy the benefit of European medical treatment without that diet which is essential to secure the efficiency of that treatment. The Native States of Cochin and Travancore are more liberal in this respect, and in the interests of suffering humanity, we beg Your Excellency will be pleased to modify the existing rules to an extent that will permit the really poor to be dieted free of cost. With regard to the medical wants of the community, it has been resolved, in public meeting, to beseech Your Excellency to increase the present staff, by the appointment of a few more Medical Officers of the subordinate grade who can do efficient work at the Dispensary and at the same time be of use to the majority of the inhabitants.

8. *Port Conservancy.*—As a port of some considerable mercantile importance, the want of a suitable place for hauling up and repairing large native craft is very much felt by the native ship-owners. From the British Custom House up to Messrs. Aspinwall and Co.'s yard there is not a single spot available for this purpose. The Government found it feasible to provide a Boat Bunder where large cargo boats are hauled up and repaired, but no suitable accommodation is to be had for the repairs of leaking and disabled native craft. If Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to communicate with the Marine authorities and meet the wants of the Native Mercantile community in this respect, they should always be under very great obligations to Your Excellency.

It is really a matter for regret that Your Excellency's visit to this town is limited to so short a period, that there is not sufficient time at your disposal to see and judge for yourself as regards the extent of the ravages committed by the sea towards the south of this port, particularly St. John's Pattom, where valuable cocoanut trees, houses and lands belonging to poor ryots are being washed off. If their own individual interests were concerned, it would perhaps not be a matter of paramount necessity on the part of the Government to interfere, but the preservation of the sea board in its original perfection is a matter of imperial importance. There have been surveys held of this part of the coast by the responsible officers of the Public Works Department, but practically they have not been of any advantage either to the public or Government. If Your Excellency will be pleased to inquire into the history of the commencement, the continuance, and the closing up of the Cruz Milagre Gap, you will be satisfied of the importance of protective measures being taken in time in preference to steps being taken eventually and which might cost millions out of the Imperial Exchequer.

9. To summarise the above, our wants under the head of

Municipal—are so great and urgent, that we must most respectfully request, at the hands of Your Excellency, the introduction into this town of the system of local self-government, which His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India so strongly advocates in his recent admirable Minute on the subject, and which has received universal acceptance at the hands of the inhabitants of almost all the principal towns in this Presidency. We therefore respectfully beg that we may also be allowed the privilege of self-government in regard to Municipal matters. At present, the Commissioners elect themselves, and those whom they like, periodically. Those who pay heavy taxes are not at all represented on the Commission, while there is such a preponderance of the official element which practically neutralizes such influence as one or two non-official members might attempt to exercise. There is absolutely not a single non-official European on the Commission and most of the principal Eurasian and Native tax-payers have no representatives of their community in the Municipality. This is a state of things which we submit, with all due deference, ought to be taken due notice of by Your Excellency, and we confidently trust that the privilege of local self-government will be extended to this town also, after this forcible representation which we have submitted to Your Excellency.

Police.—Our wants on this head have been explained to Your Excellency with an explicitness, which does not admit of further amplification, and we have not the slightest doubt that whatever assistance that lies in the power of Your Excellency to afford us, will not be denied.

The Wants of Vypeen.—Your Excellency will of course observe from what we have said above that in addition to the drawbacks which the inhabitants suffer from, in regard to its sanitation, conservancy, &c., the lives of its inhabitants are actually jeopardized by their inability to procure competent medical advice on an emergency, and we therefore trust that Your Excellency will see the expediency of establishing a small hospital in charge of a medical subordinate, who might render effectual assistance to those who are stricken down with diseases that require immediate treatment.

Some three years ago, when cholera broke out in Vypeen, the sufferers actually died for want of timely medical aid, and when we state this, we think, that anything further that we may say, would be superfluous.

10. We beg Your Excellency's pardon for taking up so much of your precious time with this lengthy address, but we should be untrue to our own interests if we neglect this opportunity of your Excellency's presence here, to represent to you what we honestly and conscientiously believe ought to be brought to the notice of him who rules over us. We have commented at rather unusual length on matters Municipal, because they more directly concern us, and as the Lord Mayor of London remarked the other day at the banquet at which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was present, the source of Great Britain's greatness in the future would be her free Municipal Institutions and these institutions ought to be so encouraged and conducted that the centralizing power might never find it necessary to interfere with them, but on the contrary would increase their powers.

Respectfully wishing Your Excellency a pleasant and successful tour through this portion of Southern India, we beg, &c.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply to the Cochin Inhabitants' and Tax-payers' Address, 31st August 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—I have listened with much interest to your address, and I perceive that you are anxious that the powers-that-be should largely diminish taxation, while largely increasing those services to the public which are paid for out of taxation.

That, gentlemen, is the first thought of many excellent people in all countries. When, however, they have succeeded in getting behind the scenes, more especially if they attain to the closely watched servitude which is mocked with the name of power, and learn the difficulties of their predecessors, they are apt to find that to increase expenditure and to diminish revenue is to

burn the candle at both ends. A lady in England, who has said many good things, replied to a friend who blamed her when a girl for burning the candle at both ends that that was surely the best way to make the ends meet; but I do not think that any financier, Imperial or Municipal, has ever, after trying the experiment, been inclined to agree with her.

So much by way of a *primâ facie* objection to your general scheme. When, however, I come to its details, I must confess myself unable to criticise them. As you know I only came here the night before last, and the frightful weather which we had yesterday prevented my seeing as much of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I have no doubt that there is a vast deal of truth in your representations, but what can be done with such a pittance as that of which the Municipality disposes—under Rs. 19,000 per annum—even with your present taxation. Take away the money that used to be collected for the Police, and it seems to me you would be unable even to improve the conservancy, which, as you say, greatly wants improving, and which, as I am informed, the Municipality proposes to improve with the money set free by the remission on the part of the Government of the Police contribution.

To do all you want would require very large funds, but where are they to come from? You ask for local self-government, and I can promise you that your wish will be fairly considered; but although local self-government is an excellent thing, it won't enable you to get blood out of a stone, or to put a very poor community in a position to enjoy those comforts and luxuries which a wealthy community can easily provide for itself.

As to those matters which belong to the province of the Government, I will see that what you have advanced is examined, in a friendly spirit; but it would, as I am sure you will perceive, be impossible for me to give an off-hand answer about them upon this occasion.

In conclusion, let me thank you for an address which is so clear and explicit as to leave no doubt as to what you would like if only your and our resources were practically unlimited.

Address to the Senior Students of Trivandrum Maharajah's College, 6th September 1882.

DR. ROSS AND GENTLEMEN,—I have often been rejoiced to hear of the success of this institution, and it has been a great pleasure to me to visit this morning the institution itself.

Not often in the world's history has it been the fate of beautiful countries to have good Governments. Only too frequently they have had pre-eminently bad ones.

Here, however, we have an exception, and I would take leave of you with the expression of a hope that, in your work, as students, you will follow the example of your Government, which so worthily tries to reflect all that is best, in this—the fairest portion of the garden of India.

Address of the Inhabitants of Courtallum and its Neighbourhood, dated 11th September 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Tenkasi, Courtallum and its neighborhood, beg most respectfully and joyfully to welcome your Excellency among us, and to express our deep sense of gratitude for the honor you have done us by visiting this station.

We cannot be too grateful for the privilege that has been so kindly accorded to us this day to convey personally through you,—the Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, Empress of India,—our assurance of deep attachment to the British Crown for the various blessings we enjoy under her benign sway.

Courtallum, as the seat of a famous and ancient Hindu temple, and as a sanitarium, enjoying a salubrious climate for four months in the year, with the most picturesque scenery that any place in Southern India can boast of, has always been a favorite resort of Hindus and Europeans.

At a distance of about 3½ miles to the east of it there is the town of Tenkasi, the head-quarters of a taluk cutcherry, and the seat of an equally famous and ancient temple. Tenkasi, with its outlying villages, has a population of about 14,000. Its close proximity to Travancore, with its wealthy and commercial towns of Quilon and Cochin, on the west, and the cotton-growing taluks of Sankaranainarkoil and Srivilliputur on the north, and Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, two most populous and flourishing towns and head-quarters of the district in the east, and the famous falls of Papavanasam with the rich and alluvial tracts of the Ambasamudrum Taluk in the south, irrigated by the Tambrapurni and inhabited by wealthy and industrious ryots trading with Travancore, have made us to feel all the more the want of Railway communication between these centres of industry and commerce as a great desideratum.

Although from Railway financial considerations the first proposed line—(through Shermadevi, Kalladakurichi, Ambasamudrum, and Tenkasi)—of the southern extension of the South Indian Railway from Tinnevelly to Travancore, has been given up, and the line has been taken straight towards the south of Tinnevelly, *viâ* Punnagudi, still we earnestly hope that we, before long, may enjoy the benefits of a tramway, which, we hear, it is now under contemplation to open in the line that was first surveyed for a Railway.

We beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the present unsatisfactory condition of our Irrigation Works, specially those that come under the category of "Minor Irrigation Works." We need hardly say that many of the irrigating tanks and channels in this taluk, which form a substantial source of revenue to Government, and of actual subsistence to the ryots, fall under the head of "Minor Irrigation Works," and that owing to want of repairs for several years, specially since the recent classification of "Imperial and Minor Irrigation Works," both the Government and the ryots have been sustaining annually great loss. Unless some better arrangements are made to repair these irrigation works, we fear that our condition in the long run will dwindle down to that of poorer ryots in less favored localities in dry and rain-fed taluks.

Another point to which we would respectfully draw your Excellency's attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which our religious institutions are at present managed. Although from religious scruples the Government have withdrawn their supervision over these institutions, still, we beg to submit that we recognize the Pagoda Funds as public property, and that, as such, the Government should exercise some check on the administration of those funds in the interests of the whole Hindu community.

We sincerely hope that the Educational Commission now sitting at Calcutta will devise such measures for the improvement and widespread of English and vernaculars among the subject population as would, at the same time, not be incompatible with conferring, though in a somewhat limited degree, on the people of India the inestimable advantages (they now enjoy) of higher education.

In conclusion, we sincerely pray to the Almighty that you and Mrs. Grant Duff may enjoy all manner of happiness, and that your reign may be long and prosperous, and prove a source of unmixed blessings to the people of this Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply to the Inhabitants of Courtallum and its Neighbourhood, 11th September 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—You have given us a very friendly welcome to this remarkable district, where one looks up through the foliage of the nutmeg and the mangosteen at clouds such as might enwrap the Isle of Skye or some even more Boreal wilderness, which "the hunger of the north has bitten into barrenness." Yet, if I may trust the reports which have reached me, you have not overrated its charms. On the contrary, when you say that it is salubrious for four months in the year, you surely undervalue them and remind me of a man in England to whom his master, obliged to part with him on account of his intemperance, observed: "John, I have, in writing your character, found no difficulty in speaking of you as well acquainted with your duties; but I have found great difficulty in saying that you are sober." "Don't you think, Sir," replied the other, "that as you have gone so far you might say *frequently* sober." I insist on believing, gentlemen, in spite of your too great frankness and modesty, that Courtallum is more than *occasionally* salubrious.

I am glad to hear that there is a probability of a tramway coming hither. Am I to understand that it is proposed to carry it on into Travancore through the passes by which I travelled? If so, it will be the most beautiful line of tramway in the world, but by no means the cheapest. Tramways, however, when their managers have once hit upon the best motive power, steam, compressed air, electricity, or whatever it is to be, have, I am sure, a great and beneficent future in South India.

I am not surprised that you should call my attention to the state of your minor irrigation works. All through the Presidency they have long been in an unsatisfactory condition, thanks partly to some deficiencies in the law which will, ere long, I trust, be remedied, and partly to other causes. I do not think it impossible that the experience which has been gained of the effects of including in the category of minor irrigation works works so considerable as many now included in it may oblige the Government to make some change in the existing classification. I cannot help thinking likewise that in many parts of the country good results might be arrived at if we were to cede to the ryots a portion of the existing assessment, making them wholly responsible for the upkeep of the smallest, but not the least useful, of our irrigation works. It is not improbable that something of this kind may be soon tried in certain localities, and if the experiment succeeds, it will be easy enough to extend it. To put into the hands of the agricultural population the administration of that water which alone makes its agriculture successful is not the least desirable method of extending local self-Government. All through the country I find the same demand for greater State control over the religious endowments, and I have elsewhere pointed out, first, that this demand is a great compliment to our rule, and, secondly, that it is peculiarly unfortunate that a matter so essentially for yourselves to manage should not be successfully managed by yourselves. About the fact of the demand there is, however, no sort of doubt, and it is a fact of importance.

In your paragraph with regard to education, you lay most stress upon the extension of primary, while you by no means forget the claims—the great and enduring claims—of higher education. I should think it very probable that your own ideas on that subject will be well

reflected in the report of the Commission, but the eminent man who presides over it will soon, I believe, be amongst us, and the representatives of all opinions will then be able to have their say.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me thank you once more on behalf as well of my wife as of myself. We look forward to seeing a good deal more of this delightful region before we pass onward to Tinnevelly, if, that is, it may be the pleasure of the Storm-demons, who have been so active during the last few days to permit us to do so.

Tenkási Taluk Ryots' Address, 12th September 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In welcoming your Excellency to this station, which is one of the sanitaria of Southern India, we, the ryots of Tenkási Taluk, most respectfully beg leave to represent our grievances in the following terms with the hope of early redress.

This taluk is partly irrigated by the Chittár river and its channels. But the prosperity of the ryots greatly depends upon the upkeep of the numerous tanks which come under the class of minor works. No definite arrangements seem to have been yet made with regard to these works, though we are glad to find the matter has attracted the serious attention of Government. The distinction of "Imperial" and "Minor" has practically placed us under a great disadvantage. In bearing the public burden, as well as in sharing the benefits of remission, ryots affected by both classes of works are similarly situated; while so, the defraying of the expenses incurred in the case of minor works is thrown in a more or less degree on the ryots themselves. It is needless to dwell upon the hardship which this practice imposes on the ryots, and the great loss of revenue it entails, as your Excellency is fully aware of the almost neglected condition of these works. It is our humble prayer that, as regards expenditure, both Imperial and minor works should be placed on the same level, the expenses being borne by the Government itself. As regards the agency, we would prefer the doing away with the divided responsibilities of the Revenue and Public Works Departments, and would have the whole management entrusted to the Revenue officials, though in the present condition of taluk administration our choice would fall on some other agency. We hope we shall not be supposed as favoring the idea of an entire transference of management to the Revenue authorities; we would have works of a petty description, such as those below Rs. 20 expenditure, under our own management, and in this case we earnestly implore the aid of Government to meet their cost at least half way.

Prior to the Revenue Settlement, the Village Service Fund, which was collected for the payment of the services of the village accountant, water distributor, and kavalgar, was paid to Government as part of their kist, and was included in the entire amount of the Government demand. The settlement effected no change by way of shifting this burden on the ryots, leaving the Government dues unaffected. Whereas a separate charge in addition to that is being now levied from us, we feel the imposition of it as groundless and oppressive, and beg therefore that this fresh levy may be discontinued altogether and from an early date.

While we heartily approve of the action taken by Government in the matter of forest conservancy, we cannot but express our deep apprehension that our long-continued enjoyment of forest privileges, which have from time to time been much encroached upon, even without the sanction of Legislature, will be materially interfered with, especially when the investigation of claims proposed in the Bill already before your Excellency's Council is entrusted to forest officers. By extension of cultivation, the area available for pasture in this taluk has become extremely curtailed. Many experienced agriculturists deplore the degenerated condition of our cattle. We therefore pray that suitable provision may be made in the Bill about to be passed for securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privileges consistent with the universal good it aims at, and that legislation in this respect may not drift in the direction of depressing the condition of the ryots, and crushing the growth of their independence.

Your Excellency is fully aware that indebtedness is the great curse of the agricultural population in India. From this great calamity we are not specially exempt. The change of revenue instalments into five, and the rigour with which the Government dues are collected, work with undue hardship on all classes of ryots, especially those holding lands in localities less favored by natural advantages, and the result of the present adjustment of the instalments is that a large number of us are compelled to resort to loans at heavy interest, and thus we are rendered quite unable to maintain a higher standard of efficiency in agriculture. We therefore pray that the Government demand should be made to extend over seven instalments from December to June, with a proportionate reduction in the present rates of payment.

We hope we are not presumptuous in bringing to your Excellency's consideration the suitability of the extension of the scheme of local self-Government to this taluk, where we are confident, with the sufficient safeguard provided in the Viceroy's Resolution, the scheme can be made to work with satisfaction. It is our humble opinion that many of the drawbacks of the present system—the chief of which is the undue preponderance of the Government executive—will be greatly removed by the introduction of the proposed measure, and the real wants and requirements of the community will be provided for in a more satisfactory and easy manner.

Lastly, we beg permission to point your Excellency's attention to that serious drawback in the present administration of criminal justice arising from that great anomaly of the combination of the Revenue and Magisterial functions which is the root of the numerous evils to which we are subject in the mofussil. If anything has brought about the complete demoralization of public feeling in the mofussil, it is this union of functions in one and the same individual with whom we have so few opportunities of coming in close contact, and whose relation with us is such as to create unpleasant friction. So long as this multiplication of duties continues, it is our humble opinion that neither our agricultural wants nor our sanitary requirements can be adequately and properly attended to; and so long as the dread of the executive officers lasts, we cannot hope that all the efforts of Government to give political education to the people will prove other than futile. It is therefore our earnest prayer that this great engine of oppression at present in the hands of the Revenue officers may be removed from them both in the interests of agriculture and the general popular well-being.

We beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most devoted and loyal subjects.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply to the Ryots of Tenkási Taluk, 13th September 1882.

I have listened with interest to your address, and will briefly notice the various important matters on which it touches.

As to the minor irrigation works alluded to in the second paragraph, I am aware that the people of Tinnevelly have done more than the inhabitants of most districts to help themselves, and deserve much consideration accordingly. You will find all I can say just at present in the speech I made this morning at Courtallum, but I must remind you that Government is not a wealthy individual possessing resources of his own. Every anna which is saved to your pockets is taken out of the pocket of some other tax-payer very likely as meritorious, and more necessitous, than yourselves That is a common place, but it is a common place which, if remembered, would save a prodigious deal of memorial and petition-writing. With regard to the village service cess, I have no doubt you dislike it, but if the village officers are not paid by fair means, I am afraid they will be paid by means which are not fair, and you would yourselves be the first to cry out if we were to revert to the state of things which formerly prevailed, and which the present generation has happily forgotten.

In the Forest Bill which lately passed into an Act, I can assure you that all care was taken to prevent any sort of oppression of the ryot by forest officers, or any one else, but there are some people with whom a disinclination to be oppressed means an inclination to consult their own interests, combined with a grand contempt for the interests of others. They cut down or burn trees which belong to the public just as it suits them, thus destroying the natural distributors of rain and giving a new sense to the ill-omened saying of an European Statesman, "After me the Deluge." I do not think that the people of this district will be slow to acknowledge the benefit which this the Forest Act of 1882 will, ere many years are over, have conferred upon them.

The complaint set forth in your fifth paragraph deserves consideration, and I am not prepared to express any opinion about it, beyond saying that the system now in vogue was introduced, because it was considered, on the whole, to be the most convenient to all concerned. It is not necessarily final and unchangeable.

As to your remarks on local self-Government, I have only to observe that the undue preponderance of the executive in local affairs is an obvious evil, but that the whole question is what amount and kind of executive control or other assistance will be most conducive to the general good.

Finally, with regard to the combination of Revenue and Magisterial functions, there can be no doubt that it would be more in accordance with the most scientific principles of legislation to have them separated, but to separate them would involve a hugely increased expenditure which you, gentlemen, and your neighbours would have to provide. If we took the framers of this address at their word and taxed the taluk accordingly, they would, I fear, find themselves before long quite the most unpopular persons in it. To say the truth, they would, I am afraid, find it and the whole Tinnevelly District a great deal too hot to hold them.

Address of the Inhabitants of Tinnevelly District, 13th September 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the inhabitants of this province, we beg leave most respectfully to cordially welcome your Excellency to this town, the capital of the southernmost district of the Presidency. The province presents not a few points of interest to visitors. Historically, the district was the brightest jewel in the ancient Pandya's Crown, and latterly, towards the beginning of the British administration, it was rendered famous by the Polygar war. It is not devoid of interest from its physical aspect and formation, being, to use the words of Mr. Stuart, a former Collector of the District, "*fac simile* on a miniature scale of

the whole Madras Presidency, almost every feature of which is repeated on a smaller scale within this little area." From a religious point of view, too, the district is not less interesting as the stupendous and sacred edifices at Trichendúr, Tinnevelly, Srivilliputur and Alwar Tinnevelly, not to speak of other smaller temples scattered over the province, and the magnificent and delightful waterfalls at Kuttálam and Pápanásam, attract large numbers of visitors from other parts of India. It is not, therefore, without a feeling of pride that we welcome your Excellency to this favored district, and we feel highly gratified that it has not failed to strike your Excellency as deserving of a visit.

We have, we are thankful to say, nothing specially to ask of your Excellency's Government in the matter of local wants, as they have been well attended to by the various officials who have served amongst us, and will, we have no doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion offers, as our present Collector has been long in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare himself in the cause of the public.

We look forward with much eagerness to the extension of the South Indian Railway to Trivandrum from this town. The land trade between the two places is not inconsiderable, and the two provinces are, for various reasons, intimately connected one with the other, and we trust that the resources of the country will further be developed by this improvement in internal communication.

We venture to hope that the country at large will derive lasting benefits from your Excellency's rule, knowing, as we do, that your Excellency's vast administrative experience and special training acquired during a long Parliamentary career in England cannot but in the long run tell upon the Government of this Presidency.

In conclusion, we fervently hope that your Excellency will carry a happy remembrance of this visit to Tinnevelly.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

Let me begin by thanking you much for your cordial welcome. I hope it is not the last time that we shall meet. If I had thought that it was likely to be so, I would have arranged to stay longer in the district, for I should be sorry not to see, some time or other, its southern and eastern portions.

I am delighted to hear that you are so well satisfied with the officials who work and have of late worked amongst you. Nor am I surprised, for the zeal and energy which Mr. Pennington throws into the execution of his duties are well known, while in Mr. Puckle you had a Collector whose intimate knowledge of his district and regard for its people are worthy of all imitation. He possesses, too, a gift not universally diffused amongst Anglo-Indians, the power of clear and interesting exposition—a power by which I was glad to profit, on more than one occasion, before I left England.

I am looking forward with much interest to a final report upon railway communication between this place and Trivandrum. As to the importance of establishing a communication by railway between two districts, so near and yet so different in character, there can be no doubt.

It only remains to thank you for all the good wishes which you have expressed with regard to my administration. I trust that to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted only by sudden changes and startling efforts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but I shall be disappointed if, when it is over, those who are brought into immediate contact with it are not able to say, amongst other things, that during its course the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using, for her own urgent needs, a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders; that those of our departments which were not in a satisfactory condition—such as the Forest Department—had been put on a better footing; that the best men throughout our various services had, very early in the day, come to know that their work was watched with sympathetic interest at head-quarters; and that they were not reduced to hopelessness by seeing all the most influential positions bestowed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.

These are not very sensational ambitions, and the record of their fulfilment would no doubt read, even when recorded by the ablest pen, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of lead, a phrase which was, by the bye, originally used about the philosopher who wrote the life of the Statesman, with whose spirit a wise ruler of this part of India would most, I think, desire to be filled—the life of Turgot.

Of such good dulness, however, is woven the happiness of nations. I do not think one could anywhere find a district which more naturally raises such thoughts than this of Tinnevelly, for Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, finds it necessary to fill pages upon pages with the events which occurred during the terrible period which preceded its passing under British rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enough to describe the unbroken progress and prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? because those eighty years have been years of profound peace, whereas before they began Tinnevelly had never from the beginning of time known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty consecutive months, perhaps not even eighty consecutive weeks, of peace.

Address at Sarah Tucker's Institution, Palamcottah, 14th September 1882.

It is with great pleasure and deep respect that we welcome your Excellency here to-day. We are especially thankful that the occasion is graced by the presence of Mrs. Grant Duff, the first Governor's lady that, I think, we have ever had within these walls. This institution is one of the largest in the Madras Presidency for training Christian Schoolmistresses. For our material we have the pick of the daughters of some 55,000 Christians connected with the Church Missionary Society. After living within these walls some five or six years, and being trained to teach others—for it is one thing to know and another thing to impart knowledge—after training these girls as schoolmistresses we send them all over the Presidency to conduct schools, chiefly Hindu schools on Christian principles. Fifty-five of our former pupils are now in the Tinnevelly District, teaching in high caste and Brahmin schools. It is an interesting and noteworthy fact that Hindus, many of them Brahmins, do not object to have their daughters instructed in Mission Schools, where the Bible is also taught. So that, I may observe, in conclusion, Tinnevelly ranks first in the Presidency, not only in producing most cotton, not only in the richness of its soil, producing three crops a year, not only in being the largest sugar-producing district, not only in being also the foremost in education, having a larger percentage under education than in any other district of the Presidency, but it is the first also in Christianity, having more than a lakh of Protestant Christians, and the largest Normal Female Institutions in the whole Presidency.

His Excellency's Reply.

"MR. HARCOURT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you on behalf of my wife and myself for so kind a reception. It gives me pleasure to hear of the success of your efforts, and I listened with particular interest to what you said about the Brahmins. It is only right that persons who take so high a place in Hindu society should set an example of tolerance and good sense."

Saint Francis Xavier's School, Palamcottah, 14th September 1882.

"REV. FATHERS AND GENTLEMEN,—I am much gratified by your cordial welcome, and pleased to hear that your institution is succeeding. It is, if I understand you aright, a gradual but steady success. Such successes are usually the most enduring. I can only hope that in the future it may be worthy of him whose name it bears, one of the brightest names in Christian history. Let me congratulate you, too, on the fact that the elegant art of Latin verse writing, which has been so much connected with 'the great order' in other lands, is not entirely neglected even in this remote region."

Theological Training College, Palamcottah, 14th September 1882.

"MR. KEMBER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I owe you many thanks for the friendly reception given to Mrs. Grant Duff and myself.

"It is agreeable to hear that you are prospering, and I re-echo your hope that elementary, to which I will add secondary and higher, education may advance during my time in India. As to your own institution, I, like you, trust that if I return, as I hope to do, to the Tinnevelly District, I may find it even more flourishing than it is now."

Address at Bishop Sargent's C.M.S. Institution, 14th September 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Native Christians in connection with the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly, beg to approach your Excellency with sentiments of profound respect, and to express our heartfelt pleasure at the opportunity now afforded us of welcoming your Excellency and Mrs. Grant Duff among us.

At this happy moment we recall to memory the visits made to this place by three of your Excellency's predecessors, and the interest they evinced in the growth of the Native Churches of Tinnevelly, and in the progress of education in this province. This visit of your Excellency has stirred up in our minds the deep sense of gratitude we, in common with others of Her Majesty's subjects, entertain for the many and important temporal and social blessings enjoyed by us under shelter of the British flag.

The profound peace we have enjoyed during the past 80 years in a province where war and bloodshed, as we learn from history, was the normal condition of previous times,—the law for dispensing justice irrespective of caste or creed,—the accessibility of the rulers both to high and low,—the Public Works Department, and the Postal and Educational systems for the material and moral improvement of this country and people—these give us confidence in the wise and good intentions of the Government under which Providence has placed us. We expect no exclu-

sive privileges. We claim no indulgences. All that we can reasonably hope for is that your Excellency will maintain the neutrality which shall secure to us, as to all Her Majesty's subjects, freedom and protection in our worship, and the enjoyment of all the civil rights which become ours under the enlightened Government of Great Britain.

The labor bestowed by European Missionaries for the spiritual and moral improvement of the people has been greatly successful in this district. They have been the pioneers of both primary and higher education, and the results are everywhere manifest around us. Especially may this be said in reference to female education. At this station your Excellency has seen the large and flourishing institutions for the training of schoolmasters and mistresses.

Great efforts are being made to render our churches self-supporting, and we are glad to state that some real progress has been made in this direction. Native Protestant Christians in this province number about 105,000. The contributions of the Native Churches both of the C.M.S. and S.P.G. in support of their teachers and worship amounted last year to above 33,000 rupees, besides about 10,000 rupees contributed for the erection of churches and school-rooms.

As said before, we as Christians ask for no indulgence, but in reference to patronage, we think there is room for urging a claim that what your Excellency has acknowledged elsewhere on this point, that "no disfavor should be shown either to Muhammadans or to Native Christians," be fairly carried out.

In conclusion, we beg to thank your Excellency for the patient hearing accorded us, and to acknowledge our gratitude for the honor done us and our place by this visit; and we humbly pray that the Almighty will grant your Excellency and Mrs. Grant Duff a safe and pleasant journey, —that he will give your Excellency health and wisdom to contrive and execute such plans and measures as may be conducive to the welfare of those who are placed under your Excellency's Government, and to the stability of Her Majesty's gracious rule in this country.

His Excellency's Reply.

"BISHOP SARGENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for your address. You ask for nothing but your rights, and the whole power of this Government will be always used, if need be, to prevent those rights being encroached upon. There is, however, but little fear of that. Throughout the Presidency there is, I am happy to observe, a great deal of mutual toleration among its widely divergent creeds and sects. We had lately, however, a painful exception to this rule. I shall say nothing about that case to-day, but I take this opportunity of announcing that any persons, be they Hindus, Muhammadans, or Christians, who shall allow their religious passions to lead to a breach of the peace, have nothing to expect but the utmost rigour of the law, and that a Government servant who directly or indirectly abets anything of the kind, or who does not use his utmost influence to still religious passions, may simply write himself down as a ruined man.

"With regard to patronage, I believe I have said before, I shall always think the better of Heads of Offices and Departments if I find that they set themselves against the cliquism to which all sects and sets in all countries are but too prone. You have a right to ask for a fair field, and to do you justice I believe you neither ask for nor wish any undue favor; a fair field you most certainly shall have."

Address of the Inhabitants and Tax-payers of Tinnevelly Town, 16th September 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, on behalf of the inhabitants and tax-payers of the town of Tinnevelly, beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with an address, and trust that your Excellency will give to all our humble representations that favorable consideration which you are ever prepared to accord to matters concerning the prosperity and happiness of all those who are placed under your charge.

We owe our hearty thanks to your Excellency for the noticeable social and political advance in this Presidency since your benign Excellency commenced your auspicious reign. We are attracted more to your Excellency for the great philanthropy, affability, and amity of disposition, and for your Excellency's most just and unrivalled benevolent administration. The Hindus, being lately snatched by the unparalleled liberality of the disinterested English from the widespread and terrible famine which raged in these parts, have commenced their life of full prosperity only with your Excellency as their Governor, and are rapidly improving in their social status during your Excellency's glorious and splendid reign. Your Excellency's noble object of vastly improving the irrigation works in places such as Madura, &c., where people were long suffering from an absence of a supply of pure and wholesome water, and your Excellency's ready help to complete any beneficial project tending to ameliorate the condition of the principal towns, and also to supply the agricultural wants—all these claim our deep gratitude and evince your Excellency's genuine motive of great philanthropy and noble sentiments of tender regard to the welfare of those entrusted to your care. This "Avirotha Siddhanta Sabba" we now represent was established in 1880 by the people of this town, and is organized by influential and philanthropical native gentlemen with the avowed object of rectifying the general and public grievances

by submitting to proper authorities where justice in its highest embodiment tempered with mercy shelters all those unjustly afflicted under the amicable shadows of our equitable and benign Government. This Tinnevelly town and the "Sabba," its representative, are the first who received the blessings of your benign Excellency by granting the introduction of the elective system for the Tinnevelly Municipality as prayed for in our memorial descriptive of our distresses we then labored under, owing to the oppression and the exorbitant taxation of the Municipal Commissioners. The importance of this privilege, enjoyed only by free nations, of taxing themselves through their representatives will never be forgotten by us and our posterity. This, as well as your Excellency's proposal for the introduction of self-Government in this Presidency, undoubtedly bespeak the display of your Excellency's greatness and political wisdom, and also would prove a sure foundation of permanent prosperity and happiness of your Excellency's loyal subjects.

[The next request was that dancing girls might be allowed to perform in temples without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted.]

The next thing which claims your Excellency's attention is the erection of the Sub-Court House at Palamcottah with the amount sanctioned for the purpose. When there is a suitable place in the Tinnevelly town itself in the site in which the Tinnevelly Munsif's Court is located so as to suffice for both the Court-houses, many of the townpeople and outside would feel extreme difficulties from want of accommodation and supply of water in Palamcottah town, if the said proposal be carried out. The inhabitants of the Tinnevelly town and its suburbs, as well as Mofussil people, would feel highly benefited if the Sub-Court be located in the site of the Munsif's Court at Tinnevelly. It was here that the Auxiliary and all other Courts were formerly held. Notwithstanding the above difficulties by the removal of Sub-Court to Palamcottah town, Tinnevelly would suffer most on account of its being litigious and more populous than the Palamcottah town. Moreover, all the Vakils of the Tinnevelly Munsifs' Courts have also been provided with Sannads to practise in the Sub-Court, and would therefore feel a great difficulty to go a distance of four miles when they have cases in both the Courts on the same day. Nor would this fail to bring inconvenience to the parties when they find three Courts situated in three different places within a distance of five miles. These difficulties could therefore be easily overcome with immense advantages to the public if the site of the Tinnevelly Munsif's Court be preferred for the construction of the Sub-Court, and if the amount allotted by the Government be utilized for the construction of both the Munsif's Court and the Sub-Court in the said site.

We next bring to your Excellency's kind notice the establishment of Temple Committees in each taluk, in order to facilitate the work of the District Committee, and also to redress the distresses of the public who are put to great inconvenience, delay, and expense by being obliged to resort to the District Committee located in the Tinnevelly town for the whole district. This would also tend for the better conduct and management of these sacred trusts.

The last point which claims your Excellency's attention is one of very great importance. If Tinnevelly is so far blessed as to secure the remedy they earnestly seek for from your benign Excellency, people will have then very little room for discontentment and grievances. The construction of the Mount Road on the southern side of the town has caused to our Municipality an enormous outlay of Rs. 15,000; but unfortunately without reaping its benefits, they have transferred it to the Local Fund Board, receiving in return a poor sum of Rs. 2,500, and incurring also, on the other hand, an obligatory contribution of one-fourth of our tolls, amounting to Rs. 1,500, to make good for exempting from tax carriages passing the road. This has not only brought our Municipality into financial embarrassment, but has also stimulated our Commissioners to levy exorbitant taxes for raising funds to meet the requirements of the town. It is further to be noticed how could this road intervening between the Municipal limits be reckoned as a Local Fund Road, and how could carriages passing through such road be exempted from tolls while persons living on either side of the road pay their House-tax. We pray, therefore, to retransfer the Mount Road from the Local Fund to the Municipality upon receiving the sale amount, and thus to disburden the permanent residents who had contributed towards its construction from the perpetual levy of the present oppressive taxation.

In conclusion, feeling sure that your Excellency's Government would bestow its attention on the subjects which may from time to time be submitted to your Excellency, we feel confident that your Excellency's visit to these parts would not only be interesting to your Excellency, but also prove beneficial to the inhabitants of this district. We thank your Excellency for all the benefits your Excellency has accorded to us, and pray to heaven to grant a long, happy, and useful career.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply to the Inhabitants and Tax-payers of the Town of Tinnevelly, 16th September 1882.

It was a pleasure to extend the elective franchise to this large and important town. See, gentlemen, that you use your new privileges wisely and well. If you represent a sufficient amount of opinion amongst your fellow-citizens, some of you will no doubt be returned in October,

and you will then be able to deal with several of the matters which you bring before me, but which concern not the central but the local authorities. As to the dancing girl question, that belongs to the general legislation of India, which is the province of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, not of that of Madras. I cannot suppose, however, that the able men who framed the Penal Code did not thoroughly inform themselves as to Hindu feelings and opinions on the delicate subject to which you allude. The clause has been long on the statute book, and the Penal Code has quite recently been revised. Surely, if not in accordance with the sentiments of the bulk of people it would have been modified. I note carefully what you say about Taluk Committees in relation to the temple endowments. Yesterday afternoon I went to examine the neighbourhood of the Sub-Judge's Court, and to have the various advantages and disadvantages of the several proposals relating to it explained on the spot. Of course, the great difficulty in settling the question as you wish is the action of your most blessed and beneficent, but also, it must be admitted, rather wild and erratic river. If it is to be settled as you wish, you must really come to an understanding with the Támbraparni. On the other hand, I see the great inconvenience of sending the Sub-Judge to Palamcottah. I hope before the matter comes up to Government, some arrangement convenient to all parties may be suggested. You may be sure that this and all other things that affect your interests will be anxiously considered by my honorable colleagues and myself. And now, gentlemen, I wish you farewell. It is a real delight to see not here only, but through all the Presidency, the steady recovery of the people from the terrible famine to which you allude. I would we had a stream as hard-working as the Támbraparni in every district. That will never be; but when the forest is better attended to, and when we are allowed a larger establishment for looking after our irrigation works, things will be better than they are now, alike for our local wants and for the Imperial revenue.

Madura Municipality's Address, 16th September 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Madura, welcome your Excellency to this ancient town which, by its historic, commercial and social importance, has attracted the attention of almost every succeeding Governor since the assumption of the administration of the country by our Sovereign Lady the Empress of India.

We beg to express our acknowledgments to your Excellency for the great boon we have received by the extension to this town of the elective franchise, a boon which had been promised many years before it was granted.

In conclusion, we earnestly hope that we may receive further encouragement at your Excellency's hands towards local self-Government, and that your Excellency's efforts to promote the welfare of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects in India may be crowned with success.

His Excellency's Reply to the Madura Municipality, 16th September 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your welcome. It is right and natural that you should be pleased with so great and honorable a trust as the elective franchise. I can assure you that this Government is as anxious, as it well can be, to extend local self-Government, which is in one form or another almost the oldest of Indian institutions. Our power to do so depends, however, to no small extent upon the way in which local liberties already conceded are worked. We are prepared for errors of judgment, since all must buy their experience; but we do not mean to allow local liberties to be turned into an engine for the oppression of one sect or section by another. We wish to see all the population fairly represented and working together for the common good in matters which have nothing to do with the differences that keep us under its sects and sections. This has not, I regret to say, been the case in all Municipalities which have obtained the elective franchise; but you are wise and will, I am sure, avoid the mistakes which we have had to deplore elsewhere.

Madura Inhabitants' Address, 18th September 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—With profound respect we, the inhabitants of Madura, welcome your Excellency to this our chief town, as the representative of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Empress of India.

In welcoming your Excellency to this district, we feel it our duty to express our acknowledgments for the advantages we hope to derive from the recent resolutions of the Government of India on the subject of local self-Government; and while we pray your Excellency will give full effect to the policy embodied in those resolutions, we confidently trust that your Excellency will encourage and foster the institutions which may come into being in pursuance of that policy. On the other hand, we confess that we are not insensible to the serious responsibilities which have to be borne, when we hope to reap the benefits of local self-Government. The history of this district has shown that the people of Madura have never hesitated to bear the burden of taxation whenever it was necessary to be borne. With such antecedents we may assure your Excellency

that we will heartily co-operate with the Government in furthering the interests of our country, and in carrying out such works as the town water and drainage projects where the expense of those undertakings does not exceed the means of an over-taxed town in a district comparatively poor.

We take this opportunity of tendering our congratulations on the extended means which have been placed at the disposal of your Excellency's Government for improving the resources of this Presidency, and for carrying on remunerative works of public utility; and as our share of the benefits to be thus derived, we would respectfully solicit your Excellency's support to the Peraiyár Irrigation Project—a work of immense importance, which has long occupied the attention of the Government as well as the people of this district.

While we regret the extreme neglect which the large tanks, supply channels and other works of irrigation in this district have suffered, not only during the periods of financial distress, but even during periods of comparative prosperity, we cannot do otherwise than solicit your Excellency's attention to the subject, and pray that an allotment of a certain percentage of the wet assessment of each irrigation work be sanctioned for its maintenance in a state of efficiency.

We beg permission to advert to the construction of a steam tramway between Madura and Pámban—a subject which has already received the consideration of Government. We have reason to believe that the information placed before the Government is not altogether accurate; and we therefore pray that more reliable statistics be obtained before the Government shall decide upon the advisability or otherwise of starting the proposed tramway.

We would further draw your Excellency's attention to the excessive cost of litigation in the country. The income from stamps in this district is more than the outlay on local Courts of Judicature. It is our earnest prayer that your Excellency will be pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the subject and report on measures best calculated to reduce the expenditure incurred by those who have to seek redress in Courts of justice.

If we may be permitted at this stage to speak on a matter of vital importance to the prosperity of this district, we would, with all deference, urge upon your Excellency the inadvisability of separating the Dindigul Division from the Madura District. The smallness of the Dindigul Division would justify the employment of a Deputy Collector, as is done in the other sub-divisions of this district, while the separation of the Periyakulam and Palni Taluks would deprive the Madura country of its fertile tracts. On the ground of economy, therefore, as well as on the ground of preserving a valuable district intact, we pray that your Excellency's Government will reconsider the subject before entailing on a heavily-taxed people the burden of meeting an increased outlay in the shape of an extra Collectorate.

Begging your Excellency will accept our heartfelt wishes for the health and happiness of Mrs. Grant Duff and your Excellency, and in the hope that your Excellency's administration will be marked by measures of permanent utility.

His Excellency's Reply to the Inhabitants of Madura, 18th September 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—Your cordial welcome in this splendid hall is a great pleasure. I am delighted to find myself in Madura, for I was extremely sorry when I visited India in the winter of 1874-75 to be obliged to leave it without seeing so famous a place.

I am glad to observe that you are prepared to face the responsibilities as well as to enjoy the privileges of local self-Government. If only we can succeed in establishing it on a firm basis, it will, besides producing other good effects, disburthen the Central Government of much business that is better suited for settlement by those who are in immediate contact with the facts.

Many things come before the Government of Madras about which it need never hear a word, and, although so much has been talked of late years about decentralization, many very small matters cannot be settled even by the Government of Madras, but must go to the Government of India. It certainly does seem anomalous that questions about trifles in Tinnevelly should have to be decided on the frontiers of Thibet, and a fresh impulse having been given by Lord Ripon and others to decentralization, all that will gradually get better.

In your fourth paragraph you allude to irrigation. "No array of terms can express" how important I think the well-ordering of our irrigation works, great and small, is to the prosperity of Southern India. The former have been, as we know, triumphant successes. There is nothing and never has been anything of the kind in the world to compare to them. Our smaller irrigation works, although they can never be so imposing, would be, if possible, even more useful, if only we could obtain the money to keep them up as we would desire. That is the whole difficulty, for certain apparent difficulties we can and will remove by legislation. If the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council could afford to give us enough money to spend, and an adequate irrigation staff to spend it, our prospects in Southern India would be truly satisfactory, and the Imperial revenue would vastly benefit. But what happens? The Financial Member of Council is beset by the representatives of other Provinces, which are, comparatively speaking, at his door, and have a cloud of friends at Simla and Calcutta. I should not be surprised if he were to borrow a phrase from our western sacred books and say that like the horse-leech's daughter they cry "give! give!" So it comes that the surpluses provided for the Imperial revenue by our Madras irrigation works go to fill the hideous deficits that have resulted from irrigation expenditure in some other parts of

India. I trust this will not be always so to the same extent. I have the greatest confidence in the wisdom and fairness of the present Viceroy and the present Financial Member of Council. I am certain that when our case has been thoroughly put before them (especially if, as I hope, the Financial Member is able to visit us and see things for himself), they will be as able as willing to supply a remedy, and I can promise you that it will not be my fault if, with all submission and deference to an authority to which I consider it a point of honor to be thoroughly loyal and actively helpful, our case for considerably extended assistance is not made perfectly clear.

Schemes for the improvement of Madras have, to my thinking, quite a peculiar claim on the generous attention of the highest personage in the country. Other provinces have their advocates in his immediate *entourage*, Bombay for example has two. We have none. Our proposals may then expect to have the benefit of that old English legal usage by which the Judge is the counsel of all undefended prisoners.

One of the schemes which well deserves consideration is no doubt the Peraiyár Project to which you allude. You know, however, that there is an initial difficulty of a territorial kind, and a good deal must depend on the way in which the matter is taken up by our good friends in Travancore. We have, however, to deal with a Prince of very exceptional enlightenment, served by an able Minister, and are entitled, I think, to expect that the whole question will be looked at with statesmanlike breadth of view as well as in a thoroughly friendly spirit.

As to the expense of litigation, that is a matter rather for the Secretary of State than for the Government of Madras. Of course we all know the objections to taxes upon litigation; but where a very considerable revenue has to be raised from the people for the service of the people, we must be content with imposing the least bad taxes—all taxation being of course more or less bad. I have often considered the subject when I was officially concerned with the *general* finance and politics of India; but I am obliged to admit that I never heard an alternative to these taxes suggested which seemed to me likely to be less inconvenient and unpleasant than they.

I do not think you quite understand the arrangement which it is proposed to make—proposed I say, for nothing is yet definitely settled—about Dindigul. The district of Madura is one of the largest in the Presidency. It covers 8,785 square miles. If the proposed arrangements take effect, it will still be a rather unwieldy district with an area of 6,483 square miles. Dindigul will be quite large enough, since it will cover 4,637 square miles. I have no doubt that if it were only possible it would be a very good thing if we had in Madras small districts such as they have in some other parts of India. In the North-West Provinces there are nineteen districts under 2,000 square miles, for which you of course pay your share. To adopt such a system would, however, entail an enormous increase of expense, involving the creation of thirty-five or forty new Collectorates in the Madras Presidency, for which the North-West Provinces would pay their share. That would never be permitted to us, and we do not dream of asking for it, but we think you are entitled, at the general expense of India, to the trifling improvements in the conduct of your business which would result from the slight re-arrangement we propose.

As to the Pámban Tramway, of which you speak, I know nothing, but will make inquiries while I am here.

Now then, I think, I have gone through the various subjects to which you invited my attention, and it only remains to thank you once more for your kind reception, and to say that I look forward with pleasure to reporting to Lord Napier, who still takes a great interest in it, how well the work of restoration which he initiated is advancing towards completion.

After the address had been replied to, His Excellency held a levee of the European and Native gentlemen in the station.

Address of the Clergy and Laity of the Syrian Church, Malabar, dated August 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On the occasion of your Excellency's visit to Calicut some months ago, the Right Reverend Mar Coorilos, our Bishop of the Thozioor Church, and such of our brethren as had the opportunity of being present in that town, had the privilege accorded them of presenting an address, and Your Excellency was pleased to say, in reply, that on your intended visit to the Western Coast, you would hear more of our community. Now that Your Excellency is on a visit to our capital, we, the undersigned, the Metropolitan, clergy and laity, representatives of the Syrian Church of Malabar, beg to approach Your Excellency with this humble address of welcome. It is a matter of thankfulness to us that one of Your Excellency's exalted position should feel the interest which impels you to inquire about our church, and we cannot but hope that this condescending attention on the part of Your Excellency may be the dawning of a brighter period to our community.

We desire to take this opportunity of congratulating ourselves at the hopeful aspect of affairs under which it is our good fortune to live at this particular time, when the Government of this country, tolerant and paternal even in the weakest reigns, has under a gracious Providence devolved upon a Ruler, who may be accounted perhaps the greatest and most pious Sovereign this State has ever possessed.

Being for the most part an agricultural class, the Syrian community is generally scattered over the fairest portions of Travancore and Cochin, having their own churches wherever they

have settled in any considerable numbers. Cottayam is our ecclesiastical head-quarters, and contains two Colleges which are indebted for their support mainly to the munificence of a former Ranee of Travancore, one of these being presided over by Mar Thomas Athanasius, intended for teaching Syriac theology to Syrian deacons, and the other under the management of the C. M. S. Missionaries to give a secular training to Syrian youths on Church-of-England principles. Religious instruction in these Colleges has helped largely to open the eyes of a good number of the Syrian Clergy to the errors that have crept into their church from its unfortunate connection with such foreign churches as had erred from the truth, and hence the present unhappy dissension and litigation now going on amongst us, the adherents of the Patriarch of Antioch striving to bring this ancient independent church under his yoke, and opposing every effort made to restore it to its original purity. We venture to trust, however, that the great head of the church in his own good time will dispose everything to the good of his people and his own ultimate glory.

An impetus has been given to elementary education by Parochial Schools among our community by the well-conceived and generous plan of grants-in-aid established by this Government during the late reign, and it may be pleasing to Your Excellency to hear that higher education has not been neglected by such members of our community as have had the means and opportunity to attend Colleges.

If we once more allude to the troubles arising from litigation and party spirit by which our church has been distracted for some years past, it is only to show how this ancient body of Christians in their present condition has made itself only an object of commiseration to generous minds.

We beg to conclude with our heartfelt wish that every happiness may attend you here, and hereafter, and that those gifts and powers which have distinguished Your Excellency's past career as a member of that illustrious body in the House of Commons whose watchword is "progress" may be rendered still more brilliant by the beneficient character of your Indian administration.

Petition from the Rev. P. F. MIRANDA, Parish Priest, and eleven others, to the Right Honorable the Governor and President in Council, Madras, dated Anjengo, 1st September 1882.

The humble petition of the undersigned.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That certain inhabitants of Anjengo on behalf of themselves and other inhabitants of the place wrote, *on the 27th of February* 1881, to G. McWatters, Esq., the Collector of Malabar, respecting the grievances of the people, on the Government abolishing the "Poor Hospital" at Anjengo *on the 1st March* 1881.

2. That Mr. McWatters replied, dated "Calicut, *4th March* 1881," viz., "The hospital at Anjengo was abolished at the instance of the Surgeon-General."

A. That petitioners beg to attach copy of the above alluded to reply, marked as per margin.

3. That petitioners on the 26th January 1882 received a further reply, dated "Calicut, *23rd January* 1882," from Mr. McWatters, the Collector, in continuation of his answer, dated "*4th March* 1881," to their petition, dated *27th February* 1881.

B. That said reply petitioners beg to attach, marked as per margin.

4. That petitioners beg to remark that the originals of the attached documents, marked A and B, from the Collector, *do not name the date* of their petition referred to in the replies, and therefore it is necessary for petitioners to bring to Your Excellency's *particular notice* the date of said petition, namely, "*27th January* 1881."

5. That by reference to attached documents A and B it will be seen, the former is dated "*4th March* 1881," and the latter "*23rd January* 1882, *the latter being one year and eleven months from the* date of their petition of "*27th February* 1881," when for the first time petitioners are informed that as the Travancore Sirkar "proposes opening a dispensary at Sherenguil which is close to Anjengo, and that the institution will be open to British subjects residing at Anjengo." Thus petitioners are led to infer that before the Government abolished the Anjengo Hospital, it had satisfied itself that the Travancore Government would open a dispensary at Sherenguil.

6. That petitioners beg to remark that the Anjengo Hospital was abolished on the *1st March* 1881, *at which time there was no dispensary open at Sherenguil*, and *up to this very time there is no sign* of the "proposed opening a dispensary at Sherenguil" by the Travancore Government, a period of *one year and six months having elapsed* from the time proposed to open the said dispensary.

7. That such being the case, petitioners deem it a fitting opportunity on Your Excellency's visit to Travancore to address Your Excellency on the subject, so that Your Excellency may ascertain for certain, from Mr. Hannyngton, the British Resident (who was not the Resident at the time the hospital was abolished, but Mr. MacGregor) whether the Travancore Government will open a dispensary at Sherenguil or not.

8. That if the Travancore Government will not open a dispensary at Sherenguil, petitioners rely on Your Excellency's careful consideration of the various reasons petitioners have stated in their communications to the Government of Madras against the abolishing of the Anjengo Hospital, and that Your Excellency will charitably re-establish the hospital in question, and petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

A.

"*Read*—petition from the Rev. P. F. MIRANDA and other inhabitants of Anjengo, dated Calicut, 4th March 1881, No. 652.

ABSTRACT.—Praying that the Government may be moved to cancel their order directing the abolition of the Anjengo Hospital and the removal of the Medical Officer from the station.

Order—

The underlining is not in the original.

The hospital at Anjengo was abolished at the instance *of the Surgeon-General*.

2. The Collector intends visiting Anjengo in a few months when the inhabitants will have an opportunity of representing their grievances generally.

(Signed) G. McWATTERS,
Acting Collector."

B.

"From G. McWATTERS, Esq., Acting Collector, of Malabar, to the Rev. P. F. MIRANDA, Anjengo, dated Calicut, 23rd January 1882, No. 132.

With reference to their petition to Government against the closing of the hospital at Anjengo, the Rev. P. F. Miranda and other petitioners are informed that the Travancore Sirkar proposes opening a dispensary at Sherenguil which is close to Anjengo, and that the institution will be open to British subjects residing at Anjengo."

ORDER—dated 13th October 1882, No. 1162, Public.

Ordered that the foregoing minute, with appendices, be communicated to the Revenue, Public Works, Judicial, and Educational Departments, for any action that may be necessary.

2. The minute will also be communicated to the Resident, Travancore and Cochin.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Judicial do.
" Educational do.
" Financial do.
" Marine do.
" Resident, Travancore and Cochin.

Exd. J. Wright.

3565/17

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 13th October 1882, No. 1162.

OCTOBER.

Governor's Tour.

Communicating minute of His Excellen the Governor, with appendices, o his recent tour.

35/5/18

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

31st January 1882, No. 69 R.

Railway.

Read the following paper:—

No. 59. Endorsement of the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Railway Construction), dated Fort William, 14th December 1881, No. 930 R.C.

Despatch from the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Railway Construction,) to the Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, 12th November 1881, No. 140 R.

We have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's Railway despatches No. 90 of 7th July and No. 118 of the 31st August, on the subject of certain concessions asked for by Messrs. Burchell for the construction of a railway from Beypore to Gúdalúr, with the right of extension to Mysore.

2. The delay in replying to these despatches has been caused by the necessity for making references on the subject to the Governments of Madras and Mysore.

3. Early in 1880 a memorial was submitted to the Viceroy by certain associations connected with the Wynaad praying for a protected harbour at Beypore, and railway communication thence to the Wynaad; but as from enquiries then made it appeared impracticable to improve the harbour at Beypore, and the Government was not in a position to find the funds for a railway, the reply to the memorial was that for reasons stated the Government of India regretted that it was not practicable for the present either to construct a protected harbour at Beypore or a line of railway through the Wynaad to that place. A copy of the connected papers is forwarded with this despatch for your Lordship's information.

4. Messrs. Burchell's proposals differ from those above described in that nothing is asked with reference to improvement of the harbour, and the railway is proposed to be constructed by private enterprise, assisted by a limited guarantee.

5. These proposals were on receipt forwarded for opinions to the Governments of Madras and Mysore. The Madras Government does not look favorably on the project; but looking to the advantages of such a railway from a famine-protection point of view, and to the moderate concessions asked for, we are not disposed to discourage the proposal, and we are prepared with your Lordship's approval to concede the following terms as regards the railway from Beypore to Gúdalúr, provided your Lordship is satisfied that Messrs. Burchell's firm is one of sufficient weight and credit to render it probable that they will be able to undertake successfully a financial operation of the nature proposed:—

Terms of Government concession.

1. The necessary land for the line and works to be granted to the Company by Government with tenure limited to 99 years.
2. The gauge of line to be one metre.
3. The Government will pay interest at 4 per cent. on a capital strictly limited to £750,000, and for a period limited to five years from date of contract, interest to accrue from date of payment to Secretary of State of such instalments as he may authorize.

4. The Government advances on account of interest to be repaid by *half surplus profits over 4 per cent.* or *by surplus profits over 5 per cent.*
5. The plans, drawings and specifications of the line, and the description of rolling stock to be approved by Government.
6. The maximum rates and fares chargeable to be fixed by Government.
7. Clauses similar to those in the Rothschild agreement regarding the carriage of mails, troops and Government stores to be introduced.
8. Clauses similar to those in the Rothschild agreement regarding Government powers of purchase to be introduced, except that on surrender at the expiration of 99 years the works can be taken over at a valuation.
9. Generally in respect to such points to which no specific reference has been made, the terms of the Rothschild agreement should be followed.
10. The provisions of the Railway Act, No. 4 of 1879, to be in force.

6. In regard to the extension to Mysore, we shall be prepared to concede similar terms to the above for such portion of the extension as passes through British territory, but for the portion in the Mysore territory we can only say that we should favor the proposal for the work, if undertaken, being made over to the same Company, but looking to the present condition of the finances of that State, we are not prepared to sanction any proposal which may result in further pecuniary burdens being laid upon it.

7. We may suggest, however, that it might be feasible to arrange for the extension to Mysore (subject of course to further negotiations with that Government) on the basis of the purchase by the Company of the line from Mysore to Bangalore recently constructed by the Mysore Government.

8. We are of opinion that it should be stipulated in the contract with Messrs. Burchell that a subscription list should be opened in India, either at Madras or Bombay, simultaneously with the opening of a list in London. A portion of the capital, say £250,000, out of the £750,000 might be allotted locally.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, for information with reference to correspondence ending with his No. 571 R., dated 11th September 1881.

(By Order.)

(Signed) M. W. BEACHENBURY, Captain, R.E.,
for Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 60. ORDER THEREON, 31st January 1882, No. 69 R.

COMMUNICATED to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, with reference to Proceedings No. 570 R., dated 1st September 1881.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Railway Branch.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Revenue Department,
" Examiner of Railway Accounts, } with copy of Proceedings quoted.

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35 65/19

RAILWAY.

Govt. of [1882] Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

The CONSULTING ENGINEER
for RAILWAYS,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated January 31st

Issued

Read. Encl.

G.O., 31st January 1882, No. 69 R.

JANUARY.

Nos. 59-60.

Concessions asked for by Messrs. Burchell for the construction of a railway from Beypore to Gúdalúr with the right of extension to Mysore.—Copy of despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the subject of certain —, communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

3/25
2/90

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

Read the following paper:—

No. 44-A. Endorsement of the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Railway Construction), dated Simla, 6th May 1882, No. 407 R.C.

Despatch from the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 6th April 1882, No. 55 (Railway).

Paragraph 1. With reference to your Excellency's letter, No. 140, Railway, dated the 12th November last, regarding the proposed construction of a railway from Beypore to Gúdalúr, I forward herewith, for your information, copy of a correspondence* which has passed with Messrs. Burchell on the subject.

* Letter from Messrs. Burchell, dated 9th December 1881.
Letter to do. dated 1st March 1882.

2. By this you will perceive that I have not considered it expedient to grant to the promoters of this undertaking the terms which were suggested by your Government in the letter above referred to, or to do more in the present stage of the Company's proceedings than to hold out the expectation that you will give them all necessary facilities in making the surveys of the line.

3. No reply has been received from Messrs. Burchell to the letter addressed to them on the 1st March.

ENCLOSURES.

From Messrs. BURCHELLS, to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, dated 5, The Sanctuary, Westminster, 9th December 1881, No. 1.

India Railway.

Referring to our correspondence with the Secretary of State for India with reference to proposed railways between the Wynaad District and the West Coasts, and connection with certain extensions into the Mysore Districts, we should be much obliged if you would give us information which would guide our clients in dealing with certain telegraphic communications which they have recently received from India. During the past fortnight they have received various telegrams, the purport of which is that their correspondents have arranged with the Government for the construction of railways amounting to 200 miles in length through the Mysore Districts.

We should, therefore, be much obliged if you would inform us whether the Government of the Mysore District is under the control of the Indian Government in matters relating to railways; whether your department can give us any information as to the course and direction of the proposed railway through the Mysore District, and whether the terms of the concession (if any) have been defined; whether any railway concession or contract that may be agreed upon with the local authorities in the Mysore District has to be sanctioned by the Indian Government, or can be entered into and carried out with English capitalists independently of the Indian Government.

Our clients are anxious not to fall into error by not clearly apprehending the statements that are made to them by wire, and we would be very grateful if you could enable us to verify the same by favoring us with a reply to these inquiries.

From the Under Secretary of State for India, to Messrs. BURCHELLS, dated India Office, 1st March 1882, No. 2.

With reference to previous correspondence in regard to your proposals for the construction of a railway from Calicut or Beypore to Gúdalúr, and in reply to your letter of the 9th December, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State is of opinion that more complete surveys of the proposed line must be made before the Government of India can take the subject into their consideration.

The Secretary of State, however, cannot hold out any expectation of a guarantee of interest or other direct pecuniary assistance to the undertaking.

But if the projectors are disposed to undertake the necessary surveys to enable an estimate to be made of the cost of the line and the value of the land, the Government of India will be requested to furnish all necessary facilities in furtherance of that object.

It is to be understood that this letter refers to the line so far as it is in British territory.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras for information with reference to correspondence ending with Government of India, Public Works Department, docket No. 930 R.C., dated 14th December 1881.

(Signed) F. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 44-B.

ORDER—dated 19th May 1882, No. 323 R., Public Works.

Communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, in continuation of Proceedings, No. 69 R., dated 31st January 1882.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Railway Branch.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
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91

RAILWAY.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated May, 19*th*.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 19th May 1882, No. 323 R.

MAY.

Nos. 44-A—44-B

Railway from Beypore to Gudalur.

Proposed construction of a—. Despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the —, communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

12TH JULY 1882, No. 451 R., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

Read the following paper:—

No. 23. Despatch from the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 4th May 1882, No. 66 (Railway).

Paragraph 1. In continuation of my Railway Despatch of the 6th ultimo, No. 55, I transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a further correspondence with Messrs. Burchells,* from which it will be seen that their clients are making arrangements to send out an efficient staff to make complete surveys of the proposed line of Railway from Calicut or Beypore to Gúdalúr.

* Letter from Messrs. Burchells, dated 13th April 1882.
Do. to do. dated 3rd May 1882.

2. You shall be duly advised of the departure of the staff for India, in order that you may afford them all proper facilities while making the survey in question.

ENCLOSURES.

From Messrs. BURCHELLS, to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 5, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W., 13th April 1882.

Re Indian Railway.

We have had an opportunity of laying your Lordship's communication of the 1st March before our clients, and they instruct us to inform the Secretary of State that they are making their arrangements to send out an efficient staff to make complete surveys of the proposed line in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Secretary of State.

We shall have the honor of informing your Lordship when the arrangements are complete and this staff ready to start, so that the promoters may be able to avail themselves of the offer of facilities which no doubt they will require, and which were so kindly promised in your Lordship's letter.

From the Under Secretary of State for India, to Messrs. BURCHELLS, dated India Office, 3rd May 1882.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, stating, in reply to Lord Enfield's letter of the 1st ultimo, that your clients are making their arrangements to send out an efficient staff to make complete surveys of the proposed line of Railway from Calicut or Beypore to Gúdalúr, and that, when the arrangements are complete and the staff ready to start, you will inform the Secretary of State thereof, in order that the promoters may be able to avail themselves of the promised facilities.

In reply, I am to inform you that the Government of India will be duly apprised of the intentions of the promoters.

No. 494 R.C.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, in the Public Works Department, for information with reference to correspondence ending with Government of India, Public Works Department, docket No. 407 R.C. of the 6th May 1882.

(By Order.)

SIMLA,
5th June 1882.

(Signed) F. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under Secretary.

No. 24.

ORDER—dated 12th July 1882, No. 451 R., Public Works.

Communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, in continuation of Proceedings dated 19th May 1882, No. 323 R.

2. The Collector of Malabar will be requested to furnish all necessary facilities to the staff who are stated to be about to start from England for the purpose of surveying the proposed line of Railway from Calicut or Beypore to Gúdalúr.

3. The following letter will be addressed to the Government of India :—

(Here enter No. 452 R., dated 12th July 1882.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Railway Branch.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Collector of Malabar.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

3575/73

RAILWAY.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated July, 12th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 12th July 1882, No. 451 R.

JULY.

Nos. 23-24.

Railway from Beypore or Calicut to Gudalur.

Survey of the proposed line of —.

12TH JULY 1882, No. 452 R., PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway

No. 25.

LETTER—from

THE JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Public Works Department, Railway Branch,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Public Works Department (Railway).

SIR,

Adverting to the papers forwarded by the Government of India for the information of this Government, with endorsements dated 14th December 1881, No. 930 R.C., and 6th May 1882, No. 407 R.C., I am directed to observe that this Government has received from the Secretary of State a copy of his despatch to the Governor-General in Council, under date 4th May 1882, No. 66, Railway.

2. With advertence thereto, I am directed to state that all possible facilities will be furnished to the staff who are stated to be about to start from England for the purpose of surveying the proposed line of Railway from Beypore or Calicut to Gúdalúr. A survey of the line between Beypore and Calicut has just been completed, at the expense of this Government, by the agency of the Madras Railway Company; and that survey can, if required, be placed at the disposal of the promoters of the proposed scheme.

3. The Secretary of State has, it is observed, informed the promoters of the scheme to which this letter refers that he cannot hold out any expectation of a guarantee of interest or other direct pecuniary assistance to their undertaking; and it is understood that all expenses of the survey will be defrayed solely by the promoters.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Railway Branch.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
12th July 1882.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

RAILWAY.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated July, 12*th*.

Read. *Encl.*

12th July 1882, No. 452 R.

JULY.

No. 25.

Railway from Beypore or Calicut to Gudalur.

STATING that all possible facilities will be furnished for the survey of the proposed line of —.

3565/82

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

6th March 1882, No. 568 W.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

Read the following paper :—

No. 36. Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 17th February 1882, No. 164 (Mis.).

Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 26th January 1882.

COMMUNICATED to the Departments concerned, where the necessary action will be taken on the several matters noticed in His Excellency's Minute.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 37. ORDER THEREON, 6th March 1882, No. 568 W.

THE following are the subjects appertaining to the Public Works Department which have been noticed by His Excellency :—

(1.) Improvements to Ootacamund.

Nilgiri Planting and Mining Association.

(2.) Construction and maintenance of Provincial Roads between Ootacamund, Wynaad and Calicut.
(3.) Eventual extension to Ootacamund of the Conoor Railway.
(4.) Extension to Vayitri, viâ Pundalur and Cherambády, of the Devála Telegraph line.

Pundalur Inhabitants.

(5.) Provision of proper roads for traffic and passengers.

Wynaad Planting and Mining Association.

(6.) Railway from Malabar to Mysore.
(7.) Better construction of roads and bridges, and their better conservation.
(8.) Provision of a line of telegraph.

North Wynaad Address.

(9.) The wants of the North Wynaad to be kept in view in any scheme devised for improved communications.
(10.) Railway through Wynaad to connect Mysore with the Western Coast.
(11.) Extension of the line of Telegraph from Vayitri to Teriote and Manantody instead of from Vayitri to Calicut.

North Wynaad Native Address.

(12.) Opening up of Railway and Telegraphic communications.

Merchants at Calicut.

(13.) Railway from Beypore to Calicut and extension of Railway communications from Calicut to North Malabar and Wynaad, thence to the Mysore frontier.

(14.) Proper maintenance of the main lines of road.

(15.) Improvement of the system of Canals.

(16.) Removal of the Pier deprecated.

No. 1 has been disposed of in G.O., No. 286 W., dated 1st February 1882.

Nos. 2, 5, 7, 9, and 14 are on the subject of roads and bridges. This question has been taken up by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who has submitted to Government a comprehensive scheme which is now under consideration.

Nos. 4, 8, 11, and 12 refer to the development of telegraphic communications. The subject generally will be remitted to the Director-General of Telegraphs, who will be requested to favor the Government with his views on the several proposals made.

No. 15—Inward water communication on the West Coast will be reported on generally by the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle.

No. 16 refers to the abandonment of the Calicut Pier, the subject of which has been fully considered in G.O., No. 452 W., dated 18th February 1882.

The remaining questions, 3, 6, 10, 12, and 13, refer to Railway development and are all connected with one or other of two schemes :—

Proceedings of Government, No. 47-48 R., dated 24th January 1882, and previous correspondence.

(1.) The Nilgiri Rigi Railway, final proposals for which are now before the Government of India.

Do. do. No. 570-571 R., dated 1st Sept. 1881.
Do. do. No. 69 R., dated 31st Jan. 1882.

(2.) The Malabar-Mysore scheme, now under consideration by the Secretary of State.

No further action by this Government seems called for at present with respect to either scheme.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Financial Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Director-General of Telegraphs.
" Superintendent of Telegraphs, West Coast Division.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle.

Exd. S. T. Austin.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated March, 6th.

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 6th March 1882. No. 568 W.

MARCH.

Nos. 36-37

Tour through the Southern Districts.—Orders passed on various subjects relating to the Public Works Department noticed by the Right Honorable the Governor during his recent —

2365/97

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1st September 1881, No. 570 R.

Railway.

Read the following papers:—

No. 2-E. From Colonel W. S. TREVOR, R.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Railway Establishment,) to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated Simla, 19th August 1881, No. 642 R.C.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Madras, the accompanying copy of a despatch and its enclosure from the Secretary of State on the subject of the formation of a Company for the construction of a line of railway from Beypore and Calicut to Gúdalúr, and possibly on to Mysore.

2. Before addressing the Secretary of State in reply to the reference made, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires to be favored with an expression of the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the project generally, and more particularly with reference to its bearing on the line proposed to be constructed last year, by the Wynaad Planter's Association, between Beypore and Mysore, *vide* Madras Government letter No. 1,558 W. of the 3rd July 1880.

3. Considering the nature of the country to be passed through, the difficulties to be encountered, and the improbability of the traffic supporting, for some time to come, two lines of railway, it seems desirable that if a railway is to be made through that district it should follow the route which is likely to be most beneficial in the development of its local resources.

From the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 7th July 1881, No. 90, Railway.

I FORWARD herewith copy of a letter* which has been addressed to me, on behalf of parties who are prepared to form a Company for the purpose of undertaking a line of railway from Beypore and Calicut to Gúdalúr, and possibly on to Mysore, and who propose to incur a preliminary expenditure of 5,000*l.* on condition that certain specified terms are granted to them, should the construction of the line be conceded to them.

* Dated 22nd June 1881.

2. I have informed Messrs. Burchell, in reply, that, before considering the proposals submitted by them, I must consult your Government on the subject. I request, therefore, your early consideration to the scheme in question, and that I may be favored as soon as possible with your opinion upon it, as well as upon the terms which have been proposed for carrying it out.

5, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster,
22nd June 1881.

SIR,—We are instructed to apply to you, on behalf of gentlemen largely interested in the property and industries of the Wynaad District of the Madras Presidency, for the requisite authority

to construct a line of railway from or near Calicut or Beypore, on the Western Coast, through Devála to Gúdalúr, with the right of extension to form a junction with the State Railway at Mysore.

This district has hitherto suffered much from want of easy access to the sea, and even with the facilities which the Government have afforded the cost of transport is still about 1*s.* 2*d.* per ton per mile for goods in bulk.

As there is little or no indigenous labor or food-supply in the district, the construction of a railway is almost imperative, to provide for the requirements of the increase of trade, and to afford cheap facilities for transport.

The coffee industry in the district has suffered much from the exhaustion of the soil, the crops of late years bearing no comparison with those of 10 or 20 years ago. The want of specific manure, chiefly lime, of which there is none in the district, threatens the welfare of an industry on which a considerable amount of capital has been expended, and which has created a very large European settlement.

The cultivation of the cinchona tree has lately made great progress in this district, and in a few years there will probably be a very large export of bark; but, unless a cheap means of getting it to the market exists, a serious check will be given to an industry which the Government have done so much themselves, at a very considerable expense, to initiate and encourage.

Within the last few years the discovery of gold has attracted, and from results achieved, is still attracting a very large amount of English capital. The mining requirements of the district, both in labor and material, will therefore have to be met.

Now that English capital has been so directly and largely interested in the district, it cannot but happen that much attention will be directed to the development of other industries for which it has been proved that the district is suitable.

Much of the timber of the district is of a very valuable kind, but at present, owing to the cost of transport to the coast, is used for the commonest purposes and often as fuel. But if cheap transport to the coast were afforded, a large market would be brought into existence, and a considerable trade arise.

From the preliminary estimates made, it appears that a railway, together with the necessary rolling stock, would require a capital of about 750,000*l.*, and the gentlemen on whose behalf we are directed to apply to you are prepared to form a Company with this capital.

The first step which they propose to take is to verify the preliminary studies which have been made, and for this purpose to expend about 5,000*l.*, so as to furnish the Government with detailed plans and other information for the construction and working of the line previous to the settlement of a final agreement. Before, however, taking these steps they wish to be informed whether the Government are prepared to grant them the necessary authority on the following terms:—

(1.) The necessary land for the line and works to be granted to the proposed Company by the Government.
(2.) The gauge of the Railway to be one metre.
(3.) The Government to pay interest during the construction at the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum on the capital deposited with the Secretary of State, and withdrawn in the usual manner.
(4.) The Government to be repaid their advances out of the surplus profits over 6 per cent.
(5.) The plans, drawings, and specifications of the line, and the description of the rolling stock to be approved by the Government.
(6.) The maximum rates charged to be also fixed by the Government.

Time is the essence of success in this undertaking, and from the liberal policy recently initiated by the Government of India of encouraging the construction of works of public utility by independent agency and capital, we are instructed respectfully to express a hope that the earliest possible answer will be accorded to this application.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) BURCHELLS.

The Secretary of State for India.

REFERRED to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, for report.

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Col., R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Railway Branch.

27th August 1881.

No. 2-F. No. 203 C.

NOTE.

IN letter from the Government of India No. 642 R.C., dated 19th August 1881, and its enclosures, the matter dealt with is a proposal on the part of Messrs. Burchell to undertake the construction of a railway, on certain specified terms, "from or near Calicut or Beypore, through Devála to Gúdalúr, with the right of extension to form a junction with the State Railway at Mysore.

2. The proposal brought forward last year by the Wynaad Planters' Association was for the construction of a railway from Beypore to Mysore *viâ* the Wynaad.

3. In each case, the general route to be ultimately followed by the projected railway is apparently the same; the only difference being that the Planters' Association contemplated the construction of the line by the Government; while Messrs. Burchell solicit assistance from Government to enable a Company to undertake the work.

4. The proposal now under consideration would involve a large and an uncertain expenditure; and for years to come the traffic would probably yield only a small return on the outlay. In every item the cost of the project would be abnormally high. For the greater part of its course the line would run through valuable private property, both in the Malabar plains and on the Wynaad plateau; and there can be little doubt that a heavy price will have to be paid for the land. From the nature of the country to be traversed the cost of the necessary works would be far above the average.

5. Another consideration in dealing with the proposal is that the railway, if carried through from Beypore to Mysore, must compete at very great advantage with the Madras Railway, a line guaranteed by the State, which has never yet earned its dividend. There can be little doubt that, if a line of railway were once constructed, at great cost, over the difficult country between the coast and Gúdalúr, the comparatively inexpensive extension to Mysore would soon follow; and in that case the Madras Railway would certainly be deprived of a considerable amount of traffic. Such an argument is of course not conclusive, but due weight must be attached to it.

6. I venture to suggest, for the consideration of Government, that the proper way to deal with the existing requirements of Wynaad is to encourage the extension of the Mysore Railway to some large traffic centre in Wynaad, whether Ganapativatam, Gúdalúr, or other place; and to leave it to private enterprise to carry the line on to the Western Coast. In all probability the Mysore Government would be willing to construct the extension as far as their own frontier, and in this manner Wynaad would obtain all the advantages of railway communication at a minimum of cost.

7. The British Government have constructed a harbour at Madras at great cost; and have guaranteed the construction of an expensive line of railway thence to Bangalore; from which point the Mysore Government have nearly completed their line to Mysore. I submit that, if the two Governments were to extend the existing line to some central point in Wynaad, they would do all which could in fairness be demanded; and that the most liberal construction which can be placed on the claims of Wynaad could not require the British Government to incur great expense in encouraging and guaranteeing the construction of a railway between Wynaad and the West Coast, a line which must inevitably divert traffic from the existing guaranteed railways and from the Madras harbour.

8. If however the Government decide upon encouraging the scheme which has been submitted by Messrs. Burchell, the terms suggested by those gentlemen must be carefully considered, and I beg to suggest the following modifications:—

(1.)—That only such part of the land required for the way and works as is Government waste be granted to the proposed Company by the State.
(2.)—No remarks.

(3.)—The Company to be bound to complete the line to the satisfaction of Government within a specified period and within a specified sum. The guarantee of interest to be at the rate of 3 per cent., and to be payable only on the amount of capital named, during the stated period.
(4.)—The Government should be repaid out of surplus profits over 4 per cent.
(5.)—No remarks.
(6.)—No remarks.

There should, I think, be a clause binding the Company to surrender the way and works to the Government on certain specified terms in the event of their being unfinished on a specified date.

30th August 1881. (Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Col., R.E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

No. 2-G. ORDER THEREON, 1st September 1881, No. 570 R.

ORDERED that the note be forwarded to the Government of India with the following letter:—

(Here enter No. 571 R., dated 1st September 1881.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Railway Branch.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Exd. S. T. Austin.
Spare Copies

235/99

RAILWAY.

Govt. of [1881] Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE CONSULTING ENGINEER
FOR RAILWAYS.

Dated September, 1st.

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G. O., 1st September 1881, No. 570 R.

SEPTEMBER.

Nos. 2-E—2-G.

Railway from Beypore and Calicut to Gúdalúr, and possibly on to Mysore.—Note from the Consulting Engineer for Railways regarding the scheme submitted by Messrs. Burchell for constructing a —, forwarded with remarks to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

No. 571 R.

No. 2-H.

FROM

THE JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Public Works Department, Railway Branch,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Public Works Department (Railway).

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 642 R.C., dated 19th August 1881, I am directed to forward copy of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 570 R., dated 1st September 1881, embodying a note from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, regarding the scheme submitted by Messrs. Burchell for constructing a line of railway from Beypore and Calicut to Gúdalúr, and possibly on to Mysore.

2. This Government concur in the views expressed by Colonel Shaw-Stewart, and are of opinion that, from the difficulty of the country, and the countervailing advantages of direct extension from Mysore to Wynaad, if undertaken by the Mysore State, or by the British Government, or jointly, a more unpromising project than the proposed line from Beypore could scarcely be devised.

3. Should the Government of India, however, decide upon encouraging the scheme, the modification of the proposed terms suggested in paragraph 8 of the note is submitted for special consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Col., R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.
Railway Branch.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1st September 1881.

Exd. S. T. Austin.
Spare Copies

RAILWAY.

Govt. of (1881) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Dated September, 1st,

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 1st September 1881, No. 571 R.

SEPTEMBER.

No. 2-H.

MESSRS. BURCHELL's scheme for constru
ing a line of railway from Beypore
Caliqut to Gúdalúr, and possibly on
Mysore.

3565/31

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers:—

From Colonel J. BEATTY, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Coimbatore, 3rd September 1883, No. 365.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, a letter from Lieutenant West, sub-divisional officer at Mangalore, urging immediate operations for closing the old mouth of the backwater at that place, which has now been reduced to 400 feet. I am of opinion, however, that nature has already done so much, it will be well to wait and see the effect of her action in the next two or three months; and I doubt whether, if we succeeded in artificially closing the old mouth now, it would have any material effect on the condition of the backwater at the Custom House. I shall instruct Lieutenant West to have a fresh set of soundings of both mouths made early in November.

1 original letter, No. 401 of 17th August 1883, with 1 tracing.

ENCLOSURE.

From Lieutenant W. C. S. WEST, Assistant Engineer, South Canara Sub-division, to the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, dated Mangalore, 17th August 1883, No. 401.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 791, dated 25th ultimo, with enclosures, herewith returned, I have the honor to submit, in continuation of my letters noted in the margin, a survey of the Mangalore Harbour, with soundings.

Letter No. 319, dated 21st July 1883, to Chief Engineer.
Copy of the above to Executive Engineer.
Letter No. 331, dated 25th July 1883.

The present width of the new Oollal mouth is 2,500 feet; of which, 2000 feet is clear waterway at low water, with 6½ feet on bar at low water springs, or 13½ feet at highest springs. This is the best entrance. There is a supposed eddy, from Salt Cotaurs round a shoal, passing the northern spit. It appears, as if the current is from the north, but cannot be from the Gurpoor, as this latter river still passes out of the old mouth with a moderate current. This action may keep an entrance open to the Bunder; but, as the sea is very quick in throwing in sand, if the shoal and the northern spit meet, which is very possible, there will be no entrance to the present Bunder at Sea Customs Office, Bank, &c.

There has been much erosion in the sandspit between the Oollal opening and new mouth of 1882; also, from the latter to the old mouth, most probably caused by the spur thrown up by the sea in front of the new mouth of 1882. The sea is, however, throwing back the sand to its fair weather alignment and level.

The old mouth is a little over 400 feet now. It was over 1,000 feet last season, and I believe it will still narrow considerably in a month or two. The old mouth is, however, holding out, by having 9 feet on bar at low water springs, or 15 feet at high water springs; also 29 feet at mouth. There is one part, however, in the basin, which is only 6 feet at low water, which I believe to be a kind of second bar. The old bar is also working inwards.

Taking into consideration all the different actions that are going on, I would suggest that steps be taken to close the old mouth at an early date. If this is not done, it is very possible the whole of the backwater will become useless for the small craft using it as an harbour. The sea action would be accelerated at both ends of the old mouth if sand is thrown in at a slope of 2 to 1. This will not be washed away as is supposed, the current being not at all strong enough to do so. The accumulation of sand by sea at both sides, is a very strong argument in favor of

this. At the closing, when the current becomes too strong, which I doubt will take place, sand bags could be used. This would cost about Rs. 10,000 at present; but the accumulation of silt may go on so fast, that probably only Rs. 5,000 would be enough. I trust you will be pleased to give this due consideration, as it would be a great pity to let this very good backwater become useless.

No. 1680 C.

Referred to the Master Attendant for information and favor of opinion.

(By Order.)

Chepauk,
8th September 1883.

(Signed) C. BOWEN, Major, R.E.,
Deputy Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

From J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., Lieut., R.N.R., Master Attendant, Administrative Department, Madras, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated 12th September 1883, No. 8891.

In returning the letter from the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle, No. 365, dated September 3rd, 1883, referred to me under endorsement, No. 1680 C., dated September 8th, 1883, I have the honor to remark that I think it would be better to wait before spending more money on the old mouth at Mangalore. I believe the bar will be thrown in on the coast ere long and close up the opening, leaving probably a deepish hole where the greatest depth now is, which will shallow in course of time like the pool at the Cruz Milagre. I am of opinion, after careful study of the coast, that the pot-holes met with in different places of the backwater indicate places where river-mouths formerly existed, and which have been left behind on the coast extension. If any effort was to be made, I would recommend that it be not attempted at the deep part, but where the bar nears the shore opposite the casuarina plantation; but I would much rather wait and see what time and change of season will produce.

Order—dated 21st September 1883, No. 2658 W., Public Works.

The Master Attendant's letter will be communicated to the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle, for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle, with tracing.
" Master Attendant.
" Marine Department.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated September, 21st.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 21st Sept. 1883, No. 2658 W.

SEPTEMBER.

Mangalore Harbour.

Letter from the Master Attendant suggesting, with remarks, that the closing of the old river-mouth had better be deferred, communicated to the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle.

35/33

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings in the Public Department, dated 3rd September 1883, No. 1729.

ORDER—dated 11th October 1883, No. 2858 W., Public Works.

The following points in His Excellency the Governor's minute and its appendix appear to require notice in the Public Works Department :—

Shevaroy Hills.

(1.) Ghât road fit for wheeled traffic to connect Yercaud with Salem.

Kurnool.

(2.) Railway to connect the Kurnool with the Kistna district.
(3.) Kurnool canal.

Nandyál.

(4.) Railway to the district from the Kistna.
(5.) Completion of the line of telegraph along the Kurnool canal.

Chandragiri.

(6.) Old Palace.

Venkatagiri.

(7.) Railway through the district to the westward.

Gúdúr.

(8.) Railway through the district.

Nellore.

(9.) Railway communication with Madras *viâ* Tirupati.
(10.) Protection of the town from floods in the Pennér.
(11.) Supply channels to the Nellore tank.
(12.) Collector's cutcherry and jail.

Cuddalore.

(13.) Minor Irrigation Works in South Arcot.

(1.) The President of the Local Fund Board will be requested, in the Financial Department, to state whether the Board are prepared to aid in this work and to what extent. On receipt of a reply the Government will consider the propriety of making a grant from Provincial funds.

G.O., dated 10th Sept. 1880, No. 2129 W.
„ „ 31st Jan. 1881, „ 250 W.

Items (2) and (4) refer to the project known as the Bezváda-Hindupur State Railway, the survey of which is now in active prosecution, and the construction of which has received the Secretary of State's sanction.

Items (7), (8), and (9) have reference to the project for a line of railway from Nellore westward, through Tirupati, to Madanapalle. The reconnoissance for this

line has been completed so far as Tirupati, and the remainder of the work will be taken up so soon as sufficient staff is available. The remarks respecting these two railway projects in the appendix to His Excellency the Governor's minute will be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

(3.) The remarks on this subject will be communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

(5.) It has been decided to open to the public the line of telegraph along the Kurnool canal, and an estimate is under preparation for putting the line into a condition which will enable the Telegraph Department to undertake its future maintenance and supervision.

(6.) His Excellency the Governor's remarks on this subject will be communicated to Major Cole, R.E., to the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle, and to the Consulting Architect to Government.

(10.) and (11.) These points will be referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for consideration and report.

(12.) Plans and estimates for a new Collector's cutcherry and district jail at Nellore are now under preparation.

(13.) The remarks on this subject will be communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The question of Minor Irrigation Works generally is receiving attention, and no special action on this particular point is required.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Superintending Engineer, Second Circle.
" " " Third "
" " " Fourth " with copy of remark item 6. } With the appendix to the minute.
" " " Fifth "
" Consulting Architect to Government, with copy of remark item 6.
To Major Cole, R.E., with copy of remark item 6.
To the Public, &c., Departments.
" Revenue Department.
" Financial "

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

3565/84

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated October, 11th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 11th Oct. 1883, No. 2858 W.

OCTOBER.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor

Remarks on certain points noted in the — on his tour through the Shevaroy Hills, Kurnool, Nandyál, Nellore, Cuddalore, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

No. 52.

READ—the following paper:—

G.O., dated 13th October 1882, No. 1162, Public.

No. 53.

ORDER—dated 8th November 1882, No. 2946 W., Public Works.

There is nothing in His Excellency the Governor's Minute or its appendices which calls for immediate action in the Public Works Department.

2. The papers will however be communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Consulting Engineer for Railways for information, with reference to the points which affect their Departments.

3. Information will doubtless be called for in the Marine Department as to the alleged encroachment of the sea to the south of Cochin, the Cruz Milagre Dam and other protective works at that port being now in charge of that Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Public Department.

Exd. S. T. Austin.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated November, 8th.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 8th Nov. 1882, No. 2946 W

NOVEMBER.
Nos. 52-53.

Governor's Tour.

Passing orders on Proceedings in the Public Department on His Excellency's Minute on his recent tour.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

READ the following

Proceedings of the Public Deptt. No. No. 2179 dated 16th Nov. 82

The following are
the points in the appendix to
His Excellency the Governor's
minute, which appear to
require notice in the Public
Works Department.

Palghat

(1) High School at Palghat

(2) Alignment of the proposed
Palghat and Dindigul Railway

Tellicherry

(3) Railway Communication
between the Malabar coast
at Coorg, to form a junction
with the Mysore state Railway

Mangalore.

(4) Construction of a Harbour
at Mangalore.

(5) Railway Communication
between

between North Coorg and Mangalore

3) Improvement of Communication between Tellicherry and Mangalore.

The remarks in the appendix with regard to (1) will be communicated to the Superintending Engineer Fourth Circle, who will report how the matter stands at present.

2) Proposals for the construction of a line of Railway between Palghat and Tellicherry undertaken by a private Company are now under consideration. The question of alignment will doubtless be considered by the promoters when the proposed line comes to be surveyed.

3) This question will be considered separately on receipt of the letter addressed by the Malabar Chamber of Commerce to the

between North Coorg and Mangalore

(2) The question of alignment will be duly considered when the survey which it is proposed to undertake is taken in hand.

Chief Secretary to Govern
Nos (4) and (5) have
disposed of by H. E
Excellency the Governor
reply to the address
the Municipal Commiss
of Mangalore, and
further immediate a
is required.

(6) The remarks on
subject will be commu
called to the Chief E
for Irrigation for urgen
and report.

To
The Chief Engineer for Irrgn
" Consg. Engr for Rys.
" S.E. Fourth Circle
" Educational Department
" Public Department

with the appendix
mentioned.

30/11

S. A. W.

I do not know on what ground the remarks are based which you have entered in this draft re the proposals made by a private Co. for constructing a railway from Palghat to Mundigal ?

Has letter from Malabar Chamber of Commerce dated 17-10-83 been transferred to this Dept.

2

Ll

30.11.83.

+ Received from Financial Dept. & transferred to E.R. under Endt. dated 30.11.83.

CS

1.12.83

Junction with the Mysore State Railway.

No 3565 W.

Public Works Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the December 13th 1883.

Read the following:—

Proceedings of the Public Dept. H.E. No 2179 dt Nov 16th 1883)

The following are the points in the Appendix to H.E the Governor's Minute, which appear to require notice in the P.W. Department.

Palghat.

(1) High School at Palghat.

(2) Alignment of the proposed Palghat & Dindigul Railway.

Tellicherry

(3) Railway communication between the Malabar Coast and Coorg, to form a junction with the Mysore State Railway.

Mangalore

(4) Construction of a Harbour at Mangalore.

(5). Railway communication between North Coorg and Mangalore.

(6) Improvement of communication between Cananore and Mangalore.

The remarks in the Appendix with regard to Nos. (1) will be communicated to the Supdg Engr Fourth Circle, who will report how the matter stands at present.

(2). The question of alignment will be duly considered when the survey, which it is proposed to undertake, is taken in hand.

(3). This question will be considered separately

in connection with
letter dated 11th Oct
1883 addressed by the
Malabar Chamber of C
to the Chief Secy: to G

Nos (4) & (5) have
disposed of by H.E.
Governor's reply to th
address of the Munic
Commissioners of Mang
and no further immed
action is required.

(6). The remark o
it is subject will be c
-municated to the Ch
Engr for Irrigation, f
inquiry and report.

W.
1-12-83.

The Chief Engr for Irrign
" Consy Engr for Rys
" SE. Fourth Circle
" Educational Dept
" Public Department

} with the Appendix & Minutes

J.H.
11/12/83

7.C.

L. Ko. 15-W. 7-1-24.

№ 10473.

Ms. Hon. H. E. Sullivan

~~M.P. for Grenville~~

A. Nr. 570-1 R 1.9.81
" 69. R 31.1.82
" 588. R 6.3.82
" 323. R 19.5.82
" 457/452 R 12.7.82
" 2658. R 21.9.83
" 2458. W 11.10.83

12-7-

356/19

2.C.

1073

Govt. of [1883] Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

15/12

Read

Rec'd

G.O. 13 Dec 1883, No. 350

Governor's Mem

Passing orders

H.E. the — on

recent tour in

Western Coast

10/4