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YEAR 1858

Police

General Report Index

அரண்மனை எண்.
மு. கோம்புத் தாள் எண்.

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

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நாள் :

YEAR 1858

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மடிக்கவோ துண்டியடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

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General Report

The period from May 1887, to May 1888, included in the past official year, so crowded in Northern and Central India with events of absorbing interest and historical importance, has passed over Madras in almost undisturbed tranquillity, so far as the internal administration of the Country is concerned, and throughout almost the whole of the Province, notwithstanding a season unfavorable for agriculture, and of scarcity and excessively high prices, when moreover the labor market was suddenly and extremely disturbed by the necessity of stopping Public Works, still order has been preserved, crime repressed, the Authority of Government maintained, the Revenues of the state duly realized, and the

Hence.

peace of the Community scarcely disturbed

Doubtless many favorable circumstances have combined to produce this satisfactory result, but giving all due weight to such considerations, it still must be allowed that the state of things above described affords evidence that the administration of the Government of this Presidency is not unacceptable to the people.

the operations of the various Courts and
Judicial Officers.

Civil Justice.

At the commencement of the year there was pending before the Courts, sixty nine thousand two hundred and fifteen actions for Civil injuries, and during the year there were instituted one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and twenty six, making a total of four hundred and seventy nine thousand seven hundred and forty one suits to be tried on by the several Judicial Officers; the total value of the property in litigation being two hundred and fifty lacs of Rupees, or upwards of two and half millions sterling. From this sum however a small deduction must be made on account of the suits brought in appeal within the year, the value of which have already been entered in the returns. Out of the four hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and

peace of the Community scarcely disturbed.

Doubtless many favorable circumstances have combined to produce this satisfactory result, but giving all due weight to such considerations, it still must be allowed that the state of things above described affords evidence that the administration of the Government of this Presidency is not unacceptable to the people at large.

The following detailed account of the working of the several departments of Government during the past year, may supply further grounds for such an opinion.

Judicial.

Previous reports have explained the machinery by which the administration of justice is carried on in this Presidency, and as few or no important changes or even modifications in the system then described have been since effected, the report will be limited to such remarks as may be thought necessary, as will tend to illustrate and render more intelligible and interesting to the public generally, the appended statement of

the operations of the various Courts and Judicial Officers.

Civil Justice.

At the commencement of the year there was pending before the Courts, sixty nine thousand two hundred and fifteen actions for Civil injuries, and during the year there were instituted one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and twenty six, making a total of one hundred and seventy nine thousand seven hundred and forty one suits to be adjudicated on by the several judicial officers; the total value of the property in litigation being two hundred and fifty lacs of Rupees, or upwards of two and half millions sterling. From this sum however a small deduction must be made on account of the suits brought in appeal within the year, the value of which has already been entered in the lower court. Our business entered in the lower court. Our business entered and thirty thousand five hundred and

and twenty six decisions were passed.
Of these about thirty four per cent were in favor of the plaintiff, eight per cent in favor of the defendant, and fifty eight per cent were in cases where the suits were compromised or otherwise disposed of. The only point worthy of attention in this statement is the petty value of the great proportion of the claims adjudicated on. Of the ninety six thousand suits disposed of by the District Moonsiffs, no less than one sixth is in cases where the value at issue is under two rupees, and the average value of all claims brought before these officers is but fifty two rupees. Where the value of the property at issue is under ten rupees, and where the claim is not on account of real property or personal damages, the District Moonsiffs have a coordinate jurisdiction with

with the Village Moonsiffs, and it is not a little remarkable that there were brought before the latter no less than twenty four thousand five hundred suits representing claims of upwards of a lac and a half of rupees in value, and decisions were passed by them in nineteen thousand two hundred cases, more by three thousand than were passed in such petty cases by the District Moonsiffs, clearly showing a preference on the part of the people for the quick and easily accessible justice administered by those unpaid officers to the comparatively expensive and tedious process of a suit before one of the regularly established Courts. Of the nature of the claims particulars are given in Stat. No. 11. There were upwards of fifty thousand applications for execution of decrees, and about thirty thousand of

Execution
of Decrees.

of these were refused, and property to the value of eighteen lacs was attached. The effect of the improvements in the mode of procedure in executing decrees, to which attention was directed in the last report, will be best appreciated on reference to statement No. III. which shows that while during the four years preceding the change in practice, only thirty four per cent of the value of the property sought to be attached was recovered, during the four following years there was forty five per cent recovered or an increase of more than ten per cent, upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand petitions having reference to lands before their Courts were disposed of by the various judicial officers.

Criminal Justice.

In reviewing the operations of the Criminal Courts during the past year, the statistics of crime and punishments contrast very favorably with those of the preceding year.

Under the peculiar circumstances of the year, with disaffection and disorder prevailing in many portions of the peninsula, it might have been expected that this presidency would not have remained wholly free from the infection, and that even tho' not actually either disaffected or disturbed, its Criminal petitions would show an increase of crime, the result of an unsettled state of feeling among the population. So far however from this having been the case, it will be observed that the total number of offences brought to the notice of the Police and magistracy is less by two thousand five hundred, and the total number of persons charged less by seven thousand seven hundred and seventy than during the preceding year. There is, it is true, a small increase in the number of persons charged with the more heinous offences, but this is to be attributed partly to the improved efficiency of the Police in some districts, partly to the increase of population and proportionate increase of crime, and in a great measure to the high price of provisions, which always

always has a marked influence on the statistics of crime in this country.

Upwards of ninety thousand criminal charges came under investigation, and on their account upwards of two hundred thousand persons were apprehended or summoned. Of these the Police committed about twelve thousand for trial before the higher Courts, sixty thousand were punished, and one hundred and fifty thousand acquitted or released, about thirty five per cent of the latter being released on account of default, compromises &c. Deducting these, and the persons committed from the gross number, the convictions by the police are about thirty nine per cent of those apprehended. Of the eight thousand persons brought before the Magistracy, about two hundred and fifty were sent up for trial to the higher Courts, and of the remainder about forty seven per cent were convicted and punished. The proportion of convictions to acquittals would be slightly higher if a deduction is made on account of cases compromised,

withdrawn &c. Of seven thousand three hundred persons brought before the Sudder Dawa and Subordinate Judges, about two thousand six hundred were committed for trial to the higher Courts, and of the remainder, about forty per cent were convicted and punished. Of about three thousand persons tried by the Judges of the Sessions Courts about seventeen hundred were acquitted, and allowing for those held to security, and for those on whom final sentence was passed by the Sudder Dawa, the convictions are forty per cent. The general average of convictions in all the Courts is about forty two per cent of those put upon their trial.

Statement N^o. IV. shows the nature of the offences with which the persons apprehended were charged, and requires no remarks. Statement N^o. VI. shows the number of cases of 'Abuse of Authority' including torture, extortion &c. committed by the Police. It exhibits a great decrease in the prevalence of offences of this description as compared with former years.

Of

Of the sea hundreds, and fifty eight stages brought, only one hundred and thirty nine were established. Many of these were of a trifling nature, and it is to be observed that in a large proportion of cases, the parties charged did not belong to the regular police, but to the unpaid police and heads of Villages, over whom there is little check or control.

Fifty nine thousand persons were punished. Of these forty four were hanged, thirty three transported for life, nineteen hundred sentenced to imprisonment, eight hundred and twenty were flogged, forty three thousand fined, and about ten thousand confined in stocks and village jails. In proportion decreases greatly in the case of the more serious offences, where the females do not amount to more than five percent of those punished. Fifty two thousand of these were Hindoos, five thousand were Mahomedans, twelve hundred and eighty seven Christians, and eight hundred of

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other religious denominations. The proportion of persons punished in all cases to the population, is, one in four hundred and seventy, but it must be remembered that nine tenths of such punishments are imposed on account of petty offences, involving little criminality on the part of the offender. In the more serious offences, the proportion of convictions to population was one in nine thousand, in the most heinous crimes, one in twenty one thousand.

Criminal Legislation.

Several Acts were passed by the Legislature during the year under review, having relation to the administration of Criminal justice. On these, with the exception of Act XVII, it is unnecessary to make any remarks, as they generally had reference to a state of things which fortunately did not exist in this part of the Peninsula. Under the authority of Act XVI of 1837, Government appointed various officers to act as Commissioners for the more speedy trial and punishment of heinous offences, but it is satisfactory to observe

observes that the ordinary criminal courts
 powers amply sufficient for the repression
 and punishment of crime, and that al-
 though the extra powers granted under this
 act were exercised in a few instances, it
 was in cases which might have been
 left with perfect safety to the ordinary
 tribunals of the country.

Police

The operations of the Police during
 the past year were comparatively success-
 ful, both as regards the repression and
 discovery of crime. The total number of
 offences brought to their notice showing
 a considerable decrease, while the per centage
 of convictions is much larger than in
 previous years.

The several Magistrates were authorized
 to increase the Police force of their Districts,
 in consideration of the state of Public affairs,
 but no material modifications of the
 system described in previous reports, took
 place during the year. Changes of im-
 portance are however now in course of imple-
 mentation.

introduction. which will be noticed in the
 next report.

Jails

The Inspector of Prisons, during the
 year, besides visiting the Jails in the Presidency
 saw those of Alipore, Hooghly and Burdwan
 in the Presidency of Bengal, and of Shanna
 and Poona in that of Bombay, in order
 to make himself personally acquainted
 with the system pursued in those Presidencies,
 and to ascertain by communication with the
 Inspector, in Bengal, what improvements could
 be effected.

His reports very unfavorably of the San-
 itary Condition of the Jails of Coimbatore,
 Madras and Coimbatore in this Presidency,
 and has urged that new prisons should be
 erected at those stations. These jails have
 proved most unhealthy, and in ones, that
 of Coimbatore, the unhealthiness seems on
 the increase; no cause can be assigned for
 the great mortality, the Inspector has shown
 that no remedy has been successful in any

The deaths have been
 at Madras
 Average strength 215.
 Deaths 22.
 at Coimbatore
 Average strength 165
 Deaths 37
 of which 20 were from
 the last disease on
 the spot
 at Coimbatore in the
 Calendar year 1887
 Average strength 213
 Deaths 19.

any of the jails, and the Government have
already authorized his calling for estimates
for prison buildings in healthy situations.
At Madras and Coimbatore they have
however, warned him that he must not
expect, under existing circumstances, any
large outlay on prison buildings.

The new Salem Jail, especially some
houses, has been commenced; and it is
hoped that before the recurrence of the season
which has usually proved so fatal in the
old jail, three of the ranges of the new jail
will be completed.

The estimates for the large Presidency
Central Prison, proposed by the Inspector
on 29th August, 1855, and lately finally approved
by Government, have been framed, and others
have been prepared for the prison, to be
attached to the Principal Sub Commissioner's Court
at Ootacamund; the Inspector has urged
the importance of erecting without delay,
at least one secure prison, the want of
which has been much felt during the
past year; he has also urged the construction
of

A site has been
selected for the prison
for Europeans sentenced
under Act 10 of 1855
to penal servitude in
India, and the general
design for the building
submitted to the D.P. W.

of the small prison at Ootacamund, to be
used, temporarily, for Europeans, now sentenced
to penal servitude in India, until the build-
ing intended for this purpose should be
erected. The small prison at Ootacamund was
designed with reference to the probability of
its being used for the imprisonment of Europeans,
and the Government have recommended these
two measures to the favorable consideration of
the Government of India. The overcrowding state
of the prisons generally, and the mixture
of classes, greatly interfere with the arrange-
ments that might otherwise be adopted for
the safe custody of the more dangerous convicts.
Moreover there is not any one jail, except
that of Trichinopoly, which can be regarded
as tolerably secure, and even that one for
the above reason, is not thoroughly so.

During the year, applications were
made to this Government, to take the custody
of a large body of prisoners from the Dis-
tricts assigned by His Highness the Nizam,
with which they were unable to comply, from
want of accommodation.

Two

Two instances of attempts at escape, which, might have been attended with serious consequences, have occurred during the year; one at Calicut, where the attempt made by a gang of labor on the roads, was frustrated by the prison guards; the other at Masulipatam, where the prisoners in three rooms broke out, during the night and seized some of the arms, which, however, being percussion muskets, were useless without the caps, which the prison had in their possession. Several of the party who had broken lock were shot down by guards, others were apprehended through the activity and energy of the Head of Police, and only two ultimately got away. The party included several Robbers who had been engaged in disturbances, and other prisoners from the Hyderabad country.

The improvement of the efficiency of the prison guards engaged the attention of the Inspector, the jail guards of the four jails in the Northern Circars and of Cuddapah, were armed with the percussion fuzed musket

musket, and to some extent drilled to its use; the guard at the Chingleput Jail was especially instructed.

From the Returns of Prisoners up to the close of 1834, it appears that the total number of persons in prison at that date was, 6880, the number of convicts, 5622, of prisoners held to security, 531, of other classes, 727.

Sixty three prisoners have escaped during the year, and thirty five escaped convicts have been re-apprehended.

Jail Expenses.

The total expenses of the Jails were about Rupees 154,386. for the 1st half of the official year, for which period the accounts have been completed. Of this sum Rs. 26,718. were for the permanent Establishment Rupees 73,024. for feeding and clothing, and Rupees 45,030 for extra guards employed over Convicts at labor. It is chiefly by a reduction in this last item that the expectation is to meet the interest on the cost of the proposed new prisons, in which the prisoners are to labor profitably within walls. The

present cost of Extra guarding, alone far exceeding the average value of the labor of the Convict.

The ratio of mortality to numbers has been, in some jails, very high, amounting to a total of 499 on an average of about 6500 prisoners. In one small prison alone, that of Itahapora, on an average of 77 prisoners, there were 26 deaths, of which 11 were from Cholera. At Salem, the deaths were no less than 75 on an average of 320 prisoners, and at Madras, this were 89 on an average of 219 prisoners. Several of the prisoners, usually remarkable for their freedom from disease, have been very much the worse during the year 1857. In one Jail, however, that of Junty, there was not a single death among 163 prisoners; this prison has from the date of its erection, nearly 20 years ago, proved the most healthy of any in the Country, while the town is by no means noted as a healthy one.

Prisons.

In the successive reports which describe

14
the Revenue administration of this Presidency, reforms and changes of sufficient importance to deserve remark, will necessarily occupy a less prominent place from year to year.

Those which have been submitted on previous occasions have fully explained the nature of our Revenue System, and enumerated the results of a policy for some time in operation, the object of which has been to lighten the burdens of the people and improve their general condition.

14
During the year which has just closed, the Revenue administration of this Presidency, though marked by fewer changes than were recorded in former reports, has been tested by severe trials, and it is of importance to point out how the system has passed through them. The events which have disturbed Upper India, could not but render the administration charge, of even the most remote provinces of this empire, one of much anxiety. Those events found this Presidency under the influence of a remarkable unfavorable season, during which the scarcity and dearth of food pressed with great severity on the poorer classes, who were deprived, by the suspension of all Public works, of an important

Season.

means of employment. The early rains, on which depend the dry grains so important to this part of the population, were scanty, and when the heavier rains of the N.E. monsoon commenced, the whole rain-fall seems to have been concentrated in one violent burst, which discharged in the space of a few days a volume of water, too great to be confined in the channels and reservoirs of the country, which were very extensively injured by this excessive supply.

This description applies mainly to the districts named in the margin, and it was in these that the greatest losses occurred; both from the destruction of works of irrigation, and from the subsequent drought. The season was not unfavorable in the remaining districts of the Presidency, and their harvests equalled the average.

In the districts of Mellore alone, 1500 tanks were breached; in Chingleput 202, and in Trichinopoly 59 tanks, and 72 Channels. This enumeration will give some idea of the character of the monsoon at its commencement late in October. The rains of this period - usually continue at intervals

Mellore
Chingleput
N. Arcot
S. Arcot
Salem

Chingleput
Trichinopoly
Madurai

Extent of Cultivation.

	Wheat Acres	Barley Acres	Oats Acres	Other Acres
* 1856-57	2505104	9138271	411951	12055329
1857-58	2350644	9178956	408410	11923416
Increase	...	40682	...	...
Decrease	149060	...	3535	11913

* P. 4 of the last year's report.

to the Revenue from the effects of this in favorable season -

The annual Statement shows the

diminished breadth of cultivation, nearly 150 thousand acres of wet land cultivated in 1856-57, having been left uncultivated this year. To the Ryots the drought necessarily brought much distress, from the failure of crops, the loss of labor on lands where it was found impossible to raise any harvest, and from the destruction of cattle by the want of proper pasture either in the fields or in the woods. The districts in which the sufferings were most severe were Madurai, South Arcot, and Mellore and in these as well as in the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem

Note. The amount of the loss of the year was also considerable, but not so great as the loss of the year 1856-57, just when the rice crops were mature. Some loss of the rice crops was also suffered, but the loss was not so great as in the year 1856-57.

Note. The exact amount of the loss of the year is not yet known.

Salem and Chingleput, special remissions were authorized on dry grain lands, in cases where the harvest was not worth gathering in. The employment of destitute persons on works of public usefulness was also sanctioned in the Madras, South Arcot and Bellary districts, though it was not found necessary in the two latter to act on this permission.

During this period of trial, the frequent report of Political troubles and dangers agitated the country, while emissaries of sedition were not wanting to take advantage of the occasion.

It is therefore not a little remarkable, that, among a population subjected to such influences, the ordinary administration of the Law has proceeded, the authority of Government has been respected, and its revenues realized with as much regularity (allowing for the present embarrassed condition of the law regarding arrears, and the losses of the ryots) as in seasons of political tranquillity. No demonstrations of a seditious character have taken place. It is also satisfactory to record, that no advantage has been taken of the time to demand concessions

Results of Reduction
of Assessment.

South Arcot
Madras
Bellary.

16.
concessions of any kind from the officers engaged in the administration of the Provinces.

The descriptions which have reached the Board of the state of feeling and enterprise in those Districts, where reductions of assessment already authorized have had time to tell upon the condition of the people, render it not unreasonable to conclude that benefits so congenial to them, as these reductions of the land tax, and liberality so timely as the remissions by which the Government have this year met the losses of the ryots, must satisfy the agricultural population, that no external changes could secure to them an improvement of condition. In Madras, since the reduction of assessment, cultivable land has become every year more difficult to obtain, the revenue comes in readily, and wells, trees of trees, indigo vats, and substantial dwellings are rapidly increasing in number.

In Salem, bad as the season has been the increase of cultivation raises the revenue above the amount of former ordinary years.

In South Arcot, where the losses of the ryots have been very heavy, and where the revenue

revenue will be nearly seven lacs (£70000) below that of last year, the amount realized will still be higher than in ordinary years under the former assessment, while the moral effect of the reduction shows itself in the great perseverance and enterprise displayed by the ryots, in spite of so much discouragement. In the districts of Nellore, Bellary, and North Arcot, the reduced rates are only now beginning to take effect. Their introduction in Trichinopoly was mentioned in a previous report.

A statement of petty taxes abolished during the 15 years which preceded 1856, accompanies this report as a supplement to the partial statement given with that of last year. Subsequent reductions of taxation will be presently noticed in detail.

The usual statements are also appended, but the returns sent from the districts have not all been calculated in the same way; some of them, including the collection of arrears, while others give only the current collections. Precise instructions will be given to secure the uniformity of future returns.

Prices.

Throughout the year under review, prices continued exceedingly high, and large profits were secured by those who had grain to dispose of. The passage of troops through the country tended to enhance the dearth of provisions. This state of the markets in some cases facilitated the collection of the Revenue, but in districts where the character of the season prevented the culture of Indigo, Gingelly Oil seeds, and other productions, usually purchased by merchants for exportation, as is the case in South Arcot, large sums ordinarily spent in the district were diverted from it, and some scarcity of money experienced.

Revenue.

The abstract in the margin gives the Revenue of the year under its various heads, as compared

Comparative Statement.

	Sale of Revenue	Abkany or Tax on Distilleries	Salt	Sea Customs	Produce or Tax on Professions	Stamp Revenue	Traveller	Extra Revenue	Grants Total
1856-57	4,49,710	2,12,353	6,06,795	1,30,966	1,02,297	7,77,716	1,95,319	2,09,805	4,89,093
1857-58	4,49,710	2,12,353	6,06,795	1,30,966	1,02,297	7,77,716	1,95,319	2,09,805	4,89,093
Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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2 P. of the last year's report

with that of 1856-57. The increase of the Abkany, Salt, and Stamp Revenue, renders the comparison less unfavorable than might have been expected from the influence of the season on the trade.

Revenue

... remarkable fluctuation is therefore perceptible in the aggregate Revenues of the Presidency.

The Land Revenues of the year, as now reported on, will not exhibit faithfully the result of the harvest, because the close of the official year anticipates the period at which this result can be ascertained. Thus the comparison of Collections for this year with those of 1856-57, shows a falling off of only Rs. 1,52,988 (£152,988) whereas it is already certain that a return taken two months later, when the amount of remissions shall have been ascertained, will add to the deficit. The causes of this decrease have been already indicated with sufficient detail, in describing the season and its results.

The returns of the Ockham Revenue show an increase of three lacs of Rupees (£30,000). Half of this amount is distributed pretty generally among the different districts, and is perhaps attributable to the longer term of lease now granted to contractors. The collections at the Presidency town were also increased by nearly a lac and a half of Rupees, and the supply of a large number of troops is instances

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as our reason for the increase, but it is in part attributable to improved management, and the discouragement given to smuggling. Much attention has been given to the duties by the Collector, and with evident success. The consumption of spirits by the poorer classes has undoubtedly been less than in seasons when their means are better.

Sea Customs

The collections of the year amount to Rupees 1,28,126 (£1,28,126) being slightly below the returns for 1856-57. Trade was decidedly more active in the three northernmost of the Maritime districts. An apparently marked decrease in the receipts of the ports of Malabar, arises from the exceptional character of the trade in 1856-57, with which it is compared. Railway Iron and Salt having swelled the returns of that year, to an extent which is not likely to recur.

Trade of
Madras Port

At the port of Madras trade has continued prosperous, and the customs duties somewhat exceed the returns of last year. The total value of imports, ^{including} during the year was about 2 1/2 millions sterling, and a duty of £72,000. The value of imports exceeds that of exports by nearly

nearly £188,660.

Cochin, the chief port of Malabar, promises to become a place of great importance, its trade increases every year, and will advance with still greater rapidity when the railroad connects the Western coast with the interior. Its advantages as a port for shipment of goods and for ship-building, place it beyond competition on that coast. The Mercantile Community of the place have already their Chamber of Commerce, and will soon possess the means of telegraphic communication.

The shipping which visited this port last year amounted to more than 100,000 tons, besides Native crafts. Vessels were launched from the building yards, valued at £30,000. The Customs duties at this port alone were £9700. The Collector of Malabar urges the improvement of the mouth of the river: he also proposes that the port dues collector should be devoted to maintaining a small tug steamer, commanded by the Pilot. The annexed memo, shows the value of Bullion and specie exported and imported during the last five years

See
C

in the whole Presidency. -

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	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1853-54	1,00,82,154	1,05,68,329
1854-55	79,40,806	74,17,570
1855-56	1,43,88,591	52,77,904
1856-57	1,70,32,599	33,38,215
1857-58	1,84,60,055	1,16,43,952

Metaphor.

Stamps.

The collections on account of this tax, amount to Rupees 1,08,5408 (£1,08,540) being a trifling increase on last year. As already stated in last year's report, this impost has been condemned. Its abrogation is now only delayed on financial grounds.

The Stamp revenue has also improved, in most districts it exceeds that of last year by half a lac of Rupees (£5,000). The total collections were Rupees 7,65,525 (£7,6552). Rupees are under consideration with a view to prevent fraud on the part of claimants for refund of the value of stamps in suits withdrawn from litigation. It is not easy to oppose an official check to trickery of this kind, and much labor is entailed on the Collector's establishment, as very careful examination is necessary.

Land or Frontier
Customs.

It was explained in the last report, that advantage had been taken of the state of our Tariff to import the produce of British territory from the ports of the French settlements, where it escapes

escapes payment of duty. The new tariff which provides for the collection of duty on such articles of produce on crossing the Frontier, is about to come into operation. The Revenue of the year has very slightly decreased; its total receipts were Rupees 1,93,858 (£19,385).

The Salt sales yielded nearly 57 lacs, (£5,70,000) being about three lacs (£30,000) in excess of the receipts of last year. In the districts of Malabar alone, the increase was Rupees 1,73,931 (£17,393) and in Madras itself, Rupees 1,11,064 (£11,106). In the Sea Port districts, the gross Revenue was much the same as in the preceding year, the falling off in the sales in Vizagapatnam, Rajahmundry and Masulipatam, being nearly balanced by the increase in those of Kanjam, Guntur and Nellore. In Malabar, the sales of the preceding year had been affected by a larger importation of salt under a Sea Customs duty, and the increase of this year, are, it must be understood, the result of a comparison with them.

The sales at the Presidency towns have been much increased since the opening of the Railway by the quantities taken up the line as far as

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Arcot and Vellore. When traffic is open along the entire line, and branch roads are completed, to connect it with the principal towns and lines of road, it may be expected that vast quantities will be carried by this means to the interior of the country. A short incline is to be laid down to connect the line of rail with the salt platforms at Madras. The returns from the adjacent districts of Chingleput and South Arcot, seem to indicate that the trade has been attracted from there to Madras.

In order to relieve Salt traders as far as possible from restraint, measures have been taken to improve and simplify the Passport system, and it is intended to render the places of sale more easy of access than at present.

The supply of salt for the districts of Malabar and Canara during the past year, by means of private trade, has given no reason to expect that the Government will be able to discontinue their importation from Bombay, and as the attempt to manufacture Salt in Malabar has failed during a second season, though conducted with great

case, it will probably be found necessary to abandon the experiment, and revert entirely to the old system, at all events, for the present.

The Collector of Canara reports, that the sudden termination of the season for manufacture at the salt pans of Canara, and probably at those of Goa and Bombay also, caused on unreasonable pains in the month of April, may oblige him to procure supplies from the eastern coast.

An attempt was made to dispense with some of the places of Manufacture in the Districts of Vizagapatnam and Ganjam, increasing the quantity produced at the remaining pans, and raising the pay of the Establishment. This scheme has not however proved successful, and it has been found expedient to re-open the pans with one exception at the several places in question.

The most important item under this head sanctioned during the past year, applies to the irrigated lands of the Nellore District. Owing to the relief already given to lands under dry grain and garden cultivation, and to a general expectation

Relief from
Nellore

that the assessment would be further reduced, the energies of the ryots were roused, and the land revenue of the district was increased during the year 1856-57 by nearly £20,000. In July 1857, the Government sanctioned a reduction of the tax on irrigated land, thereby relinquishing revenue which may be roughly estimated at nearly £10,000, and the cultivation of an average year. The revised rates came into operation immediately after the sanction of Government was obtained (July 1857). The heavy losses of the year in this district have prevented any immediate effect on the Revenue, but they would, of course, have told more severely on the people under the former scale of taxation. In the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Rajahmundry, a tax of one anna per acre levied from persons employed in cultivation has been abandoned. It was paid by a limited class, and was only in force in parts of these districts.

In Nellore, the Pollery tax is about to be ~~partly~~ relinquished.

The term Pollery (in Nellore) included, - a small tax on cattle, a number of money

rent levied in some villages on their entire stock;
a tax on certain rich tracts of pasture land;
and a tax on cultivable land lying waste of
these. The third item alone is retained, as it
is in effect a land tax; the rest are abandoned
at a net sacrifice of Revenue amounting to some
not less than £2000 per annum.

In Bellary a limited class of people who
maintained themselves by collecting gums, barks,
wild indigo leaves, &c. have been released from an
impost to which they were subjected; the proceeds
of which were no more than £21. A tax hitherto
levied in Kurnool on sheep and goats owned by
cultivating ryots, and yielding annually £30,
has been similarly given up, and the same measure
is pending in Madras.

A trifling grazing tax has also been abolished
in the Tinnevely district, and in Salem. In
Pondicherry, as in Pooley, has been struck off. Petty
imposts of this nature are, in short, every
where condemned, and where they still exist, only
do so pending the receipt of full particulars
regarding their nature and amount.

A more important step in the same
direction

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direction has been taken in a general alteration
(lately ordered) in reference to the taxation of trees
(or plantations) and scattered trees. It has hitherto
been the practice to levy a distinctive tax on
trees, the ryot being liable for a separate pay-
ment on each tree in his possession, the amount
being determined by its kind. The principle
now recognized is, that the land alone shall bear
a tax, and that so long as this is paid, the
produce grown upon it, whether grain crops, garden
stuff, or fruit trees, shall be liable to no separate
demand. On these terms old groves and orchards,
which had been ploughed from time to time
in consequence of the amount of the tree tax,
are now being restored to the former owners, or
to their descendants, where the original possessors
are dead. Arrangements have also been made
by which all scattered trees standing on cultivated
land, shall in course of time, belong to the culti-
vator, and be dealt with as he pleases. Those on
waste lands newly taken into cultivation,
will of course come under the same rule.
The orders of Government sanctioning this
change of system, passed on the 6th March, and

have been circulated throughout the country. It is expected that the formation of plantations and orchards will receive a great stimulus from the relief thus afforded. Tanjore and Tanjorevelly are the only districts exempted from the new rules, because those already in force there, were found to be as favorable to the ryot as could be desired.

Allusion was made in the report of last year, to the inconvenience occasioned by the wording of Act ~~XXII~~ of 1856, which has deprived Collectors of the power of realizing arrears of Revenue by the sale of lands under Regulation ~~XXII~~ of 1802. The Draft of an amended Act was consequently transmitted by the Government to the Madras Member of the Legislative Council, but Mr. Elliott, in reply, declared himself unwilling to attempt the alteration of a Law so recently passed, and suggested that Revenue Officers should act upon a decision passed by one of the subordinate Courts, affirming the power of Collectors to sell lands under Regulation ~~XXII~~ of 1802. This construction of the law was however shortly reversed, and as the difficulty is daily

more felt, the Revenue Board are again about to press for a fresh enactment. The defects of the existing law are chiefly complained of by the Collectors of Malabar and Canara.

It is in contemplation to attempt the further discouragement of smuggling, by proposing to enact that carriages and Cattle, employed in contraband trade, shall be liable to confiscation.

The establishment of Printing presses in most of the districts of this Presidency, has been already noticed. a report of the amount of work accomplished, both for the Collectors' Office and for other departments, and of the receipts and disbursements during their first year, shows, on the whole, satisfactory results. The value of work done was estimated at £1760, the charges were £1025, and the assets to meet them £1198, leaving a balance saved of £173.

The maintenance of the printing establishments entails no new expenses, being met by reductions in those departments where the press diminishes labor. Presses will shortly be supplied to three out of the five districts which have

Presses.

have not yet received them. District Gazetteers are now printed weekly at every press, and the success of these publications has been great. They are found a most effectual medium of communication between the Collector and every official in his district, and they secure publicity for all official details, which are of general interest. The report of next year will include a Memo. showing the extent of their circulation.

Since the report of last year, Public Bungalows on the line of road between Madras and Trichinopoly have been supplied with furniture, and it has been proposed to furnish all the principal Bungalows on important lines of road. It is scarcely possible as yet to pronounce upon the experiment, the results of which will be noticed after another year of trial.

The inferior character of agricultural produce to be expected in so unpropitious a season, and the depression produced by the scarcity, have led to the postponement of these gatherings, until circumstances are more favorable.

favorable to the enterprise of the cultivating population.

Revenue Survey. Pursuant to the sanction of the Board of Directors for the General Survey of the Presidency, a Director of Revenue Settlement has been appointed, with two Deputies and an official establishment. One of these officers is employed in South Arcot in the work of classification. The survey of a portion of the Trichinopoly district still goes on, and steps are being taken to commence work immediately in Rajahmundry and Masulipatam. The settlement on the revision of Assessment, which is to proceed in connection with the survey, will be as at present, Ryotwary. It is computed that an area of 30,000,000 acres, or 60,000 square miles, will be surveyed at a cost of £766,662, and that 12 years will be occupied in completing the work. The survey of the towns and villages which now form parts of the city of Madras, still continues.

Railway Towns. Little progress has been made in laying out sites for the towns which are expected to spring up in the neighbourhood of the Railway stations.

stations: the final instructions of Government were to have been given after seeing the result of the new arrangements at Bellary, but the form of grant to be given to parties willing to build, has been considered by the Company's Solicitor to be deficient in important particulars, and the nature of the instrument to be substituted for it is still under consideration.

The inhabitants of large towns continue to evince great indifference to the benefits aimed at in the Municipal Act, and it has no where been successfully introduced. An attempt was made in Conjeveram, a large and important town of great celebrity for its temples, to induce the people to accept the conditions of the Act with the offer of a contribution from the surplus Pagoda Funds towards the improvements of the town. The refusal of the greater part of the community was however very decided.

The Chuttrums, which exist in considerable numbers throughout the Presidency, do not in all cases answer the description of

of Almshouses, as they are not all endowed, and in most cases the funds do not provide for any distribution of food, either to beggars or casual travellers. The building, however, is always available for shelter, and there is generally an attendant in charge of the place. The Revenue Board lately reported to Government on the state of such of these buildings as are the property of Government, and under the control of their Revenue Officers. The Government have since expressed their willingness to place the endowments of these institutions on an efficient footing.

In Tanjore 22 establishments of this description, most of them amply endowed, lately came under the management of the Collector, consequent on the death of the Rajah of Tanjore.

A great number of persons were maintained gratuitously at these places during the Rajah's life, and though great abuse no doubt took place, it has been thought right, in placing these endowments under a more careful supervision, to treat with indulgence recipients

Village Police.

recipients of alms, who, though not otherwise deserving of much consideration, have been long accustomed to depend on this source for maintenance. The endowments amount in all to about £15,000 per annum.

An account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the sums accumulated under this head during the year 1856-57, was received too late for quotation in last year's report, and as this is the only account as yet received, its results are now given. The fund existed in only eight districts during the period embraced by this account. Its receipts amounted to £19,297, out of which £8,627 only were spent during the year. The objects to which the money was devoted, were those connected with the public works, or ~~concerns~~ of the Districts in which the money was raised, and the expenditure was limited by the reduction in the executive of the P.W.D. and Canals, where the ferry rents are not productive, owing to the size and number of the rivers.

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A revision of the scale of emoluments enjoyed by the village Constables or Taluaries, which had long been in progress in South Arcot, was completed during the year under review.

Three successive rates of remuneration in land and money were fixed, regulated by the size of the Village and the amount of duty falling on the Talu. Inequities and abuses were thus removed, and, at the same time, the number of the body were increased, and all individuals physically unfit for the office, efficiently replaced. In order to carry out these arrangements, a yearly disbursement of £2,300, and a grant of 3700 acres of land, were sanctioned. Similar measures in the Bellary, Chingleput, and Madras Districts are only postponed till the present restriction on expenditure is removed.

Formation of works of Irrigation by private Companies

During the past year, the expediency of permitting an independent Company to undertake works of Irrigation and navigable Canals as an investment for private capital, has been pressed upon the Government by the Agents of the Company, and by the qualified approval

approval which the Court of Directors appear to have given to the proposition.

Two definite schemes of great magnitude were brought forward.

A Canal to connect the Eastern and Western Coasts of the Presidency, passing from Ponnany through the Palghat Gap, across the Districts of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and terminating at Nagapatnam, nearly coincident with that of the Madras Railway and the great Southern of India line.

The junction of the Tumbura and Pannar rivers, by a cut crossing portions of the Bellary and Hunsur Districts. The Pannar debouches on the Eastern coast in the District of Madras. A branch canal was intended to extend from the Tumbura to Rajahmundry.

Both these undertakings involve great expensiveness, to an amount not yet ascertained, and must encounter great physical difficulties. It would, therefore, be impossible to guarantee a fixed return on the outlay to be incurred in such works. It has also been pointed out that if a

from Ponnany to Nagapatnam would intersect the watershed of the country, and cut off the supplies of a vast net work of petty rivers and channels, fed by the drainage of the country and the small streams of the hill ranges. Some of the streams, from which the canal would be filled, are feeders of the river Cauvery, whose waters contribute to the irrigation of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and are so completely absorbed, that a mere rivulet alone reaches the sea. Further embarrassments would arise out of the existing system of an amalgamated land and water rate, and the necessity of subjecting the Ryot to an authority entirely distinct from that of the Government. It is believed that these considerations have probably not suggested themselves to the projectors of the Company.

Schemes which do not from their nature involve the difficulties above alluded to, are open to no particular objection. Of such a nature are navigable coast canals, intersecting the estuaries of rivers at a point where the waters cease to be available for cultivation.

opportunity.

Opportunity for many such undertakings to be found on the Malabar coast, where the conformation of the Country had already provided very extensively the means of inland navigation.

Besides the introduction of European capital and skill in the formation of Coffee plantations on the Malgherry and Cherroy hills, and in the Wynad, where the planters are already becoming a numerous and important body, several Mercantile Houses have branch agencies in the provinces, for the purchase of raw produce on the spot where it is grown, and to some extent, directly from the producers. The most important of these establishments are, the sugar works of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co in Rajahmundry and Ganjam; those of Messrs Binny and Co, at Ashta, in the latter District, and those of Messrs Parry & Co, in South Arcot, where, besides Sugar cane and Sugarcane, very large purchases of Indigo and oil seeds are yearly made.

As much as £150,000 has been sometimes spent annually by this firm, in South Arcot.

Arcot alone. It is needless to say that such an influx of capital is of the greatest benefit to the cultivating classes, and indirectly to the Government.

The East India Iron Company have also extensive foundries at Ruyssoor, in Malabar, and at Trinamulay, in the interior of South Arcot.

Some of the subjects noticed in the latter part of this section, might perhaps have more appropriately found their place in that devoted to Miscellaneous subjects. But connected as they are more or less intimately with the Revenue administration, and condition of the country, and forming part of the multifarious duties of the Collectors, of which but an indistinct idea exists in England - it has been thought well to detain them in their present place.

Educational.

Educational.

Incorporation of the University.

The most prominent event in connection with the Department of Public Instruction during the past year, is, the establishment of the University of Madras - which was duly incorporated.

incorporated by an act of the Legislative
Council of India, dated the 5th September, 1857.
This Institution, like its sister Institutions
at Calcutta and Bombay, is constituted on
the model of the University of London, and is,
at present, in point of fact, little more than
a Board for holding Examinations for Degrees
and honors in the several faculties or branches
of Knowledge which come within its scope.
These faculties are four in number, Viz. Arts,
Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. In the
first, which is the only one of the four faculties
that has yet been brought into operation, are
comprehended I Languages, II History, III Mathe-
matics, IV Moral Philosophy, V Natural Philosophy,
VI the Physical Sciences, and VII Logic and
Mental Philosophy. Candidates for the Degree
of B. A. are required to show a competent
knowledge in five of the above named branches
of Examination, Viz.

I. Languages

II. History

III. Mathematics

IV. Moral Philosophy.

- V. One of the following
(a) Natural Philosophy
(b) Physical Sciences, or
(c) Logic and Mental Philosophy

The particulars of the subjects included
in the several branches will be found in the
"Rules for the Examination for the Degree of
B. A.", a copy of which is entered in the
Appendix. Under the head of Languages are
included, English, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sans-
crit, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani and the
four principal vernacular languages of Southern
India, Viz. Telugu, Tamil, Canarese, and Malayalam.
Each candidate for a Degree is required
to take up English, and any one of the other
languages specified in the foregoing list.

Every candidate for the Degree of
B. A. is required, previously to being admitted
to the examination for that Degree, to have
passed the University Entrance Examination
in Languages, History and Geography, Arith-
metics and the Elements of Algebra and Geometry,
and it is provided that after the University
shall have been three years established.

No.

no person shall be admitted to the B.E. Examination who has not prosecuted a regular course of study in one or other of the Colleges or schools affiliated to the University, for three years after having passed the Entrance Examination.

The Degree of M.A. is to be conferred on any graduate of the University who shall pass a further Examination, according to the prescribed standards, in any one of the branches noted in the Margin. The rules for this Examination will be found in the Appendix already referred to.

The following colleges and schools have been affiliated to the University:

- The Presidency College at Madras.
- The Government Normal School at Madras.
- The Medical College at Madras.
- The Free Church Mission Institution at Madras.
- The London Mission Institution at Madras.
- The Government Provincial School at Coimbatore.
- The Government Provincial School at Bellary.
- The Government Provincial School at Calicut.
- The Church Missionary Society's College at Cochin.

The

The Church Mission Society's Native English School at Palamcottah.

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The Wesleyan Native Educational Institution at Bangalore.

The Wesleyan Mission Institution at Madras.

All institutions are admitted to the benefit of affiliation, the Managers of which can show that they have the means of Educating up to the standard laid down for the Degree of B.E.

The first Entrance Examination was held in September last. Forty one Candidates presented themselves, of whom thirty six passed. They were classed in two divisions, twenty seven being placed in the first division, and nine in the second. Of the passed Candidates, twenty nine were educated at the Presidency College and at the Queen's College, one at the Free Church Mission Institution in Madras, one at the school supported by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore at Serantrum - three at the American Mission Seminary at Saffra in Cochin, and one by private tuition.

Second Entrance Examination of

was.

was held in February. On this Occasion twenty nine Candidates were examined, of whom only eighteen passed; three in the first division, and fifteen in the second. Of these, nine were students, either past or present, of the Presidency College, two of the Government Normal School, one of the Free Church Mission Institution at Madras, one of St. Chappahs Central School, one of the Wesleyan School at Madras, and three had received only private tuition.

The first Examination of the Degree of B.A. was held in February. Only two Candidates, both of whom were educated at the American Mission Academy at Safford, presented themselves. They both passed, and the Degree was conferred on them by the Right Honourable the Chancellor, on the 29th April.

The time which has elapsed since the University was brought into operation, is too short to admit of any definite opinion being formed as to the prospect of its succeeding, but admitting to the comparatively backward

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State of Education in this Presidency, the Government are disposed to consider the number of Candidates who have presented themselves at the two first Entrance Examinations to be encouraging, and to indicate that the Masters are prepared to take advantage of it. The results of these Examinations (notwithstanding the large number of Candidates who failed on the second occasion) contrast very favourably with that of the last Examination for Government Rewards held in 1856, when not a single Candidate came forward to compete for the three pecuniary rewards then offered for competition.

Presidency College.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of students attending the Presidency during the past year. This is principally attributable

Presidency College	No. of the Rolls	
	30 th April 1857	30 th April 1858
General Branch.	262	233
Legal Branch.	49	36
Total	311.	269.

to the standard of instruction having been

somewhat raised in the Practising and Model Schools attached to the Government Normal School.

School. An arrangement which was made with the view of enabling the Normal students to practice the art of teaching in subjects more advanced than those to which the course of study in the Primary school has hitherto been confined. The result has been, that several pupils who would otherwise have proceeded to the Presidency College at the beginning of the present calendar year, have continued in the Normal school. As on the last occasion, the Annual Examination of the Junior Department, was conducted by Examiners unconnected with the institution, that of the Junior Department, by the late Acting Principal and Professors. In the Junior Department, the Mathematical papers, as usual, were extremely satisfactory. In History, Literature, the students generally were less successful, although in each of these subjects a few students displayed considerable proficiency. In the Legal branch the Commissioners is reported to have been very creditable. In the Junior Department two of the Examiners draw attention to defects, observed.

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by them in some of the classes, in the power of explaining the meaning of English words, and the progress generally in the study of English as a language, is stated to have been less satisfactory than that evinced by the pupils in other subjects of study.

In the Vernacular department some improvement has taken place. The pupils generally and especially those in the junior classes, are said to have paid more attention to their Vernacular studies, ~~than~~ in former years.

at Normal School.

The progress of the Normal school has been very satisfactory. The arrangements sanctioned for the better organization of the institution, to which reference was made in the last report, have been partially carried out. The Assistant Training Master, and Master of the Model school, arrived at Madras in June, 1857, and entered upon their duties on the reopening of the school, after the midsummer vacation. The Director of Public Instruction has not yet succeeded in

in procuring a competent person for the
Head Masterhip of the Practising school,
but the division of the Primary school into
a model school and Practising school
has been carried out, the teaching of the
latter being conducted entirely by the
Normal Students, under such supervision
as the Principal is able to bestow.

Two additional Normal classes have
been organized during the year under review.
The first of these is designated, the Preparatory
Normal Class, and consists of students some-
what younger than those who enter the Normal
class proper, and whose instruction is confined
to the elementary branches of these subjects
which enter into the course of the latter class.
The formation of this class was recommended
by the Principal, in consequence of the great
difficulty that has been experienced in in-
ducing students possessing the necessary
attainments to enter the Normal class. The
students in the Preparatory class receive
stipends of Rs. 4. per mensem, and are
bound under a penalty, to pass through
the Normal class, and to serve in the
Educational Department for a fixed period.

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The Principal reports that this class "has
been of great use already, and is likely to be
of much more when longer established," many
students having been admitted into it
who are likely to make good teachers, but
who, when admitted, were not sufficiently
advanced for admission into the higher class.
Some of the latter have been since promoted.

A class has also been formed for
training Vernacular teachers, with the view
partly of providing teachers for the Taluk
schools now in course of establishment,
and partly of affording to the students
in the Normal Class Proper, practice in
training Vernacular teachers. In this class,
a practising school, containing about
forty pupils, in which the instruction
is conducted entirely through the medium
of the Vernacular, is attached.

Ten students from the Normal
class proper have been lately appointed
to situations in the Educational Depart-
ment, on salaries ranging from Rs. 50, to
Rs. 60.

Pupils 150, for instance, some as assistants & Masters in the Provincial and Lillah schools and others as Masters of Primary National Schools.

Consequently on the establishment of the additional classes above adverted to, and on the standard of instruction in the English Practising and Model schools having been raised, the total number of pupils under instruction in the various departments of the Institution has considerably increased.

No. on the rolls	
on the 30 th April 1857	on the 30 th April 1858
247	296

Of the four Government Provincial schools, those at Combaromun, Calicut and Bellary have been progressing satisfactorily during the year under review. At Rajahmundry also, it would appear from the Inspector's report, that there has been some improvement, but the standard of this school is still comparatively low, and the attendance has again diminished. It will probably be necessary to reduce

it to the grade of a Lillah School, and to establish a Provincial School in some more favorable locality. The Returns of the four schools exhibit an

Names of Schools	No. on the rolls	
	on the 30 th April 1857	on the 30 th April 1858
Combaromun	262	230
Bellary	210	287
Calicut	176	205
Rajahmundry	107	80
Total	755	822

aggregate attendance of 822 pupils, and an increase of 67 pupils

over the returns of last year.

Government Lillah Schools.

The Government Lillah Schools are now six in number, a sixth having been established at Buddalou shortly before the close of the

Names of Schools	No. on the rolls	
	on the 30 th April 1857	on the 30 th April 1858
Buddalou	152	200
Chittoor	185	194
Salem	195	125
Mardura	163	132
Berhampore	168	135
Buddalou	not established	73
Total	863	859

year. The returns exhibit a slight decrease in the aggregate attendance, not

withstanding the establishment of an additional school. The greatest decrease has been at Salem, consequent, it is understood, on the admission of a Parish. The decrease of numbers at Mardura is attributable to a similar cause. All these schools are progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected, considering

considering the difficulties which will exist
in regard to furnishing them with effi-
cient junior teachers. A commencement,
however, has already been made towards
supplying this want, and as the supply
of trained teachers increases, the efficiency
of the schools will no doubt be proportion-
ately enhanced.

The course of study in the various
grades of schools supported by Government
is now under revision, with a view to the
adoption of a uniform classification and grade
of instruction in all schools of the same
grade. For this purpose, a Committee was
appointed by the Director of Public Instruction
in January last, with instructions to examine
and report on the various text books at
present in use in the several Anglo Vernacular
schools supported by Government, and to
draw up a revised list of books for general
adoption, as well as a scheme of studies
for each of the classes of the several schools.

The Committee were instructed, in
determining on the number of classes and
the assignment of studies to each class,

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to keep in view the standard of instruction
which each grade of school is designed to
impart. It was pointed out that in each
school, whether Provincial or Zillah, the scheme
of study should provide for the
establishment of an elementary or
primary department, which should correspond,
or nearly so, with that to be laid down
for the Talook schools. It would not, perhaps,
be necessary in all cases to establish such
a department. At some places it was
probable that elementary schools existed,
which would preclude the necessity of
establishing a primary department in
connection with the Government Zillah
or Provincial School, and at others the lower
classes of the primary department might
be dispensed with; but in order that all
schools of the same grade might be
uniformly classified, and that the fact
of a class with a certain number attached
to it having been formed might imply
that a certain course had been gone through,
and a certain proficiency attained in
particular

particular subjects it was desirable to have an uniform scheme should be chosen for all. The Director accordingly suggested that the scheme for the Zillah schools should provide for their division into two departments - a primary and Senior department, while that for the Provincial schools should provide for their division into three departments, a primary, junior, and Senior (departments); the classes in each department being numbered separately, beginning from the lowest, and their number being regulated by the number of gradations which the course of instruction proposed might appear to require. On this point the Director observed, that the division into classes must be regulated entirely by what might be considered the most appropriate gradation of studies, and inexpertly qualified for any particular class or departments in any particular locality. Where the number of pupils fit to enter upon the course of instruction prescribed for any particular class, might be greater than a single teacher could manage, the class,

Medium of Instruction.

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it was observed, should be formed into two or more divisions, in each of which the course of instruction should be the same. The Director, in his last annual report, recorded his opinion, that in all schools in this country, Anglo Vernacular as well as Vernacular, the ground work in the more Elementary branches of those subjects which enter into the course of instruction, such as history, geography, Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, should be laid in the Vernacular, and that in the lower classes of the Anglo Vernacular schools, English should be studied merely as a language. He observed that, hitherto, in the Anglo Vernacular schools, all substantive instruction, from the lowest classes to the highest, had been imparted through the medium of English, the Vernacular in instruction being confined exclusively to the study of the language, and that, in consequence, much of the instruction that is given in the lower classes might almost as well have been omitted, owing to the ignorance of the boys of the vehicle by which it is conveyed. - The

The foregoing opinion, in which the Government concurred, was communicated to the Committee above referred to, with a request that, in drawing up their scheme, they would provide, as far as possible, for the use of the Vernacular in which may be designated as the substantive instruction in the Senior Departments of the English Schools, and in the Junior Departments of the Provincial Schools.

The report of the Committee, which has been received, is now under the consideration of the Director. The scheme proposed by them, or such modification of it as may be adopted, will, it is hoped, prove useful, not only to the Government schools, but to many of those which have been brought under inspection, and the Managers of which are in most cases willing and ready to act on suggestions for the improvement of the course of study, or for the adoption of improved text books in the schools under their charge.

In consequence of the whole of the fund available for grants in aid *Private Schools under Government inspection*

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having been appropriated, and no reply having been received during the year under review, to the application which was made in May 1834, for an addition to this fund, no further grants were sanctioned. The schools receiving Grants were all inspected, and the reports are generally favorable. Of the Anglo Vernacular schools to which aid is given, those supported by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatan, and by the Hospital Society at Tanjore and Negapatam, appear to be on the whole in the most satisfactory condition. The orders which have lately been received from the Government of India raising the authorized expenditure on Grants in aid, to Rs. 65,000 per annum, will lead to a considerable extension of this branch of the Educational operations during the Current year. It should be mentioned here that schools have been recently established by the Rajas of Vizianagram and Poddacot. The expenses of these schools are borne entirely by

by the Rajahs. They are designed, like the Government Zillah schools, to educate up to the standard of the University Entrance Examination.

The number of Taluk schools, including those which under the designation of Tatal and Samut schools are supported by Government in the sub division of the Rajahmundry District, has been raised to sixty-two. The difficulties brought to notice in the last report in connection with the establishment of these schools, arising from the want of competent teachers, and the apathy of the Natives on the subject of Vernacular Education, are still felt more or less, but, on the whole, the result of the year's operations is not discouraging. The returns of eight schools, in the Districts of North Arcot and Chingleput, in the North Tamil Division, exhibited an aggregate attendance of 69, or an average of 79 pupils for each school. In the Districts of South Arcot and Tanjore the schools are well attended, and in some of them the progress which has been made is extremely satisfactory. In the District

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District of Madurai, and in the Northern Circars generally, the success of the Taluk schools hitherto has been but small. The attendance in most of them is very limited, and in the Northern Circars especially, the qualifications of the majority of the Masters employed, are very inferior. The latter fact is accounted for by the circumstances, that it is only of late years that any steps have been taken either by Government or by the leading Missionary Societies, for the extension of Education in the Taluk Country, and that, consequently, the number of tolerably educated persons competent for, and willing to accept, the situation of Taluk School Master is much more limited than it is in the Southern Districts.

It was stated in the last report that sixty six Masters and eight Mistresses of Village schools, suggested by the Church Missionary Society, and by the Gospel Society in the Districts of Tinnevely, had passed the prescribed examination for the grants sanctioned by Government, with a view to the improvement of these schools. One hundred

Village schools
in Tinnevely.

Scheme for
Extension of
Village Schools.

It having been pronounced in-
practicable at present to extend this system
to those Districts in which the Ryotwar
form of revenue settlement obtains, the
adoption of a plan recommended by the
Quector of Public Instruction, and which had
been suggested by one of the Inspectors, (Capt.
Macdonald) for the improvement of
Village schools, has been sanctioned as
an experiment.

The scheme provides that
every Village School Master who may
pass an examination according to
the standard
enterd in
the margin,
shall receive
a grant of
Repees 2,
books and Maps to the value of his guidance,
a manual of directions for his guidance,
and forms of certain periodical returns which
are to be kept in all schools under inspection.
At the expiration of a year, his school is
to be examined, and in the event of the
examination being on the whole satisfactory,
the

hundred and twenty five other Candidates
for these grants have lately been examined
by the Inspector, of whom eighty Masters
and seven hundred and thirty five Misses were
examined by the Church Missionary Society,
and thirty five Masters and two Misses
of schools supported by the Gospel Society,
or one hundred and thirty eight in all, have
passed the prescribed standard. The Inspector
states that the number of pupils under
the instruction of the Masters and Misses,
who have been examined by him, amount
to nearly 3500, exclusive of those who are
under the instruction of the teachers to
whom grants were awarded last year.
In the course of his tour, he examined many
of the schools, and reports very favorably
of their condition.

The system of Village schools
supported by a local rate in the subdivision
of the Rajahmundry District, has also been
maintained successfully during the year
under review. The number of schools had
increased to 99, with an attendance of about
2000 pupils.

the teacher is to receive a grant at the rate of two annas per mensem for each pupil who is able to read and write tolerably well, to write Annas in the first four rules of Arithmetic, and who possesses some knowledge of Grammar, and of the Geography of India, and at the rate of one Anna for each pupil who, though not coming up to the above standard, has received regular instruction. Captain Macdonald recommended that this grant, like the first, should be made in books rather than in the form of a money payment, but as it seems doubtful whether grants of this description will prove a sufficient inducement, the Director has been authorized, in the event of its failing, to substitute a money payment either wholly or in part.

It is evidently essential to the success of this or any other plan for the improvement and extension of elementary Education, that Normal Schools and classes should be established on an extensive scale. At present, the Agency available for the establishment of schools or classes of this

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this description, is very limited. As the instruction must be mainly imparted through the medium of the vernacular languages, the schools or classes, in order that they may answer the end in view, must be placed under Native Teachers who have received a systematic training in the best methods of teaching. The Government Normal School is at present the only source from which such an agency can be procured, and as the want of trained teachers for the Junior Masterhip in the Anglo-vernacular schools is equally pressing, some time must yet elapse before each district can be supplied with the Agency requisite for the establishment of a Vernacular Normal School. A commencement however has been made, and three schools of this description are now in course of being established.

School Books.

The preparation of Vernacular School books has been steadily advancing. In the Tamil language considerable progress has already been made, and in the other languages of Southern India the work is gradually progressing.

The

The Vernacular Newspaper, of which mention is made in the last report, and which is Edited by the Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College, continues to be an useful organ of information among the native Community.

The schools established for the instruction of the barbarous tribes inhabiting the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, have been going on as satisfactorily as could be expected, considering the extremely low attainments of the only Masters who can be procured for them. The arrangement referred to in the last report for giving these Masters the Billah School at Berhampore has been carried out.

Four elementary schools for the instruction of the Badagas on the Malghories were established in the early part of the year under review. They have recently been made over to the German Missionaries, who have, for some years, been engaged in the work of education among the Hill tribes of the Malghories; the sum sanctioned by Government for their maintenance being

Special or Professional Education
Primary Medical School

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Government for their maintenance being given as a grant in aid of the Educational operations of the Mission.
The only addition which has been made during the past year to the department of Special or Professional Education, is the Establishment of a Primary Medical school for the purpose of preparing Native Candidates for admission into the Medical College. The establishment of a school for this special purpose was deemed necessary, in consequence of the pressing demand for natives in the Army, and the difficulty which has been all along experienced in inducing Natives to enter the College, who have received that preliminary education which is requisite to enable them to profit by the lectures of the Professors. The school is established in the immediate neighbourhood of the Dispensary and the pupils besides being instructed in the English language, Arithmetic and Geography, are taught at the Dispensary to perform the various duties which devolve upon *Prepos* and receive such instructions in *Materia Medica* and *Anatomy*.

Analogy of the other colleges there to understand the studies & hours attending in the college lectures.

The progress of the students in the Medical College during the past year has been considerably improved by the presence of a number of students appointed under Statute Medical Service. In consequence of the pressing nature of the medical Subintendants with the troops, were promoted to the situation of Assistant Apothecaries, and J. C. Green, before having completed the prescribed course of instruction. The promotion of these students is stated by the Council to have acted powerfully on the students left in the College in encouraging the idea that they also are capable of being employed respectively of their proficiency in their studies. The arrangements suggested by the Director of Public Instruction for attaining the constitution of the Honorary Society, for the abolition of the Executive Council, and the appointment of a paid Principal who shall be aided by a Council of

Engineering College.

Council and shall be responsible for the management of the College, has been approved by Government.

The projected Civil Engineering College has not yet been opened. A Principal has been appointed and a scheme of the course of instruction and of the Establishment proposed by him, has been laid before the Government of India. Pending the orders of the Supreme Government authorizing the formation of the necessary Establishment of teachers &c., the Principal has been placed in charge of the survey school, in which forty-two pupils are under instruction.

School of Ordnance Officers.

The School of Ordnance Officers under the management of Major Wainland is also maintained. It contains 107 pupils.

School of Industrial Arts.

A detailed report on the working of the School of Industrial Arts was laid before Government by the Director of Public Instruction shortly after the commencement of the year under review. It appears from the report that there has been a want of method in the management of the institution, and that it had been worked too much

as

as a manufactory for producing large supplies of all sorts of articles which cannot be produced elsewhere, and too last as a school of instruction. A Code of rules prepared by the Council with the view of remedying the defects has been approved and sanctioned.

Public Works Department.

The most important circumstances to be noticed in this Department, are, the retrenchments of the expenditure, and the sweeping reduction of Public Works Establishment rendered unavoidable by the difficulties in Bengal. The former was cut down from Rs 64,978, or £64,978 to 38 lacs or £38,000 in all kinds of public works, and the latter was reduced by nearly 25 per cent of its entire strength, or in salaries from 160,456 to 126,080 Rs per annum. By these means the actual operations of the year have of course materially suffered, having in fact been strictly confined to Military works, and a few others of an indisputably emergency character.

Subscribed No 3
Rs 127,316

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But the restrictions thus imposed have been found impracticable as regards works of irrigation, for upon their maintenance, a very great portion of the land revenue of the Madras Presidency is dependent. The damage caused by the periodical rains, and the mischief inflicted by a Cyclone which visited and devastated parts of Madras and Cochin on the 2nd November 1834, rendered it absolutely necessary to relax the restriction, in the first instance in favor of only a few Districts, but ultimately in almost every one, so that the original sum allotted for repairs of hydraulic constructions has been fully expended, and probably even exceeded. It is to be remembered, that the reservoir which supplies water for irrigation, owes its existence in most cases to a simple weir or dam of masonry or of earth, thrown across some mountain stream, or channel, and that by every monsoon, sundry injuries are more or less inflicted, which, unless immediately repaired, seriously impair its efficiency in the ensuing season. Hence, of all description of repairs, those to irrigation works

works out of the most urgent character and they cannot be postponed without injury to the water rights of land and serious injury to the Government.

Amongst the minor causes contributing to retard operations, may be mentioned, a general rise of prices for materials, and labor throughout the Presidency.

On 12th March 1857, the following was proposed the Expenditure for the operations of 1857-58-59.

	Subs.	Sub. No 2	Repairs	Total
Irrigation works	150,000	100,000	1,37,316	2,62,452
Communications	200,000	1,49,588	7,18,958	3,020,396
Buildings	25,000	6,46,178	1,27,168	8,79,346
Total	4,00,000	2,55,566	2,75,442	6,49,784

making thus a grand total of Rs. 64,19,784, exclusive of the Hyderabad and Madras works, for which a separate estimate was made as follows.

Madras 10,000

Hyderabad 30,987

Total 40,987

But the despatch of the Government of India

dated 3rd July 1857, No 3265, reduced the above expenditure to Rs. 38,00,000. Repairs in the aggregate Rs.

Sick No 1 Salun Jail	20,000
" 2 Military Works	4,67,075
" Buildings	65,293
" Municipal and	
Marine improvements	31,810
" Irrigation	2,60,000
Communications	685,000
No 3 Repairs of all kinds	14,67,822
Emergency works	2,00,113
Secunderabad Barracks	2,00,000
Bangalore	2,00,000
Total	38,00,000

Thus, by the extraordinary financial demands of the Empire generally, was necessitated the stoppage of many works which had been commenced during the brief interval at the beginning of the financial year, and thus also were arrested operations that had long been under production in previous years.

The total expenditure of the year under all the branches, may be reckoned at Rs. 38,00,000 for new works and repairs namely.

I New Works	4,38,105
For irrigation works	4,00,000
Communications	1,38,000
Buildings	2,00,105
Total Repairs	12,70,650
II Repairs	12,70,650
For irrigation works	5,36,757
Communications	2,00,230
Buildings	2,00,230
Total Repairs	8,08,102
Grand Total Repairs	8,08,102

Expenditure

completing the most important works the following

Burhanpur & Narsapur road — 5065

Completing the other bridge — 3705

Chinnah and Mahabapatam road 911

Mahabapatam & Chinnah road 1871

Reinstating Burhanpur & Narsapur road 6000

The duty rests this order the further expenditure, most anxiously, in accordance, on the above highly useful and events, the outlay as above cited for the part having taken place. Inasmuch as the country is more highly susceptible of development than any other, and the Government of the 36378 in repair to irrigation works, is believed to have effected a measure of benefit out of all proportion with the actual expense. Repairs 18992 have been spent on repairing roads. Repairs 5918 on Public Buildings, & Repairs 1318 on Military Buildings. Large Annual Repairs for any future years are very necessary in the Province.

Vijayapatnam

The works of importance have been carried on in Vijayapatnam, the expenditure on

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on new works being only Repairs 18711, and on repairs 17,434, making a total of Repairs 35545 for 1857-58. The Electric telegraph line between Tonne and Chinnah, on which Repairs 4976 were expended, and some temporary bridges on Tank road No 6, between Soobaram and Chinnah were the most important.

The Custom House at Vinnipatam, and new mess Room to the Barracks at Vijayapatnam, were completed out of the amount above stated. The execution of the Custom House at Vijayapatnam commenced in the early part of the year, was arrested in July after an expenditure of Repairs 1400.

Godavery Division

Owing to pecuniary restriction, attention has principally been directed to conservation of those works already constructed, and to increase of their efficiency. The distribution of water from the Godavery project has been more minutely carried out, and with much success during the past year.

Rajahmundry

The improvements of several in Rajahmundry have had their natural on the labor market of the District, for the great

great extension of cultivation throughout the Delta, and the increased facilities for transport, have so reduced the available number of laborers, that the Department can no longer command the same supply it formerly did with ease, and notwithstanding that the Departmental rate of wages has been raised fully 30 per cent, serious difficulty is still encountered, and a further rise of wages is to be anticipated as the necessary condition of a full labor supply.

The season of 1857-58. was marked in Rajahmundry by the serious misfortune of a breach in the Godavari branch of the Amnicul across the Godavari. The breach was closed in a temporary manner within six weeks from the date of its occurrence, and the accident having occurred at the time when the crops were either already ripe, or some sugar cane cultivation. The total cost of repairing the accident is estimated at 90000 Rupees or £9000, about 10 per cent of the cost of the work.

The

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The expenditure on new works in this District during the year has been as follows

Irrigation	152,286
Communications including Canals	48,358
Buildings	10,925
Total	211,569

The principal works are as follows.

	Expenditure
Joining path to the Nagarum Aqueduct	43,444
Eastern Delta works	6853
Widening the Samulcottah Channel	6862
Central Delta works	14,138
Irrigation and drainage channels in Biscavole & Nagarum Talooks	10,008
Samulcottah and Torra Canal	12,633
Widening Talook Channel	14,688
Samulcottah & Biscavole Canal	17,060
Nagarum aqueduct & channels	4,201
Comiga harbor	7,983
Biscavole	5,976
Apparao Canal	6,741
Weyarao Canal of Irrigation and Navigation	51,901

Under the head of repairs, Rs. 322,598 had been laid out chiefly on irrigation works, the most considerable item being the repair of the Godavari Amnicul breach.

Forest Division

The restrictive order of August last, has no where been found so detrimental as in this Division. The whole of the Public works were at that time progressing admirably

The Forest Division

and vigorously, the supply of materials and the internal economy of the Department being thoroughly organized. a considerable supply of labourers (many of them skilled) had been collected, and thus was every prospect of the great scheme of combined irrigation and Navigation from the Sticma, being speedily and thoroughly worked out, when the order arrived.

The sudden stoppage has been most regretted, many of the half finished works are reported to be rapidly deteriorating so that when the projects now abandoned are resumed, it will be found that much of the Capital originally expended on them has been thrown away.

On the presumption in 1855 of our portion of the Maculipatan Canal as a Military communication, it was already most difficult to procure even unskilled labor, the skilled labor drawn originally from the most part from several other Districts, and secured, whilst much of hired labor of the Division had been appropriated by the Ryots

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Ryots themselves, and applied to the cultivation of the soil. The evil was aggravated by an increase of prices, especially in food and carriage, without an equivalent rise of wages, so that where less than a year before labor was comparatively abundant and moderately priced, it has become impossible only six months later to carry on a single Canal on an extensive scale.

With respect to the irrigation of the District, the District Engineer reports that it has never hitherto been so extensive, or so advantageous either to the State or to the people.

In Maculipatan, at the close of the cultivating season, there was a drought, after that a heavy rain fall and lastly a couple of months without any rain whatever, in winter the season was similar, but more severe, there the most unusually heavy down pour in September, lashed almost every tract in the Collectorate, and swept away miles of irrigating channels, yet the wet crops raised under the Amirs in the two Collectorates were of more than average

average yield and value. In function, the
damage caused by the flood was repaired
made good, and the Kistnah water brought
into the repaired tanks and Canals, in
time to save the cultivation, which otherwise
must inevitably have perished, from the
continuous dry weather succeeding the
heavy rains.

The lines of communication, through
the Division have, owing on the one hand
to the transport of troops and stores
necessitated by the Campaigns in Central
India, and on the other to the rise of
prices and consequent wish to realise
the value of produce on hand, been an
greater use in this than in probably
any previous year. The Masulipatam
and Hyderabad Road in particular, has
been thronged with detachments of all arms
of the service, with a large train and
Military stores passing into the interior,
and with the return carrying bringing
back inland produce.

The movement during the
past year on the navigable Canals, was
heavily

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hardly be expected to show an increase
on former seasons, and until the lines are
continued to some important markets, as
Tirumini; this is not to be wondered at. At
present the 24 miles of first class navigation
starting from each flank of the Anicut,
lead to nothing. On the completion of the
Canal, however, to Masulipatam, there will
of necessity be an extraordinary increase
of traffic; for prices are nearly 40 per
cent higher at Guntur (under 50 miles in
a straight line from Masulipatam) than
at this latter place.

During the past year, a temporary
coast line of Telegraph was erected by officers
of this Department from Elora to Suoch;
a distance rather above 100 miles, the Kistnah
being spanned by a 7 1/2 inch wire cable 2000
yards in length, suspended from hill to
hill, forming a link of perhaps greater
single span than has ever been carried
into effect or attempted elsewhere.

The expenditure on
new works amounts to

Repairs 118,656 Rs.
 On Irrigation works..... 82,166
 Communications 17,226
 Buildings 19,264

the principal items being as follows:

Road from Shampur to the Mysore frontier } 6000
 Southern high level Channel from the Kistna
 to Devalore..... } 9000

Channel from the Potholes near Mysore to the
 Canal basin at Madhapur..... } 2251
 Widening & deepening the Tungabhadra Channel

and cutting a new channel in Chaturmukhi } 746
 at Jangal Kumbhakar

Western bank Channel from Vullabapuram
 to the river..... } 5630

Southern high level Channel from the Tungabhadra
 near the Potholes to the Mysore frontier } 12,816
 at Jangal Kumbhakar

The expenditure on repairs amounts
 to Rs. 118,656, of which Rs. 123,807 are for
 irrigation works, relating chiefly to the restoration
 of the Potholes, Mysore, and
 the Potholes, Mysore, and
 the Potholes, Mysore, and

This Province suffered from a severe
 hurricane

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 hurricane in November last, which did enormous
 injury to the public works. The Potholes, Mysore,
 Trunk Road No. 6, between Wajale and Mellor,
 the Mellor, the Alloor and the Survapully tanks,
 stand conspicuous amongst some 300 smaller
 works which have been injured or altogether
 destroyed. The Potholes, Mysore breach was
 nearly 100 yards in length, besides that work
 being stripped of the greater part of the
 apron along its whole length. The tanks
 above mentioned have had their inner re-
 volutions, and, in some cases, their supplying
 channels much injured, so that much
 more than a year's repairs will be required
 to restore them to their previous state.

Notwithstanding the restraint on
 the expenditure, the above disasters necessitated
 a large outlay on repairs, and nearly 1,18,000 Rs.
 have been laid out on irrigation works alone.

The entire expenditure of the District
 amounts to Rs. 62,803 on new works, and
 Rs. 1,60,766 on repairs. The principal works
 under the former class are Trunk Roads Nos. 6
 and 7, and other lines of communication, but
 the works not being of a special character, do

do not call for further notice.

Cuddapah.

The storm which raged in Nellore also devastated the Eastern Taluqs of this Province, but the fall of rain was singularly Copious and partial. To the south of the Sankhara Ghaut, not a drop of rain fell, while in the adjoining Taluqs, with the distance of a mile, the storm was so severe as to breach and otherwise seriously injure almost every work of irrigation, and in the Subhant Taluq alone, which suffered the most, there were as many as 60 tanks breached by this calamitous storm.

The Chief efforts of the Public Works Department have been directed to the speedy and efficient repair of the above damages. Rupees 35,422 have been thus laid out on irrigation works, and Rupees 25,064 on the Cuddapah communications proverbially the worst in the whole of the Madras Presidency. The expenditure on new works amounts to Rupees 47,795, of which Rupees 20,384 are for works of irrigation, and Rupees 19,182 for roads and repairs. The most important of the

51.
New works executed are the following:

Six Bridges & 14 Tunnels between Celloor and Mulcondra on Trunk Road No. 11. } 6950.

Earthworks & outfalling to a portion of the high road from Cuddapah to Madras. } 8857.

New Head and sluice to the Yennamallah Chintal Channel. } 2314.

Improvements to Redwai Saut. 3184.

but progress was arrested by the orders of last July.

Bellary.

Bellary

C. 27 July 1884
No. 1441.

In the Bellary District no important work of any kind has been in progress except the new European Regimental Hospital at Bellary. Rupees 16,980 have been expended on the foundations and basement of the building, and a few door frames have been set up, but want of timber has prevented further progress, the required supply being entirely dependent on the floods of the Tumbudra, for the Timber depot is at Wallabapoor, on that river, 44 miles above Bellary. The Bellary Hospital was authorized for execution in L.S. No. 1 of 1836/54, but countermanded by Extract Minutes

Minutes of Consultation of 25th November, 1856,
No. 2203. Other repairs duly carried out, call for
no particular notice.

Roads formerly made have been kept
in order; but the want of European super-
intendence, caused by the invariably extreme
reductions and retrenchments, has been much
felt. Originally made of mere gravel, the roads
require more constant attention and skill
than if originally of a permanent construction.

The Tombura irrigation channels
have been cleared out thoroughly, and an increase
area of 500 Acres has been brought under their
influence, but it is hoped that a still larger
increase will be made in the current year,
several large tanks have also been repaired,
and their capacity greatly increased.

The total expenditure on new works
is Rupees 46,620, and on repairs Rs 14,2243, but
the component items call for no particular
remark. The inland position of this District
renders its internal communications all
important for the development of its agricultural
or commercial prosperity.

Hurnool.

Hurnool C.

52

The Hurnool expenditure on new works
during the year amounts to Rupees 39,309,
entirely on roads and bridges. On the road from
Hurnool to Hosanoor, Rupees 4,304, and Rupees
5,888 on the line from that town to the Muddy
Canam a Ghant have been spent. The parti-
ally laid out new trace for the Muntal
Canama has cost Rupees 4,750, but the opera-
tions were insufficient to make the
new line thoroughly convenient even for
bullock traffic. — Although there was no
expenditure on new irrigation works, the
repair of several was attended to particu-
larly in the Dhore Taluk. The expenditure
amounted to Rupees 8,768. Attention has
also been paid to the roads and communica-
tions, on which the expenditure reached Rupees
11,439. The work on buildings has been of
too petty a character, to require separate
notice.

But it must not be omitted
to state that the public works in Hurnool
are most unsatisfactory, and very much
indeed.

of which, Rs. 54,000 were for new works and
Rs. 11,115 for repairs.

North Arcot.

The North Arcot expenditure on
new works amounts to Rs. 1,34,918.

On Irrigation Works ... 7,121

Communications ... 56,263

Buildings ... 2027

Of the first item, however, Rs. 6580 were
laid out on the Palur Ancient project alone, the
head sluices, and other subsidiary parts of
which were in progress during the year;
the rest of the expenditure was on numerous
small works, of which the following may
be considered the most important.

Extension of the Cheyur Ancient }
project ... 1711

New sluice to the Chikand Sluice }
works ... 1082

Minor Ancient project ... 972

Under the head of communications,
the most important expenditure, Rs. 28,757
is for the Bridge across the river Palur, in the
road from Vellore to Chittoor, of which 14 arches
still remain to be completed. On the road

54 line
from Vellore to Arcot, a great feeding
to the Railway, and much more so than
that from Banavaram to Cholingur which
has been exempted from stoppage, Rs. 8000
were expended; and on that from Coimbatore to
Tollivondah, Rs. 3643, but the further progress
of these and other roads was for some time
arrested by the restrictive order of July last. A
bridge of 11 Arches of 30 feet span across the Ag-
river on Trunk Road No. 1, was however
completed by Captain Barker, Executive Engineer,
and opened for traffic in September, 1857.

The expenditure on buildings does
not require special notice.

The outlay on repairs amounts
to Rs. 86,062; Rs. 34,920 being for irrigation
works, Rs. 46,538 for roads and bridges, and Rs. 4604
for buildings. The greater part of that
on Communications belongs to Trunk Road No. 1
and 10, while the remainder is distributed over
numerous petty items not requiring special
comment.

South Arcot.

South Arcot.

At the beginning of the year 1857, 54
preparations were made for commencing
several

Several large works in South Arcot, but progress was stopped since the order of July last. Some few exceptions, however, made when it was necessary to advance the works to a certain stage towards completion for the sake of security, such as the

Bridge across the Ponnai on the Southam Coast road, finished in October 1857.	}	8081
Four Bridges on the road from Tiruvannam to Trinomala.		
Two Bridges on the roads from Colimbar to Colimbar unfinished	}	16164
Bridge on the road from Cuddalore to Salim frontier.		
	}	17993

No work of any importance has been executed in the irrigation Department, except the improvement of the Villam Amiah irrigation ducts for the Ponnai and other Villages, which was partially completed in November 1857, at an aggregate expenditure of Rs 3800.

The Budda lake was improved by cutting a new direct boat Channel through it, at an outlay of Rs 270.

thus making the aggregate expenditure on account of this improvement, Rs 7357.

The entire Expenditure of the District on new works was Rs 41873, of which Rs 13131 belonged to irrigation works, Rs 27957 to Communications, and 785 Rs to buildings, the last item comprising no work requiring notice.

On repairs, 70981 Rs were spent on irrigation works, the principal outlay being in the Villapooram and Southam Taluques, which were visited by a severe storm in November last. 416 is the total amount of works repaired, the Perumal tank being the most important, and next the Kourapet Channel in bankment and aqueduct. Repairs to roads and Buildings, respectively Rs 37568, and Rs 2113, were altogether of an ordinary character.

Saujore.

Owing to restriction of expenditure, no large new works have been prosecuted in the irrigation Department in this District, for only Rs 3479 have been so expended, but upon roads and bridges, an outlay of

Rupus

Repairs 30903 was made, comprising following principal items.

Bridges across the Coleroon Anicutum
Chuttrun open to the public, but pa-
sages will not yet finished

Bridge across the Lower Anicutum on the Coleroon 13,400

Canal from Trinulapet to the Coleroon 6850

Bridge across the Narayan on the road

between Managotry and Abam 1400

Palam

Poolan Bridge & bunds over channels

on the road from Mucellum to

Cadavapel 1700

Considerable damage by the
Monsoon to the irrigation works, particularly
in the Juvassy Talook, called for a very
large expenditure. Repairs to the Upper
to the Vinnam regulating dam, and to the
Chutthamagalum Anicut, and important
changes to the Pillay Voikal (Channel)
have all been satisfactorily accomplished.
Numerous other works have also been
repaired at a cost altogether of Rs 146,965.
On ponds and canals, the amount of repairs
was Rs 10,770, and on building, Rs 12,000.

making an aggregate of Rs 177,956, for
the season 1857/58

Trichinopoly

Trichinopoly

56

It has been found absolutely
necessary in Trichinopoly to proceed with
certain irrigation works of improvement,
the longer stoppage of which would have
entailed a considerable loss of revenue to
Government, and much greater loss to the
landholders. Nor was it until loss had actually
been sustained, that the orders were relaxed
in favor of the extension of the Saultgoody
Channel to the Oodurpollim talook, and also
of the construction of an additional apur
to the Nanthayam Anicut, needing for
completion an expenditure of only Rs 2621.
On the Coleroon, Main Channel in the Oodur-
pollim Talook, an expenditure of Rs 11,000,
placed the work in efficiency, but completion
was prohibited. On improvement of the
Saultgoody Channel, and on the reconstruction
of the Nanthayam Anicut, Rs 6984, & Rs 4203
was respectively expended. The entire outlay
amounted to Rs 25,492, on works of im-
provement.

Repairs

Repairs 3,570 have been made
in repairing the Circular road, ~~which~~
in widening the bed of the river ~~at~~
near the new Bridge on Trunk Road
from Madras to Trichinopoly. The ~~aggr~~
road expenditure throughout the year has
only Rs 5063.

A more than usually liberal
expenditure has been made in the Public
Department in this District, which forms
the Home Quarter of the Southern Division
of the Madras Army. The total outlay
has amounted to Rs 17,113, chiefly in
improvements to the old Barracks, and in con-
struction of temporary buildings for the ~~European~~
Regiment during the erection of permanent
Quarters.

The rains of November & December
1857, did such extensive damage to the
works of irrigation, that an outlay of
Rs 7,461 was required for their repair.
Unfortunately, the unusually copious rains
of November 1857 were, moreover, succeeded
by an almost ~~total~~ drought of 5 1/2 months, to
the serious ~~loss~~ of all common ~~tanks~~

of special remark. It may however be
mentioned that, influenced chiefly by the
scarcity and high prices resulting from the
long drought described in para 68, and which
extended to Pondicherry and Madras, the Govern-
ment removed the interdiction from the
Estimates Nos 320, 322 & 323 in No 2 Budget
List for 1857/58 for repairing and improving
the roads between Buttagomna, Pullaputty and
between Trichinopoly and Pondicherry, as also
between Samianellore & Pondicherry, amounting
respectively to Rs 78,84,680, and Rs 14,510.

It is remarkable that notwith-
standing that the scarcity with some
of the poorer classes in both Pondicherry and
Madras has been but little short of
starvation, and although the wages offered
by the Public Work Department are liberal
for all classes, especially women and children,
with prompt payment and the most con-
siderate treatment, yet the general aversion
to Road work, by all but Waddars, is little short
of unconquerable.

Trincomelly

The Public Works Officers in Trincomelly
although

although having to contend against the
formidable opposition of the Ministry
who enjoyed great popularity under the
old revenue system, had yet had many means
to encourage them at first, which supplied
by a full Professional subordinate staff
with a complement of Executive Engineers
for each of the several 15/1 Ranges into
which the District has been sub-divided;
for having a liberal sanction in List 2^d
3 of 1837/38, the District Engineer was by
degrees overcoming all opposition, the prompt
and punctual payment of the Pillars over-
bearing the dearth of labor created by the
Merasidars. When however the return
menh alike of the numerical strength of
the new Executive establishments, and of
the Estimates for expenditure, was enforced
by the restrictive orders of the 17th July last,
which at once incapacitated the District
Engineer for that prompt movement and
pursuit of work, on which he could alone
rely for success; the Merasidars were in-
duced to withdraw their partial
assistance from the

fed cultivation; whilst in the lands
dependent on the Talook river channels,
(notwithstanding the serious scarcity
of supply in the parent streams) the crops
were fully matured.

The outlay on the repairs of roads
amounted to Rupees 24,121. and that on
buildings to Rupees 2613. no item worthy
of special mention being included therein.

Madura.

The Madura operations have been
very limited, the entire expenditure on new
works being.

Irrigation	185
Communications	20,930
Buildings	2,504
<u>Total</u>	<u>23,619</u>

The Bridge over the river Ambra-
vathy on the road from Quindigul to Paid-
ghant, on which Rupees 5032, have been
expended, that across the Shunmoorgandy,
of which only a pier and abutments were
built at a cost of Rupees 1,613, and the
roads between Sathugoody and

new works has been as follows:

Irrigation	14,126
Communications	16,169
Buildings	328,557
<u>Total</u>	<u>359,152</u>

The repair, improvement and extension of the Lalingarayan channel, with new head, has cost Rupees 13,084, and is the most important irrigation operation performed in the District. The Sodapully channel, from the right bank of the river Bowani, had an expenditure of 1550 Rupees, but the other works are unimportant.

The following Communications Repairs were made viz.

Bridge at Umbarwatty	3622
do at Machanaitenpollam	4,476
Tanks & Wells on the Hassanur Grant	431

The largest expenditure is in the Military Department, and may be given to Rupees 3,17,000 £ 31,700, in provision of the noble accommodation for a full European Regiment at the Hill station and Sanatorium of Sackatallah, on the Nilgeries, thus making already with previous outlays an

59
An aggregate expenditure of Rupees 9,59,411.00, £ 95,941, out of the general Estimate of 1871,500.00 £ 157,150, allotted for the whole Project of the Buildings required in the Sackatallah Cantonment.

A very marked increased rate of progression is apparent in the operations of 1857-58. but with every exertion possible, the locality itself interposes obstacles, which can only be partially overcome; and it is more than questionable, whether, under the present executive arrangements, further acceleration is practicable. Assuming, then, the maximum progress to be represented by the outlay of the last year, when no appeal has been omitted likely to influence the zeal and efforts of the energetic Executive Engineer, Captain Campbell, it is not to be expected that the entire Project will be fully worked out before the beginning of 1861.

If, to the above aggregate of Rupees 177,1500, be added the Cost of the Provisional Shed, Rupees 3270, the total will not materially differ from the aggregate estimates of 1861.

new Buildings; also for a full European Regiment at Trimalghery, near Secunderabad in the Deccan, a project that has a total sanction of nearly Rs 15,84,888, or £ 1,584,888.

Among other works carried on in this District, may be mentioned the Civil Dispensary, (Rs 1854) and Travellers Bungalow (Rs 1577) at Coonoor, a Convent at Cotacamund that cost Rs 1498, and a School house at Chumbatole, Rs 2595.

Repairs amounted to Rs 7147, comprising Rs 29366 on irrigation works, Rs 38644 on communications and Rs 3407 on buildings, none calling for special remarks.

Salem.

The entire expenditure on works of irrigation was only 803 Rs, and on Communications, Rs 11892. About 10 miles of the Cart road to the Moulapooram railway station, have been completed for Rs 946, but as there is not a single bridge built, the road may still be incomplete when the rail is opened. Three

limbs

60
miles of the line from Charamporey to Morapoor have also been made at a cost of Rs 1539, but it would seem highly desirable to at once give practical effect to all Projects for feeding the approaching line of rail; and, for instance, are the two estimates, Rs 448 and Rs 448 respectively. Rs 15,380 & 24,600 for connecting Mercand on the Shewary Hills, with Admanacottah station via Moulapooram, and not less necessary is the Rs 5300, to connect Morapoor with the Charamporey station. Also Rs 457, Rs 7500, to place the important trading town and suburb of Vanimbady in connection with its own station on the Rail.

The new Great Jail at Salem has also been steadily and satisfactorily carried forward under Sheriff Graham, at an expenditure of Rs 33,314, the foundations and walls above of four of the blocks, being almost completed and three of the 5th & 8th, being under rapid progress. New sick stalls at a cost of Rs 15,000 have also been built at the Coopers Barrack Depot, whilst, finally, the Great Jail Office and stores

Repairs during 1884-85.

Repairs have been as follows:

Irrigation Works	52,138
Communications	20,338
Buildings	1,790
<u>Total.</u>	<u>64,256</u>

Canara.

Upon the important Communications of Canara, only Rs 17,501 have been spent, being confined almost entirely to the Gollapoor, Seray & Halland road circuit.

Rs 989 have been laid out on 7 or 8 "Buildings" of which Rs 228 on the new shed at Honore is the largest item.

"Repairs" on account of the District Engineer's misinterpretation of the restrictive orders of July 1884, have also been most inadequate. On the Trunk road No 2, Rs 5633 were however spent in improvements; and on the Charnar and Comptah road, the energetic South Quarter spent Rs 25,326; but notwithstanding so great an outlay, this exceedingly important line of Communication is understood to be still in a disgracefully bad condition, the result of one season's neglect.

61
The aggregate maintenance and repair of Communications has cost Rs 40,204; and of Buildings Rs 1,790; the entire expenditure of the year under all heads being Rs 64,256.

Malabar.

The only irrigation work in this District is the dam at Cheloge, upon which a final sum of Rs 386, has been laid out.

As the deep and rapid river at Irity renders a highly important Military Communication, its projected timber trap bridge has been suspended from the operation of the preceding restriction, and Rs 8266 have been laid out on its partial prosecution. The abutments and piers have been built and the work and iron work of one of the bays has been set up, but the early completion of the work with so promising a momentum, is no longer to be hoped for. Shorter stretches of road from Calicut to Palghat have been completed, with tunnels and 29 miles more nearly finished, with earth works only, without masonry. The expenditure during the year being Rs 3857. Three miles of that have been completed.

Trunk Road No. 4, at an outlay of Rs 4740. "Communications" in Malabar have cost Rs 18157 in 1857/58.

The recent alterations in the title of the Buildings at Mullappuram for the Malabar Police Corps, has led to unusual expenditure in the Military Department. On new Buildings the total outlay is Rs 11256, comprising in the Cantonment at Mullappuram a Hospital, Coyee house, Powder Magazine, Pony lines and track (for the Mountain train ponies) a Place of arms almost completed, and an Elephant shed under construction.

At Cannanore, the well situated Fort has been satisfactorily repaired, and the station, which is the Head-Quarters of Malabar and Canara, having been minutely examined by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it is hoped will be to carry out the views of improvement so earnestly enforced by His Excellency.

The barracks at Calicut have been greatly improved by the substitution of plank flooring, and have been otherwise

62 put into much better order. The Artillery Barracks, the Magazine and the Commissariat Outposts Choultry, have also been thoroughly repaired, and various Military Buildings at Manantody in Wynad have been extensively and satisfactorily repaired. Thus altogether Rs 13380 have been expended upon Repairs of Buildings, and adding for roads (see Para 135) Rs 18157, the aggregate in 1857/58 is seen to have reached Rs 31537.

Madras.

The entire expenditure on Public works at the Presidency of Madras (including that of the Municipality) during 1857/58, reached the amount of Rs 21225.

The altered departmental organization, which has been ordered in the early part of 1857 so as to conform to the recent arrangements of the two Presidencies, has only taken full practical effect from the commencement of the last financial year.

The appointment of Superintendent Engineer having been abolished, the charge was subdivided into the two existing Offices of "Civil Architect at the Presidency" and "Commissioner of the Garrison."

"Harrison Engineer of Fort San George", a nearly
 exactly equal allotment of the previous es-
 tablishment having been assigned to each.

All Civil buildings and works
 of whatever kind (except for the accommoda-
 tion of troops) were confided to the Civil
 Architect, whose office was opened in a
 Central and convenient situation as Col.
 Atkinson (the previous superintending Engineer
 at the Presidency) could discover, and the
 Harrison Engineer, retaining his former office
 inside the Fort, has primarily charge of
 the Fortress, under the Commandant of Engineers,
 receiving the orders of the Right Honourable
 the Commandant of the Garrison through the
 Town Major, and for the rest, as an officer
 of the Public Works, has charge, not only of
 the whole of the buildings within the
 Fortress, whether Civil or not, but is also
 entrusted with all Barracks and other Military
 Buildings of whatever kind outside Fort
 San George, as at Vepery & Perambore, the Gun
 Carriage Manufactory, Powder Manufactory,
 &c. &c.

Out of the Aggregate Presidency
 expenditure

expenditure of Rs. 23,325, the Civil Architect
 has expended Rs. 9,203 of which there are for

New Works - - - - - Rs. 14,327 &

For repairs - - - - - 4,876

and the Harrison Engineer has spent 14,122 of
 which there are for

New works - - - - - Rs. 7,140 &

For repairs - - - - - 7,652

In the Civil Architect's Department,
 the following are the most important works
 either executed or in progress, namely.

Alterations & additions to the Prisonitory } 13,709
 (nearly completed)

Creating & planting defensive towers at
 its angles (under execution) } 5272

Inner external long Verandah also to:
 Wards of the Prisonitory Prisoners } 2488
 (under Execution)

Additions and improvements in
 accommodation of Government } 1570
 Lithographic Press Office (Completed)

Improvements & additions to the Govt.
 Police Office (Completed) } 2593

Granite paving for floor of Government
 Press Office (Completed) } 3987

The most important works in the Garrison Engineers Department are

Strengthening Groms Nos 14-15 & 16	1318
Quay Grom near the Custom House (half done)	1826
Additions and alterations to the No. 1 Sidney Sea Customs House (Completed)	1825
Constructing five groms to protect the Royal Government Boatmen's Village (do)	2708
Reform of Clives Battery for 68 P. and heavy Guns, with furnaces for hot shot, stone rooms, loop holes &c (nearly completed)	3755
Mine Bullets Manufacturing (To Comp. &c)	34847
Shower bath for the European Veteran Company	3586
Platforms round the washing rooms in the Gun Powder Manuf. factory	2702
Stone platforms on the land side of the Dock	2701
Sheds near Laboratory	3427
Coal sheds near Boatmen's gate and railway for conveyance of coal (To Comp. &c)	11268

East

East Coast
Canal.

East Coast Canal.

64

The expenditure of the Superintendent East Coast Canal in 1837/58 has reached a total of only Rupees 29,937, the several extension projects being in abeyance till more prosperous times. The following are the principal items of outlay.

Stygar and Palar Canal	11407
Improvement and repair between Madras and Amem Covel	9506
Reinforcement to East side of Town ditch between Cochrane and Elephant bridges	1553
Experimental Model boats	3254

The above and other projects commenced upon early in the season, were however, like all others elsewhere, suddenly stopped, the model boats required for shooting the South Canal, forming the solitary exception, so that adding Rupees 8571 for amount of maintenance and repairs, an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 38508 has been made on the Madras East Coast Canal.

Mysoor

Hydrographic.

The extensive series of Military Buildings and ranges of Barracks under construction for the accommodation of Troops at Bangalore, and at Trimmalinghy, near Secunderabad, are highly important works, and their expenditure for 1857/58, was respectively Rupees 95,59 / Rupees 1853. being for repairs / for the former and Rupees 360,540 (with only Rupees 812 for repairs) for the latter. These works will doubtless be noticed in detail in the Reports from the Resident at Hyderabad and the Commissioners of Mysore.

Railway Department.

The railway works, both Earthwork and Masonry, on the C.M. line progressed very satisfactorily during the year under report, and, with the exception of a few important Bridges, such as the Lonathum, Palan, Cavery and Kuddulhoondy, the other works it is expected will be completed by the end of the year 1857.

The station Buildings along the line are generally not so well advanced

as could be desired, but every exertion will now be made for completing them.

Up to the 1st May 1857, the amount of work executed had been.

Earth work	Cubic yards.	14,784,631
Masonry	do	194,991
Ballasting	do	811,046
Permanent way Squares	do	181,445
Fencing	Temporary	do 65,058
	Permanent	do 78,734

The aggregate amount of work completed up to the 31st March 1858, the latest date up to which accounts have been received from the Railway Company, was

Earthwork	Cubic yds	20,192,093
Masonry	do	205,184
Ballasting	do	12,94,411
Permanent way Squares	do	205,992
Fencing	Temporary	do 65,058
	Permanent	do 103,9864

And the work actually performed from the 1st May 1857, to the 31st March 1858 was

Earth work	Cubic yards.	5,407,462
Masonry	do	110,193
Ballasting	do	408,365
Permanent way	Sq. ft.	24,527
Fencing	Temporary	do 221,130
	Permanent	do

On the 7th May 1867 - 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the Railway, between Arundel & Vallow were completed, and thrown open to the public; and a similar distance from Vallow to Horsham was very nearly ready at the close of the official year, and has since been opened. The entire length of line now open to the Public is 96 miles, and the following statements will show the extent to which they have availed themselves of it.

[illegible]

1890-1891

The principal officers actually employed in India by the Railway Company, on the 1st May 1857, were

- 1 Agent and Manager
- 2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers
- 1 Chief Accountant
- 1 General Store Keeper
- 1 Traffic Manager
- 1 Assistant do.
- 1 Locomotive Superintendent
- 4 1st Class Engines
- 6 2nd Class do.
- 16 3rd Class do.

During the year the following additions have been made..

- 1 Deputy Accountant
- 1 Chief Engineer
- 1 3rd Class Engine.

The monies advanced to the Railway Company from the Public Treasury, during the period to which this Report bears reference, were as follows—

For expenses in construction — 8,327,000

For

For purchase of Stores, purchase of import duty — 15,14,000
 For do. of Sleepers — 350,000
 For expenditure in construction of Rolling stock — 1,40,000

For Salaries.

Agents Establishment — Rs 37,236-11-9
 Locomotive do — 38,427-3-5
 Engineer & Telegraph do — 365,603-7-6
 For contingencies — 10,793-3-

The Total expenditure sanctioned by Government for the Commencement of the works up to the end of December 1857, amounted to Rs 12,170,806-11-7. The accounts for the subsequent period are not yet adjusted.

The Electric Telegraph along the T. W. Line of Railway, has not made much progress. An Engineer from England, however, arrived for this duty on the 10th May 1858, and the work under his supervision will doubtless be prosecuted vigorously.

The proposed Great Southern of India

India 'Line of Rails' is
being, under consideration by the Home
Government.

Marine.

68

(During the year ended 30 April
1858, the Marine Board attention was almost
exclusively confined to the current work of
the office, which was unusually heavy, owing
to the number of troops and quantity of
Military stores despatched from hence to Bengal,
or landed here from England, with which ne-
cessarily entailed on the Department consider-
able increase of duty. In reporting the changes
that have occurred during the past year,
the same order will be followed as was
adopted in the Report for the previous year.

Survey of the
Coast.

In that report it was stated
that the whole of the Malabar coast
has been surveyed, with the exception
of about 60 miles between Mount Cull
and Calicut. This has since been completed
by Lt. A. D. Saylor. L. N. and that officer
is now employed in the examination
of the rivers on that coast, and in the
scheme for a Harbour of Refuge at
Puducherry.

Survey of the
Coast.

The introduction of Act XXII of 1855
was

was first procured just to 13th Dec 1856, and again to 12th August, 1857, being actually brought into operation at the Port of Madras on the 16th June 1857. But in consequence of the Legislative Council requiring further information regarding the past and prospective expenditure at the several Out posts, it was only introduced to these last on the 7th May 1858. —

Subsequent

and subsequent
Act VII, of 1858, fixed
the maximum rates
of dues to be levied
at the 14 Ports, as per
Annex, but the Govern-
ment Notification of
the 9th April, 1858, li-
mited the rates to
be levied, to the

	Number	Notes
Madia	3	
Tulacrum	3	
Crucifera	3	
Cochin	2	
Bimlipatan	1	
Megapatan	1	
Maculipatan	1	
Cuscuta	1	
Tranquebar	1	
Megapatan	1	
Calicut	1	
Tellicherry	1	
Cannanore	1	
Mangalore	1	

for although the dues at some ports do not cover the expenditures, it was still considered inadvisable to increase them at present. By the same Notification, the boundaries or limits of the ports were defined. rules on the points enumerated in section VIII of Act ~~III~~ of 1865, were laid down. Conservators were appointed and

Sections

Sections 37 and 100 of the same Act, which
are special, were introduced and declared
applicable to all these Ports.

applicable to all these towns.

Act VII of 1858 made the following alterations in the system of levying dues.

Instead of Vessels paying a certain rate per ton up to 700 tons, but no more, whatever the excess, beyond that tonnage, they are now charged for the registered tonnage at the regulated rate per ton.

at the regulated rate per
2ndly The charge is now made once
in two months instead of once in six months,
as formerly was the case.

as formerly was the case.
3rd Vessels arriving in ballast now
pay only $\frac{3}{4}$ of the rate, whereas formerly
they paid it in full.

4th Vessels remaining in port and
and not creating bulk, pay only half port dues.
This act likewise

Under 50 tons ———— 12.7
50 tons & under 100 tons. ———— 11
100 tons & under 150 tons ———— 15
150 tons & under 200 tons ———— 19
200 tons & under 250 tons ———— 23
250 tons & under 300 tons ———— 27
300 tons & upwards. ———— 30

for registry or other purposes as marginally
indicated. —

It

Under 50 tons	_____	12 7
50 tons & under 100 tons	_____	11
100 tons & under 150 tons	_____	15
150 tons & under 200 tons	_____	19
200 tons & under 250 tons	_____	23
250 tons & under 300 tons	_____	34
300 tons & upwards	_____	50

It was at first intended
that *Panama* should have been included
in the list of Ports to which these rules
were made applicable, but as the *Collector*
of Port dues there has, in November 1835, been
suspended for a period of three years by
order of the Supreme Government, *Panama*
was omitted by the Legislative Council, and
is left to be hereafter provided for.

Besides these 11 ports, there
are many others at which Cargo is shipped,
and at some of which Port dues were
formerly levied, and for these the Marine
Board proposes that a separate Act should
be passed, authorizing the continuance of
the then existing port dues, also providing
against damage to the Ports by the indis-
criminate discharge of ballast, on the
ground that although sufficient funds could
not be raised from the shipping visiting
these ports, to defray the expense of a
Conservator's establishment, it was still
in contemplation to improve the said ports,
on such minor improvements to the
ports as the Government could afford.

The

Ports of
Immigration.

of the
of East

of
by sea.

The *Legislature* received
only sanction the latter part of the Board's
proposal respecting the Ballast, and a
Bill has accordingly been read a second
time, extending to these Ports, Sections 16
and 24 of Act XXII of 1835 which prohibit
the discharge of ballast in the Anchorage.

In the course of the past year,
Coosavazara and *Mirsapore* have
been added to the Ports from which alone,
under Act I. of 1834, it is legal to embark
Native passengers for voyages across seas in a
proportion of not more than one passenger
to 4 Tons of the vessel's burden. and in the
appendix will be found a statement
of the numbers of Passengers carried be-
tween the ports of *Simmerly* and *Ceylon* during
the past year.

The survey of the principal
portion of the East coast commenced under
an officer of the Indian Navy, *John Sweeney*,
who has arrived from *Aden* in Command
of the H. C. Brig "*Mutlak*" for this purpose.
The number of Troops moved by
sea during the past year is as follows

numbers 25000^x The same European Officers
and the British War to Native do
minants, and the petitions Warrant do
returned to Madras. Then Hon Commisariat Office
they were ordered to Bengal, and other authorities
to aid in quelling the rebellion. The Telegram
for their despatch was received on Sunday
17th May, the H. L. Steamer "Zurich", and the
ship "John. Miller", were immediately
prepared for their accommodation - One
being being despatched in the steamer
on the 18th, and the other on the 19th, in the
transport.

The frequent and urgent representations made by Government as to the want of steamers for effecting the annual relief of the Madras Troops, and the consequent expense of hired transports, caused the Honorable Board of Directors purchase two Steamers, the Prince Arthur 1166 tons and 150 horse power, and the Albatross 796 tons and 180 horse-power, in service in the Bay of Bengal, with a view of keeping up the communication between Rangoon and Madras - It had

had been expected that they would be always at the disposal of the Madras Government, and had they been so, with the complement of 1140 tons and 240 horse power, and these 2 new steamers, the relief of the Madras Troops during last year would have been effected without difficulty, and at moderate expense. Instructions were, however, received that these vessels should be incorporated with the Indian Navy, and the establishments required for manning the new steamers were to have been sent to Madras to take charge of them on arrival, but on the 18th October, 1837, and 11th September, 1837, the dates of their respective arrival, no such establishments were here, and as the H.E. Gordon was at hand, they were dispatched at a heavy expense, the Dalhousie, Balclutha and Prince Arthur to Bombay, that crews might be assigned to them; after which they were ordered to return to Madras. Had this been carried out, they would still have been available during the months of January, February, March and April for effecting

affecting the point which always takes place during the fair season but they did not return up to the side of the post office. year, the local Government has not had any use of them.

It consequently became necessary to engage private steamers at the monthly rates noted in the margin, exclusive of the cost of Coal, which was in every case supplied at the expense of the state. In the Appen-

Steamer berthing
 Robert Lane - 2200
 " Haydaspur - 5000
 " Thakur - 11,500
 7 Harbinger - 10,000
 " Sidamul - 10,000
 " Sumaila - 10,000
 Ship Minder

dis Mr. H. is given a memorandum of the amount paid on account of transports engaged at Madras from 7th May 1857, to 30th April 1858. Amounting in all to upwards of Eleven lacs of Rupees. This sum, however, includes the hire of the Haydaspur while engaged under orders from the Supreme Government in bringing horses from the Camp of Lord Hope.

Some of the different Ports and Coast lights of the Presidency may now be briefly noticed.

Santaputlay.

Santaputlay Rocks.

A first class light has been sent to replace the third class one formerly exhibited on these rocks, but it has not as yet been properly fitted up, it having been found necessary to make some alterations in the roof of the building, from which the light is exhibited to adapt it, for the reception of the larger lantern. On 13th December 1857, the French ship 'Madras' struck on the rock in the evening, but while it was still daylight, she was brought to Birnlipatam in a leaky state, and after wards taken on to Coimbatore by the Madras Attendant of Vizagapatam and Birnlipatam.

Vizagapatam.

A new flag staff is in course of erection at the Master Attendant's Office, and it has been resolved to direct time signals from the flag staff on the Dolphin's Nose, but it will be retained as a watch to indicate the point on which it is situated. It was of use only in signalling of vessels from the south, before they could be seen from the Town.

Cocanada.

Cocanada and Coringa

The shoal water, formed by the silt from the Coringa mouth of the Godavari, is continuing its encroachments on the anchorage. The steam bridge belonging to the Pamban Channel has been at work for some time on the bar of the river, but little good appears to have been effected. The Harbour has been surveyed by Lieut. A. D. Taylor, L. A. The groins confining the stream of the Cocanada River have proved very useful. There are now eight feet of water over the bar, where two years ago a loaded boat could scarcely pass, and the French ship *Mendras* of 1200 tons (which is already stated stuck on the Santapillay rocks on 10th December last) was in April hauled into the river for repairs.

Manipulation

At this Port a red light of the third class is now exhibited from the flag staff.

Pulicat.

It has been resolved to place

a red light of the 3rd class at Pulicat, or a Column to be erected on the site of the present flag staff, to warn vessels of the vicinity of the Pulicat shoal.

Pamban.

The dredge, which for some time had been in use at Coringa, was sent back to Pamban on the 20th February 1858. The Southern or Horse shoe Channel had in the mean time filled up to a small extent, but it is believed would ere long be again cleared. The Bombay Authorities having represented that it would be much more advantageous to have the proposed steam tug built in England than at Bombay, the necessary application has been made to the Honorable Court of Directors.

The Government have piloted at Pamban, having been guilty of levying certain unauthorized charges on the Native Craft passing through, was removed.

Tuticorin.

The steamer Manchester struck on the Key stone Rock on the 18th February last.

last, and the stage afterwards was the
9th. A ship has been moved on the
spot, and the port has now been supplied
with a new Port Boat of larger dimensions
than that formerly in use.

Cochin

The condition of this fast rising
Port has been already noticed in the
Revenue Section paper.

Colicut.

A first class light has been
substituted for the third class one formerly
exhibited at this Port. The light is now
exhibited all the year round instead of
being discontinued, as hitherto, for seven
months during the S.W. monsoon.

Coompta

A light of the 3rd class is now
exhibited on a column erected on a hill
immediately beside the harbour. Much time
was lost in effecting this improvement, the
first lantern dash powder having been
lost in the "Zaphnath Paaneah" and the second
swifter in the "James Hall" and although
recovered, and after being repaired such

on in the H.C. Steam Frigate "Araucario",
that vessel was unable to touch at Calcutta
where the lantern was ordered to be
landed) and had to take it out to Bombay.

Suddrie.

Buoys will shortly be ordered
to mark the entrance of the river at this
rising port. Further measures of improve-
ment will probably be required ere long.

Sedastighur

This port demands more detailed
notice.

Situated but a few miles south
of the Goa frontier, it was formerly the site
of the Factory of Cancon, one of our earliest
and most important trading stations on
the Western coast. Its fine river, the Nalla
Mudde, is navigable for boats of a consider-
able burthen, to a point some 20 miles in
the interior, where the lines of the trade
to haunts of Sugawur. and Hyga reach
its banks; and this being the most direct
line to the Cotton fields of the Southern
Mahratta and Kattywar country, it may
be anticipated that the trade from the
North

with the interior by a fine river, navigable
some 20 miles in its natural state, to the
point where roads reach its banks from the
Ghauts, forming the most direct line from
the S. Malabar cotton country, and distant
less than 80 miles in a straight line from
Oharwar. Between Bombay and Cape Concoria
there is no harbour to compare in natural
advantages with that of Sedashghur.

The Bill for the institution
and management of a Marine Police at the
Port of Madras, is still before the Legislative
Council. There has been an unusually
large amount of shipping of late in these
ports, and consequently more difficulty
than ever has been experienced in providing
Boats. The Draft of a Bill for the better
regulation of boats is now under consideration
by the Marine Board. The present Act was
passed in 1842, but as the boatmen set
both the owners and the public at defiance,
it will be proposed to make the Act more
stringent as respects Boatmen. The general
complaint is, that they will not work
except at their own pleasure and on their

16
own terms; and that the great inconvenience
thereby caused, yearly increases with the trade
of the Port. The present Act provides that
no owner shall prevent his boat working
under a penalty; it authorises the infliction
of stripes and fines for boatmen deserting
their boats, or for neglect of duty to the
impediment of the service, and it provides
for the punishment of both owners and crew,
when a higher fare than that allowed by
law is demanded. These provisions if carried
out would afford the public ample protection,
but unfortunately the penalties are seldom
or never enforced. No one will proceed against
a boat owner, because they are really not
unwilling to have their boats hired, but are
unable to make their crews work without
proceeding against them, and if they did so,
they would soon be deserted by the boatmen,
who would take employments under other
owners. Thus the Public are compelled to
pay the boatmen a much higher rate than
the regulation here, and now the difficulties
attendant on procuring boats, and the extortion
practised by the crews, have arrived at such

a pitch, that it has become absolutely necessary to increase the stringency of the penalties.

Meadow Pier.

The long considered project of a Pier at this port to obviate the natural difficulties presented by the surf, which has been under discussion at intervals for some half a century, appears at last likely to be carried into execution.

In 1836, the Honourable Board of Directors forwarded to this Government a scheme proposed by Messrs Saunders & Mitchell, for erecting an Iron screw pile pier at a cost of £95,000. The local Committee of professional & Commercial Gentlemen to whom it was referred for report, were unanimous in opinion that the Pier proposed was feasible. Simple of construction, capable of being rapidly executed, the most suitable structure for spanning the Meadus surf, and the cost very reasonable for the advantages to be obtained; and on their report the Honorable Court decided on authorizing its construction with certain modifications proposed by the

17

Committee. These modifications raised the Estimate to £103,616, but as some slight difference of opinion appeared to exist between the projectors, and the Committee on certain points of detail, the Honorable Court decided on calling for a further report on these particulars, and the correspondence connected with them.

This second report was forwarded to the Honorable Court in February last, and as all parties are now agreed in opinion, and the projectors undertake to execute the pier in 2½ years - it may be hoped that ere long, the difficulties and dangers of the Meadus surf will be in great measure of tradition; as it will be spanned in the first year on the contemplated plan of operations.

Another question that presses with some urgency is, the mode of recovering anchors and other property lost in the roads. The Master attendants has had great difficulty in getting Owners to work, on account of the sharks which appear to have increased of late years. An application to the Honorable Court of Directors for a diving bell has been sanctioned by Government and it is hoped, that

that no long time may elapse before it
reaches its destination.

Treasury.

18

The Appendices No.

show

the amount received and paid in cash and
by Transfer, at the Madras General Treasury
during the past official year, and also during
the 3 last years in a comparative form.

Civil Auditor's Department.

Prandit System.

The Prandit System has now been
in force for 2 years, and its operation and results have
been satisfactory.

Absentee Rules.
to the Government.
to be made.

The Absentee Rules, when framed, were
intended to apply only to those Members of this
branch of the service, whose salaries exceed 100,
but as the Supreme Government has declared
the whole of that body as coming within the
spirit, although not within the letter of those
Rules, the grant of leave to every Uncovenanted
Servant is regulated as far as practicable by them.
The whole subject of the claims of the Uncovenanted
Servants to leave of absence, and the terms of the
grant of leave to them, has occupied the attention
of Government, who have directed that monthly
leave statements should be submitted to the

Civil

Civil Auditor's office by the heads of Departments, with their abstracts for the purpose of scrutiny and check.

For the better despatch of business, a *Subordinate Printing* Press was allotted to the Civil Auditor's Office, and was successfully worked throughout the year. In addition to Circulars, Certificates, and forms of letters and statements, the greater number of the large and lengthy Returns, furnished annually by that office to the Government of India, and the Honourable Court, were printed by it in a very satisfactory manner, and supplied at earlier dates than when furnished in Manuscript; while copies of various useful returns have been furnished with ease to other Departments, and to the Government of the other Presidencies.

The Returns printed during the year within this office were, the List of Civil Establishments, that of Civil and Political Pensions, the Annual Civil List with lists of Chaplains, Military, Medical, and other officers in Civil employ. the Annual List of Unconnected Servants, Europeans, Eurasians and natives - and the Comparative Statement of Superannuation

Press Establishment

Superannuation Pensions.

19

The Establishment for working the press was maintained without any addition to the fixed charge for the Office Establishment. And on the 1st May a modification of the Office Establishment for providing permanently for the Press Department, involving no additional expense to the State, was sanctioned by Government.

by the Press.

From a rough computation of the charges incurred for working the Press, and of the value of the work executed by it, it would appear that there has been a saving or gain to Government, of Rupees 1817-9-2, which may be placed against the Original Cost of the Press works.

Value of Cotton of printing 378. 8. "

Charge for Establishment 1890-14-10

Balance of outlay 1817-9-2

Civil Auditor's Manual.

During the official year under review, two works have been published by an Assistant in the Civil Auditor's Office, under the supervision of that Officer, and with the permission and support of Government, entitled "the Civil Auditor's Manual" and "the Unconnected Assistants Code Manual".

The

The Manual, is a book of reference, and exhibits succinctly and in a classified form, the numerous orders of Government issued during a long series of years, on all subjects connected with the salaries, Allowances, Leaves of Absence, Service and Pensions of Officers in the Carnate and Unconquered Civil Service, and in every instance, the Authorities are quoted marginally. This work is a complete Code of Regulations for the Civil Audit Department, and a second improved edition of it is about to be published.

The "Unconquered Assistant's Code of Ordinances" is a work similar to, but not so comprehensive as the Manual, and constitutes the position and privileges of Members of the Unconquered Service, with the rules relating to their leaves of absence and pensions. It is now being translated by a Native Assistant into the Tamil and Telugu languages, and its wide circulation will lead to a better comprehension of the privileges accorded by Government to this branch of the Service.

Another work also under the auspices of the

of Government, compiled by the Head Assistant, is passing thro' the Press. Its object is to exhibit in detail, and in comparative statements, the number of individuals, with their rates of remuneration, composing the Civil Establishments of the Presidency. This compilation will be noticed at length in next year's Report.

The following statement shows some of the principal variations in the expenses of the several Civil Departments during the past year.

Increased charges—		Expenditure
Director of Revenue Settlement Salary—	36,200	
Surveyor General's Salary—	12,000	
Additional Sub-Collector of Bellary Salary—	2,193 8	
Madras Volunteer Guard—	6,000	
Madras Mounted Police—	50,000	
Madras Police Salaries of Constables—	28,200 0	
20 Deputy—		
20 Constables—	38,100	
General Singular Horse Allowance—	12,064	
Regimental and Holmstedt—	7,920	
Cavalry pay—	2832	
Bellary Police additional—	3120	
Baleu do do—		Summary

Sundry additions and increases in
the Ecclesiastical Department. } 5856

Disturbances additional. — 1800

Educational Establishments additional — 5760

Vaccinating Establishments — do — 1554

Net Annual.

Total estimated expenditure on Survey
and revision of Assessment of whole
Presidency to be spread over 16 years } 76,66,634

Decreased charges

Additional Sub Coll^y of South Arcot — 15050

Estimated savings in the P. W. D.
under the restrictive order of
July 1857. — } 29,6570

Reductions in Central Office of Public
works — } 7054

Superintendent of Roads Establish^t abolished — 1372.

Military Audit Depart^t.

The principal variations in the charges
audited by the Military Auditor General have
been as follows.

Increased charges

Addition to number of Her Majesty's

troops on the Madras Establishment.

81

1 Dragon Guards. — 408000

1 Royals — 408000

60 Rifles — 324000

44th Regiment — 300000

66th do — 360000

68th do — 360000

69th do — 360000

1st Troop Royal Horse Art^y — 100000

2 Companies Royal do — 132000

2 do — 118800

1st 29,08,600

Three extra Native Infantry regiments
and one of Sapper Madras raised — 48,7020

Expenditure to be eventually incurred
Eleven Field Batteries. — 30,1488

(The charge will be reduced when
the establishment of Parkanna Orissa
and Bullocks shall be no longer retained.

Addition of 10 Havildars, 10 Naigars and
Privates to each corps of Native Infantry — 15,58,460

Three additional Companies to Sapper and
Minors — 54,720

Four recruiting depots for Native Troops — 47,811

Additions to the Establishment of Apothecaries
consequent on the increase numbers of
H^o M^o Troops — 16,836

Increased.

Annual.

Increased rate of staff pay to Rs 100

Asst Surgeons at present 25,920

This charge is variable of necessity.

Pay of Hon. Commissioned Officers and Subins

of the Madras Artillery raised to equivalent

Royal Artillery rates. 56,400

The principal item of Economy will be the saving that eventually will result from the abolition in January last of the Medical Board - which, when the Ex. Members of the Board cease to draw salaries - will amount to Rs 3,300 per annum.

Mint.

In the following section is embodied the Acting Mint Master's Report upon the administration of the Madras Mint for the official year ending 30th April 1858. As it is styled in the Mint Books, "The 27th Settlement".

In the report of the last settlement was noticed the unusual influx of Silver into the Madras Mint, and its steady increase from Month to Month. This satisfactory proof of the growth of trade continued till the Month of January.

82
January last, when the monetary crisis in Europe produced the import of the precious metals, and the receipts in the Mint declined very much. The purchase of Silver has on this account been only one lac above that of the year preceding, but as there was an accumulation of Bullion in the Mint, the delivery of Silver Coin has still further increased, and as the accompanying statement will show, has been considerably greater in value than in any former Settlement.

	Number of Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Value.
Large Rupees	5978,389		
do do	545,257		
do do	24,55,238		
do do Annas	52,59,415	163,38,249	96,21,933 1
do do Annas	10,51,964		
do do do	12,73,214		
do do Pie Pieces	55,06,200	28,75,798	53,83,509
do do Cuts	28,65,400		
do do do	24,36,500		
do do do	83,5,400	6,13,300	94,24,15 10
Total	512,33,529		102,76,209 10

In the last report was explained that the great increase in the output was effected by working extra hours in many departments of the Mint. The necessity of working beyond the usual time has to a certain extent continued.

through the settlement now under review, but the efficiency of the Establishment having been gradually improving, some departments have been relieved from this additional tax upon their energies, although the number of pieces issued has been far in excess even to the enlarged deliveries of the preceding year. The increase of work done will be seen by an examination of the statement in the Appendix, wherein the issue of coin from the Madras Mint for the last 11 years is exhibited. This statement was opened last year, and is now extended to the end of the settlement just closed.

It will be seen by the statement above alluded to, that the number of silver and Copper Coins together, have reached 500 lacs, or two thirds more than the Outturn considered so satisfactory by the Government last year. Though the number of silver pieces does exceed that of the 50th settlement by 12 lacs, it has not reached the stated Mint Mintage expectation, in consequence of the steam Mills for the fabrication of silver, still being

incomplete. The construction of the Engine for this purpose has been constantly in progress, and pressed on with all the artifices that could be obtained; but skilled labor of the kind required has been so much in demand in the Railway works, and for the Government Manufactories, that little more could be done from day to day, than make good the wear and tear of Machinery, resulting from the continually increasing Coinage. The Engine has, however, been under trial, and on the commencement of the Coining season, too well will it be hoped be worked by steam power. If this be the case, the coinage of silver may be greatly extended, as an increase has been proposed in all other departments, and the Mint will then be able to convert a much larger proportion of the silver it receives, into the small coin so urgently demanded by the Country.

Silver
Coinage.

As regards the economy of silver in the processes of coining, the accounts as usual exhibit a surplus above the silver paid

paid for, but this excess will not be found so great as it has been of late years, in proportion to the Value of the Bullion operated upon. In the last report was shown an excess of 8378 Rupees under this head, whereas, in the following statement, it will be seen that the excess of the present settlement is only Rupees 3669.8.5.

Balance on hand on the 1st May 1857.
 Merchants Silver Bullion Purchased
 Amount of Public Bullion received during the year
 Amount of Silver Coins presented to the General Treasury
 Balance remaining in the Month

Sales A.P.	Sales P.S.
2,25,737 9	
58,64,753 1 2	
3,71,954 7 10	10,44,247 8 2
96,21,933 1	
52,62,114 9 5	10,44,614 7 10 5
	3669.8.5

As the Value of the droppings has not been accurately determined by the Assay Master, this statement is only an approximation, but it is sufficiently correct to show the comparative excess in the 26th and 27th Settlements. This difference is in part to be accounted for by a successful effort noticed in the report for last year, to reduce to the utmost the loss sustained by the Merchants in the process of smelting (or smelting for assay before the value of the Bullion tendered is determined) by the use of the better furnaces

for this purpose, and the substitution of Coke for charcoal, it was attempted to lessen the quantity of Silica left in the ashes of the Merchant's Bullion Room. This, as the following statement will show, has been effected, and though the Merchant's profits have been thereby decreased by 1264 Rupees, the result is a highly satisfactory one.

Before smelting	After smelting	Loss in weight	Loss in value	Gain in value	Net gain
26 th Settlement	27 th Settlement	15.19	1986	11	1975
27 th Settlement	28 th Settlement	15.19	1986	11	1975

26th Settlement
 27th do

By the 27th report, the Coin has this year been upon the whole slightly above standard, the value of the excess being by these reports 581 Rupees.

Copper Coinage.

The continuous Copper Coinage which was commenced in the former settlement, has been working most satisfactorily though the last season, and the result has been, an issue of 368,95,230 Pies, equal in value to 6,00,000 Rupees. Of this issue 6,00,000 Pies of 9000 Pies value have been in the mint for the Straits Settlements.

Sellhouse. The remainder has been in the
Coin of the East India Company. In the fol-
lowing statement the Profits from the Copper
Coinage are detailed.

	Number	Stamp Value	Copper		Only the quantity cutting striking the said metal into the shape of money.	Loss on the sale of Scipile grain	
			Weight	Value			
Half Annas	8549600	4000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
Quarter Annas	13702160	10000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
Single Pie Pies	5300000	2000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
Single Cuts	2500000	1000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
Half - do	2500000	1000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
Quarter - do	2500000	1000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
Total	25000000	100000	10000000	10000000	10000000	10000000	10000000

In the Madras Mint, the Copper
Coin has of late years been made from Copper
strips sent out from England, the waste metal
or Scipile being sold by auction. As the coinage
increased, the difficulty of getting a sale for the
waste Copper at any thing approaching its
real value, became every month greater. The
Acting Mint Master was induced therefore
to attempt the manufacture of strips from
the Scipile, in order that it might like the

65
Silver Scipile has brought into coinage. In the year
1837, this was done and a considerable sum
issued; but Copper being then at a lower price
and the means adopted for the conversion of the
Scipile into strips very indifferent, the profit was
not such as to induce the Mint Master to con-
tinue the process. Taking advantage of the ex-
perience gained at that time, and making such
improvements in the mode of manufacture as
seemed advisable, the Mint Officers are now
working up the waste metal with perfect success.

In the last Auction sale, the price
offered was 250 Pice per Catty of 500 lbs, while
the cost of the Copper when received from England
has been 350. The loss at this rate was so great,
that the Acting Mint Master stopped the sale.
It has been advertised at from 250 to 300, but ac-
cordingly little has been sold, and he feels
sure that in the sale of a large quantity, not
more than 250 Pice per Catty could be obtained.

Making due allowance for every thing,
it is found possible to melt and roll the Scipile
into strips of the thickness received from England.

20,000 Rupees, and when the Copper coinage is in operation to the extent suggested, the monthly saving by working up the Seifide may be fairly estimated at from 7000 to 8000 Rupees. This important change in the working of the Mint, merits an expression of the high approval of Government.

Statement showing the Net Grain on the Silver and Copper
Coinage, and of the Actual expenses incurred in the Madras Mint
for the year 1884/85, including those of the assay & mint Committee
offices.

Receipts.				
Expenses and postage on Sales. Return	1947	2.1	0.10	0.0
Train on C.P.R. Bus after deducting the value of C.P.R.	1947	13.		
Amount of Sales in the different Departments	1947	25,000	100	
Amount of Goods Undersoldable in Sales & del. at	1947	2500	100	
the 10 int.	1947	2500	100	

	Chgo	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr
Disbursements					
Acting Minst Master Salary	19320				
Minst Establishment	32158	2	10		
Contingent servants	64929	2	2		
From Store, purchase Articles &c	35661	72	7		
Hired Bullocks	873	10	5		
Each pay to Establishment servants	11153	12	7		
— do to Contingent servants	23622	12	4		
Value of Store Articles	29443	15	10		
Total Assay Office Expenses	2685		7	210108	5 5
do Minst Committee office do				223560	14
Net from as exhibited by the Minst Books				12390	4
Less on Copper, Soap &c sold					
Total				245070	13 8

There has been a good deal of work done for other departments in the Iron Foundry during the past year. A Bell of more than a ton weight has been cast for the Cathedral, and at the request of the Inspector General of Ordnance, the Manufacture of 5,000 waste plates for the Infanterie has been undertaken. These are already made at the rate of 100 daily, and at half the cost demanded for them by private contractors. A reduction in cost that will equal on the whole quantity required, 25,000 Rupees.

Philadelph.—

Comparatively of slight importance
as may have been the political occurrence

of the past year within the Madras Presidency when viewed in relation to those that have taken place in other parts of British India. Those that are noticed below are not undeserving of mention in times like the present.

On the application of His Excellency the Governor in Chief of the Indian population of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, large supply of arms and ammunition were forwarded to the French settlements from the Arsenal of Madras, and further assistance offered if required to strengthen the hands of the authorities.

The reports on the administration of the territories of the Travancore and Cochin Rajas, will be found in Appendix M. The Madras Government have received from these Princes satisfactory assurances of their loyal attachment to the power with which they have so long been in alliance.

It may here properly be mentioned that from all parts of the Madras territories

Supply of arms & ammunition to French settlements.

Travancore & Cochin Rajas.

Loyal address.

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Loyal addresses expressive of firm attachment to the existing Government, contentment with its rule, and abhorrence at the acts of the rebels, were received in great numbers throughout the year, & in some instances wrought out subscriptions were forwarded in aid of the fund that had been raised for the relief of the sufferers from the Mutiny. It should specially be recorded, that the Indian Rajah of Travancore gave Rs 3000, and the Rajah of Travancore Rs 14,000 for this purpose.

Notwithstanding, however, the general confidence in the loyalty of the mass of the population of the Madras Presidency, the Government had in July 1857 thought it fit to bring into practical operation in these Princes the special Act XIV of 1851, for the immediate punishment of Mutiny, and of serious crimes against the state and of serious crimes against person or property of private individuals.

The following considerations induced the adoption of this course -
When the outbreak occurred

occurred, the Military resources of Government were most seriously weakened by the absence of the greater portion of the European Regiments on its establishment. Its proportion of which at the commencement of 1857 was smaller than it had ever been since 1805. It is not necessary to dwell on the causes which led to its still further reduction. but it will suffice to state that on the 3rd of May 1857, when the 3rd European, a young and not strong Regiment, was stationed, the entire extent of territory garrisoned by Madras troops, including the large States of Mysore & Mysore, contained, besides Artillery, but two European Infantry and half a Cavalry Corps, distributed by wings at Madras, Bangalore, Cannanore, & Jaccatallah.

Thus the Northern & Southern Divisions of the Army, Bellary and the Coast Districts adjoining the Nizam's Frontier, and the large territory of Mysore, were left entirely destitute, while Mysore, the Presidency division, and the provinces of Canara and Malabar had only

half their usual complement of European troops. Circumstances of a political nature tended to increase the anxiety caused by this Military weakness. Mysore had been only recently annexed, and contained many disaffected persons of influence. Hyderabad is always inflammable, and was sure to be deeply excited by the course which events had taken in the North West, while our provinces of Karnool, Coondapoh & Malabar contain a large Mussulman population which would share in those feelings caused by the proclamation of a Mahomedan Government at Delhi, and invitations to join in a holy war against those whom they style Infidels. At Madras itself, discontent was felt in consequence of the abolition of the Nawabship of the Carnatic on the part of the numerous & needy Mussulman population who had been the recipients of that Prince's lavish ill-directed bounty.

The scarcity and consequent high prices of provisions together with the impend-

necessity of restricting expenditure on Public works, which have been elsewhere admitted to, combined to produce distress that facilitated the efforts of those who sought to spread discontent and disaffection in our Provinces.

At Namptee, Hyderabad, and in the South Mahratta country, that disaffection had already more openly manifested itself. Information of plots and treasonable preparations reached the Government from all sides, and warning of the impending danger was given by the Government of Goa while within our own territories, indications were not wanting which though comparatively slight in themselves, sufficed to show that it was desirable to neglect no precaution for the maintenance of established authority and order, and on these considerations Government thought fit to issue Commissions under the Act before named.

One Commissioner, however, was appointed for each District, and in every instance the Sessions Judge was selected for the office. *Except*

** Note. In some cases a Commissioner was appointed in place of the Sessions Judge.*

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Except under emergent circumstances, sentences of death were not to be carried into execution without the orders of Government, and it was desired that so long as the general political state of a District remained undisturbed, state offences alone should be tried by the Commissioners, heinous crimes against person and property (alone excepted) being left to be disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.

The instances in which it was necessary to exercise these Special powers were comparatively few, but the effects of the arrangements were decidedly beneficial.

The following may be mentioned among the principal political occurrences of importance.

Gangam.

The Dandarena of Eybah, whose escape from custody - and the subsequent outrage in the Purla Kinnerdy country have been mentioned in former reports, having been re-captured, was together with his father-in-law and one of his principal adherents, Executed; others of his

hands were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

In September 1857 disturbances occurred in the Hill district, originating in matters connected with private disputes between some individuals of the petty Hill chief class, styled in that part of the country, *Nissien*.

Soobharsay of *Horator*, a village on the Godavery, some few miles from the Hyderabad frontier, disappointed in his attempts to obtain by fair means the hand of a wealthy widow for his son, attempted with a large body of followers to carry her off by force from the protection of *Sontkara Sawney*, *Totul* of *Boothguzoor*, whose concubine she had become, and failing in the immediate object of his attack, plundered the village, and retreated with a quantity of booty and wealth to the village of the widow's late husband, where he was reinforced by other parties with considerable bodies of men.

The Acting Head Assistant Magistrate hearing of these events, hastened into the disturbed

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disturbed districts with a body of some 60 or 70 Pons and the *Tahsildar* of the *Salak*, and making the plundered village his headquarters, advanced on the position taken up by the *Marauders*, who however did not await his arrival. He made some few prisoners, and returned with them to *Boothguzoor*, where they passed the night, but early the next morning found himself surrounded by an overwhelming number of men, under *Soobharsay* and his son, armed with matchlocks and bows, and a number of the Pons with him having failed to stand their ground, he was compelled to release his prisoners, and to give up the rescued property, and to abandon his position. The *Totul* *Sontkara Sawney* were also carried off.

The aid of the Military was called in, and the Acting Joint Magistrate proceeded with some sappers & miners into the heart of the hills, whither the insurgents had retreated. They made no determined resistance and were driven from every position.

they assumed - but after a harassing pursuit had been continued for some time in a most unhealthy country, the Troops were withdrawn with their Prisoners, who on conviction of being taken in arms against Government, were sentenced by the Commissioner to various terms of imprisonment, which they are now undergoing.

Shah Keesy and seven others have been recently captured and tried. Four have been sentenced to death, and four to transportation for life.

The unfortunate Potali son of a sawney whom they have carried off, was murdered by the insurgents while their prisoner.

In this district, where the Mahomedan population has much connection with Hyderabad, a green flag and a highly treasonable proclamation, urging the slaughter of the English were seized on 10th July 1857 and the Acting Magistrate afterwards reported that prayers for the success of the King of Delhi

Delhi had been offered up in the Mosques. Later in the year, on 7th November 1857, the large trading town of Jaggahpatta in District on the frontier of the Nagas territory was attacked by a large body of armed Pehillas - the Havildar, two Naicks, and a Sepoy of the guard on duty at the Cutchery, were killed - the Treasury plundered, and private property to the amount of Rs. 2000 of more than a lac of Rupees, carried off. The aid of the Resident at Hyderabad was solicited for effecting the detection and punishment of these Marauders - a number of them were apprehended in the Hyderabad Country, and made over to the authorities at Hyderabad for trial - The result of their trial belongs to the present year. It may, however, be noticed that 6 have been condemned to death, 12 to transportation to the Andamans, and 8 to final servitude in district Pehillas.

In Madras itself, the state of feeling in Triplicane, the Mahomedan quarter, became so suspicious, that on 29th June 1857 Military

posts were established in various parts of the Town, Volunteer Corps enrolled, and other precautions taken. Triplicane is the head quarters of the Mahomedan population connected with the Nawabs of the Carnatic, and the recent extinction of that titular dignity involving as it did the cessation of the purse expenditure of that Prince, ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ had increased their ill feeling towards our Government. Proclamations were seized and seditious letters intercepted, urging the Nizam and his Ministers to begin a holy war, in which they were ready to join - and both here and in the surrounding provinces, reports of the Magistracy shew that much seditious language and correspondence was being held.

On 15th June 1857, the large Village of "Rooran" in the Cuddapah district, was plundered by a band of some 200 Rohillas, who killed 3 people, wounded some 13 others, and were said to have been led by 13 chiefs on horse back.

Three days later Captain Nelson,

Cuddapah
Hurnool and
Bellary -

Moolabar.

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a retired Company's officer, who has settled in a wild part of the Hurnool district where he is reclaiming land, and who with some of his people had gained the Police & Lowers in their pursuit of the Rohillas, was surprised by the latter, and his guns and riding pony with some other property captured. Eventually they recrossed the Ristnah into the Nizam's country after lurking about our frontier for some time, but committing no other acts of plunder than those above mentioned, except to obtain supplies. - From the unusual conduct, and from the fact that the chiefs of the party who made the attack on the Hyderabad presidency endeavoured after their repulse to join them, it may be surmised that they had other objects than plunder in view. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ and that had that attack met with success, serious outbreaks elsewhere would immediately have followed.

On 11th September 1857 a persecuted Mopla rising, planned by some inhabitants of the most fanatical part of the country,

including relatives of some who had fallen in the outrages of that kind which have occurred at intervals during the last 15 years, was revealed by certain respectable members of the Mopla community to the Native Head of Police - a Nair, who acted with most praiseworthy promptitude and energy, and happily succeeded in preventing the outbreak, which in all probability which have been followed by serious consequences. The parties concerned have been imprisoned for various periods, and their release will depend on the state of the District and report of the Magistrate.

The Nair Head Police 'Koma Nair' who acted so well on the occasion has lately been ordered to be presented with a handsome sword, and the Government have promised to consider his claim to an extra rate of pension on his retirement from the public service.

It is satisfactory to find that the object had in view by the Legislature in passing the Mopla Act, under which

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Village Communities are made to feel that it is incumbent on them to act in preserving the tranquillity of the public peace and that neglect of this duty entails on them individual fine and loss, which has been practically established in operation after the assassination of the late Collector Mr. Connolly. is shown by what took place on the present occasion, to have been in some degree at least, attained.

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Another sign of the times was the presence in various parts of the Presidency of seditions foreign Emisaries and Bengal Sepoys who entered our provinces in large numbers, and left no room to doubt their mischievous designs of trying to tamper with our Sepoys and create distrust and dislike towards our Government by false and malevolent rumours.

The Southern Malabar frontier had long been in a very feverish & disturbed state, and in June 1857, intelligence has been received from the Political Agents at Belgum, of the discovery of an extensive Mahomedan conspiracy.

whose ramifications extended to Mysore, Humsol, and Madras generally.

The affair at Shorapur, that of Berna Raw, a dismissed Tahildar of the Bellary district, and many other subsequent manifestations of this smouldering flame of rebellion, have since shown themselves.

In the Northern part of Canara bordering on this country, it has been found necessary as early as Sept^r 1834, to call in the aid of the Military on the frontier, and in February last a more serious danger appeared in the escape of the three sons of Phond Sawant, who headed the rebellion in Sawant warree in 1825, from the Goa country in which they had since resided under surveillance, and their appearance in the very difficult jungle country at the head of a large body of insurgents, when, by their conduct, they soon shewed that the movement was of a political character, and aimed against the Government. They were not altogether unsuccessful in obtaining sympathy and aid from the inhabitants

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of that wild tract of country. and for some time, aided by the natural difficulties of the position they ^{had} occupied, maintained with some degree of success a kind of guerrilla warfare against the Troops employed against them. At no time, however, did the insurrection attain any alarming extent, and eventually the insurgents were driven from the Canara Country, and it is supposed are now lurking in the ravines and jungles skirting the Sawant warree Country, and that of the Holkar Rajah.

Bill for legalising
arrangements in
substitution for the
Law Courts of the late
Rajah of Tanjore.

The only other circumstances of political importance that need be mentioned here, are the following Acts of the Legislature specially affecting Madras Affairs.

A draft bill was forwarded for submission to the Legislature deemed having for its object to dispose of the suits still pending on the files of the Courts of Original or Appeal jurisdiction, formerly existing in the Fort. and territory of the late Rajah of Tanjore. There were within the limits ^{of the} Civil, and one Criminal at Court. The former appear to have been included

intended to resemble the Company's Courts. The lowest is a Court of original jurisdiction, from which appeals and special appeals lie to the higher Courts.

In the Criminal Court, justice does not appear to have been administered on any generally acknowledged principles, and it is believed that the wishes of the Rajah and of those about him, materially influenced the decisions in all matters calling for formal sentence.

In this latter case, no special interference was necessary beyond such as would bring the territory concerned under the future operation of the Courts of the British Government, but in the Civil Courts it was found that there were on the files 136 Original suits, 39 Appeals, and 19 Special Appeals still pending. in 11 of which, no proceedings had been taken, while the remaining 177 were in various stages of progress. There were also 1972 Decrees not yet executed.

Counts having arisen as to the

It has just passed Aug. 1858.

Bill for administration of Estate & payment of debts of the Nawab of the Carnatic.

95
of the continuance of those Courts after the Rajah's death - which could only be removed by legislation - a draft will be prepared and submitted. A second Bill was also submitted to provide for the administration of the Estate, and for the payment of the debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

The necessity for this enactment arose from the following circumstances: Under Act 1 of 1844, no suit or process could issue against the person or property of the Nawab, or certain members of his Family and household, without the special permission of Government in each case, and under this exemption, and partly from other reasons, the price of goods that had been purchased & the interest on money loaned were it is believed far beyond the rates charge in other ordinary transactions. The amount of outstanding debts against the Nawab's Estate is very considerable - and although the Government are willing to waive any claim they might have to such of the property as is of the nature of state or public property, both for the benefit of the creditors or

or in the event of there being any surplus for that of the Nawab's representatives, it is still very doubtful whether the entire assets will suffice to meet the claims against the estate, and it has been decided that the Government should pay in full the amount of their debts to such creditors as may consent to have them estimated, in the case of money lent, according to the actual sums advanced with interest at 6 per cent. and in that of goods sold, according to their fair marketable value.

It is proposed to give any Creditor the power of instituting a suit, in the nature of an administration suit, in the Supreme Court of Madras, against an officer to be appointed as Receiver of Carnatic property, whose duty it will be to collect all the assets, and in such suit the Court may compel all persons holding mortgages or other liens or any part of the property, to come in and establish their claims. It will also enable all creditors to recover who may be willing and accept payment in the equitable manner above mentioned.

Note. the bill has passed and has just received the assent of the Gov^l General.

Continuance of certain privileges to the family of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

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The Court will take an account of all debts due from the Nawab, and of all assets liable for their payment.

The last Bill to be mentioned is one for continuing to a limited extent the privileges of exemption from the jurisdiction of our Courts, mentioned above as confirmed by Act 1 of 1846.

That Act was, after the death of the late Nawab, declared by a full bench in the Supreme Court to be personal to the Nawab, and that the estate and dignity it was intended to support having become extinct, the Act ceased to have effect.

A temporary Act **XVIII** of 1854 was then passed, continuing these privileges for one year to the persons concerned, that they might have an opportunity of trying by an appeal to the Privy Council, the justness of the above decision. but no such appeal having been made, and the time for it being past, while the temporary Act would shortly become expiratory, it became necessary to make such arrangements as the Government considered necessary.

These were to continue to the Heir and
Chop

chief male relative of the late Nawab, and to the female Members of his family, exemption from civil and criminal process during the term of their respective lives, and to the other male members of his family, and to his retinue, protection from suits the causes of action in which arose while Acts I. of 1854 and XVIII of 1857 were in force.

A Bill was accordingly brought before the Council to the foregoing effect, read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee on the 5th June 1858. And as the term of Act XVII 1857 would expire on the 1st July prior to the receipt of the Select Committee's Report, Act No. XIV 1858 was passed, continuing for 6 months the privileges of Act I of 1854.

Military.

With one solitary exception, the conduct of the entire Native Army of Madras has furnished a gratifying instance of loyalty and fidelity, during the past year of mutiny and treachery.

That exception occurred in the 8th Light Cavalry, which volunteered for service in

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Bengal in June 1857, but when, after the Infantry Artillery and sappers of Madras Brigade had left for Bengal, and the 8th Light Cavalry, which was to form the Cavalry portion of the Brigade, was on its march from Bangalore to Madras to embark, the same manifested great hesitation, and finally when about 25 miles from Madras, absolutely refused to embark without they were first guaranteed the old rates of pay and pension which had been altered in 1853.

Bad as this conduct was, it might have been worse. It was an attempt to make terms with Government, and obtain by pressure, redress for a real or fancied grievance, and they selected for this experiment an occasion when they thought that as the need of Government was great, so their demands might possibly be listened to.

But here their misconduct ended. Their horses and fire arms were taken from them, and shipped to Bengal; some of the Native Officers and Non Commissioned Staff were dismissed for neglect of duty in allowing this

Army

The terms of service are better high
for the conduct of that portion of the Army
which has been actually engaged in the
disturbed provinces.

Note. The 4
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No unworthy comrades of these brave Englishmen; have their brother soldiers of the Madras native army proved themselves. The Native Horse and Foot Artillery, the 1st and 2nd Regts of Light Cavalry, The Madras Rifles and the 2nd and 3rd M. N. I., have been chosen from the commencement constantly engaged in action and harassing service in Cutch and the adjoining provinces, or in the destruction of the ~~enemy's~~ ^{enemy's} and have earned the reputation of the bravest who command them, and of the bravest friend of India. The two heavy Regiments marched from Bangalore to Mysore, and by their good conduct have added materially in reinforced from the character of the Madras Army the strain caused by the defection of the 1st Cavalry.

and

and prolonged contest with a scattered and
wily foe in a most unhealthy jungle country,
was prosecuted to an entirely successful result.

Engaged on the same service with them
was a small detachment of the Madras
Artillery, who did excellent service in a
country most difficult for that arm, and
they as well as the other detachments of that
distinguished Corps who have been continually
and actively employed in Bengal and the
North West provinces, have nobly maintained
its high reputation.

With these may be mentioned a
Mounted Arm of the service, the Madras
Sappers and Miners, who long since gained
a wide spread reputation for distinguished
gallantry and willing endurance, which they
have increased on this occasion. A Company
of this corps was at Bombay on its return from
the Persian Expedition when the call for aid
to quell the Mutiny was received, and im-
mediately volunteered for service. Attached to Sir H. Ross' Column they shared in
all

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all the dangers of its victorious Campaign, and
still remains with it. A Second Company was
forwarded from Madras to Calcutta, and has
been actively engaged in the North.

A movable Column, consisting chiefly of
Madras Sappers, was moved from Raipur to Jel-
laipur, and engaged and completely routed

the Mutinous at Bengal N. I. at Rattigan.
A Fifth force under General Whitlock,
comprising of all arms, marched from Bangalore
the cricket field, the Battle of Randa of which
high mention is made by Her Excellency the
Commander in Chief of India was fought by this
division, in which engagement the Madras Sappers
aided with the Europeans, and were immediately
promoted ~~themselves~~ in the engagement with which
they attacked the Mountains ^{of the Bengal Army} of the Bengal.

Thus all branches of the Madras
Army have actually shared in quelling the
disturbances in Bengal, while within the limits
of their own Presidency it has no where been
necessary to call for their active services, save
in the Extreme North of Canara, as elsewhere
mentioned.

mentioned

The performance of this service has been much facilitated by the additional boats to which transit carriage has been made use of in the movement of European Troops. Two and a half regiments were thus conveyed from Madras to Bangalore with a single casualty, and between Madras and Hyderabad, a Bullock cart transit has been organised, on a system which is being extended as rapidly as circumstances will allow.

Miscellaneous.

The following statements show the statistics of Emigration for the year 1857.

Destination	Emigrants M.	Others returned
Mauritius	4100	629 Labourers 19 children
West Indies	700	257 Labourers 8 children
Ceylon	12286	44,862

The supply of Cooly Labourers to Ceylon is carried on entirely from the District of Tinnevely, and although carefully supervised, is not, nor needs to be, so systematically

guarded at all points as that of Emigrants to Mauritius and the West Indies.

A second steamer, the Manchester, belonging to private owners, has been employed on this intercommunication, and the statement shows to what an extent it now is carried on between the Island and the Mainland, to their mutual advantage.

The Emigration to the Mauritius and the West Indies was satisfactorily carried on throughout the year.

Medical Department.

Medical Department.
Epidemic diseases in the form of Cholera, and small pox were more extensively prevalent than usual, and the price of food having been so high as in the preceding year, much suffering would have been experienced by the poorer classes of the population, had not the public works still going on, and which afford employment to thousands of the labouring poor, induced there is every reason to believe, that but for these works, epidemic disease would have spread more widely and with greater devastation amongst the native poor.

In such seasons, the real value and utility of the Civil Dispensaries are seen and experienced; thousands have received immediate relief, and large supplies of prepared medicine were issued with directions for use. In these Dispensaries, 38 in number, the number of patients treated amounted to 231,992, that is 10,669 in-patients, and 221,323 out-patients, average daily number under treatment, 5057. Total expense incurred during the year, Rupees 72292. 10. 6, or about Annas 5.2. per patient.

Table exhibiting the admissions and Deaths of In and Out Patients in the various Civil Dispensaries from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858.

Divisions	In Patients				Out Patients				Total			
	Admitted	Died	Cured	Discharged	Admitted	Died	Cured	Discharged	Admitted	Died	Cured	Discharged
Presidency	1885	187	164	99	49,901	52	1922	04	50,782	240	1156	04
Central	1602	116	117	6.6	46,980	46	238	01	47,744	162	683	03
Southern	3423	210	176	9.1	63,391	70	2003	01	64,714	383	1179	05
Madras	67	9	4	13.4	765	3	17	04	832	12	21	1.6
Madras & Amara	777	62	47	7.9	17,153	12	24	04	17,921	74	364	04
Central District	276	30	70	10.8	17,451	13	76	04	17,957	43	885	02
Northern	1642	66	124	6.5	26,549	49	305	02	28,201	115	429	05
Hyderabad & Sec.	876	35	58	8.04	3767	.	60	.	4643	35	94	0.7
Hyderabad	323	35	20	10.8	4472	2	70	01	4819	37	94	2.06
Total	10669	663	766	7.9	221,323	388	1685	07	231,992	1051	2500	04.
Total of 1856/57	27,762				27,762				27,762			
Subtotal of 1857/58	14,365				14,365				14,365			
Total Expense	12,7292.10.6				12,7292.10.6				12,7292.10.6			

Vaccination

In the Vaccination department, the number of operations has corresponded very nearly to those of the preceding year. Owing to the exigencies of the Military Service, the British Superintendents have been temporarily withdrawn. The total number vaccinated was 374,643, and the total expense incurred Rupees 36017. 2. 10, or Rupees 13. 13. per hundred of operations.

Divisions	1856/57				1857/58			
	Number vaccinated	Number vaccinated	Number vaccinated	Number vaccinated	Number vaccinated	Number vaccinated	Number vaccinated	Number vaccinated
Presidency	12966	9924	9400	94.8	9258	8261	994	1076
Central	59263	52779	4964	83.7	53766	49435	4209	501
Northern	34247	27985	4662	101.7	28584	30247	5537	1057
Southern	197066	127685	9081	68.4	107067	98457	6183	1055
Madras & Amara	32987	26093	4288	106.0	30047	24916	4398	5700
Madras	69369	66165	3205	44.8	92484	89091	4561	4900
Central District	30392	26352	4040	102.6	26352	22795	455	479
Hyderabad & Sec.	3155	2651	506	100.2	2944	283	82	105
Hyderabad	298	272	54	100.3	294	283	11	109
Total	374,643	361,953	23,690	94.3	374,643	361,953	23,690	94.3
Cost of Vaccination				12,36017.2.10				12,36017.2.10
Cost per hundred vaccinated				12. 10. 0				12. 10. 0

Health in Sails.

Owing to the greater prevalence of cholera amongst the prisoners, especially in the Sails of the Southern Division, and particularly in that of Salem, the mortality has increased the average of the last 10 years by nearly 2 per cent.

of his Department during the first year of its existence up to May last.

It contains so full a description of the work that it sought to eradicate, of the objects to be attained, the system proposed, and the progress made in connection with the Forest remains of the State, that it has been thought best to append it in its entirety. The mention made of the promising measure of success that has attended the introduction of the Sea plant on the Gulberg Hills, is of much interest.

Minerals.

In October 1856, Mr Philip Wall, who had been sent out by the Honorable Court on a temporary engagement as Col and Mineral Surveyor, arrived at Madras. and early in 1857, he proceeded up the Coosaway river to Hota, near its junction with the Bankuta river, where Mr Wall and Walker had indicated an apparently promising site for the discovery of coal.

Sandstone and Limestone were met with every where in the journey up the river, but

but nothing approaching to those indicating the presence of Coal, that are met with in the European Coal Districts

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At Hota, a boring was commenced in a field of Limestone identical with that seen cropping out of the bed of the river, and under which Coal was presumed to exist.

By 10th May the boring had penetrated 111 feet, at which depth a bed of Sandstone, five feet in thickness was reached, and was succeeded by Blue clay and Sandstone alternately.

The boring was continued to the depth of 145 feet, where white Sandstone was found, but no where was there discovered the slightest trace of coal. The boring was through 30 feet of very hard Limestone beds, with partings of thin beds of shaly and fibrous limestone and clays, after which a series of hard calcareous clays and Marls variegated in Colour, or of decided blue or red, until the Sandstone was reached. A bituminous shale, interstratified with thin layers of sandstone, and layers of limestone, was found in the boring, with frequent & abundant indications of the Fish remains brought from this

this spot by D^r Bell and Walker.

In the bed of the river in several places were found masses of Lignite of a jet black colour, which from its frequent occurrence has probably aided in giving to the locality the reputation of a coal producing district, and in the Sal river, a small tributary running into the Korum and Singa, the details of a slaty coal, thickly scattered over the river bed, was observed, which induces a probability of coal meeting in the line of country through which the Sal and Libby rivers run - as is reported to be the case.

It was considered however that Mr. Wall's services might be more usefully employed in examining the Lead and other Mineral deposits in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, than in prosecuting further the search for coal.

He accordingly proceeded in January last to Ailcoratla, situated in the Dhone taluk of Kurnool, where lead was found accidentally in comparatively recent times when sinking a well. The result of the examination of

3) this vein was that after properly dressing the ore, there would be 9 Cwt of ore per fathom.

Five other promising localities in Kurnool and the adjoining district of Cuddapah - in one of which the Galena was so largely intermixed with Copper as to lead to the inference that the vein, if worked, might become of importance on account of the latter Metal, and a large percentage of Silver has been shown to exist in parts of the veins. But further exploration and experiment must take place before safe conclusions can be drawn of the probable yield of these Mines - and these will be carried out by Mr. Wall, and noticed in next year's report.

Mr. Wall also visited Rooran and other villages under the Mulla Mullai range in the Cumbum taluk of Kurnool, and reported on the process of Iron making, which is there carried on to a considerable extent, and with comparative success though with the rudest appliances - and his suggestions for the improvement of the manufacture by aid of the neighbouring water power, have been

the same referred for consideration in the
Department of Public Works.

Observatory.

In the Astronomical Department the
Establishment has been employed in the
usual observations of the sun, Moon, and
Planets and standard or Nautical Almanac
stars; also in rating of Chronometers, and in
the reduction of the observations of previous
years, but no new work of importance has
been commenced with the Meridional In-
struments, in consequence of their worn
condition, and of the imperfect arrival of a
new Meridional Circle from England, which
has at length been received, and is now in
the course of erection.

With the Equatorial Instruments,
a large number of observations have been
made of the most important of the
Double Stars, and a second series of measures
has been taken of the Satellites of Saturn,
in order to determine the Elements of their
orbits, and the mass of the Planet.

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A Time ball has been erected
by the Telegraph Department on the Custom
House on the beach, to be let fall daily at
1 P.M. by Telegraph from the observatory,
but at present it does not work satisfactorily.

In the Magnetic Department the
regular observations have been kept up every
hour from 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ A.M. to midnight, and the
monthly or Semi-day observations as well as
those of occasional disturbances have been
attended to, and Meteorological observations are
still continued at Cordoba.

Photography.

The Government Photographer was
occupied during the last year for some months
on a tour collecting sketches in the Districts
of Iquitos, Tarma and Huancayo with
considerable success; and otherwise in perfecting
and multiplying the copies of those obtained
on former tours.

Arrangements have been commenced
for enabling those of the Public who may desire
it to purchase copies of these Photographs. The
results of this Department will yearly be
more

more and more successful as experience
is gained, and they have already been of
a very satisfactory character.

Government Museum.

This Institution continues to
progress in a very satisfactory manner,
and to attract much of public interest. It
now contains more than 38,000 specimens,
chiefly donations in free gift from all parts
of the East, and of these upwards of 14,000
have been classified, and their catalogues
printed and published, while sundry other
reports on particular subjects illustrated by
the Collection have been drawn up & published.
These embody much valuable information,
and serve as Hand books, without which much
of the value of such an Institution is lost.
Among them may especially be mentioned the
report by the Rev. J. Taylor on the marble
carvings from Aurawutia, which contains the
results of extensive oriental study & research.
Arrangements are now being made
for transmitting these Marbles to England.

A collection of living Animals has
been added to the Museum since last report,
with the aid of the Home Government,
and already over 1155 specimens. The number
of visitors cont. to increase. In 1857 they
were 37,102. For first six months of 1858,
they were 20,778 in all classes of the Community.

Botanical publication.

The Appendix No. 21 is a complete
list of the public. Selections from the Govern-
ment records. It has been thought may
be of use and interest to some.

Catalogue of Oriental
M. S.

Here, as an important work,
publishing in the auspices of Government,
may fitly be mentioned the Catalogue Raisonne
of the Eastern and valuable Library of Ori-
ental Manuscripts now under the care of the
Board of Revenue which is being compiled
by the Rev. Wm. Taylor.

This Library comprises the Collection
formed by Colonel Mackenzie, sometimes Surgeon-
General of the Army, which was catalogued some
years ago by Major H. H. Wilson. That of
the late Major J. G. Taylor and a large
and.

the
valuable collection made by Mr. Col.
now, recently a Member of the Civil Service
to the Presidency. and sent by him in 1864.

The two last Volumes, the Catalogue
of which is now being set up on a plan
similar to that adopted by Mr. Wilson for
the Mackenzie MSS. in 2603 MS. in
Sanskrit language, were in the Telugu, Canarese,
Malayalam, Oriya, &c. Devanagari and
Bengali characters, and also in the lan-
guages and characters of India and
in Burmese.

The Subjects which they treat
are even more varied than the languages
and characters, and include every branch
of Science and Art as far as taught
among the Natives of India.

To Students of Indian literature, this
immense and highly valuable collection has
hitherto been almost a blank, and
Mr. Saylor's catalogue as well as a guide
to its contents, but as a store of information
furnished by our long time Oriental scholars.

has been mentioned above, will be to them an
aid of the highest value in their studies.

The first volume has been recently
issued from the Government Press 107