

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 778	Press <u>Mis.</u>
Dated 22-6-1970	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

22nd June 1870.

No. 84. Read the following letter from the Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Kistna District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Masulipatam, 8th June 1870, No. 1975 :—

With reference to the marginally noted correspondence, I have the honour to submit the report upon the sanitary and other arrangements made in this district on the occasion of the festivals which came off lately.

2. The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the places at which arrangements had to be made, the amount expended, that recovered by the sale of materials, and the net cost to the State at which these arrangements were carried out :—

Names of Places.	Amount spent at each Festival.			Amount realized by the Sale of Materials.			Net amount expended.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kotappakonda	202	2	1	22	3	3	179	14	10
Bezwada	76	11	1	27	15	8	48	11	5
Mangalagiri... ..	169	5	8	69	10	0	99	11	8
Muktyala	33	7	0	3	12	0	29	11	0
Akeripally	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4
Ayulur... ..	11	4	0	8	0	0	3	4	0
Weyore	2	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	0
Kallapalli	10	13	0	...	...	...	10	13	0
Total...	508	12	2	131	8	11	377	3	3

Detailed bills in adjustment of the net charge of Rupees 377-3-3 incurred for the festivals have been submitted to the Accountant-General, and the charges incurred adjusted. Considering the importance of the festivals, and the largeness of the gatherings, it will be seen that all these arrangements were carried out with a judicious economy.

3. The festivals at Kotappakonda and Mangalagiri being the most important of all, I was present at the former station, aided by the Deputy Collector on general duties, while the Acting Head Assistant Collector supervised the arrangements at the second station and at Bezwada.

4. I shall now describe, briefly, the arrangements made at Kotappakonda. The position of this hill, together with the nature of the surrounding country, having been depicted in a former year's report, it will be sufficient if I now confine myself to the nature of the arrangements only. Anticipating that the remarkable manner in which these festivals have passed off without loss of life and property, would induce a larger number of pilgrims to resort to the shrine, a larger extent of ground than usual was set apart as the encamping-ground. Sites were marked out for carts. Temporary latrines were constructed, police force picketted at proper quarters; the chief thing was to secure from contamination any tank or other receptacle which contained good drinkable water. I found that water in almost all the wells was utterly unfit for human consumption. The only receptacle of good water was what is generally known as the Sambhulingam's tank. The police were ordered to be carefully on the watch, to prevent the water in it from being fouled by the pilgrims

bathing in it, &c.; by these means the tank was kept tolerably clean. It was, however, perfectly impossible, with the small force of police and mohatads, to put an entire stop to the washing of persons and clothes in the tank and the watering of bullocks. The people seemed to take a delight in disobeying the orders, and while a constable was hauling some expiring devotee out of the water, a dozen others would rush in and take advantage of the opportunity. Large pots were provided for the bullocks to drink out of; but they or their masters declined to make use of them, and made their way into the tank from whence they were not to be dislodged till they had drunk their fill. It is no easy matter to estimate the numbers present in such a moving crowd as came to the festival; but on all hands it was agreed that there were more than in any previous year. Last year Mr. Comyn estimated 70,000, and I suppose this year there may have been 10,000 more. To keep this host in order there were present about sixty constables, all of whom could not, of course, be on duty at the same time. That they met with tolerable success in checking nuisance, and arresting thieves, is due to the active exertions of Mr. Egan, the Assistant Superintendent of Police; in such a crowd it was impossible to ride even if the tom-toms and barbers' bands were not enough to terrify the quietest horse. Mr. Egan, therefore, had to go round on foot, in the hottest part of the day, seeing that his men were at their posts and attending to their work. The arrangements at the camping-grounds reflected great credit on Koti Subba Row, the General Deputy Collector, who was also unwearied in his exertions during the days the festival lasted.

5. The number of men and cattle congregated about the hill annually is so large that at least there should be two good-water reservoirs at the foot of the hill on which stands the temple. There is a tank which breached some years ago. If this were repaired the difficulty of water for the visitors would be, to a great extent, obviated, as it is at the opposite end of the camping-ground from the present tank. A Komati has expressed his willingness to do what is required, provided that the land inside the bund be relinquished by the ryots who now hold it for grazing purposes. A report has been called for, and steps will be taken to get the work carried out.

6. In connexion with this festival I beg to bring to the notice of Government that the ex-Zemindar of Narsarowpet, who, as the Dharmakarta of the temple, appropriates to his own private use all the offerings, &c., in the temple, takes no interest whatever in looking after the arrangements for the people, nor does he contribute any portion of his receipts, which are estimated to be no less than Rupees 10,000, towards the expenses incurred by Government in the conservancy of the festival.

7. At Bezwada and Mangalagiri the arrangements were supervised by the Acting Head Assistant Collector, aided by the Deputy Inspector-General Captain Tennant, who had come into the district on a tour of inspection. The arrangements made are so fully detailed in Mr. Grahame's letter that it is not necessary to recapitulate them here. The arrangements at the other stations were carried out by the Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates concerned.

8. Adverting to the "Kalliana Sarassu," referred to in paragraph 14 of Mr. Grahame's report, I beg to state that, at the recommendation of Mr. Wilson, the Board sanctioned, from Local Funds, a sum of Rupees 400 in their Proceedings,

dated 7th May 1868, No. 3206, for clearing out the tank, but no work has as yet been done. The Superintending Engineer, who was addressed on the subject, states that not even Rupees 1636, to which amount the Range Officer prepared a revised estimate, would suffice. The tank being revetted with stones, arranged in steps, the Superintending Engineer states that none of the ordinary appliances could be worked. "For the benefit of the town, and as a preventive sanitary measure for the district," Mr. Wilson suggests that the Coneru should "be emptied by means of screws, its bottom cleared, and the springs exposed." Copies of the Head Assistant and General Deputy Collector's letters are enclosed.

From W. F. GRAHAME, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector of the Kistna District, to the Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Kistna District, dated Kanchekacherla, 2nd May 1870, No. 131.

I have the honour to report that the festivals at Mangalagiri, Bezwada, Muktyala, Akeripally, and other places in this Division, have all passed off without any sickness. A statement of the expenses incurred is herewith sent.

2. A report (*vide* letter, dated 18th March 1870, No. 67,) on Akeripally festival has already been sent.

3. BEZWADA.—The Sivaratri festival at Bezwada was held on the 28th February and 1st March.

4. NUMBER OF VISITORS.—The number of visitors from various parts of the district was estimated at 10,000, including many hundreds of sweetmeat sellers, sellers of kunkuma, (கங்குமா turmeric, alum, and lime juice,) and srichoornam, (சீச்சூர் turmeric and rice-flour,) of which are made the distinguishing religious marks on the foreheads of Hindoos, sellers of glass, sealing-wax, and wood wrist ornaments, (காசுல பக்ஷி காசுல பிச்சில கங்குமாலு,) fruit, cloth, &c., in fact almost every thing a Hindoo could require. It struck me that there were far more women than men in the crowds that came.

5. Major T. B. E. Tennant, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, happened to be stopping with me at the time, and we went through the whole town, inspecting the police and sanitary arrangements, which were both very good.

6. CRIME.—There was one case of theft during the festival; a man stole an upper cloth (உச்சு) wrapped round some rice-powder from one of the pilgrims. As he was an old offender I sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment after the festival was over. That was the only crime committed during the festival.

7. ACCIDENTS.—On the first day of the celebration two boys, nine and ten years of age, respectively, inhabitants of Bezwada, were drowned in the Kistna. They were begging Brahmins, and were drowned while begging from pilgrims who were bathing in the river. They had gone into the water to get some pice from a pilgrim, and slipped into a large hole in the bed of the river. The under-slucies on the north side of the anicut opened out where the hole is; and the bodies must have been carried down the stream, for they have not been recovered to this day. There were no children lost belonging to any of the pilgrims. One child was brought to me which had been found in the bazaar. I kept him for a couple of hours, and then his grandfather turned up, a respectable old Mussulman of Bezwada. The child had strayed from the steps of the house down the bazaar some 400 or 500 yards, and had been unable to find his way back, being only three years old.

8. HEALTH OF PILGRIMS.—Notwithstanding the large number of pilgrims there was absolutely no sickness at Bezwada.

When Major Tennant and I were going round through the crowd we saw that the sweetmeat sellers had large quantities of a composition, sold in balls called jidilu (ஜிடிலு), made of sugar and water and gingely-oil in which gingely-oil seeds are mixed, as many as it will hold. This sweetmeat, if eaten, causes violent purging, and induces intense thirst, which no quantity of liquid will assuage. I presume these effects are caused by the gingely-oil and oil-seeds. The smell is strong, coarse, and rank; the taste even through the sugar is bitter and pungent, not unlike that of croton-oil in my opinion. As the sweetmeat almost invariably brings on diarrhoea and very often dysentery, I did not allow any of it to be sold. I went round myself to every sweetmeat seller, and personally examined his wares; wherever I found the jidilu I explained to him the deleterious effects they produce, and asked him to give them up. The vendors in no case declined to give up the jidilu. They were quite aware of the noxious nature of the sweetmeat. In many cases, when I asked a sweetmeat seller if he had jidilu, he said he had not; but on my proceeding to search his baskets, which I did in every case, not having implicit confidence in the seller's word, I would find large quantities of jidilu under harmless sweetmeats, cakes, and betel leaves. I had the jidilu taken away by taluq peons and trampled into pools of mud, thus rendering it impossible for any one to eat them. I have never seen a notice of this sweetmeat in any report upon festivals. Therefore I have said so much about them, thinking it right to bring their existence and sale under the notice of Government. It is not impossible that outbreaks of diarrhoea and even cholera may be due to the sale and consumption of large quantities of the jidilu.

9. LATRINES.—There were eight latrines put up at Bezwada, two on the banks of the river, two under the hill north of the town, two in the Kottapeta or new town, and two between the Bunder and Ellore canals. They were much frequented by the pilgrims, but during the night of the 28th February the north bank of the Bunder canal in Bezwada was rendered perfectly impassable by pilgrims turning almost every square foot of it into an unenclosed latrine. However, as there were many scavengers in the town, the bank, which is a regular thoroughfare, and along which runs the Hyderabad road, was thoroughly cleaned at an early hour next morning.

10. CAR FESTIVAL.—The car festival took place on the 1st March. As there were so many persons in the town I was afraid some accident might take place. I, therefore, determined to be present myself, under the slightly erroneous impression that drawing the car from the temple down the street and back again would take perhaps an hour at the most. I went down to the temple at 5-30 p.m., and found the street crammed with an excited crowd waiting for the car to be drawn. The car began to move a little after 6 p.m. It was drawn by means of two strong ropes pulled by every one who could get close enough to take hold of them. The car went down the street in which the temple is situated, and which is inhabited chiefly by dancing-girls and Komaties. The procession was headed by a body of dancing-girls, followed by an enthusiastic Mussulman (!) who had drilled all the boys in the town into clapping their hands in tune, and shouting in succession all the names of god ending each with "Govinda hara ! hara" or Shiva ! hail ! hail ! When the procession reached the place where the car was to turn, a dance was executed by the dancing-girls in honour of the god, while the ropes were removed and fastened to what had been the back but now became the front of the car. The heat, dust, and smell exceeded anything I ever experienced before; and I was heartily glad when the car at last got back to the temple which it did at past 10-30 p.m., or nearly five hours after it had started. The procession was ordered to go at a slow pace all through, because the street is very narrow, and I was afraid not merely of the car (which is twenty feet high and very heavy) going through some of the house walls, but also of people being run over. There was a large body of police who managed to keep the car going at a steady quiet plan. Just at the end I saw that this was not a useless precaution. In the last twenty yards those drawing the car made a rush to get it back to its place. One of the torch-bearers (who were all women) hurried on with the rest; her foot slipped, and she fell in front of the wheel of the car. The crowd was very thick just then, but every one was trying to get out of

the way as the car was coming in right on top of them. The woman could not get up, and must have been run over had I not fortunately been just beside her, and pulled her out by main force. I was not an instant too soon, for the wheel was on her petticoat which was torn as I pulled her away. This was the only approach to an accident during the rathochavam (ரதோச்சவம்) or car festival.

11. MANGALAGIRI.—I was present at Mangalagiri and supervised the sanitary arrangements for the festival, which commenced on the 9th, and ended with 19th March.

12. On the 26th February I heard that Major Tennant was at Mangalagiri, and, with a view to having the benefit of his advice and experience, I rode out to the town, inspected the ground, and discussed with him, and the Sub-Magistrate, the arrangements to be adopted.

13. SANITATION.—Before the festival orders were given to the inhabitants of the town to whitewash their houses and clean their backyards. These orders were obeyed, and the town looked like a new town when the festival day arrived.

LATRINES.—Five latrines were enclosed, two for males and two for females, one of each on the east and west sides of the town, respectively; the fifth was on the east side of the town, and was intended by the Sub-Magistrate to supplement the other four. I suggested that for both males and females to use one latrine was objectionable, and possibly might lead to immorality. The Sub-Magistrate said it would not, as Hindoo males and females go out in company indiscriminately when they "take their chembus" and go out to the fields.

CAMPING-GROUND.—A camping-ground south and west of the town was laid out for carts to halt in, and was fully occupied.

HOSPITAL.—A shed with four or five compartments was put up for a hospital, if it should be required. I am happy to say it was not needed. On examining it afterwards it appeared that some evil-disposed persons, too lazy to go 150 or 200 yards further, had used the hospital shed as a latrine, but that was the sole use made of it.

14. PEDDAKOVERU.—Following Mr. Wilson's precedent in 1868, I refused to allow the people to use the water of the Peddakovertu called Kalliana Sarassu (கல்லியாசரசு) to make panakam. They accordingly used other water; but I am not aware that there was any decrease in the holiness of the offering.

15. NUMBER OF PILGRIMS.—The number of persons who came to the festival was very large. Mr. Egan, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Magistrate, and I each estimated it to amount to over 20,000 on the 16th and 17th March, the great days of the feast on which the kalyanam, or marriage of the god (கல్యాணம்), and the car festival (ரதோச்சவம்) took place. From the 9th to 15th and on the 18th and 19th the people came in crowds each morning, and went away in the evening to the surrounding villages as far as four miles off; but I doubt if there were as many as 10,000 people in the town over the usual population. On the 16th and 17th they came in and stayed all night. The scene was beyond description, for noise, dust, smell, and lights combined to confuse the spectator, and the streets were more like a swarming beehive or ant-hill, than a place full of human beings. From the more elevated parts of the town it appeared a seething ocean of heads, and the street could no where be seen.

16. HEALTH OF PILGRIMS.—Notwithstanding the large number of visitors to the festival there was no sickness. A dresser was in the town, but his services were not required.

17. It was expected that there would be some difficulty about bringing the car back to the temple, but none was experienced. A little moral influence, and the presence of a goodly number of police to keep the devotees "moving on," proved sufficient to bring back to its place the holy vehicle, which, by the way, is adorned with the most "unholy" carvings I have ever seen.

18. MUKTYALA.—At Muktyala the Jaggiapett Sub-Magistrate conducted the sanitary arrangements for the Sivaratri festival, which took place on the 28th February. Nearly 6000 people came to this festival, but there was no sickness whatever. Latrines were made for the use of males and females.

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19. **DAMULUR.**—The Sub-Magistrate of Nandegama reports that he was present at the Damulur Sungam Sivaratri festival which took place on the 28th February, and to which nearly 6000 people came. The festival takes place at the junction of the rivers Muneru and Wyr. As it lasts for only one day, and there is no village near the place, the Sub-Magistrate did not erect any latrines.

20. **IVULUR.**—The Sub-Magistrate of Nuzid conducted the sanitary arrangements for the Sivaratri festival at Ivulur on the 28th February and 1st March. There was no sickness, although nearly 5000 people attended the festival.

21. **WEYORE.**—Veeramma Paruntalu's fair at Weyore commenced on the 12th February and ended on the 26th February. Two thousand people came to see it, and the sanitary arrangements were satisfactorily made by K. Venkatachellam, Deputy Tahsildar of Nuzid. There was no sickness, and everything passed off without disturbance.

22. **EXPENSE.**—The expenses incurred were as follow:—

	1870.			1869.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bezwada...	48	11	5	118	6	8
Mangalagiri...	99	11	8	276	3	7
Muktyala...	29	11	0	32	9	10
Damulur...						
Ayulur...	3	4	0	0	10	0
Akeripally.....	3	1	4			
Weyore...	2	0	0			
Total...	186	7	5	427	14	1

I mention what was expended last year, from which you will see that there has been a great saving.

23. In conclusion my best thanks are due to T. Venkatachellam, Tahsildar, and Mr. N. B. Daly, Inspector of Police, for their exertions at Bezwada; Mr. Daly seemed almost to be ubiquitous, and certainly was in every place where he was wanting; he is a most active and energetic officer; also to T. Swami Sastry, Deputy Tahsildar of Mangalagiri, and Mr. Egan, who had the police in most efficient order, and was present in person throughout the festival for the greater part of both day and night. To the exertions of Mr. Egan and Mr. Daly, and the police, we may ascribe the fact that there was not a single crime committed at Mangalagiri, and only one at Bezwada; while to the sanitary measures so efficiently carried out by T. Venkatachellam and T. Swami Sastry is due, in a great measure, the absence of sickness.

From KOTI SUBBA ROW, Deputy Collector on General Duties, Kistna District, to the Officiating Collector of the Kistna District, dated Narsarowpet, 3rd April 1870, No. 80.

With reference to your letter, No. 617, dated 12th February last, I have the honour to forward, herewith, a detailed Statement marked A., showing the expenditure incurred at Kotappakonda in executing the required works of conservancy consequent on the Sivaratri festival which took place on the 28th of February last.

2. Of the total amount of Rupees 230 sanctioned for the purpose, Rupees 202-2-1 have been spent on the works, leaving a balance of Rupees 27-13-11, which sum, together with Rupees 22-3-3, being the sale proceeds of the materials of police shed, hospital shed, &c., was credited in the Taluq accounts under the head "Suspense account."

The next expenditure of Rupees 179-14-10 is more than that of last year by Rupees 6-6-8, and the cause of the increase is explained below:—

Being informed in time that the number of pilgrims who visit the hill, being yearly on the increase, owing to the festival passing off in recent years without danger to life and loss of property, in consequence of the several arrangements made by the Government, I had seven more

streets and fifteen halting places newly demarcated this year to meet their increased wants. The experience of the present year, however, shows that some more streets and halting places require to be marked out for the next year, so as to allow the pilgrims better accommodation. The usual number of troughs and pots which we at first purchased for the use of cattle being found not enough, a further supply of them was procured in time. The water in many of the wells not being fit for use, they were all fenced in so that the pilgrims could have had no access to them. We had also posted constables to guard them. Fortunately there was this year an abundant supply of good water in Sambhulingam's tank for all purposes. It was in time cleared and kept ready. Bathing and washing in it were entirely prohibited as usual, and the prohibition kept the tank very clean throughout. On the Sivaratri day people attempted their best to bathe in it, but no such thing was under any pretence permitted to take place, for their safety depended, to a great extent, on the cleanliness of water they had to drink. Some cases were, however, noticed in which the owners of bullocks, which were not accustomed to drink from troughs we supplied them, drove their cattle into the tank, and all that could possibly be done with the small guard we had, we carried out to stop the irregularities attempted to be committed, and to ensure due obedience to the orders given them. The Tahsildar of the Taluq having, in person, paid the coolies and others employed in clearing jungle and doing other works, there is decrease under various heads below the expenditure of last year, as you will see from the enclosed Statement B.

There are a few stagnant pools of water on the hill in the vicinity of the pagoda. The water in them being pronounced to be quite unfit for human use, the Sub-Collector was kind enough to issue prohibitory orders that no one should touch it.

3. The people state that the number of pilgrims this year was nearly double the number that attended the festival last year. From fifteen days previous to the day of the festival, people residing in the neighbourhood commenced daily to come, as usual, in large numbers, and perform their vows, and return to their villages. Had it not been for this, the number of carts would have been greater than we had on the day of the festival, and the trouble of accommodating them increased considerably.

4. I arrived at Kotappakonda on 21st February, or seven days before the festival, in order to superintend the required arrangements to be made. The Sub-Collector and the Police Assistant Superintendent also came there in time.

5. Police guards have, as usual, been posted at various places. The children missing their parents were brought to the station shed where they were kept till claimed by their relatives, to whom they were made over to their greatest satisfaction.

A large number of thieves seem to have come this year and committed theft; but the police having in most cases arrested them with stolen property, and other evidence, they were punished by the Sub-Magistrate of the Taluq. A peculiar kind of thieving, which was hitherto unknown to us in these parts, was carried on this year, and the police have very carefully watched and brought it to light. Three carts, which were made to resemble those of the pilgrims, were brought by some Komaties who kept driving them through the streets with their females thereon. The thieves who were connected with them went about the streets and the halting places, stole property, and threw it immediately on those carts. The people in charge of them received and secured the same underneath the straw already placed in them. Punishment by whipping would have, it seems, no effect in their cases, as their immediate release, which they expected by any means, would have afforded them an opportunity of attempting and committing similar offences at the festival of Mangalagiri, which followed the one under report.

6. Not a single case of sickness was reported at the festival.

7. In conclusion I beg to bring to your notice that there is a ruined Kunta, at the foot of the hill, which breached several years ago. The bed of it, viz., four acres and odd, has been since long under the occupation of ryots who leave it waste for the grazing of their cattle. As long as the festival at Kotappakonda continues, I think it is necessary that we should have two separate

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tanks, one solely for the drinking purposes of the pilgrims, and the other for the watering of their cattle, and the bathing of the people. The want of a second tank was much felt this year, as the people seemed to dislike at first our orders directing them to take water from the tank to some convenient distance and bathe in it. This ruined Kunta, it seems, was originally formed by a Komati, who is now, I am informed, willing to repair it at his own expense for charity, if the ryots should agree to give up the land in its bed. The Curnum says that the ryots do not wish to do so. In case you agree with me in the desirability of the Kunta being repaired, I beg you will be good enough to authorize me to proceed, under Act VI. of 1857 and Act II. of 1861, against the Puttahdars for the recovery of the land. It is a matter of much regret that the pensioned Zemindar of Narsarowpet, who receives, as the Manager of the Pagoda, a large income in the shape of money, jewels and things offered to it by the pilgrims, takes little or no interest in doing anything which tends to promote the comfort of the pilgrims.

No. 85. ORDER THEREON, 22nd June 1870, No. 778.

The correspondence above recorded contains a detailed account of the police and sanitary arrangements made on the occasion of the eight pilgrim festivals that have recently taken place in the Kistna District.

2. At the small cost of Rupees 377-3-3, all the most necessary precautions were taken to protect the health and property of the pilgrims frequenting these shrines, and of the neighbouring villages.

The result has been most satisfactory; there was no outbreak of epidemic sickness, and scarcely any crime.

The dangerous car processions passed off without accidents, owing to the excellent order maintained by the police.

3. The Government have received these reports with much satisfaction, and consider that they reflect great credit on the Revenue and Police officials of the Kistna District.

4. The papers will be communicated to the Magistrates of Districts, whose attention is directed to the alleged deleterious effects of the jidilu sweetmeat, which is said to be commonly offered for sale at these festivals.

(True Extract.)

R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of the Kistna District.

- „ Revenue Department.
- „ Inspector-General of Police.
- „ Accountant-General.
- „ Magistrate of

Exd. J. Wright.

816
Public Department

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from
the A. G. Sub. Collector
Kistna, dated 8th June
1870 No. 1945.

Order thereon No. 778. 22 June/70.

The correspondence
above recorded contains
a detailed account
of the Police and Sanitary
arrangements made on
the occasion of the eighth
pilgrim festivals that
have recently taken place
in the Kistna District.
2. At the small
cost of Rs 374-3-3, all
the most necessary pre-
cautions were taken
to protect the health and
property of the pilgrims
frequenting

L. D. S.

M.
B. A.

Book of 1870: 30 June

PUBLIC.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF THE KISTNA
DISTRICT.
&c., &c., &c.

Dated June, 22nd.

Recd.

And,

G. O., 22nd June 1870, No. 778.

JUNE.

Nos. 24-25.

Passing orders on the report submitted of the
Police and Sanitary arrangements made on the
occasion of the eighth pilgrim festivals that have
recently taken place in the Kistna District.

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7
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festivals.

To the Collector of the Krishna Distt.
"Revenue Deptt."
"Super. Secy. of Police"
"Accountant General."
"All Magistrates & Police"
Commissioner's Office

desd 30/6

Board of 18 Managers.

Public

To the People of the Hawaiian Is.

See

Dated June 20, 1870.

Recd.

1870, No. 1798.

Nos. 84, 85.

Having orders on the report
submitted of the Police
and primary arrangements
made on occasion of the
eight-fiftieth festivals
that have recently taken
place in the Hawaiian Is.