CONFIDENTIAL.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Accompanied by Captain Awdry, Dr. Mackenzie, and Captain Agnew, I left Ootacamund on the morning of the 5th July, and, meeting Professor Lawson at Coonoor, went down with him to the Burliar Garden, over which we walked. Not much has changed since I was last there. Most of the few things it contains are doing well, except the Ipecacuanha, which is still languishing. Professor Lawson proposes a new method of cultivation, and the reward of success will be sufficiently great to render it desirable to make new attempts at its acclimatisation. I saw a Caruba in evil case. It would be more likely, I think, to succeed at Kulhutti.

2. At Coimbatore we stayed with Mr. Wigram. The tanks were not nearly so full as they were at this time last year; but the Bhaváni was coming down of a very re-assuring coffee-color, while the clouds were piled up round the head of the Bolamputti Valley and the Pálghat Hills in a satisfactory manner.

3. From Coimbatore we proceeded on the 6th to Salem, meeting Mr. Nicholson at Erode, who told me that he was just going into camp, accompanied by Mr. Peet, with a view to carrying into effect the scheme of afforestation, alluded to in the first of my Tour Minutes. He surprised me by mentioning that a dealer in Kongiem had lately sold two hundred head of cattle at an average of Rs. 150. He suggested the introduction of Arab stallions into that neighbourhood, and thinks that it would be desirable that Mr. Robertson should again visit and report upon Coimbatore.

4. The Cauvery, which we crossed beyond Erode, was in a very promising state of flood.

5. On our arrival at Suramangalum, Mr. Macleane, who had joined us along with Mr. Mullaly at the commencement of his district, introduced various Europeans and Natives. This ceremony over, we proceeded through avenues in which the *Poinciana regia*, which, strange to say, had gone out of flower on the Coonoor Ghaut, was in great splendour. Most of the trees were very green, although only a modicum of rain had fallen. It must take some years before a European eye gets accustomed to this delightful peculiarity of our climate.

6. At the foot of the hills, where we mounted our horses, the Mittadar of Kannangurichi had come to pay his respects, and, on leaving him, we proceeded slowly up the path which leads the traveller, in some two hours, to Yercaud, the principal settlement on the Shevaroys.

7. On my way up, my attention was called to several new vegetable forms, more especially to *Sethia Indica*, which is said to have on the human frame the same curiously staying power as the *Coca* of Peru, to which it is nearly allied. This property would appear to have been long known to the peasantry, and Colonel Cox, who showed me the tree, told me that it was very largely used by the people of North Arcot, to mix with their food, in the last famine.

8. We were received at Yercaud in the house of Captain Markham by Mr. Macleane and Mr. Overbury,—a symbol of the auspicious, and not hitherto invariable, good understanding now prevailing between the Executive and Judicial Departments in the Salem District.

9. Here we remained for forty-eight hours, during which I held a levée, attended by most of the planters and other residents, and received two addresses, which, with my reply to them, will be found in the Appendix. From these documents my honorable colleagues will readily see what are the chief wants of the European population of Yercaud and its neighbourhood; on the whole, I think the

most agreeable sanitarium I have yet seen in India. The place has no doubt been much kept back by the almost prohibitive expense of building, all materials having to be brought from Salem. We did not hear any confirmation on the spot of the prevalence of fever, of which much had been said to us in the plains; but there can be no doubt that bad forms of malarial poison sometimes lurk among these Orange and Coffee gardens.

10. The house in which we stayed was only 4,600 feet above the sea, and the Shevaroyen, which we climbed, only 80 feet lower than the highest point of these hills, rises but to 5,300. The vegetation, both natural and introduced, is accordingly very different from that of Ootacamund, more resembling what we find round Coonoor, though by no means identical with it. The prevalence of the Orange tribe and of the Loquat (*Eriobotrya Japonica*) takes one's mind to Southern Europe.

11. Here are the head-quarters of the Members of the Geological Survey employed in Madras. I had an opportunity of receiving much information from Mr. Bruce Foote, as also of seeing his collection of pre-historic implements from various parts of the Presidency, and of fossil plants from the neighbourhood of Ongole.

12. We further saw Dr. Shortt, who is continuing his experiments with the Tussah-silk moth, &c.

13. A deputation of Malialis or Tamil mountaineers was likewise brought to us by an extremely intelligent young Danish Missionary, who studied under Martensen at Copenhagen, has a good knowledge of medicine, has been employed in Brazil, and is acquainted with thirteen languages.

14. We descended from Yercaud by a ghaut longer and still more beautiful than that by which we had reached it, coming down through heavy forest, now reserved, and very feverish jungles to the Shevaroy Hills station, whence we travelled through the night to Madras.

15. There I was met at the terminus by the Members of the Board of Revenue and others, while later in the day I had interviews with Dr. Bidie, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Thorowgood, and Colonel Cloeté, arranging with the last about the taking over of the work of the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Drever being dangerously ill.

16. There had been a good deal of heavy rain, under the influence of which a flush of green was coming all over the parade ground and other open spaces. The Cooum was very full and in no way unpleasant.

17. From Madras we travelled, again through the night, to Gooty, where we met Mr. Roupell, who reported the tanks in his district as empty as they were when I traversed it last July. Sufficient rain, however, had fallen to make the country much more green, and prospects were favorable.

18. On taking leave of Mr. Roupell, we passed into the care of Mr. Glenny, and soon crossed the boundary which separates his district of Kurnool from Anantapur, pushing on some eleven miles to Pyápali, where we stopped for the day.

19. One of our companions was Dr. King, the Geologist, who discovered the Singareni coal-field, and gives a most cheering account of what we may hope from it. As for the Godávari coal, he said that the amount upon our bank is too small to be worth working; but that the deposits, on the Nizam's side of the river, are highly important. With reference to the Applegarth controversy, which was lately before Government, I may mention that a gentleman informed me, the other day, that when he questioned the head of the village with respect to the precious substance which had been found and burned, under circumstances so strange to scientific eyes and ears, that individual burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter!

20. Along the road were some very curious perched blocks, which, if occurring in Switzerland or Cornwall, would be unhesitatingly attributed to the action of ice, but are here, it seems, simply the result of the weathering away of the softer parts of gneiss rock, the same action which has strewn the hill of Bellary and so many others in this neighbourhood with what strike an English eye, at first sight, as gigantic and probably far-travelled boulders.

21. At Pyápali I was visited by the Nawab of Banganapalle, who, after compliments had passed, introduced various matters of business, especially (1) that he

desired to receive a salute, (2) that he wished Government to reduce the interest on the loan they have advanced to him. As to the first, I said that it was a matter which belonged to the Supreme Authorities, but that I would consult my colleagues and ascertain what they thought of the suggestion. As to the second, I could not venture to hold out any hope of the matter being discussed.

22. The Collector spoke favorably of the Nawab, and led me to hope that he was likely to build a hospital in his territories,—an idea which I, of course, encouraged.

23. The Nawab's brother-in-law was then presented. He was followed by various officials and by the notables of the neighbourhood, amongst others by two old Poligars who had seen Sir Thomas Munro just before he died.

24. In the afternoon we continued our route and encamped in the neighbourhood of a village called Dhone, where we met a portion of Mr. Lambert's Survey Party.

25. Thence, on the early morning of the 11th, we advanced twenty-four miles to Thekur, passing near the spot where Dr. King believes the Koh-i-nor to have been found. There is still some searching for diamonds in this neighbourhood, but the searchers meet with scant success. The world-famous gem was probably found in the alluvium which borders the long level ranges of the Cuddapah quartzites, and was doubtless washed out of the Kurnool rocks immediately above them.

26. In the afternoon we again pushed forward, encountering violent rain-storms, along a road which traversed the black cotton soil that spreads around Kurnool, and is believed by Dr. King to be not, as some say, the product of decomposed trap, but a lacustrine formation analogous to that which may often be found at the bottom of disused tanks.

27. Arrived at Kurnool, we were established at the house of the Collector, where, on the morning of the 12th, I received the members of the family of the late Nawab (six in all), then a very large number of Native officials, next a solitary permanent English resident in the Town, lastly a large gathering of Natives not connected with the Administration. The European officials, very few in number, also came to the levée.

28. Two addresses were presented to me, which, with my replies, will be found in the Appendix.

29. Here, too, I received a petition from some Muhammadans, asking that they should once more be governed by their Nawabs; this being their not unnatural interpretation of the much misunderstood phrase Local Self-government. After all, the Russian Soldiery, who took part in the Decabrist disturbances of 1825, are said to have shouted for a constitution under the impression that they were shouting for the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine!

30. In the evening we drove, amidst torrents of rain, through the Town, but saw it to more advantage on the morning of the 13th, when we rode all about it.

31. Within the Town itself there were, after the famine, no less than eleven hundred ruined houses, while a large suburb became well nigh depopulated.

32. We reached the Tungabhadra, which is here joined by the Hindri, a short but in the rains a large river. The Tungabhadra was coming down full from bank to bank, showing thereby that the recent very heavy rain has been general, and promising much good to the country.

33. The numbers of Hindus and Mussalmans in Kurnool almost exactly balance each other,—ten thousand or so of each. They live intermixed and get on very quietly together. The good behaviour of the Hindus, on some recent occasions, was particularly praised by the Collector.

34. We left Kurnool in a furious rain-storm, and encamped for the night eight miles from the Town, proceeding next morning, in better weather, through a country which, like all that we have traversed, since leaving Gooty, is at present bare of cultivation, but affords numerous good sections of the rocks upon which it lies, all of them carefully explained to us by Dr. King. Very peculiar, indeed utterly unlike anything I have seen elsewhere, are the so-called "pinnacle quartzites," between long lines of which our route lay for a considerable distance. At one

place we passed near a warm mineral spring, which may one day be of economic importance. It is by no means the only one of its kind in this district. At length, after a slight ascent, we reached a declivity and gained, by a very rapid and tortuous descent, the pretty valley of Tammarazpalli, where we encamped for the day in a spot shaded by singularly fine specimens of the Jamoon (*Syzygium Jambolanum*).

35. An evening walk, in an interval free from rain, took us up the side of the valley to the cultivated plateau above, showing us on the way the Banganapalle beds, amongst which the diamonds of this region occur. From a point on the slope we had a far-reaching view over a country full of valleys, which had been cut out by the action of streams at a time when the rain-fall was much greater than now, though comparatively quite recent,—quite recent, I say, for there were in sight the Cuddapah rocks, marine deposits themselves some 15,000 feet in thickness, while on the top of these we had, immediately under our feet, a portion of the Banganapalle series, itself representing a long period of time.

36. From Tammarazpalli we continued our journey to Nandyál, where we were received by Mr. Sim, one of the two Civilians lately appointed to act in the Forest Department.

37. Everywhere the population looked well to do, and the Collector was able to give most satisfactory accounts of the ease and willingness with which the ryots pay their assessments.

38. Kurnool really wants nothing, except insurance against a deficiency of rain. In normal years it is very prosperous, but a great deficiency in rain for two or more seasons means at present, in a country like this, certain death to many people. Hence, the paramount importance of the railway projected from the Kistna District.

39. The best time to see Kurnool is obviously December, when the Cholum (*Holcus sorghum*) covers the huge shallow valley around Nandyál for miles and miles.

40. According to some, these fine-looking Telugu people, so superior in appearance to the Tamil population round Madras, owe much of their good looks to their more nutritious food; but round Nandyál there is a good deal of rice cultivation under the beautiful sheet of water, which is styled a tank, although, with the fine range of the Nallamalais in the back ground, in the midst of which a rainbow had, when we reached it, taken its stand, it might well insist on a more dignified name.

41. At Nandyál I received an address, which will be found in the Appendix, and was obviously composed by men who believed that the stars in their courses were fighting for them and the community which they represented.

42. The Town which, like Kurnool itself, is built of a kind of shale that lends itself very readily to construction, is singularly ill-placed, and will have to extend in a southerly direction if it becomes (as, in all probability, it eventually will do) the capital of the district.

43. At Nandyál I came across one of these curious isolated manufactures, so often found in India, of very pretty but frail lacquer work. I was told that there was only one man who made it.

44. In Kurnool, too, I saw a maker of ornamental arms, who seemed to be the only one of his species in the place.

45. From Nandyál we proceeded towards the Nallamalais and encamped in a Tamarind grove, at Gazalapalli. I was glad to see that the avenues along the road, which had been sadly neglected, were being replanted. Round the villages, too, were trees which would have done honor to any English park.

46. From Gazalapalli we proceeded eastward through a country in which the jungle gradually gave way to the forest clothing in this part the Nallamalai or "black hill" range, up which I advanced sufficiently far to see where it is proposed to run the tunnel on the new line from the Kistna. The rock is hard, and a tunnel of about 600 yards will save six miles of railway-work on either side of the Pass. Colonel Shaw-Stewart, who accompanied me, was much satisfied with all he saw.

47. I have rarely traversed such beautiful woodland scenery. It was a kind of compromise between an entangled tropical forest and the opener woods of

central Europe. A walk from our camping ground at Pacherla enabled me to see a portion, though not the best portions, of our reserves here, in company with Mr. Sim and Mr. Homfray. Among new forms to my eye were *Terminalia bellerica* (happily considered an unlucky wood by the Natives, and allowed to grow to a considerable size) and *Diospyrus Melanoxylon*, the true Ebony of commerce.

48. All this region is full of tigers, who are, however, in too easy circumstances to interfere with human beings.

49. From Pacherla we retraced our steps to near Nandyál, where we took leave of Mr. Glenny, whose arrangements had been all that could be desired, and, having been joined by Colonel Hasted, who had left us at Kurnool to inspect what used to be called the Irrigation Company's Canal, from the point where it leaves the Tungabhadra downwards to our meeting place, we followed it, through the Kondaru Valley, the range of the "Red Hills" or Yerramalais standing up far on the right, the Nallamalais on the left.

50. It took us about forty-eight hours to get down to Kistnapuram, so numerous are the locks; but in the patient East the loss of time which these must always occasion is not so important as in the lands of stress and exigency. It was sad to see so splendid "a water privilege" so little used either for navigation or irrigation; but Colonel Hasted is sanguine as to the gradual, though slow, development of both. Strange as was the policy, and mistaken as were the calculations, of the Company, the work, however expensive, was not, on the whole, badly done, though it will require considerable and constant expenditure. Some portions even seemed to excite the admiration of the Engineers of our party, notably the head sluices where the Kondaru is tapped and utilised.

51. The crossing of the Pennér just above the anicut was easy enough, for there were only a few inches of water going over it; but with a foot of water it would become dangerous, and, in high floods, is quite out of the question. It will be time enough, however, to determine what should be done here when the navigation has assumed tolerable proportions. Even with the use of steam, crossing an Indian river above an anicut during flood time is no joke. As we were approaching the Pennér, we received the encouraging intelligence that the *Charles Orr*, in which we sailed last March, had gone bodily over the great anicut of the Kistna.

52. At Kistnapuram, the terminus of the canal, three miles from Cuddapah Town, we were met by Mr. Higgens, who reported favorably of forest matters in the district, and I saw a variety of other officers, but not either Mr. Burrows, whose guests we were, nor Mr. Farmer, who, like his chief, was laid up by a serious accident. The cholera, which was thought to have taken an epidemic form in Cuddapah Town, was diminishing.

53. From Kistnapuram station we passed, through the night, to Ranigunta, where, in the early morning, we were received by Mr. Stuart and drove across a country in which the rain had been very heavy to Tirupati, where I received and replied to an address. (See Appendix.)

54. I was then taken to see the tank alluded to in the address. Its position is certainly somewhat menacing to a quarter of the Town, and it will be desirable, when funds are forthcoming, to regulate the flow into it of the water from the adjoining hills,—a thing which can, I think, be easily and inexpensively done.

55. We then pursued our way to the westward, and, after a drive of about fourteen miles from the railway, reached the fortress palace of Chandragiri, where we passed the rest of the day.

56. The Zemindar of Kálahasti came to pay his respects, and I returned his visit according to custom. He told me that he is gradually repairing the numerous tanks on his estates, which breached in the heavy North-East Monsoon of last year, and obliged him to ask the Government for some postponement of his payments.

57. The palace, so closely connected with our history in South India, is a fine thing. It should be carefully kept in the state of ruinous, but not unsightly, repair in which it now is.

58. Starting very early from Chandragiri, we drove to the foot of the Sacred Hills of Tirupati, and were then carried through the beautiful fold in their sides, which leads to the steep ascent by which the plateau is reached.

59. Near the top there was some Sandal-wood (*Santalum album*), and I saw, for the first time, the valuable *Pterocarpus santalinus* or "Red Sanders" in seed, as I had seen, for the first time, on the Shevaroys its near, and to our Forest Department very important relative *Pterocarpus marsupium* in full flower.

60. Arrived at the summit, an arch, inscribed with the words "Blessed be the Garden," admitted us to the prettily arranged temporary building, which had been erected for our reception.

61. Here I received and returned the Mahant's visit, and our colleague of the Legislative Council, Rama Rao, acting as Interpreter, spoke to him on certain matters of business, as for instance, on the vexations of pilgrims alluded to in the address, which I received at Lower Tirupati, and on the water-supply of Upper Tirupati. The Collector reports the Mahant as inclined to be thoroughly friendly and reasonable in all his intercourse with him, and he impressed me very favorably on this occasion as he did last year at Chittoor. He informed me that he proposed to establish a Sanscrit class in Lower Tirupati.

62. The road leading over and down the edge of the plateau is very beautiful, the flora more like that of the Shevaroys than any other I have seen, and I made, during our descent, the acquaintance of another important forest tree *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.

63. The high craggy mass which forms the summit of the Tirupati Hills belongs to the Cuddapah quartzites. The steep slope which leads up to them is of gneiss.

64. The fact that till recently no European foot ever trod the sacred precincts of Upper Tirupati gives to that place a peculiar interest, which the fine rock forms, prolific vegetation, and, at this period of the year, delicious climate, much enhance. Like so many scenes in India, it wants nothing but the charm of association to be remembered with Santa Scholastica or Monte Casino or the Grande Chartreuse.

65. Lower Tirupati, upon which we descended, was full of light, and the house tops thronged by great multitudes as we passed through it on our return to the railway station at Ranigunta, near which we encamped.

66. From Ranigunta our route lay to the eastward. Far on the right, we could see the gopuram of a pagoda in the capital of the Kálahasti Zemindari; but we hugged the lower slopes of the hills, which connect those we climbed yesterday with the line of the Eastern Ghauts.

67. After a journey of over twenty miles, we were met by the Raja, accompanied by the ex-Raja of Venkatagiri, and proceeded with them on elephants across the Town, to which, as usual, the peasantry had flocked from far and near, to the garden house, which had been prepared for our reception. Here, as in North Arcot, I was struck by the very large number of women among the spectators. It is curious how districts vary in this respect. Their presence is always a great gain, relieving the too uniform white of a male Madras multitude.

68. At Venkatagiri, I received and replied to an address at the Indra Mahal (a handsome Durbar Hall lately built), laid the foundation stone of a new edifice to be used by a Literary and Scientific Society, receiving and replying to another address there, which done, I proceeded with the Raja round the Town, and finished the afternoon by opening a charitable Institution, which has just been founded, on lines curiously suggestive of the European middle age, by the ex-Raja.

69. From Venkatagiri we passed on to Gudur, the Raja and ex-Raja accompanying us for the first few miles. The country presented no features of interest, except when the eye turned to the fine Vellakonda range, in which the Venkatagiri Droog is situated.

70. As we approached Gudur, tanks became more numerous, and, when the autumn rains fall, that Town must be surrounded by a pleasant belt of green. A good deal of the land, however, even here is very poor.

71. In the afternoon various persons were presented to me, and I replied to an address. (See Appendix.)

72. From Gudur our route traversed a country which can never be very inviting, and which, at this season, was peculiarly dismal. It depends almost wholly on the North-East Monsoon, and it was here that the rains of last November, falling for several days with great violence upon the face of the Vellakondas, tore down the numerous water-courses which cross the road, and produced the scene of wide-spread havoc, of which we heard so much at the time.

73. The bare level fields and wide expanses of low scrub-jungle constituted one of the least inviting landscapes I have seen in the Presidency. Things improved rather as we approached Nellore, which stands on the laterite, fine blocks of which lay at intervals along the way-side. Far to the north Dr. King pointed out to me some hills, where he had found traces of copper. The better known copper deposits of Nellore are still further north and out of sight.

74. Before we reached the laterite, the heaps of stone accumulated for road repair betrayed the fact that many quartz veins crossed the country; but I learned from Dr. King that he had carefully examined it, first, on his own motion, next by the desire of Sir William Denison, without finding any gold.

75. At a great distance, we saw the point where the Pennér leaves the high country, and could make out, in the nearer distance, but still some two-and-twenty miles away, the whereabouts of the Sungum Anicut.

76. We remained at Nellore a couple of days, during which I had the Sungum Project fully explained to me by Captain Campbell, who is in charge of the work, and visited the anicut, which governs the Sarvapalli Project with Mr. Rundall and Captain Henderson. I gathered that if all goes well, 94,000 acres will be irrigated, in about three years from this time, by the first project, and the second, which is already, to a great extent, doing its work, affects 60,000 acres. Both will pay well, though not so magnificently as some of the other systems. The anicut, which I saw, had been originally constructed at a point where the river is too narrow, and the portion of it which joins the northern shore is protected by a lunka or island, so that far too great a stress is thrown upon the rest of the work, over which the Pennér one of the most wayward of our rivers, rose, I think, nineteen feet last November. Both here and at Sungum the difficulties are great; but long before the railway, of which such frequent mention is made in the addresses I have been lately receiving, is in working order, the delta of the Pennér will be able to pour into the interior vast quantities of rice, said to be superior in quality even to that of the Kistna.

77. I was taken to see the Collector's cutcherry, which is in a deplorable condition, and where improvements must be made as soon as possible. The gaol is also in an unsatisfactory state,—old, badly situated, and badly planned,—but the cost of transferring it to a better position would be large.

78. I received an address from the Municipality, as well as one from the ryots of the neighbourhood, and gave away the prizes at the Free Church Mission School. (See Appendix.)

79. Nellore is, with the single exception perhaps of Anantapur, the least attractive district I have seen in the Presidency; but it is fair to remember that I have seen both at very unfavorable seasons. The great tank here, like that of Anantapur, must be a striking object when it is full, for it is about twelve miles in circumference. The vast breadth of green under it must also be a great relief to the eye.

80. From Nellore we crossed the delta of the Pennér to Kistnapatnam, traversing a region whose appearance, in the end of July, is by no means a fair criterion of its wealth, by a road which was worn down by traffic, and stood much in need of an early application of the masses of broken laterite which were piled along it. The dreariness of the scene was rather heightened than relieved by the stiff *Borassus flabelliformis*, here almost as common as in Tinnevelly.

81. The Collector's bungalow at Kistnapatnam stands on the edge of a very pretty backwater formed by the estuary of the Kundeleru river, and Native craft, of

a small size, can come over the bar. This is the same backwater which is alluded to in one of the addresses which I received at Gudur.

82. Embarking on the canal we crossed, without adventure, the mouth of the Kondeleru, and found ourselves in the morning near the old fort of Dugarázpatnam, on the site, if I am not misinformed, of our oldest settlement on the Coromandel Coast, dating from 1625, fourteen years before we occupied Madras.

83. Soon afterwards came in sight the light-house, which warns the mariner of the Armeghon Shoal, but the afternoon was far advanced before we reached Srí hari-kóta, where I landed with Mr. Gamble and Mr. Vincent, who had joined me at Nellore, to see a portion of the jungle so important for the fire-wood supply of Madras. It is divided into eight blocks, one of which is cut each year; but, in addition to the fire-wood, it contains a number of trees whose products sell freely, and are collected by the Yanadis, many of whom are employed in the congenial occupation of gathering honey, the nuts of the *Sapindus emarginatus*, the fruit of the *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, &c.

84. As it happened I did not see, in the section of the jungle which we traversed, one single tree of *Eugenia Jambolana*, although it is one of the most abundant and most rapidly reproduced denizens of Srí harikóta.

85. On the morning on which I left Nellore, a long conversation, satisfactory to both parties, about the management of the Nellore forests, to which allusion was made in one of the addresses presented to me at the capital of the district, took place between the Collector, Mr. Gamble, and Mr. Vincent. It appears to me, after much communication with the Conservator of the Northern Circle, most important that no time should be lost in pushing on the application of the Forest Act in districts where, as in Nellore and in Cuddapah, so much depends upon prompt and judicious action.

86. Soon after leaving Srí harikóta, we found ourselves on the shallow, but sometimes troubled waters of the Pulicat Lake. Winds and waves were, however, favorable, and we reached Coromandel earlier than we expected.

87. Thence we paid a short visit to Pulicat, which, as I was glad to gather from Mr. Price, there is reason to think, had seen its worst days, and is slowly rising once more. The Dutch tombs in the church-yard need repair, and are about to receive it.

88. Our next halt was at Ennore, where I was able to examine some of the Casuarina plantations, which have, in the last twenty-five years, turned so many acres of dreary sand dune along this coast into valuable estates.

89. On all hands, I heard most satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Buckingham Canal, now under Major Drake-Brockman, who accompanied me from Kistnapatnam; there is every reason to hope that it will, when it is completed, be of great use to the ordinary commerce of the country, to say nothing of its value as a protective work in connecting the capital with the deltas of the Pennér, the Kistna, and the Godávari.

90. From Ennore we went straight to Guindy, where I had interviews with Colonel Cloeté, Colonel Guthrie, Mr. Garstin, and others, with regard to which I have already communicated with my honorable colleagues.

91. Thence I passed to Cuddalore, Mr. Price accompanying me to the boundary of Chingleput, and calling my attention to various matters of interest by the way.

92. At Cuddalore, we were received by the Collector, and saw, under his auspices, Fort St. David, the Casuarina plantations, and whatever else is notable in that historic place.

93. Mr. Wooldridge came to see me to report what was being done with regard to forestry, and I was able to congratulate him on the admirable woods of *Acacia Arabica*, north and south of Villapuram.

94. Colonel Prendergast and Major A. C. Smith explained to me the Pelandorai project and the other irrigation works, which give South Arcot so high a place amongst our districts.

95. Here also I held a levée, which was largely attended, and received an address, which, with my reply, will be found in the Appendix.

96. His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India was kind enough to ask me to visit Pondicherry, but I declined his invitation for the present, begging him to renew it in the spring of 1884,—an arrangement to which he has been good enough to agree.

97. Two French gentlemen came to mention their wish to bore for lignite in our territory. I saw them in company with Dr. King, and the matter will no doubt soon come before us in an official shape.

98. The gaol here, like that at Coimbatore and Nellore, is satisfactorily underpeopled.

99. The roads have the advantage of an admirable material, but not, I think, a better one than those of Nellore, which are far from being in as good a condition.

100. On the afternoon of the 2nd, we went, by invitation of the Bishop of Pondicherry, to St. Joseph's Institution, where I received and replied to various addresses. (See Appendix.)

101. Early on the 3rd, we drove seven miles to see the large Sugar Factory belonging to Messrs. Parry and Company at Nellikupam, whence we returned to Cuddalore and then started for the north.

102. Mr. Weld, who accompanied us as far as Tindivanam, called my attention to the fine crops of Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*) now in full ear, and to a variety of sugar-cane smaller than that ordinarily grown. This variety is, it would seem, at once more rich in saccharine matter, and more economical in working. He pointed out to me also, at a great distance, the famous fort of Gingee, and still further off the hill of Tiruvannamalai, which figures in a curiously old-world paragraph of one of the addresses presented to me on the 2nd.

103. We were transferred at Arconum to the system of the Madras Railway, and reached Ootacamund at the usual hour on the afternoon of the 4th.

104. As we passed, the tanks of Coimbatore were reported full, but the rain-fall around the Town itself had been exceptionally small. On the other hand, the Cotton crop in Pulladum has been, we were told, favored by rain, and is reported very good.

105. The interesting and valuable companionship of Dr. King has been a distinctive feature in this tour. I am, if possible, even more convinced than I was that it would be highly expedient to employ the services of a Mineralogist to take up the survey of this Presidency with a direct practical object at the precise point, where in each district the invaluable labors of the Geological Survey had, from the necessity of the case, to be suspended.

OOTACAMUND,
4*th August* 1883.

(Signed) M. E. GRANT DUFF.

APPENDIX.

SHEVAROY HILLS,

7TH JULY 1883.

The Planters' Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the Shevaroy Planters' Association, we, the undersigned, tender you our welcome to these hills, which, though wanting in many of the attractions of the Nilgiris, have charms of scenery peculiarly their own, and offer a repose and quiet, especially grateful to those, who are wearied by toil, whether at the labor of State and the official desk, or in the merchant's office. As a sanitarium, our hills are well-known, being within sixteen hours of Madras and several large stations. The bright air, moderate elevation, and quiet, have attracted and restored many visitors, who seldom fail to repeat their visits. The only difficulty in reaching the sanitarium is the want of a proper ghaut; the rough bridle-path, by which your Excellency ascended, being, at present, the only practicable approach from Salem for visitors. As planters and residents, we venture to bring to your Excellency's notice three principal *desiderata*. The acreage held by planters alone for coffee amounts to nearly 11,000 acres, producing at present 15,000 cwt. of coffee, employing on an average 3,000 laborers, and spending several lakhs of rupees almost entirely on labor. The supplies for these laborers, for ourselves, and visitors, and all materials for house-building and estate-working are now brought up either on bullocks or by cooly, at a very heavy expense; all our coffee and other products are sent away by the same means. This expense is a very serious tax on our resources. But, in addition, we are unable to develop our holdings for want of manure and other necessaries, which cannot be brought up in this way. Salem has manure to offer, and we are ready to buy. The only requisite is a ghaut fit for cart-traffic, which would, at the same time, improve Municipal and Local Fund incomes, and enable us to develop our estates to the very great benefit of the district. Visitors, too, would be able to reach the sanitarium with ease and comfort, instead of having a tiresome climb, which often deters or unduly wearies invalids. Provincially and locally, a considerable benefit would accrue, and we are prepared to produce the practical and solid argument of a substantial contribution. We request your Excellency to consider the proposal formally when laid before you. The next want is that of a branch treasury, with currency note transactions. At present, we are compelled to cash notes and Madras remittances in Salem at an undue private risk. The expense to the State would be trifling, and the risk, nil. There are objections to the money order system, more especially in the heavy premium. The third want is that of an officer with the powers of a District Munsif to settle our civil disputes, recover advances, debts, and the like. At present, we have to go to Salem to file our suits, which are tried once a quarter by the Salem District Munsif, who visits Yercaud for the purpose. Many small debts and other matters are foregone to avoid the expense of visits to Salem. Should the Deputy Tahsildar be invested with the powers of a District Munsif, our suits can be heard without undue expense or delay, and at no expense to the State, while many cases now heard by the Magistrate will be disposed of on the civil side. The three improvements we respectfully suggest for your Excellency's favorable consideration. In conclusion, we wish your Excellency a pleasant visit, and trust that you may be induced to repeat it when desiring a short repose from the cares of office.

The Residents' Address.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned residents and visitors, beg to offer you our warmest welcome to the Shevaroy Hills, and to express the hope that you will carry away favorable impressions of the Hill Station in which centre the greatest interests of the coffee-planters, who form the majority of us. Only once before have we been honored by a visit from a Governor of this Presidency; but the long tours you have already made in it assure us of the interest you take in its welfare. We have, therefore, the less hesitation in making known to you our wants. Although these are many, we will only specify the chief of them. Our first and greatest want is a road, fit for wheel traffic, to connect Yercaud with Salem; for your Excellency may not be aware that not only the entire food-supply of the Native as well as the European population, but all building materials, including even bricks and lime, have to be brought up here from the plains. The need of such a road has long been recognised by the district authorities and all who know these hills; and a few years ago Mr. Longley, the then Collector, caused an admirable trace to be made of a cart-road, leading from the Salem side of the hills along the western flank up to the Lake. This trace would afford an easy gradient for the cartage up of all goods and produce, and for the conveyance down of the coffee and fruit-crops,—the staple produce of the hills,—all which at present have to be carried on men's heads and bullocks' backs,—a tardy and costly mode of transport. A cart-road also would protect us against strikes on the part of the coolies and bearers plying on the present ghaut, who often combine for the purpose of exacting excessive wages and insisting on light roads. Further, the carriage of the mails to and from the railway would be greatly accelerated. Amongst the more indirect, yet real, benefits to be looked for from the cart-

road is the impetus it would give to the building of new houses for the accommodation of invalids, to many of whom the Shevaroys, owing to their accessibility by railway, and their equable and really Italian climate, offer a better sanitarium than the colder and more elevated hill ranges. On that point we would refer to the published views of Surgeon-General Cornish.

Having recounted the advantages to be derived from Mr. Longley's project, it remains for us to entreat your Excellency to scrutinise the history of its failure. We are sure we are correct in stating that Mr. Longley had at heart the legitimate interests of the European and Native populations of the hills when he advocated the construction of this cart-road as a famine work, for which special funds could, at that time, have been easily provided. We feel equally sure that the failure of his attempt to benefit the place in the proposed manner was owing to the opposition of Major Pennycuick, R.E., the then District Engineer, whose chief objection to the undertaking was that it would benefit only "a few Salem officials and Shevaroy planters". In making this (doubtless unintentional) misrepresentation, that officer, who had been only a short time in the district, entirely ignored the interests of the coffee-planters and of the 11,000 Malialis, whose villages are scattered over these hills, and, indeed, of the State itself, the gross revenue derived from these two averaging Rs. 18,500 per annum; while the value of the coffee export alone amounts, in a good year, to about eight lakhs of rupees; and, before long, a large addition may be expected from Cinchona bark. The project of a cart-road was again taken up by Mr. Stokes, when Collector of the District, who did his utmost to further our wishes, even offering to contribute to the cost; but a minority of the planting community not concurring as to the line of the ghaut to be chosen, we were once more disappointed in our efforts. Since then, owing to the absorbing responsibilities of the present Collector in connection with the Salem riots, our project has been in abeyance, to meet, however, with the good fortune of being represented to your Excellency in person. We would next represent the disadvantage we suffer from the Yercaud Post-office being a subordinate one, although in few up-country stations is there so numerous a European population. At present, parcels and under-paid letters are always delayed a day at Salem, which often causes great inconvenience and loss, especially in the case of medicine not procurable from the local dispensary or cutcherry. Another great boon, especially to the planters, would be the conferring on the local Deputy Tahsildar of power to deal with small civil suits; every suitor having at present to go down to Salem, unless he can afford to wait for the periodical visits of the District Munsif. Lastly, we would respectfully bring to your notice the condition of our Maliali neighbours, not one of whom can read; the only effort now made to humanise and civilise them being that lately begun by the Rev. Christian Kofoed of the Danish Lutheran Mission. It now only remains for us to thank your Excellency for giving us the opportunity of meeting you in your official capacity, and to wish you God-speed on the tour of which you have made this place the first stage.

His Excellency's Reply to the Planters and Residents of the Shevaroys.

Gentlemen,—First, let me thank you for your kind welcome and return with interest all your good wishes.

Next let me say a few words in reply to your two addresses, which, as they cover pretty much the same ground, I will treat together.

It is very surprising to me that only one Governor of Fort St. George should have come to this beautiful place,—this Sorrento without the sea, as I have already described it this morning to more than one English correspondent; but I should have been still more surprised if the charms of so attractive a portion of this Presidency had not caught the keen eye of Lord Napier and Ettrick.

I am heartily glad that I made this the first stage on my way to Kurnool, not only because it is so agreeable a spot, but because four-and-twenty hours ago I had really not the least idea how considerable were the interests already connected with these Hills, nor had the thought come to me, which has now taken possession of my mind, that, in the fulness of time, these interests will be far greater than they are now. It is inexpedient, even when it is possible, to force the development of a country; but if the great British peace continues to brood over India, it would be idle to doubt that sooner or later Salem will be a centre of the iron industry,—the "black country" of the southern part of the Peninsula. What a blessing it will then be for the persons who direct that industry to escape, from time to time, to these lovely hills, without going more than an hour or two from their work.

I cannot make any definite promises about your ghaut road, because all such matters are questions of relative claims. I take note, however, that you, who would reap most advantage from it, are prepared to give a substantial contribution; and it is clear likewise that easy access to so good a market as Yercaud would be a matter of some consequence to those who dwell on the great level over which the eye ranges from the terrace of this house.

I may state in passing that, although, as you truly observe, your very able Collector has been much occupied with the Salem troubles,—troubles which, I am glad to believe, the reviving prosperity of the Town will soon make its inhabitants look back upon as merely an ugly dream,—he has been by no means so occupied with them as not to have made himself master of your ghaut road question, and to have imparted, as we rode up together yesterday, the outline of his knowledge to me. You have both in him and in Mr. Overbury, who has been working so well with him for the general prosperity of the district, warm friends of the Shevaroys.

Then we come to your Post-office. Mr. MacCartie's attention shall be directed to what you say upon that head.

As to your branch treasury, your Collector gives me some hope that he will be able to arrange as you wish.

To give your local Deputy Tahsildars the increased powers you desire is a more difficult matter. In order to do that, it would be necessary to find an officer who had passed no less than three examinations of a rather high order, and the number of such officers is limited; besides which there is the further difficulty that I fear all officers thus qualified would rather live in the plains than in this temperate clime.

You say, in conclusion, that you trust that I may be induced to repeat my visit. I trust so, too, and that I should do so is at least a great deal more probable than it seemed that I should ever be on the Shevaroys, when my attention was first called to their coffee by drinking it some years ago at the house of my old friend M. Emile Ollivier, (a statesman who, having been judged, as the world is apt to judge, more by one failure than by many successes and much good work, has not had as yet full justice done to him). M. Emile Ollivier's second wife, as some of you probably know, was Mademoiselle Gravier, a lady whose family had property here.

And now, I think, I have nothing more to say than to assure you once more that all your wants thus authoritatively put before me will be carefully inquired into.

KURNOOL.

12th July 1883.

The Municipal Commissioners' Address.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Kurnool and members of the District Local Fund Board, beg to approach your Excellency with this address of welcome on behalf of the townspeople of Kurnool and the inhabitants of the district in general. To the antiquarian, the historian, and the orthodox Hindu, this district is not without its points of interest. As the site of the old Dandaka forest of Puranic fame, and the seat of the holy shrines of Srisilam and Ahobilam, two places of pilgrimage, situated in mid forest, to which thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India flock every year, the orthodox Hindu particularly venerates it. The confluence of the united streams of the Kistna and the Tungabhadra with the Bhavanasini at Sangameswaram, in the Nandikótkur Taluk, and the Town of Alampur, on the opposite bank of the Tungabhadra, seven miles from Kurnool, which goes by the popular name of Southern Benares, are also places of pilgrimage, which, in the eye of the Hindu, add largely to the holiness of this district. A search among the ruins of Srisilam and Ahobilam would amply repay the trouble of an antiquarian. To the historian the district is interesting, as the land of the great Nandana Chakravarti; as part of the conquests of the Chola Kings of Kanchipuram (Conjeeveram), one of whom, Varada Raja, a descendant of Kalikala Chola, constructed the tanks at Nandyál; as an acquisition of the early race of Chalukya Kings, who, at one time, exercised mighty sway over the Deccan; as a territory conquered by the famous Pratapa Rudra, King of Telingana, who ruled at Warrangal; as a province of the Bhamini kings of Bijapur, and after them of the Vijayanaggar Kingdom; and, lastly, as the Jaghire of Manwar Khan, regarded by posterity as the best of the Patan Nawabs who ruled at Kurnool.

To the seeker after hidden wealth, the Kurnool District, with its undeveloped mineral resources, especially its diamond mines at Rámallakót (Fort of diamonds), and Munimadugu, must present an inviting feature.

To the ordinary visitor, however, the Kurnool District, with its sparse population and its reputation for unhealthiness, has few attractions, and more than sixteen years have elapsed since a Governor has condescended to consider it worthy of a personal inspection. We are, therefore, the more highly gratified by the honor your Excellency has now done us by coming among us and giving us an opportunity of expressing our heart-felt gratitude to Her Majesty, the Empress of India, for all the blessings of good government which have been showered upon us since the assumption of the country by the British. We are grateful for the substitution of a light land-tax for the old harassing and oppressive village system of "Sagubadi," under which all the lands in a village were farmed out for a lump sum to the village headman, who apportioned them out among individual ryots according to his own will and pleasure, reserving the best and most lightly-assessed lands, and those nearest to the village, for himself and his relations, and assigning the worst and most distant to the poorest ryots. We are grateful for the finity of land-tenure, under which no ryot can be deprived of his land so long as he pays the Government assessment; for the government by laws, instead of by the despotic will of the ruler; for the greater security to life and property now afforded to us; for the immunity from arbitrary imprisonments; for the material advantages of good roads, the post-office, the electric telegraph, schools and hospitals; and, lastly, for the freedom from war, which for centuries had been rampant in these parts.

2. We should not fail to mention, among the many blessings for which our eternal gratitude is due to Government, the gigantic, but successful, efforts, unparalleled in the history of any nation,

made by the British Indian Government to save life during the terrible two years' famine that devastated the country in 1876—1878, and but for which efforts some of us, at all events, would not be standing before your Excellency to present to you this humble address.

3. The proposed protective railway intended to connect this district with the grain-producing district of Kistna on the east affords us another guarantee for the saving of life on the recurrence of a similar calamity.

4. On the whole, the people of this district are contented and peaceable, nor are they addicted to litigation. If they have any wants, they are not accustomed to agitate for them. They leave it to a benevolent Government to ascertain and supply them. But as your Excellency is now actually among us with the object, we presume, of making yourself personally acquainted with our wants and wishes, we shall seize this opportunity of laying a few of them before you.

5. On behalf of the Kurnool townspeople, we submit the following for your consideration. The Municipality of Kurnool owes its origin to a desire of the townspeople to have a plentiful water-supply, which previously had been rather scanty. On the excavation of the late Madras Irrigation Company's Canal in 1865, proposals were made to give them a supply of water from the canal on their paying for it. This was agreed to by the people, and a voluntary cess was proposed to meet the charge. Owing, however, to the difficulties attendant upon the collection of the cess, without organised machinery, and a governing corporation, they were prevailed upon to agree to the introduction of the Municipal Act into the Town, and to pay the taxes leviable thereunder. By a contract entered into with the Municipality, the Company agreed to supply the Town with the water for an annual consideration of Rs. 4,000. The water-works were then hurried on. The townspeople having made a large contribution towards the cost, the water was led into the Town by means of masonry conduits, and cisterns to draw water from were provided at short intervals along the course of the channels. This much-wished-for supply, however, did not prove an unmixed good; for the very next year, a heavy outbreak of fever decimated the population of the Town, and a malarial form of it has since then continued to harass its people. As it is an admitted fact, that Kurnool had been a perfectly healthy Town before 1865, and that health-seekers from other parts of the district and the Hyderabad territories actually came and lived in Kurnool on account of its salubrity. Medical officers are of opinion that its present unhealthiness is due to the leaky character of the masonry conduits, which can never be made water-tight, and to want of sub-soil drainage, and advocate the substitution of water-tight iron pipes. This, however, would be a costly affair, to which the finances of the Municipality would be inadequate, and the Commissioners are not in a position to raise the requisite funds by additional taxation, as they have already exhausted all the resources of raising revenue, which the law has given them, except a reserve of 3½, per cent. under house-tax, which, however, in view of the general poverty of the inhabitants, the Commissioners are not prepared to raise to the maximum limit of 7½ per cent. allowed by law. Nor do they expect that any local contribution that might be raised would go far to meet the cost of the undertaking. The only way out of the difficulty open to the Commissioners, under the circumstances, would be to apply to Government for a loan on the security of their taxes. The cost of the new works, including the construction of two tanks for storage of water for use during the six weeks of the hot weather when the canal is closed, and for filtering the water before letting it into the Town-pipes, might be at least a lakh of rupees. To enable the Commissioners to meet the interest on this amount, partly at least, we beg that your Excellency will, as a memento of your visit to this place, exempt us from payments of the annual water-tax of Rs. 3,500, which the Government have been levying from us since the transfer of the canal to them.

6. We understand, with some concern, that a proposal to abolish or transfer the District Court at Kurnool, on account of lightness of work here, is in contemplation. We beg to urge that the proposal, if carried out, will vastly decrease the importance of this Town, which was once the seat of the former rulers of the country, and is at present the head-quarters of the district. We would suggest that the lightness of work complained of might be remedied by the transfer to this Court of the four not very distant frontier taluks of the Bellary and Anantapur Districts, which would lighten the work of the Bellary District Court and enable the Government to transfer the Sub-Court, now stationed at Bellary, to a more litigious district.

7. On behalf of the rural population of the district, we, the members of the Local Fund Board, beg respectfully to deprecate legislation on the lines proposed in paragraph 14 of G.O., No. 695, dated 12th March 1883, as a measure calculated to give rise to grave discontent among the agricultural classes, and as one productive of oppression and annoyance. If power were taken merely to order removal of really noxious filth, we should not object. Interference with the storage of cattle manure and house-sweepings, which, we submit, is really not so hurtful as it is by some supposed to be, should, in our humble opinion, be specially exempted from the operation of the proposed law. The ryot cannot get on without manure. If he lived on his farm, as many in European countries do, there would perhaps not be much hardship in forcing him to remove his manure to his lands. The Indian ryot lives in the village. His lands are often some miles from his home. To compel him to carry a basket-load or two of manure every day, and deposit it on his farm, or at some place distant from the village, where there would be no one to look after it, would be simply rendering life intolerable to him, and forcing him to abandon, in course of time, all endeavours to fertilise the soil. We submit that legislation in this direction should keep pace with the advancement of education among the masses and with their co-operation, and that sanitation under high pressure is often a mistake.

8. There is but one other point, which we beg to obtrude on your Excellency's attention. Since the suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt in this and the adjoining districts, the feeding of cattle with salt, which all members of the veterinary profession admit to be essential for the preservation of their health, has almost become extinct, and it is believed that since then there has been a general increase in cattle-disease. The present price of salt in spite of the recent reduction, is still too high to admit of its issue to cattle by a ryot of ordinary means. We, therefore, beg that your Excellency will be pleased to take measures to place salt within easier reach of ordinary ryots by some further reduction in its price.

9. In conclusion, we beg leave to thank your Excellency for the patience with which your Excellency has heard this, our humble address, and to wish your Excellency, Mrs. Grant Duff, and family, long life, health, and prosperity.

His Excellency's Reply to the Municipal Commissioners.

Gentlemen of the Municipal Commission and Members of the Local Fund Board, —It gives me great pleasure to find myself amongst you. My immediate predecessors were, indeed, unfortunate in having failed to have visited a district where the conversation, as one drives along the roads, turns not as elsewhere upon such prosaic things as rice or ragi, but on some of the most charming objects which the Western imagination identifies with the East, mainly, as far as I can judge, upon Gazelles and Diamonds.

I am delighted to find that you take such sensible views as to the advantages that have been secured to you by the British Raj. It would not be easy, gentlemen, to sum them up more neatly than you have done in a few well thought out and telling sentences.

You want, however, like sensible people, to get some more advantages, and as many as you can. I should not think so well of you as I do, if you did not.

Let us then have a little frank conversation about your various desiderata.

First as to the Protective Railway from the Kistna District. In that matter I am enthusiastically with you. I attach, and here I venture to speak not only for myself, but for my colleagues, the greatest possible importance to that railway, and I think I may say that the enlightened and able man who now presides over the Department of Public Works in the Government of India looks at the matter much as we do.

Then you speak of your water-supply. You wish for a loan to improve it. Well I am sure the Government would be very willing to consider the proposal to give you a loan if only you could give in return good security. About that, however, I am afraid there may be some doubt. If you cannot give indisputable security, the rest of the Presidency would have to be burdened to supply a local want, and a precedent would be established which could add in the end very seriously to your taxation.

Then as to remitting the payment of the Rs. 3,500, that is I fear quite impossible. That demand of the Government is, if I mistake not, far below the demand which the Company used to make. We could not remit it without being asked to do similar good deeds in other places, and should soon find ourselves in the midst of many difficulties.

Next you turn to your District Court and its prospects. I am afraid some changes will have to be made in the legal arrangements of the Ceded Districts. I am not yet in a position to say what these will be, but I am glad to have your opinions clearly placed before me.

I will take care that what you say about manure is considered by the Sanitary Commissioner, if supported by your able and experienced Collector, and that your representations about salt are laid before Mr. Bliss; but there can be no doubt of the extreme importance of an adequate supply of salt to cattle, and the recent reduction in the price of that article has, combined with other measures, had such excellent results in this Presidency that I sincerely hope such complaints as those which you urge will soon be things of the past, though we cannot return to the manufacture of earth-salt.

The Address of the Merchants.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned merchants and inhabitants of Kurnool, beg to welcome your Excellency to this Town with feelings of heartfelt joy and loyalty. Since your Excellency has assumed the reins of Government in this Presidency, your Excellency has always evinced a desire to make yourself acquainted with your Excellency's subjects by seeing them in their native districts. Like the impartial sun that shines alike on the good and the bad, your Excellency has now seen almost every district in the Presidency, the best and the worst, and has proved to us, your loyal subjects, that you have a deep-rooted interest in our welfare, and a constant desire to make us happy by giving a patient ear to, and redressing our grievances. Before we proceed to make any requests of your Excellency, we beg to convey, through your Excellency, to that Lady of all Ladies, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, our benignant Sovereign and Ruler,—may she live for ever and continue to rule us,—our everlasting gratitude for all that she has done to us since the assumption of the country by Her Majesty's Government.

2. Kurnool was one of the districts which suffered severely from the famine of 1876—1878, and the Ramallakót Taluk had the worst of the shock, no less than 100,000 men, women, and children having, at one time, been driven to work on the roads near Kurnool for bare subsistence. In consequence of the depletion of stocks of grain in the district, and particularly in these parts, large quantities of grain had to be imported from other parts of the Presidency. Owing, however, to the distance of from 50 to 60 miles which the grain had to be carried in bandies, the requisite supplies did not come in fast enough, and great hardship was caused. The want of a railway to Kurnool was then most keenly felt. We were, therefore, much rejoiced to hear, a few months ago, that a line of railway was to be laid between Kurnool and Adóni or Aspari. Reports are now afloat that this is not to be, and that the proposed line is to take a different route. If these reports should have any foundation, we most respectfully beg to protest against any change of line, not merely from selfish motives, but in the interests of trade and of Government themselves.

3. Kurnool is the largest Town in the district, and has the greatest trade. We abstract below the extent of its imports and exports, and refer your Excellency for further particulars to the detailed list appended to this address :—

Imports.

Article.	Value of Article.
	Rs.
Cotton clothes and twists	23,70,000
Raw cotton	2,00,000
Silk	5,00,000
Salt	2,25,000
Sugar and jaggery	2,45,000
Grain of all sorts	17,10,000
Gold and silver	4,00,000
Other articles	11,58,000
Total	68,08,000

Exports.

Article.	Value of Article.
	Rs.
Raw cotton	7,00,000
Carpets, blankets, and country-manufactured clothes	5,00,000
Skins	5,00,000
Indigo	10,00,000
Timber	1,12,000
Oil seeds	3,85,000
Tangadi bark	1,50,000
Other articles	7,30,000
Total	40,77,000

If the original proposals be adhered to, and the line carried from Adóni or Aspari to Kurnool, it would take in not only the trade of Kurnool, but also of the important villages of Kodumur, Gudur, and Yemmiganúr. The line presents fewer engineering difficulties than a more southerly one, and passes right through the black-cotton portions of the Ramallakót and the Pattikonda Taluks. The construction of a railway to Kurnool would bring in a greater number of pilgrims to Srisilam, a holy place of pilgrimage, well known throughout India, and thereby add to the receipts from the railway. From Kurnool the line may take the direction of Nandyál.

5. We may be told that the Irrigation Canal is good enough for us. We submit that the Canal is almost useless for purposes of traffic. Its shallowness, endless locks, and uncertain supply, the frequent and sudden stoppages and grounding of boats, necessitating the removal of the cargo by the owners, from uncertain points in its course, and the slowness of locomotion of the boats, all combine to lessen its usefulness.

6. Another report, which has caused us all much anxiety, is to the effect that the District Court at Kurnool is to be abolished. We hope that this report is unfounded, as its truth, combined with the proposed change of line of railway deprecated by us in the previous paragraphs, would ensure the downfall of Kurnool, the ancient capital of Kings and Nawábs, and its reduction to the status of an ordinary village.

7. Kurnool was formerly a military station, and, so long as it continued to be such, the Town was very prosperous. Since the transfer of the troops to Bellary, the importance of the Town has gone down. As the reason which, we believe, had induced the Government to station troops here, viz., that Kurnool is a frontier Town, has not ceased to exist, and Kurnool has a copious water-supply, which Bellary has not, we beg that the former prosperity of the place may be restored by the retransfer of a portion at least of the troops now stationed at Bellary to Kurnool.

8. The last point which we crave permission to invite your Excellency's attention to is the hardship caused to the townspeople by the severity with which the Forest Rules are now worked. Fire-wood, a necessary article of our daily supplies, has become very scarce in the Town. Since the introduction of the new Forest Rules, none but Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars are permitted to issue free permits for cutting fuel in the jungles; if a ryot or a cooly wants a head-load of wood, he must now go a distance of 30 or 40 miles to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar for a permit. This sudden modification of a previous rule, which authorised every village head to issue free permits, has produced the scarcity of fuel we complain of.

9. We beg your Excellency to give your attention to this grievance of ours, and order a relaxation of the present severe rules.

In conclusion, we wish your Excellency and family a long and happy life and prosperity.

We beg to remain your Excellency's loyal and humble subjects.

Exports from Kurnool.

Quantity.	Article.	Value of Article.	To what Places.	Road.
		Rs.		
	Oil-seeds called Aviselu	1,25,000	Bombay	Gooty.
	Tobacco, Onions, Oil-seeds	1,00,000	Hyderabad	Adóni.
	Bengal-gram, Indigo-seeds, Green-gram, Dholl, Cholum, &c.	5,00,000	Nandyál, Chagalmarry and Cuddapah.	Nandyál and Gooty.
	Ghee	20,000	Bombay and Sholapur	Gooty and Adóni.
	Ajvan or Omam	10,000	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. and Wax	1,00,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Horns	30,000	Bombay, Madras	Adóni and Gooty.
	Cotton	7,00,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Tobacco	10,000	Sholapur, Poona	Gooty and Adóni.
	Do.	50,000	Hyderabad and Adóni	Adóni.
	Saffron	10,000	Sholapur, Poona	Gooty.
	Oil (Lamp)	1,00,000	Bellary and Adóni	Adóni.
	Do.	20,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Do.	15,000	Bangalore and Hindupur	Do.
	Carpets, Sujini, Country Blankets, Clothes, Pagadies.	1,00,000	Bangalore, Adóni, Bellary	Adóni.
	Carpets, Sujini, Country Blankets, Clothes, Pagadies.	2,00,000	Hyderabad, Adóni	Do.
	Carpets, Sujini, Country Blankets, Clothes, Pagadies.	2,00,000	Bangalore and Hindupur	Gooty.
2,000 bandies.	Tangadi Bark	1,50,000	Madras	Do.
	Skins	5,00,000	Do.	Do.
	Indigo	10,00,000	Cuddapah, Proddutur and Madras.	Gooty, Nandyál and Chagalmarry.
500 bandies per month.	Timber, Bamboo, &c.	1,00,000 per year.	Adóni, Bellary, Bombay, Hyderabad, Sholapur and Raichore.	Adóni.
50 bandies per month.	Do. do.	12,000	Gooty and Anantapur	Gooty.
	Miscellaneous articles	25,000		

Imports to Kurnool.

Quantity.	Articles.	Value of Article.	From what Places.	Road.
		Rs.		
	Clothes	10,00,000	Bombay	Adóni.
	Do.	2,00,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Do.	8,00,000	Madura, Salem, Coimbatore, and Pullampet.	Do.
	Thread	50,000	Bombay	Adóni.
	Do.	3,00,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Do.	20,000	Bellary	Adóni.
	Iron	20,000	Bombay	Do.
1,00,000 mds.	Do.	1,50,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Porcelain	5,000	Bombay	Adóni.
	Sugar	5,000	Do.	Do.
	White Sugar	15,000	Bangalore	*Vid* Hindupur and Gooty.
1,50,000 mds.	Jaggery and brown Sugar	2,00,000	Do.	Do. do.
	Almond and Spices	20,000	Bombay	Adóni.
	Spices (including Sugar)	2,00,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Spices	5,000	Sholapur	Adóni.
	Do.	2,00,000	Bellary	Do.
	Metals, &c.	10,000	Bombay	Do.
	Brass, Copper, &c.	10,000	Poona	Do.
	Gold, Silver, &c.	4,00,000	Bombay	Do.
7,200 mds.	Fish (salt)	14,000	Guntúr and Cumbum	Nandyál.
	Do.	20,000	Bombay	Adóni.
	Garlic and Potatoes	24,000	Bangalore and Hindupur	Hindupur and Gooty.
	Coffee	10,000	Do.	Do. do.
	Silk	5,00,000	Do.	Do. do.
	Rice	2,00,000	Do.	Do. do.
	Do.	30,000	Adóni	Adóni.
	Do.	1,50,000	Cuddapah	Gooty.
	Do.	40,000	Guntúr, Cumbum, and Nandyál.	Nandyál.
	Grain, (Rice, Cholum, Wheat, &c.)	12,00,000	Hyderabad	....
	Grain	20,000	Poona	Adóni.
	Do.	30,000	Sholapur	Do.
	Horse-gram	20,000	Bangalore	Hindupur and Gooty.
	Wheat	15,000	Adóni	Adóni.
	Dholl	5,000	Do.	Do.
	Cocoanut (dry) Betel-nut and Jaggery	2,00,000	Bellary	Do.
	Jaggery	25,000	Cuddapah	Gooty.
30,000 bags.	Salt	1,75,000	Madras	Do.
12,000 bags.	Do.	50,000	Guntúr	Nandyál.
10,000 mds.	Ghee	75,000	Cuddapah	Gooty.
	Saffron	20,000	Guntúr and Cumbum	Nandyál.
	Oil	75,000	Hyderabad	Adóni.
	Cotton	2,00,000	Do.	Do.
	Chairs, tables, boxes, brandy, glass, books, candles, kerosine-oil, &c., &c., &c.	1,00,000	Madras	Gooty.

His Excellency's Reply to the Merchants.

Merchants and Inhabitants of Kurnool,—I feel grateful to you as I do to the gentlemen whom I have just addressed for your courteous welcome and your many amiable wishes. I will not, however, dwell upon these, agreeable as they are, but proceed to deal with the various matters of business which you bring before me.

Your protest against any change in the projected railway line will be duly noted; but it is only fair to tell you that, as at present advised, I think the arguments in favor of the more southern trace greatly preponderate, and I fear you would find it difficult to substantiate the figures you have given me by evidence which would bear the severe scrutiny of experts.

You evidently think very badly of the Kurnool Canal. You know, of course, that the Madras Government is in no way responsible for that work; it has always repudiated any kind of relationship to it, and now that it has been handed over to us at what it cost, we are anxious that all the world should mark, learn, and inwardly digest the fact that it is no child of ours, that it has neither part nor lot amongst those Madras Irrigation works, of which my friend Colonel Hasted and his department are so justly proud, and which have no parallel upon this planet.

Still it is far too early days to abuse the poor Kurnool Canal as you abuse it. I hope and believe that, under new management, you will find it far more serviceable than you at present imagine. I think it is very likely that we shall be able to keep it open eight or nine months in the year, and carry goods much cheaper than the railway. Then as to the change in the status of Kurnool. As to that I can only say that no Government likes to make the sort of change you deprecate. It is very expensive and troublesome so to do, but there is one thing stronger than the strongest Government, and that is the drift of events,—the stream of tendency. Turn that stream if you can, gentlemen, while it is yet time, make Kurnool daily increase, make its rival Nandyál daily decrease, but do not ask administrators, who, with the best will in the world, can perform no miracles, to make water run uphill.

There is no present intention of effecting any change in the distribution of the troops in these provinces, but if there were, I am assured that Moravakonda would be a better military station than Kurnool. Lastly, we come to the new Forest Rules. Now these would never have been necessary if those who used to have the power to grant free passes had not abominably abused that power. If they had been allowed to continue doing so, you would soon have had a famine of fire-wood, and would have cursed the weak indulgence of a Government which had allowed things to come to such a point. You know well that when a better system was inaugurated, new rights were granted with reference to the sale of timber to selected heads of villages. That arrangement prevents any real grievance. The Government is determined to give its fullest support to the Collector and the Forest Department in obtaining and keeping for the people in every district that blessing of blessings in such a country as this, an adequate clothing of trees and an abundant supply of wood. In the cold regions from which the English come the forester only works for posterity, and works at vast expense; but in this land, so favored by nature, you have nothing to do but to exclude the goat, who, like fire, is a good servant, but a bad master, who has eaten up nearly all the forests that once clothed the South of Europe, and immediately, as if by magic, the ground becomes covered with young trees. Any one who doubts this, need only drive along the road which I followed from Gooty, and keep his eyes open.

I am sure, gentlemen, you would not have thanked me for being less explicit in my reply. The worst you can think of me is that I do not wish to make you happy precisely in the way in which you have suggested. About the good intentions of the Government over which I have the honor to preside, you have, I trust, no doubt, and opinion amongst yourselves is as to many of the points on which you have spoken not a little divided. And now, gentlemen, with renewed thanks I bid you all a hearty farewell.

NANDYAL.

15th July 1883.

The Inhabitants' Address.

Your Excellency,—We give you hearty welcome to Nandyál. You have come to us, through much discomfort, with your own eyes to see us, and with your own ears to hear us. You are the first of our Governors that has done this, and we thank you for it. Sir, you stand now in the capital of Kurnool. Hitherto you have been passing mainly through the unfertile soil of the "Red Hills," and have visited a Town which is of importance only artificially. Now you stand in our own rich valley of the Khund, and before you lies the Town which is the commercial centre of the district. We trust, Sir, that it may, in name too, soon be made so; already all departments are represented in it; a European Divisional Officer and a Forest Officer live among us; a Tahsildar, a District Munsif, a Deputy Inspector of Schools, and a Sub-Registrar have their quarters with us; we have a Government Middle School, a Local Fund Normal School, a Hospital, and a Post Office; the Public Works Department, and the Police have their stations here; and for private recreation and instruction, a Reading Room has lately been opened by ourselves. Round us are rice-fields

and sugar-gardens, watered by our tanks or by the canal; and beyond them spread broad fields of cholum, indigo, and cotton; two rivers meet at our feet; the main road runs by us; the canal is at our side, and a railway, as they say, you, Sir, are now giving us. Sir, you have come to us to see us, and we wish you a pleasant and an interesting journey, good weather and good health, but you have also come to hear us, and this shortly is what we would say. This railway, Sir, we trust may be made speedily. Nandyál is no blind alley like Kurnool. All round lies a rich district waiting to be tapped; on either side, fresh markets waiting to be supplied; our commerce is a growing one, our trade but beginning to be developed. The grain and cotton of our fields, the indigo of our vats, the timber and the fruits of our forests, the mineral wealth of our hills, the sugar from our mills, the hides from our cattle: all these are seeking outlets, and the railway, and the railway only, will supply them. It will bring wares to our markets, and comforts to our houses, traders to our bazaars, and pilgrims to our shrines. And, Sir, it will fend off from us famine; what those few words mean only those who were here six years ago can tell; and we, who were, realise it, and thank you. For the canal, the boon we would have asked for a year ago, was given us; your Government then, Sir, took it over from the Company that owned it; you lowered its rates and simplified its rules; so that we now have confidence in it, and recognising, in spite of inherent disadvantages, its special benefits, we trust that a large extension of wet cultivation under it, and an increased use of its boats, will speedily follow. We could, however, ask, Sir, that the line of telegraph along its banks should be completed; even if pecuniarily unsuccessful, we feel sure that it would soon be found to be, for official purposes, a necessity, and for private use a luxury, which would be very highly appreciated. We want, Sir, more police, we have to guard on the one side the forests of the Nallaimalais, and on the other, the rocks of the Yerramalais; the Hyderabad frontier is not far off, and in our own taluk we have many large villages, and in our own town, many bad characters. A road, Sir, we want; a road from north to south, through this Khund valley, where now, in rainy weather, all traffic is at a stand-still; bad soil is ours for traffic in the rains. Shortly, Sir, few others and more local wants; our sanitation is bad, the town is low-lying and ill-drained, its streets are narrow and its houses crowded; our roads are bad, those in the town require raising, and that between the tanks needs widening; we want a bridge over the Maddileru, one over the Chama Kalwa, and one over the Khundu river; our public buildings are few and bad; we very badly want a new Cutcherry, a new Hospital, and a Divisional Office; our supply of drinking water, itself good, is far off, and we would ask for the erection of cisterns among our houses, supplied, through pipes, with water from the tank. But all this, Sir, wants money, and we have none; our district is a large and a backward one, and its wants are many, but a very great portion of it is hill and forest, and the Local Fund revenue is therefore small; we trust that your Excellency will not find it impossible to assist us from your Provincial Funds. Finally, we would, if we could, strengthen your Excellency's hands in this matter of Local Self-government, but will say no more, Sir, than to thank you for the support which you have given it; we know, Sir, how little we do know of this science of Self-government, and we are not ungrateful to you, who would teach us more of it. We trust that your Excellency will forgive us our rude speech; it would be but a rough courtesy in us to hold our words from you, who have come so far to hear them, and we have thought it best to speak to your Excellency freely of that which concerns us most, and which we know we may trust to your Excellency, after consultation with the district officers, fairly to consider. To yourself, Sir, and to Mrs. Grant Duff we wish long life and all prosperity, and we trust that this personal knowledge of our Presidency which your Excellency has been at such pains to acquire will prove to you the foundation of a peaceful, prosperous, and enlightened rule.

His Excellency's Reply to the Inhabitants.

Gentlemen,—I am glad to find myself in a place which Sir Thomas Munro never reached. The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

The tone of your address, so buoyant and full of confidence, reminded me, when I first read it, of a phrase used by an English statesman, not at that time engaged in militant politics, at a rather critical moment of our history, "Things are looking extremely well," he observed to me, "What makes you think so?" I replied. "Chiefly," he rejoined, "the look of all you gentlemen; you have the light of victory in your faces."

That I say was the first recollection which came to me when I read your address, and it was one of good omen; but the next was less cheerful, for I remembered that I had known a whole phalanx of able men in a European country, who each one of them, when I saw them at intervals, was sure to say in the course of the conversation, of the state of things in which they were living. "This can't last," and yet it did last,—lasted for long years.

That suggests to me that while you work, as it is your duty to work, for the advancement of this rising Town and its "Golden Valley," you are a little premature in speaking of Nandyál as the capital of Kurnool. Well, well, "what will be, will be," says the true motto of one of the most illustrious of English houses. But now for your many and varied wants.

The visit of a Governor to this or that part of the country would be extremely useful if it were only in that it usually induces the principal inhabitants to put their wishes into "a firm piece of writing." First, then, you want a railway,—a railway to bring you in bad times the

harvests of the Kistna. I cannot tell you how strongly I sympathise with that desire. I think the construction of that railway the most momentous matter at present under discussion in Southern India; it certainly will be no fault of mine if it is not put in hand and vigorously pushed forward before I leave the country.

It pleases me that you are pleased with the change in the management of the canal. I am sure neither it nor any such work could be in better hands than in those of Colonel Hasted. Then you say you want more police, and that you have many bad characters in your Town and neighbourhood. That is candid; I am afraid that you have rather a pre-eminence in crime as well as in better things. I will consult your district authorities and ascertain whether your police wants strengthening either in numbers or by moral support.

I arrive now at the edge of a very jungle of wants, many of them I dare say real ones, but to all of them I must reply that the best remedy for the local evils of which you complain is Local Self-government.

You say you have no money, but I cannot believe that the kings of the golden river (the Kunderu) will have any difficulty in extracting from it and their other surroundings, of which they speak so proudly in the first part of their address, any amount they may require of the precious metal.

An English writer has said that the magic of property turns the most barren waste to gold, Local Self-government will, let us hope, by giving you a property in your own affairs, work no less wonders.

You say truly that I wish to teach you this science, or as I should prefer to call it, this art. But it is one of those arts which people must mainly teach themselves; all I can do is to prevent too great and sudden responsibilities being thrown upon you, so that you may not be disheartened by too great failures when you first undertake the solution of the difficult problems presented by sanitation and the many other local wants to which you allude,

The only general rule for success that I can prescribe is contained in the words of one of the wisest of men, who said, "genius, a high order of faculty being presumed, is only an immense capacity for taking trouble." Banish, therefore, from your local organisations, when you have got them, mere makers of phrases; fill them with men who will work much while they say little.

And so, gentlemen, with the warmest thanks for your kind wishes and frank words, I bid you prosper.

TIRUPATI.

20TH JULY 1883.

The Address of the Officials and the Public.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the officials and the public of Tirupati, approach your Excellency with feelings of respect and loyalty to welcome heartily your Excellency to Tirupati, one of the most famous places of pilgrimage in this Presidency, and to express our gratitude for the opportunity given us to offer our hearty thanks for the several benefits we have been enjoying at your Excellency's hands. Some years back we were in full hopes of enjoying such an occasion, when His Excellency Lord Napier, one of your Excellency's predecessor, proposed to visit this place, but for some unknown cause we were deprived of such opportunity. Now your Excellency's presence here is highly welcome, for we feel very proud to have an illustrious visitor, nay, our ruler, amongst us, short though your Excellency's stay here may be. The importance of this town in point of its sacredness cannot be sufficiently described in a short address like this. The sacred Vedas and all the eighteen Pooranas contain very interesting accounts of the various occasions on which the Hindu Deity on these sacred Hills has blessed His devotees with fortune, progeny, sound health and final beatitude. Such things have not altogether passed away. The pilgrims, among whom several Rajahs can be numbered, who now come from all parts of India, bear testimony to such an inherent power in the Deity. Our Mahant is a very pious devotee and is a very self-denying person. The interest that he takes in the management of the Pagoda is really deserving of great credit. The action of the British Government, especially during the late famine, which resulted in the protection of millions of inhabitants of this vast Presidency, binds us to be humbly grateful to the philanthropic Government for ever. Had it not been for such exemplary conduct of our Government, this Presidency would have sunk into insignificance in point of population. With all the destructive effects of the formidable famine, this town can boast of gradual improvement in several respects. The deep interest your Excellency takes in the welfare of the people is well exemplified in the several visits which your Excellency has paid to various districts in the interior, often with no small sacrifice of personal comfort as can be expected, to redress the grievances of those people. Emboldened by such a philanthropic spirit in your Excellency, we beg to represent what we consider to be the requirements of this small but important place. (1) The Ramachandra Tank, standing on a high level on the west of the town with an ordinary mud bank to support it, gives way during heavy monsoons. The substantial construction of this bund will keep the main portion of this town, which goes by the name of Carmichael Peta, in a secure state. (2) This is a great place of pilgrimage with little accommodation for the crowds of pilgrims that incessantly pour in from different parts of Hindustan.

Their sufferings during their sojourn here are indescribable for want of public choultries at Tirumale, Tirupat, and Tiruchanur. The choultry of the Mahant is not sufficient for the purpose. We would, therefore, be very happy to see the benign Government take proper steps to remove this evil by construction of the same, one in each of the three places, fit to accommodate many people. (3) There is a Government School here, and the building in which it is held was constructed so far back as twenty years ago, and is consequently very old and not spacious enough to accommodate the several classes. It is in great need of extension and increase of establishment for a higher grade. This town is mainly peopled by Brahmans who are accustomed to teach Sanscrit to their youngsters, to enable them to discharge the spiritual avocations, and it is therefore difficult to secure much co-operation on the part of the people in the progress of English education in the school without a Sanscrit class. By opening a Sanscrit class, as has been done in various other schools, great impulse will be given to education by this institution, and the benefits thereby conferred on the people will be greatly appreciated by them. (4) The last and the most important prayer of ours (the removal of the difficulty which cannot be redressed by any other power than your Excellency) is the following, for which a special Act has to be passed. The dhooly bearers, who number between four and five hundreds, and who are composed of various low classes, such as Bestars, Pallevallu, and Oddars, are, as a rule, very troublesome, and among the pilgrims whether rich or poor. The complaints against this class of people are many and great. They settle the hire once at the commencement of the journey up-hill and raise disputes on the way and increase the hire as circumstances favor them. Similarly the coolies, who go up the Hills, demand very high rates. The Dasaries (the so-called beggars) also block up the way and do not allow passengers to go unless they are stripped of their cash and property. These are the grievances, your Excellency, which cannot be removed otherwise than by a special enactment similar to that passed in respect of the Jutka or Hackney-carriage drivers of Madras, where a similar difficulty existed. This Pagoda is supported not only by the ordinary pilgrims who resort to its holy shrines in great numbers throughout the year, but mainly by the Native Rajahs and Chiefs, such as those of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukóta, and Venkatagiri, as also by several Chiefs and Zemindars of the Hyderabad Government. It is to be mentioned here that Sir Thomas Munro, whose name is so endearing to us, has founded a charity in connection with this Pagoda, which is very regularly conducted to this day, and that Hyder Ali is said to have paid great regard to this Pagoda. We humbly beg to be excused for having engaged so much of your Excellency's precious time, and, in fine, we entertain the sanguine hope that your Excellency's good will and sympathy may be bestowed on us, and that, too, in such a form as will leave your Excellency's highly honored name in our ever grateful remembrance. In conclusion, we earnestly pray your Excellency will be spared in health and strength for a lengthened period of administration, and that we may have the good fortune to approach your Excellency when occasions require it. With feelings of profound respect and loyalty we beg to subscribe ourselves.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me much pleasure to find myself in a town and neighbourhood which are venerated by so large a portion of Her Majesty's subjects. You have put before me your various wants very clearly and tersely, nor is there anything in what you ask that strikes me as unreasonable. I will take, however, each of the points which you raise in order.

First, there is the strengthening of the Ramachandra Tank. I am not able to speak of this of my own knowledge, for I have not yet seen it, but your intelligent and public-spirited Collector thinks it will be easy to meet your wishes, in this respect, as soon as the new Municipality is constituted.

Then as to choultries—I think it would be natural that the spiritual authorities who reap most benefit from the affluence of pilgrims to Tirupati should undertake the larger part of the expense of these; but the Municipality might also contribute in due proportion to any benefit those whom it represents might receive.

I shall call the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to what you say about your school; but I have no hesitation in expressing my personal opinion that this is the very place for a Sanscrit class, and in saying that I think you clearly ought to have one, unless there is some reason against it, of which I know nothing.

We hear a great deal in Europe about the sort of troubles of which you complain from beggars and other hangers-on of religious shrines, but to pass a special Act to bring these gentry to good behaviour would be rather, I think, as we say, to crack a nut with a Nasmyth's hammer. I will mention the subject to the Mahant when I have the pleasure of seeing him, and will talk it over with Mr. Stuart, in the hope and belief that there will be no difficulty in making such Police arrangements as may stop what is, I doubt not, a very real and a very great nuisance.

And now, gentlemen, it only remains to thank you for coming to meet me, and to congratulate you on all the loyal, sensible, and kindly sentiments which you have expressed.

VENKATAGIRI.

22ND JULY 1883.

The Raja's Address of Welcome.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The honor conferred upon me by your august visit on this occasion is one that will ever be cherished in lasting remembrance, as, for the past thousand years, my ancestors, at Venkatagiri, have never been so favored. Your Excellency's visit has been quite an unexpected and unthought-of pleasure; so much so, that I cannot adequately express my feelings with reference to it. Your Excellency's fame and world-wide renown as a scholar, as well as a politician, have preceded you to this country, just as the brightness of the dawn goes before the advent of the rising sun. I feel that there is no necessity for me to dilate upon the many estimable qualities for which your Excellency is distinguished; and I feel also that, even did I attempt to do so, my efforts would be but feeble. Your Excellency having honored me with a visit, however, constrains me to allude to such greatness in your character, as, by so doing, I shall only be enhancing the honor that I have the privilege, on this occasion, to enjoy. Gentlemen, none of the former Governors of this Presidency ever undertook such a conscientious discharge of a part of their duty, as His Excellency the Right Honorable Grant Duff has done, in travelling, during the hottest and most inclement part of the year, through districts infested by sickness, and rendered unhealthy by climate and other influences. And this His Excellency has done solely from a desire to promote the peace and prosperity of the country entrusted to his gubernatorial charge. To adequately describe the immense results that are likely to accrue from His Excellency's tours through the Presidency is beyond my power. I can only pray that the Almighty will, in the exercise of his inscrutable providence, grant His Excellency a long and prosperous life, and a prolonged sojourn in this country for the good of its inhabitants. I congratulate myself on my good fortune that this "*Indra Mahal*" has been completed before His Excellency's arrival, inasmuch as I have been able to make this building the scene and the site of such an unprecedented welcome. In this respect I regard myself as more fortunate than the other chiefs in India. I fervently hope that the great honor I have received to-day will be one that will be remembered for generations to come among my children and children's children; and that the feelings I have only been able partially to express on this occasion will be felt and appreciated more deeply in the future than in the present. Commending these few remarks to your Excellency's kind acceptance, and with many apologies for their length, I beg to propose with all heartfelt sincerity and pleasure your Excellency's health and long life. I will only conclude, as the chief part of my duty, to give expression to that loyal allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress which I, in conjunction with all Her Imperial Majesty's subjects in this Empire, feel.

His Excellency's Reply.

RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI, EX-RAJA, AND GENTLEMEN,—It is, indeed, most agreeable to me to find that my visit has brought you pleasure, and I am sure that my successors, when they read of the reception you have given me, combining so well the magnificence of the East with the comfort of the West, will take good care that if I was the first Governor who came to this town, I shall not be the last.

We have somewhat too little in Southern India of that Oriental splendour,—noble elephants beautifully caparisoned horses, and the like,—which is so familiar in the north, and which here, as there, blends so well with the landscape of the country.

Not in this way alone but in other and far more important ones does the Venkatagiri family show itself desirous of setting a good example. It will, I trust, continue to do so, coming ever more forward in the list of those Indian nobles, who have translated into their vernaculars and into their conduct the phrase *noblesse oblige*.

If it does this, its future prosperity will be to its present as the broad and peaceful lands, over which it now holds sway, are to that grim and barren rock which the Raja pointed out to me, a few hours ago, as the original seat of his ancient house.

You speak of my frequent journeys for which, as you truly observe, I by no means select the coolest time of the year. But the coolest time of the year belongs mainly to Madras, and I do not like encroaching upon it more than I can help. You give me, however, much more praise than I deserve. A man must, indeed, be oddly constituted who, in later middle life, breaks all his old associations, and goes out to rule a distant country, unless he means to rule that country to the very best of his ability, and to rule such a country as this, even tolerably, without knowing all parts of it, and seeing the people under a great variety of circumstances, is, at least to me, out of the question.

Strengthened, gentlemen, by your good opinion, you may be sure that as long as I am here, I will act in the spirit of him who said, in the first hour of his responsibilities, and amidst very terrible circumstances, "If I am to be a ruler for only one day, I will be every inch a ruler."

The Address of the Gnana Somaj.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned, the President and Members of *Gnana Somaj*, as well as merchants and other citizens, are unable to find words to express our feelings of gratitude and pleasure on this the occasion of your Excellency's visit to this ancient Town. We feel proud in the thought we have had an honor conferred upon us such as none of our ancestors have had the privilege of enjoying before us. Although this is your Excellency's first visit to these parts, we trust it will not be the last. To enumerate your Excellency's many high and estimable qualities would be but to repeat what is already your world-wide fame. We would embrace this opportunity of most respectfully stating to your Excellency our views and desires regarding the proposed railroad from Tirupati to Nellore, the route of which has already been planned and surveyed. As we understand, that route is through jungles and insignificant hamlets; and, with all due deference, we would humbly suggest to your Excellency the advantageous results that will be the outcome (favorable for all commercial purposes) of directing the proposed line through Bungarupettah. We trust your Excellency will consider the prayer of this address, and the advantages to be derived from forming a station in the locality we have indicated. We do not wish to occupy more of your Excellency's time than is necessary; and we will, therefore, now respectfully request that your Excellency will do us the honor of performing the ceremony which has called us together; that is, the laying of the foundation stone of this Town Hall. We need only add that the building, when completed, will be utilised by the *Gnana Somaj* for their weekly gatherings, when matters of public interest will form the subjects of discussion. The edifice will also be open to public meetings. With this request we wish your Excellency a prosperous tour, and a long and happy career through life.

His Excellency's Reply.

RAJA, EX-RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI AND GENTLEMEN,—It has given me very great pleasure to come here for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a building, which, although described as a Town Hall, will be, I am told, mainly used, at least at first, for the meetings of a literary and scientific society. Such institutions cannot be too much encouraged in India, for they will give that fulness and richness to Indian daily life, which it does not, if I may venture to say so, seem now to possess in as large a proportion as your abundant leisure, quick intelligence, and hereditary civilisation would entitle a stranger to expect.

As for the railway through this district to the westward, nothing is, or can be yet definitely settled about it. The duty of a reconnoitring party is to find out what line through any given tract of country is likely to meet with the fewest material obstacles. It is for the Government, and for the supreme authorities with whom the Government must advise, to determine, after taking all considerations, material, moral, political, and what not into account, the precise line which the completed railway ought to take. You may be confident, gentlemen, that before anything is done, your views and all authoritative views that may be laid before me, as I move through Nellore, will be carefully examined.

And now let me thank you all very warmly and sincerely.

Address at the opening of the Poor House.

YOUR EXCELLENCY AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with this address, and to express my sincere pleasure that I have been so fortunate as to inaugurate an institution calculated to establish a Poor House in Venkatagiri on a sound and firm basis, and which had been a great *desideratum* from long time past. I congratulate myself that I have been the more fortunate in bringing into existence that scheme, while your Excellency is in our midst. With feelings of gratitude and reverence towards your Excellency's noble personage, I venture to state that our Shastras say, we should do charity to secure the good will and pleasure of the Almighty. My father, having resolved that amongst the many and varied kinds of charity, that of giving food to the poor is all-important, adopted measures to distribute food daily to the poor at Tirupatti and other localities, constructed a Poor House in connection with the Monegar Choultry at Madras, endowing it with one lakh of rupees, in the shape of Government promissory notes, for its permanent maintenance, and has thereby accomplished the object he had in view. Although he had done so, yet his desire was not gratified, for he felt the want of a similar institution in his own capital, to give food to the poor, and this idea was working long in his mind.

And now, as your Excellency as so kindly honored us with a visit, more so from our good fortune, my father has considered it quite opportune that this charitable institution, the Poor House of Venkatagiri, should be established in satisfaction and pleasure of the Almighty, at this moment, in commemoration of your Excellency's visit to this ancient Town, and in token of our loyalty and allegiance to your Excellency, trusting that if your Excellency should open this Poor House by bestowing your Excellency's blessings on it, it will thrive greatly, in the long run, and perpetuate the object aimed at. My father has arranged to endow this Poor House with a capital of Rs. 30,000 in the shape of Government promissory notes of 4 per cent. per annum, and nearly $\frac{3}{10}$ths of the village of Kalchedu, attached to Rapur Taluk of this district, lately purchased by us.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to beseech your Excellency, to do us the honor of opening this Poor House, pronouncing your Excellency's bounteous blessings on it, in view that it may continue long with stability and unimpaired progress. Tendering my many sincere and heart-felt thanks to your Excellency for these kind offices, I conclude.

His Excellency's Reply.

Ex-Raja of Venkatagiri, Raja, and Gentlemen,—Charity, which, when injudiciously given, has been in many countries and at many times an evil rather than a good to mankind, is nevertheless counted as a cardinal virtue by all the great religions which prevail in the world; and I am very confident that good sense and a knowledge of the real wants of your country will always guide your charity into proper channels. It is accordingly very pleasant to me to come hither.

You ask for my blessing, and I am sure you are welcome to it, for what it is worth, but Governors of Madras are quite political and temporal creatures. Their blessings have, I fear, no more efficacy than those of other people. I will, however, do better for you. I will, since the best as well as the wisest are not the exclusive property of one country or one century or one faith, wish for you the blessing of the personage whom one of the greatest ages of European history,—the age which called into existence Italian painting, Gothic architecture, the chivalrous romance of Germany, and the Parliament of England,—selected as the type and representative of charity in high places, the Princess Elizabeth of Hungary, Duchess of Thuringia.

May the blessing of St. Elizabeth and of all those who in after-ages have followed in her steps be upon you. Any one who knows the full meaning of that phrase will, I apprehend, admit that although my blessing, which you ask for, could be of very little use to you, I have offered you instead a very reasonable amount of benediction.

GUDUR.

23rd July 1883.

The Address of the Inhabitants.

May it please Your Excellency,—On behalf of your loyal subjects of Gudur we, the undersigned, most respectfully beg to offer your Excellency our hearty welcome hither. Nearly a month ago, the ambrosial tidings of your designed visit reached us, always possessed of a deep sense of loyalty mingled with feelings of gratitude and affection, thrilling our senses with pleasure; and we passed each anxious hour in the interval like a winter's long and dreary night, in impatiently longing for your speedy arrival. Now we hail your benevolent visit with exultation, and hope that it will grace our barren country,—barren without marked sceneries, without notable characteristics of civilisation, though its seeds, sown through the unceasing efforts of our benign rulers, have, to some extent, improved our condition, and without even comfortable means of living. We are thankful to our august Sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to Her Majesty's fit and able representatives that directly govern us in the persons of your Excellency and His Excellency the Viceroy, for the various administrative benefits we enjoy, and for the political motions you make for advancing our national work and training us as a self-governing power. In almost all the avocations we may follow as patients, school-boys, travellers, or ryots, we cannot, if we pause a while, fail to recognise your generous policy employed to meet our wants. As we presume that the object of your Excellency's present condescension to inspect our district is to make inquiries about the local prosperity and to facilitate and develop the local convenience and resources by any new arrangements which your Excellency may deem requisite, we venture to state that we are well off under the strict and wise administration of our popular district authorities, and to invite your Excellency's favorable attention to some of our wants for redress. This large village of Gudur is peculiarly unfortunate in having only a scanty water-supply. There are no springs, and wells dug hundreds of feet deep can hardly bubble a drop of water. The whole place must depend upon dirty water deposited in two ponds during the rainy season. When rains fail or happen to be scanty, it is visited by a water famine. This natural evil can, to a large extent, be obviated if Marriapalli Madugu, about a mile distant, which receives its store from a streamlet flowing near, be strengthened and drains opened thence to the two reservoirs above referred to. This project, that can be carried out at some cost, will not only relieve the special difficulty, but will also, by improving irrigation, be helpful to the ryots and remunerative to the Government. We pray that your Excellency will pay due consideration to the proposal. We are rejoiced to learn that your Excellency is prepared to raise Nellore, now sunk into unimportance, by a railway communication. It is as fertile as, and may even vie in commerce with, any of the southern districts when it can exchange its products with their articles. But the absence of a machinery to effect the exchange has destined it to be out of the way. Since a railway can make it and the

other parts of this Presidency reciprocally beneficial to one another, we humbly request your Excellency will cause the intended scheme to be accomplished in a short period. The backwater at Kistnapatam runs up to Potupalem at a distance of 2 miles from Gudur, and is navigable as far as Tippaguntapalem, about 4 miles off. We humbly suggest that this can be extended and improved on the grounds that the expenses to the State will be trifling, while the advantages to the public will be enormous, especially when Gudur may be fixed as a railway station. In conclusion, we thank your Excellency for the extreme delight we enjoy by your presence here, and wish that your tour may be agreeable, that your term of office in India may be prolonged, and that your noble life may be spared for long.

His Excellency's Reply.

Gentlemen,—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and His Excellency the Viceroy, have, as you justly observe, much at heart the advancement of "your national worth" and not less, I may add, of your national wealth, nor does the Madras Government, over which I have the honor to preside, fail to share their benevolent sentiments. It is true that I came here to learn your wants, and I will, with your permission, take in their order the various subjects which you bring before me.

I understand that the water-supply of Gudur is now being considered by your Local Fund Board, your Local Fund Engineer, and the District Medical Officer. These are the natural authorities for the settlement of such problems, and I dare not, having merely driven past Marripalli Madugu, express any opinion as to the particular method of solving the problem which you suggest.

You say most truly that a railway is much wanted in this district. I am as anxious to see it commenced as any of you can be.

We may, I trust, have a few years of normal, if not bounteous, seasons before another period of drought and difficulty comes upon us. I do trust that we may be permitted to use that time to take measures which may for ever prevent such terrible calamities as were seen in this part of India only a few years ago. Great and grievous is the responsibility which that man assumes, who in any way impedes the material development of the Madras Presidency. I make no doubt that without entailing any risk upon the finances of the State, we can, if allowed to use our resources as we deem best, during the next decade, make another famine on the scale of the last an impossibility.

The enlightened Government which now rules the Imperial destinies of India, will, I am confident, give us all the help it can. The improvement of the backwater may be thought of when the railway is completed; but as for the expense to the State being trifling, I am not sure that responsible and professional persons will endorse that statement. Sufficient, however, unto the day are the questions thereof. This one belongs to the future. Let me say, in conclusion, that it is with great pleasure that I find myself amongst a population which appears to be so well provided with irrigated land and so generally prosperous.

NELLORE.

24th July 1883.

The Municipal Commissioners' Address.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Nellore, on behalf of the townsmen, most respectfully beg to approach your Excellency on this benign visit to our Town, to welcome Her Majesty's representative in Madras, with heart-felt joy and gratitude, and to lay before your Excellency the following grievances of the citizens of Nellore with confidence that they will meet with certain redress, in token of your Excellency's tour through a portion of this district. England has formed in itself a net-work of railway lines, and has introduced it into India. Many a town in this Presidency under your Excellency's régime has had its share in the blessing, though this Town has most unfortunately none. Against this, it may be urged that the Buckingham Canal supplies the want. But we beg to submit that the canal, the product of famine labor, is so dry in the hot season, that there is not sufficient depth of water in its bed for boats to ply, and the consequence is that many a boat gets stuck in the sand, and does not get out without an amount of labor, cost, and time. This difficulty must have been felt by your Excellency's predecessor on his last tour through this district. In the winter season the passage of the boats is attended with serious dangers (among other disadvantages), especially at the mouths of rivers. Besides, the canal is so far off from Nellore, and the travelling by the boats is so uncertain from want of favorable winds, that merchants and officials cannot time themselves. They, therefore, eagerly desire the long-promised railway communication with Madras, as the keenly-felt want, when supplied, will not only increase the merchandise of the Town and thereby Municipal revenue, but will also enlighten the people the more and add to their wealth and

civilisation. From sad experience, we put forward also the insecure condition of the Town from the effects of the Pennér floods. In 1874, the river overflowed its banks, and some parts of the Town were under water for about three days, the houses having been deserted by the inmates. Again in 1882, there was another flood, and this would have washed away a large portion of the Town, had not there been providentially a breach in the embankment (of loose sand) west of the Civil hospital. The townsmen, therefore, pray that their life and property may be rendered more secure by providing strong revetted river embankments, as well as a large lock at the dispensary to take the surplus water to the sea, besides the river-bed itself, and thereby relieve the people from the imminent danger of floods. Water-supply is the most important of the wants of a Town. The Nellore tank is one of the chief sources of water-supply in this Town. It has during the past years silted up to such an extent that the tank is now on a far higher level than the supply-channel from the river, and the nearness of the river to the tank has proved of no avail, though Government are trying their utmost to utilise every drop of water in a river. This defect has deprived many of the ryots of their bread, inasmuch as many who hold lands under the tank are unable to cultivate them from want of sufficient water. This may be remedied by providing altogether different feeders, so that the river may freely flow into it. In conclusion, we beg that your Excellency would be pleased to consider these requests favorably and grant them as blessings in memory of your Excellency's advent to Nellore.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am quite aware that although the Buckingham Canal is a work likely to become increasingly useful, it cannot supply the want of a railway. I know that you need a railway, and shall do my utmost to get you one. On that subject I have, however, spoken both at Venkatagiri and at Gudur, so that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it here.

With regard to the danger of the Town from floods, I will take care that the Public Works Department is asked to give its opinion in the light of the further experience which was gained during the calamity of last year. Till I hear what that opinion is, I shall be uncertain whether what you ask is possible or not. Amateur engineering is always a grievous mistake, and amateur engineering applied to water, which pardons no mistakes, is quite peculiarly dangerous.

The same remark applies to your next paragraph. I will see what Colonel Hasted has got to say to it, but meantime try to husband the water which you have got. Your district authorities tell me that you are very far indeed, from doing that now.

What need I add but that I thank you for your cordial welcome, and wish you, as a Municipality, a long and prosperous career.

The Address of the Ryots of Nellore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It is with feelings of ineffable delight that we, the general public of Nellore, welcome your Excellency into our district, and our heart-felt thanks are due to your Excellency for your deep interest in our well-being as evidenced by this visit. Though wholly uninviting in its character and out-of-the-way in its position, and though possessed of no charms, either of nature or of art or of commerce, our district has never had much reason to envy its more favored and attractive sisters of the South, in respect of personal interest on the part of its rulers. So far back as in 1822,—only a few years after its assumption by the British,—your noble predecessor, Sir Thomas Munro, honored it with a visit; and latterly, Sir W. Denison, Lord Napier, and his Grace the Duke of Buckingham did it the same honor; and now your Excellency, their worthy successor, has condescended to bestow on it a similar mark of distinction, the opportunity of which we take to give a free expression to the sincere loyalty and the deep sense of gratitude we owe to Her Imperial Majesty, under whose benign rule and maternal protection and solicitude we have been enjoying a season of peace, plenty, and security, and who has already done so much to elevate our moral and material condition, and is still devising and introducing, through Her local representatives and agents, plans for our further advancement and prosperity. Our district has been, from the commencement of the British rule, peculiarly fortunate in having had a succession of able and amiable Collectors, who, one and all, have fully sympathised with her people and treated them, not with the haughty, overbearing, and repulsive demeanour, and the wanton disregard to the wants of the people and the lifeless imbecility which characterised the régime of our Muhammadan Fouzdars, but with the earnestness, patience, firmness, care, and love, becoming the deputies of a liberal, civilised and gracious Government; and it is with unmixed pleasure that we remember the strict justice, active zeal, pleasing affability and winning popularity which have indelibly marked the whole course of their policy. Agriculture is our sole occupation. Commerce has never shed its lustre on this province to any appreciable degree, the reason being partly the want of commercial enterprise on the part of the people, but chiefly the absence of an easy means of communicating with the more advanced parts of the country. Until very recently, the only communications which we could boast of were the Great Northern Road and the sea. The sea-trade, which at one time carried considerable exports of grain, has gradually declined, and the delays, difficulties, and dangers of lengthy land-journeys are manifest. Since the extension of

the Buckingham Canal in 1877, the trade of the district has been gradually developing, but unfortunately its development is materially retarded by the uncertainty of the canal in the hot season and the risk of damage to goods in the rainy season. Though a considerable export trade is carried on in food-grains of indigenous growth, there is nothing of that constant and steady interchange of commodities which is so essential to the material growth and advancement of the country. The capital of the district lies concentrated in the hands of a few Reddies, who keep it either entombed in their big coffers, or on the persons of their wives and children in the shape of ornaments, and employ it for no material good. They still carry with them a strong partiality to coin and precious metal in preference to the other forms of wealth, not because they fear, as they formerly did, an inroad of the Pindaree robbers or a depredation of the Mahratta freebooters, or a devastation by the ruthless troops of Hyder Ali, but because they have yet to be taught in the art of usefully employing their money, by bringing them under the direct influence of a powerful stimulus. They covet no foreign luxuries nor modern refinements, for none have been placed within their easy reach, and, unless means are devised in this direction, it is altogether hopeless to instil into their minds anything like commercial enterprise, and to induce them to apply their hoarded-up treasures to the material advancement of the district. The best means of effecting such improvement is to connect the central stations of the province with the Indian railway system. Your Excellency is doubtless aware that we ask for no more than what our Noble Viceroy, and yourself, in your sound judgment and statesmanlike foresight, have already contemplated; we hear that a railway from Nellore to Tirupati is one of the many measures of local improvement which have been suggested by the Supreme Government and approved by your Excellency's Government; and all that we pray for is that no time be lost in its early formation, for with a merchant time is money. It need not be apprehended that the measure will prove a bootless undertaking, though perhaps, at the onset, the returns may not be as large as might be wished for. The natural growth of trade, which is a necessary consequence of the demand from distant places seeking our stores, and of the stimulus thus imparted to the economy of the productive labor of the country, will soon bring ample profits from the project; and even now, the trade of the district, inextensive and unimportant as it is, is not so insignificant as to discourage the measure. Annually we export enormous quantities of agricultural products, while iron alone, an indispensable material for agricultural implements and building purposes, is largely imported, and large numbers of passengers continually go to and from Madras, through the district, by land and by the canal. The Sangam Project will, ere long, add directly to our material resources, by bringing under the plough large blocks of naturally fertile lands now lying waste for want of irrigation. The next subject which we beg leave to bring prominently to your Excellency's notice is the care and consideration which this district, more than any other, requires in the application of the Forest Act to its forests and jungles. With the exception of the Veligonda ghaut forests and the Sríharikót jungles, the woodlands of our district consist of what have been usually known as the "village jungles," from their proximity to, and forming part of, the villages, the inhabitants of which have always exercised in them certain immemorial rights, such as the grazing of their cattle and the obtaining of wood required for domestic and agricultural purposes. These rights have been, all along, so far recognised by the ruling power, that when, in 1872 or 1873, the people of some villages, fretful of certain oppressive restrictions imposed on them by the Jungle Conservancy Department, made complaints, the local Government deputed the Honorable G. Thornhill, the then First Member of the Board of Revenue, to investigate their rights and to propose a definite scheme to meet their wants. The result of this inquiry was that the Government sanctioned a special scheme, under which, out of the total available waste and jungle land in each village, an extent equal to 150 per cent. of the occupied area has been set apart as the common free pasture ground, and the rest, if any, either reserved for the purposes of forest conservancy, or rented out at certain prescribed rates, to the cattle-breeders. We are, of course, alive to the important necessity of preserving the local forests, but, at the same time, we must urge that they should be so selected and reserved as to cause no undue hardship to the village communities by producing a dearth of fire-wood or of pasture. Unless the Government is prepared to establish a fire-wood depôt for each village or group of villages, it is indispensable that portions of the jungles should be set apart to meet the present requirements of the people. It is scarcely necessary to submit to your Excellency how essential it is to continue the existing liberal concessions in respect of pasturage in a district where cattle-breeding is carried on to a large extent, so much so that Nellore forms the cattle-market of the western districts. We would, therefore, beg respectfully that in applying the provisions of the Act to our jungles, your Excellency will be graciously pleased to make us the special allowances necessary to save our cattle-breeding from total extinction, as must inevitably follow from an indiscriminate system of conservation, towards which we find a remarkably strong tendency on the part of the new Forest Department. We regret the length to which this address has extended, and earnestly apologise to your Excellency for the same. But we cannot conclude it without expressing our gratitude for the generous and benevolent intentions, which influenced our noble Viceroy and your Excellency, in your endeavours to make us a self-governing power. In the beginning we cannot, of course, pretend to the perfection of any of the Western nations, but in process of time, and with the spread of education among the people and the kind advice and co-operation of the heads of our district, we hope to be able to do justice to the extensive duties entrusted to us, and even go a step further and claim a representation of our country in the Supreme Parliament. Meanwhile your Excellency must be prepared to find some blunders in our administration, for "Rome was not built in a day," nor was the English Constitution itself the growth of a year.

Reply to the Ryots.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in wishing you joy on the expression of your sincere loyalty. You are quite right in thinking that our Gracious Queen, the Empress of India, takes a deep interest in the Asiatic portion of her far-scattered dominions.

You are further right in believing that a railway from Nellore to Tirupati, and from Tirupati on to the westward is in contemplation, and I have already more than once said that I am most anxious that that project should be carried into effect.

It has not been in my power to include in my tour the Sungum Anicut; but I have examined the plans, with the assistance of Captain Campbell, who deserves so well of this district, and rejoice to know that so much naturally fertile land will soon be added to your cultivated area.

The subject of Forest Conservancy in Nellore is one of very great importance, and received much attention from our late distinguished visitor, Dr. Brandis.

I trust and believe that under the able management of Mr. Gamble, who has come to meet me here for the express purpose of talking over forest-matters, arrangements will be made which will preserve the forests,—a matter of life and death to a country situated like this,—and will do so without undue hardship to the village communities. We took care to send you, as soon as he was handed over to us by the Government of India, Mr. Vincent, a forest officer, who brought to us a high character for ability and experience.

We are quite aware that cattle-breeding is an important industry in Nellore, and would willingly see that industry increased not diminished. As to what you say with regard to Local Self-government, allow me to advise you to bend your minds to making the experiment that will soon be tried a success. Let district vie with district in trying which can produce the greatest number of men able to work intelligently at the details of road-making, water-supply, conservancy, sanitation, and so forth. That is what is meant by Local Self-government. It is only by unfaltering attention to very tiresome matters, but matters which affect the life, health, comfort, and well-being of each of you, that its success can be obtained, and the benevolent purposes of the Viceroy translated into accomplished facts.

The Address at the Free Church Mission Institution.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—There are at this station two schools in connection with the Free Church Mission,—one for boys and the other for girls. The school for boys was established more than forty years ago by Dr. Cooper, and was made over to the Mission in 1848. It has been under the management of the Mission for the last thirty-five years, and has made great progress in numbers and efficiency. During the past year the average attendance has been 324. The roll at the end of last year showed an increase of 53, as compared with the previous year's roll for the same period, and to-day it shows the numerical strength of 451. The fees paid by the pupils have also largely increased. The sum of Rs. 4,059 has been received against Rs. 3,458 in previous year. The school is divided into six classes with subdivisions in some of them, and the standard of the highest class is the Matriculation. The staff at the beginning of last year consisted of eleven masters and one Telugu Munshi, and to it were added a Hindustani Munshi in the middle of the year, and a Sanscrit Munshi at the beginning of the current year. A Christian teacher is set apart to give religious instruction. Turning to the public tests to which the year's work of the school was subjected, we may mention, first, the Peter Cator Examination in Bible knowledge. It consists of two grades, the higher adapted to students in colleges, and the lower for pupils in schools. Some of the boys from the 5th Class appeared for the lower grade, and three have obtained certificates of honor, which are awarded only to such as obtain not less than half of the maximum number of marks. These results may be regarded as satisfactory, when it is considered that all our candidates are non-Christians, and that they received no special preparation beyond the reading of the prescribed subjects in the classes. The results of the Matriculation Examination were very favorable. Fifteen passed, of whom one was in the first class, and his place in the list of successful candidates was higher than that of every other candidate that passed from this district. The Middle School Examination was but partially held on account of floods, and therefore nobody passed from this place. Mr. Bradshaw, the Acting Inspector, visited the school in December last, but his report has not yet come. From what he said at the close of his inspection, we expect that his report will be satisfactory. The school contains a library, which is accessible to the teachers and pupils in the three highest classes. Books are given out to them and registered, but no one is allowed to have the use of a book for more than three weeks. The number of volumes that have been taken out and read during the past year is 104. It has been for some time our desire to have a gymnasium for the physical training of the pupils, and we expect that, ere long, we shall be provided with the necessary apparatus.

His Excellency's Reply.

MR. KRISTNASAWMY,—I am delighted to come here for the purpose of learning something about the educational activity of a body for whose political activity I had often cause to feel grateful, when I lived in the "glad bustle and strife" of contending parties.

Those days have gone by, and amidst the more tranquil duties of an Indian administrator I have time to look into many things which then lay far enough away from my life.

One of these is the progress which you are making in extending the elements of European learning through this remote district of Asia.

I gather from your report that your community has two schools,—one for boys and one for girls,—and that the former has been established for more than forty years, during which time it has made great progress in numbers and efficiency. I note further the fact that the quality of the instruction given seems to be pretty good, that fifteen passed at the last Matriculation Examination, and that you have reason to believe that Mr. Bradshaw's report, with reference to his recent inspection, will be satisfactory.

You have not given me any of the statistics of the girls' school, which I presume does not fall under your special charge. I trust they are equally encouraging. I observe, in conclusion, that you say you are about to establish a gymnasium. Gymnasiums are excellent things when they are well managed, but school gymnasiums are often very badly managed, and do more harm than good. I should be very glad to see all persons who have charge of the young make themselves acquainted, before they start gymnasiums, with what has been written about physical training by Mr. Archibald Maclaren, a man of great general ability and a consummate master of this particular subject. Commending that hint to your better judgment and to that of other masters of schools, I beg you to give a holiday to your pupils, at any time that seems to you good, in commemoration of my visit.

CUDDALORE.

2ND AUGUST 1883.

Address of the Inhabitants and Municipal Commissioners of Cuddalore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Cuddalore Municipality and District generally, avail ourselves of this opportunity of your Excellency's visit to this Town to approach your Excellency with feelings of loyalty, and express our sentiments of respect and gratitude for the several benefits which the British Administration has conferred on us. We are, indeed, very happy to welcome your Excellency to an ancient City far-famed in history, the English connection with which dates from so early a year as A.D. 1674. We are fortunate in having, in the person of your Excellency, an Administrator who makes it a point to visit his subjects in their respective districts, with a view to ascertain their grievances personally, and trust that your Excellency's visit will prove beneficial to the comparatively poor inhabitants of the district, which has suffered much during the famine of 1878, and has not yet fully recovered from its effects, and in which the ryots have not been, for various reasons, as prosperous as in other districts of the Presidency. We trust we may be pardoned for bringing to your Excellency's notice a few grievances in hopes of obtaining redress from your Excellency's Government. The first is, that the rates of assessment on punjah lands are in several parts of the district very heavy, and we believe that they are higher than those paid in several other districts where the lands are of a better quality, and cultivation is more remunerative. Failures of season are also of frequent occurrence in this district, and dry cultivation often fails to fetch a fair return. Again, in the so-called Gundu villages of the Cuddalore Taluk, of which there are 40 in number, the rates of assessment on both dry and wet lands are excessively high. The highest dry rate is Rs. 9 per cawny and the highest wet rate Rs. 38 per cawny. In the adjoining district of Tanjore, where lands command much more certain and abundant irrigation, the highest wet rate charged is, we hear, Rs. 60 per veli, or Rs. 12 per cawny, and the highest dry rate Rs. 25 per veli or Rs. 5 per cawny. It is true that the Revenue Settlement Department are to commence operations in this district very shortly, with a view to revise these rates; but we fear that it will be several years before their operations are completed and the revised rates fixed by them are actually introduced. Meanwhile, it is our earnest prayer that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to accord to us the necessary relief by remitting annually a fixed per-centage of the assessment both on the dry and the wet lands, which are now too highly assessed, the per-centage for each village being fixed according to circumstances. On the wet lands situated in the "Gundu villages" of the Cuddalore Taluk, a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. of the assessment is already granted annually; but this relief is far from being adequate. The lands in this district have to be manured at an enormous cost. The freshes in the rivers of this district (except the Coleroon) bring with them no alluvial deposit, which restores fertility to the soil year after year (and which takes the place of manure) as in the Tanjore District; and the South Arcot ryot is consequently obliged to incur greater expense in manuring his lands than his neighbouring Tanjore cultivator. As regards dry lands, the fact of their being over-assessed in several parts of the district will be proved if your Excellency would kindly inquire what prices lands sold for arrears of revenue fetch and to what extent lands are annually relinquished. In a majority of cases, lands sold for arrears are bought in for Govern-

ment for want of bidders, and in other cases the prices fetched are very low. Owing to inability to pay the heavy assessment year after year, the ryots are in the habit of constantly throwing up their lands and taking them up again after intervals. Such is the case more especially with fallow lands in which the Varagu crop is raised in alternate years. On these lands, no assessment used to be charged before in the years in which they were left fallow, but now such is not the case and the full assessment is charged whether the lands are cultivated or not. We may also casually mention that the number of relinquishments now tendered by ryots and the number of land-sales now carried on are so great that the Government Taluk Establishments are over-worked. A relief from high assessment will, we beg to assure your Excellency, induce the ryot to retain in his holding the lands which he now frequently relinquishes, and will also enable him to pay the Government revenue with facility, and thus obviate the numerous sales now taking place, besides enabling a reduction in the work of the Taluk Establishments, which is now a great desideratum. If any immediate reduction of assessment is sanctioned by your Excellency's Government, the result will not only be an improvement in the prospects of the ryots, but the Government revenue will also increase eventually. A great deal more land, which is now unoccupied in consequence of over-assessment, will be taken up for cultivation. We will not take up your Excellency's time any more on this subject, and will leave the measure of relief to be given to your Excellency's discretion, and pass on to the next subject. The next hardship which we would urge on your Excellency's consideration is the indiscriminate charge of water-rate on punjah lands when they are irrigated by Government water. The punjah lands, which obtain the poorest and most uncertain irrigation, are now liable to the same water-rate as those which command the best supply. In the case of other districts, which are better off than this, the standing orders provide for two rates of Kassar, one higher than the other, according to the nature of the source of irrigation. We pray, therefore, that your Excellency will be pleased to cause the Standing Order rates to be extended to this district. We beg further to submit to your Excellency's consideration the hardship of the so-called half-cawny rule, under which a ryot who takes the Government water for one anna of land is charged with water-rate payable on 8 annas of land. The rule may not press heavily in favored tracts, where the ryots do not care to pay the charge, but it does so in the case of poor ryots cultivating inferior soils. The repairs of irrigation works, especially of the minor ones, have not, we take liberty to submit, received in this district as much attention as they seem to need. There are several tanks in the district, both imperial and minor, which need urgent repairs, and which are rapidly deteriorating year after year for want of timely repair. As already submitted, the seasons are irregular enough, but if the little water that the rains bring down is allowed to run to waste from the defective state of the irrigation works, the result must be certain ruin to the ryots concerned, and it is needless for us to point out that Government land-revenue also suffers by the frequent remissions the Revenue Authorities are obliged to give for the failure of crops and for waste. We have no doubt that your Excellency's Government is fully alive to the fact that any further delay in doing what is necessary to restore the irrigation works to thoroughly good and efficient order must involve both the ryots and the Government in serious losses. It may be that the funds required for this purpose are very large and much more than what Government is at present able to spare for the purpose, but it is now time, we believe, that with a view to accomplish the above object steps should be taken to reduce some large items of expenditure which are of comparatively small importance. It strikes us that the operations of the Survey and Settlement Departments may be suspended temporarily until, with the saving thereby created, all the repairs needed are duly carried out. We regret that we have to propose such an inconvenient measure because, as your Excellency is aware, water is of paramount importance to the ryot who views it as next to life. Our next grievance refers to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue declaring the Tiruvannámalai Hill to be the property of Government, and authorizing the formation of a Government forest reserve on the greater portion thereof. Unlike any other sacred hill in the whole of India, this hill has by tradition been regarded as representing the deity of Siva himself or an incarnation of his. This hill is of the form of a "Lingam," having eight holy bulls surrounding it and facing its top. These bulls were erected by our ancient Hindu Rajas in this position in order to show that the hill is their common Lingam. The pilgrims who flock to the place from all parts of India go round the hill and workship it as if it were a "Lingam" placed inside a pagoda. The hill was treated with great veneration not only by the former rulers of the country, both Hindu and Muhammadan, but also by the British Government itself, till the Board of Revenue passed the orders they have done. The form of the hill answers the description given in the Stala Puranas, and it is one of the five great Lingams representing the five elements, the hill in question representing fire. If your Excellency will be so kind as to go fully into the merits of the case, we feel sure that the conviction that the hill belongs to the pagoda and forms the chief portion of it and is not the property of Government will force itself upon your Excellency's mind. Our next grievance is in connection with the Devastanam Act XX of 1863, which, we beg leave to submit, is defective in the following respects and calls for early revision.—(*a*) That it contains no provision enabling the Devastanam Committee to raise the funds required for (1) instituting proceedings in the civil tribunals to enforce the removal of refractory and dishonest trustees who, in consequence, continue in office for long poriods in spite of orders dismissing them, and commit further acts of embezzlement; (2) for instituting suits against, or defending suits brought by, persons who

advance false claims to the management of particular institutions independently of the committee; (3) for making arrangements for the conduct of daily worship, &c., in the pagodas when wicked trustees choose to shut them up under some pretext or other. (*b*) That the procedure now prescribed for the civil tribunals in disposing of suits instituted under Act XX of 1863 is the same as that prescribed for ordinary suits, and this causes considerable delay and inconvenience of all sorts. We consider that, with a view to admit of a speedy disposal of these suits, the Courts should be given summary powers in such form as your Excellency's Government may deem fit. Another matter to which we would invite your Excellency's consideration is the necessity for providing a money limit for works carried out under the Kudimaramut Act, for the amendment of which a Bill has been recently circulated. This Bill does not provide for any money limit, and in the absence of such limit, we fear, the ryots might be compelled to contribute large sums which may be too heavy for them to pay in addition to the land assessment which, we have already submitted, is excessively high. In conclusion we take this opportunity of thanking your Excellency for the liberal support accorded to the new Criminal Jurisdiction Bill.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—The various grievances in connection with your assessments which you lay before me will be carefully looked into. You do not of course expect that I should give an opinion about intricate questions of that sort within a few hours after first setting foot in your district.

I suppose you are right in saying that the minor irrigation works of South Arcot have not received "as much attention as they seem to need," for I do not know any district in the Presidency of which the same assertion may not be made. The Government, however, is doing its utmost to put this matter on a better footing, and I trust ere long to see a real improvement. I think, however, you had better leave the question of the provision of ways and means to be settled by us.

I have no power to interfere in an arbitrary manner and to settle of my own mere motion any question that may be open with regard to the right of property in the Tiruvánnamalai Hill or any other hill. If any such question comes before me in the regular manner it will not fail to receive due attention; but I cannot supersede the action of the constituted and responsible authorities.

I observe your views about the Devastanam Act, and have heard somewhat similar ones expressed in other places. The difficulties, however, in the way of a change, are far greater than you seem to suppose, and many people are of opinion that what is wanted is not so much a change in the law as a greater amount of zeal on the part of persons interested in setting the existing law in motion. You must have observed that one of the strongest arguments brought against the extension of Local Self-Government is the failure of your own Committees to manage these endowments. I do not say that the existing law might not conceivably be improved. All I say is that I have not yet received any very valuable suggestions for its improvement.

Your expression of opinion with reference to the Kudimaramut Bill will be considered, I doubt not, by the select committee on that Bill.

In conclusion, I have to congratulate you on your feelings of loyalty to the Crown and on your sentiments of respect to the British Administration.

I should like to add that if your assessments are high, some at least of you are fortunate in having an ample fund out of which to pay them, for I have not seen in South-eastern India, except in the richest parts of its deltas, a more varied and luxuriant cultivation than that which I remarked between Vilupuram and this place.

Address by the Principal of St. Joseph's Institution.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I feel it a pleasant duty to welcome Your Excellency here, the more so, since I do it in the name of His Lordship Dr. Laouënan, Patron of the Institution. We are very grateful for your having accepted our invitation and we shall for ever remember the honor you do us on this occasion. We take this opportunity to thank the Government in the person of Your Excellency for having shown to us sympathy and encouragement in the work of education. Every time, of late, when we have applied for help, our request has been granted. We have found in the late and present Directors of Public Instruction a strong desire to help us in improving this Institution. This very hall would have never been constructed but for a grant of a little more than Rs. 2,000, which encouraged us to undertake the work. Your Excellency's presence here this night is a proof of the warm interest taken by you in the cause of education; and in the name of every one here I offer my hearty thanks and wish Your Excellency good health, happiness, and prosperity. With your kind permission the Head Master will now read a short account of the Institution.

May it please Your Excellency,—St. Joseph's Institution was founded by the Reverend Father Renevier at the instance of His Lordship Dr. Laouënan in January 1868. The number of boys attending the school the first year was 137 while the number now reaches 322. A branch school has been opened at Tirupápuliyúr for the convenience of boys residing in that quarter, and it musters at present 160, so that the strength of the two schools come up to about 500. Out of these 500 pupils, 90 are Roman Catholic Christians. The grant received from Government is at present Rs. 100 per mensem. The amount annually spent by the Mission far exceeds the total receipts. The working of the school has been steadily progressing from the time of its establishment, and last year was our most successful year—38 boys out of 50 passed the Middle School Examination—10 taking the First Class; and 14 succeeded in the Matriculation—3 taking the First Class. The day is not far distant perhaps when the number of young Matriculates willing to prosecute their studies will be large enough to enable us to raise this high school to the rank of a College. From former encouragements given to us we have reason to rely on the kind support of the Educational Department. Our Mission maintains also a girls' school at Pudoopalium, managed purely by a staff of native nuns. This school is yet in its infancy having been opened only about the end of last year. Our pupils being anxious to read a short address welcoming your Excellency to the Institution, I hope that your Excellency will kindly permit its being read.

May it please Your Excellency,—Nothing could be more gratifying to us than to see your Excellency in our school. I regret very much that I am not advanced enough in my studies to find some eloquent expressions to describe adequately our happiness as well as our gratitude. It is the first time that a Governor of Madras, the representative of our Queen Empress, has visited our institution, and it is the more pleasing that we have been told before your arrival on the shores of India of your renowned eloquence, your vast knowledge, and of the great interest you take in the welfare of the people of our country. In the name of my schoolmates permit me to thank your Excellency for the help given by the Government to the youths of this country. The money spent in fostering our education is not lost. The pleasures of the mind being better than the comforts of the body, we feel how grateful we must be for the education given to us with the pecuniary assistance of the Government. Now that the horison of our knowledge has been extended beyond the limits of our country, we admire the pluck, the bravery, the virtue of those great men who have made the British Empire; and the remarkable talents of your great writers make us delight in English literature. We learn from the life of these heroes and the books put in our hands that the virtues to be practised are adherence to good principles, disinterestedness, and constancy. We are, therefore, right in expressing our gratitude to the British Government, which not only gives security to the people of India, but also takes care to improve our minds, and thus introduce Western Civilisation. In conclusion, we hope that your Excellency will kindly ask His Lordship Dr. Laouënan to grant us a holiday in commemoration of the visit of your Excellency.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

Reverend Sir,—It is a great pleasure to me to find myself here on the invitation of your excellent Bishop, whom I will ask without further preface to accord that holiday which our young friends so naturally desire.

I rejoice to learn from the report, which has been read by the Head Master, that this institution is so prosperous, and that you are all satisfied with the attitude of our Education Department towards you. Wherever I go throughout the Presidency I find the members of your church taking a share in good works of the most varied kind.

It is curious to think, when we remember how far away we are from that region which the wizard Merlin "still," if we may believe one of the most fascinating of English poets, "charms from his forest grave," how considerable a part Brittany is taking in the civilisation of Southern India. You, Monseigneur, who began your studies, if I mistake not, at St. Brieuc, are presiding over this great and, so to speak, international diocese, while at Ootacamund we have, and much appreciate, the educational assistance of the Missionnaires de Marie, an order which has its chief seat between St. Brieuc and Lannion, the little town which the genius of the greatest living master of French prose, in other words of all prose, will keep in everlasting remembrance.

Public (1883) Dept.
(Four Minutes)

~~From~~

Minute by the Right Honble the Governor.

No.

Dated 4th } August 1883.
Received 3rd }

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Four Minutes.

For

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following

Minute by the Rt. Hon. the Governor dt 4th August 1883.

Order 3 September 1883 No. 1729.

Ordered that the foregoing Minute be communicated to the departments of the Secretariat for such action as may be necessary.

2. The request of the inhabitants of Wandyal for a new hospital will be referred to the Collector of Kurnool.

To the Rev. Dept. 6
P. W. Dept. 6
Mily. Dept. 6
Jud. Dept.
Fmil. Dept.
Pol. Dept.

2 to Collr. of Kurnool.
Despd. from Office 14/9

[*Despatch*]

READ AGAIN Order of Government, dated
188 , No. Miscellaneous.

BACK PAPER, No. OF 1883.

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 1883.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No. 2683 —— a

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, &c. OF GOVERNMENT—A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.
(not paged.)

{ Order
Letter
Collection 80.

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
= Print abstract only.
= Printing only.

PRESS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O. DATED 3rd Septr 88
No. 1729

First copy sent to Press. 5/9.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Governor's Tour – Comg. to the departments of the Secretariat for such action as may be necessary Minute by His Excy the Governor on his recent tour through certain districts.

Public Depr

CONFIDENTIAL.

ORIGINAL.

Despatch No AZ.
dated 24th Augst 188

Subject
Re Nr Da

Telegram

To.

The ~~Secretary~~ Under Secretary of State for India

London.

From

L. Lord Kimberley

Private telegram

~~No.~~

Dated 3 Nov.r/83

Received 4

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Mr Davidson's case

To await receipt of despatch

For

be published 4/12/83

I have received your telegram of yesterday (Columnus). Please cancel despatch No. (Clango) 2121 A. 1st Nov.r this year (Fumatus) to Under Secretary of State for India (Capnos). We agree to (Manticum) treat which private.

" Columnus Clango 2121 A fumatus to Capnos. Manticum treat what private "

- Despatch cancelled

From Council 4.12.83

This leaves no more
to be said & takes
all responsibility
out of our hands

Nov 5/85

Seige & Co. Cy Hdqrs U.S.

From Secretary, London

To Ermor.

3rd November 1883

Private. Your telegram of the 1st. Davidson. I cannot alter. Communication made to Davidson that he may return to duty. Nor do I think that the case should be re-opened. Await my dispatch. We did not overlook fact of Gazette.

A.A

4: Nov: 83

Confidential

Public Deptt.

No. 2121. A.

Sean to Madras
per Steamer 1/11

To The Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir.

I have the honor to
annex copy of a tele-
gram which has this
day been despatched
to the Right Honble
the Secretary of State
for India.

I have &c

Collectorate.
1st Novr. 1883.

"Your private tele-
gram about Davidson.
Whatever Hudleston
told him when acting
Governor in 1881, we
formally republished

In reply to the Private telegram
received this morning in cypher
from Lord Kimberley I should
if my four Colleagues agree
propose to telegraph to Lord.

Private

"Must Davidson return to
Revenue Board after two censures
from Jan? Last offence Committed
after repeal. cation of warning
publication subsequent to
in Fort St George Gazette
Hudleston being still in Council.
Shall we be supported if
we send him to a Collectorate,
his proper sphere, leaving him
to appeal to you?

Yes

Sept. 1/10/53

I wd. suggest the following

"(Your private telegram about) Davidson. Whatever Hudleston told him when acting Governor in 81, we formally republished in Gazette India's Order prohibiting such transactions in May 82 - It was after this that Davidson made his last offer. Pray Tell him we must punish him by transfer to Collectorate or Judgeship -

HH 31/10/3

MGW

Confidential

Telegram from Ld Kimberley to H.E. the Governor

Private – We tell Davidson his proceedings reprehensible but as Studleston when acting Governor told him that he would violate no order we allow his return to duty Despatch ~~sending~~ Sends Correspondence and approves action of your Government

Special arrangements were made about the Army when such transactions were prohibited in other branches of the service Lords ad. the Statutes (Mark) of 1806

Alex

Dear Mantles

I think Carmichael's draft may have the effect of inducing Davidson to retire on a "modest competency provided by the State & not supplemented by private subscriptions" and thus to prefer it to His Excellency's C's telegram does not therefore disagree. The responsibility on the S.S. but merely asks him to do what he proposes & tells D. that he proposes to do - and I think he is right.

All the same I don't suppose the men in the service knew of the prohibition of 1862 until some one shewed it. Dalyell as the Walcheren friend some years ago openly advocated the idea that the juniors should get up a fund to buy out the seniors & thus the regular practice in the old army

Yours sincerely
H.V.S.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Chief Secretariat,

CHIEF SECRETARIAT 31 OCT 83 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

..... 188 .

Dear Sullivan

Please see these notes by H.E. the Governor and Hon D.J. & let me know your views soon

Yours ever

Munro

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

PUBLIC (1883) DEPARTMENT.

LETTER to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

Dated 23rd August,

No. AZ of 1883.

CONFIDENTIAL.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Letter—to

The Right Honorable the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

My Lord,

We have the honor to submit the following statement for your Lordship's consideration and orders.

2. In the year 1882, our attention was called to the fact that very loose ideas prevailed in some quarters with regard to Members of the Civil Service making their retirement therefrom a subject of pecuniary arrangement with their juniors.

3. In order to give a warning to officers who might be inclined to break the rules, we directed the republication in the *Fort St. George Gazette** of the following Notification :—

* Dated 23rd May 1882.

No. 16.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, *the 9th September* 1842.

It having come to the knowledge of Government that very erroneous impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements referrible to the resignation of appointments, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to give notice that all such arrangements are prohibited, and that on proof of any appointment, Civil or Military, having been resigned under any such circumstances, the nomination consequent upon such resignation will be cancelled, and the parties concerned suspended the service in Public Orders, pending the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

(By order of the Honorable the President in Council.)

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

4. We now regret to have to state that, in spite of this Notification, and the well-known rules of the service, the Honorable Mr. Davidson, c.s.i., First Member of the Board of Revenue at Madras, and now in Europe on furlough, has written to Mr. Whiteside, an Acting Member of the Board of Revenue, calling on him and his colleagues to put together such a sum as will (added to his own moneys) secure to him a modest competency, assuring the Board, at the same time, that his demand is not exorbitant, but that he will be prepared to accept any reasonable offer and retire; adding that if the Board do not meet his views, he will assuredly return and serve out his full time.

5. We must further mention that this is not the first occasion on which Mr. Davidson has been guilty of the very grave misconduct, which we now bring to your Lordship's notice; for in the year 1881, being then Chief Secretary, he proposed to two Members of the Madras Civil Service, Mr. Master and Mr. Webster, who were likely, as he supposed, to benefit by his retirement, to resign the service, if they would make him up a handsome purse.

6. From the foregoing, your Lordship will perceive that the orders of the Supreme Government have been persistently disregarded by Mr. Davidson; and we consider it our duty to lay the circumstances before your Lordship, and to recommend your Lordship to require Mr. Davidson to accept his pension, and to leave the public service, which is likely, as we think, to be gravely prejudiced by such an example being set by a high official.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) M. E. GRANT DUFF,
(,,) FRED. ROBERTS,
(,,) DAVID F. CARMICHAEL,
(,,) H. E. SULLIVAN.

OOTACAMUND,
23rd August 1883.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

PUBLIC (1883) DEPARTMENT.

LETTER to the Right Honorable
the Secretary of State for
India.

Dated 23rd August,
No. AZ of 1883.

Draft

H. L. 6
Circulate

Copy to Govt. of India. 28/8/83.
Duplicate to Sec. of State.
31. 8. 83.

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

PUBLIC (1883) DEPARTMENT.

LETTER to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

Dated 23rd August,
No. AZ of 1883.

Confidential -

1

Public DEPARTMENT.

No. AZ of 1883.

To

The Right Honorable
The Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to submit the following statement for your Lordship's consideration and orders.

2. In the year 1882, our attention was called to the fact that very loose ideas prevailed in some quarters with regard to Members of the Civil Service making their retirement therefrom a subject of pecuniary arrangement with their juniors.

In order to give a warning to officers who might be inclined to break the rules, we directed the republication in the Fort St. George Gazette of the following Notification.

dated 23rd May 1882.

No. 16.

General Department.

Fort William, the 9th September, 1842.

It having come to the notice & knowledge of Government that very improper impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements preferrible to the designation of appointments, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to give notice that all such arrangements are prohibited, and that on proof of any

appointment, civil or military, having been resigned under any such circumstances, the nomination consequent upon such resignation will be cancelled, and the parties concerned suspended the service in Public Order, pending the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

(By order of the Honorable the President in Council)

(Signed) J.P. Buckley, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

4. We now regret to have to state that, in spite of this Notification, and the well known rules of the service, the Honorable Mr Davidson, C.S.C. First Member of the Board of Revenue at Madras, and

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

(188) DEPARTMENT.

Letter to the Right Honorable
the Secretary of State for India,
Dated
No. of 188 .

raw in Europe on furlough,
has written to Mr Whiteside
an Acting Member of the
Board of Revenue, calling
on him and his colleagues
to put together such a
sum as will, added to
his own means, secure
to him a Modest Com-
=petency, assuring the
Board at the same time
that his demand is not
Exorbitant, but that
he will be prepared
to accept any reasonable
offer and retire: adding
that if the Board do
not meet his views, he
will forthwith return
and serve out his full
time.

5. We must further mention
that this is not the first
occasion on which Mr
Davidson has been

guilty of the very grave
misconduct which we
now bring to your
Lordship's notice, for
in the year 1881, being
then Chief Secretary, he
proposed to two Members
of the Madras Civil
Service, Mr Master and
Mr Webster, who were
likely, as he supposed, to
benefit by his retirement
to resign the Service, if
they would make him
up a handsome purse.

6. From the foregoing
your Lordship will
perceive that the orders
of the Supreme Govern-
=ment have been persistent-
=ly disregarded by Mr
Davidson, and we con-
=sider it our duty to

lay the circumstances
before your Lordship,
and to recommend your
Lordship to require
the Dandrum to accept
his pension, and to
leave the public service,
which is likely, as we
think, to be greatly
prejudiced by such
an Example being set
by a high official

E.J.S.
23/8/83

We have &c
S.J. M.L. Grant-Duff
Fred. Roberts
David J. Carmichael
H.E. Sullivan.

Ordered accordingly
23rd August 1883

Despatched on the
24th Aug./83. to England.

23/8

Draft

H. S. to circulate

S. 1 Copy to Govt of India. 28/8/83.
Duplicate to Sec. of State.
31.8.'83.

Aug - 18/83

I circulate these papers, as
desired by H. Exy. the Governor.
Mr. Davidson has done two before;
he proposed to resign the service;
if Master, who he supposed wd. succeed
him as Chief Secy, and Webster who
was likely, he supposed, to succeed
Master as Rev Secy — wd. make
him up a handsome purse.
To give him a strong hint & warning,
we reprimanded the Govt. India
notice, for substituting such representations.
Yet here he is again.
The S. of S. might be asked to
require him to retire, without
further opportunity of soliciting
such benevolences.

H. S. 18/8/83.

I remember again that, after being
transferred to the Bd. from the Secretariat,
he opened the same temptation to
Thomas & Hawley - L.

Extract from Wm
Whitesides letter dated
13th August 1883.

"I had by last mail a
"Stand and deliver" letter
from Davidson calling
on the Board to put
together such a sum
as will (added to his own
monies) secure to him

a modest competency
assuring us that his
demands is not
exorbitant and that
he will be prepared to
accept any reasonable
offer and retire but
think if we dont pay
up we are not to
delude ourselves with
the idea that he will
retire for he will certainly

return and serve
out his full time"—

True copy
E. F. W.
16/8/83.

Attention is solicited to
the enclosed Notification
(marked with blue pencil)
republished in the Fort St
George Gazettes of the 23rd
May 1882.
E.F.W

Aug 18th 05

My dear Mr Carmichael

Will you kindly read the enclosed & send them on confidentially to our Colleagues.

The question will come up at our next meeting - and we shall then be able to settle in what

sense we should address
the Secretary of State

Believe me

Yours sincerely

S B Crawford

P.S. I have already
said to Linder Secretary.

of State that I should
have to address the
S of S personally on this
disagreeable subject

PUBLIC

680

Comm

30. 3. 1868

Jones

Corfield

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT O

PUBLIC DEPA

Read the following paper:—

Minute by the Right Honorable the

Accompanied by Captain Awdry, Capt
embarked at Madras on the evening of Feb
six and thirty hours was far less favorable
of the year, and it seemed for a time not im
landing at Gopálpur at all. On the mornin
sea, saw at a distance the high land behind
the afternoon, were off and not far from the
group of peaked hills in the back ground. I
the roads of Gopálpur to find its proverbial
landed accordingly, on the morning of the 6t

2. Here I was received by Mr. Goo
Governor's Agent for the wild region, which
meets the Central Provinces. He was acco
by Mr. Minchin, an enterprising merchant
parts, who immediately conducted my comp
from the terrace of which he was able to sh
to explain its wants.

These appear to be—

(1) A lighthouse.

(2) Some means of transmitting passe
in April, October, and severa
impassable. Mr. Minchin bel
mooring a lighter of large size
should be connected by wire-
tioned above or a stronger buil

3. He then took us into his warehou
Ganjam produce set out to view. I note
sugar, the myrobalans (*Terminalia Chebula*),
some remarkably pretty men and women's cl
from Chicacole, together with even handsome
too, for the first time, to the best of my r
across wheat as an article of export and saw
common use. That last fact would, by itself,
increased my distance from the Equator b
Gopálpur, which lies in Latitude 19° 13′, fo
districts.

4. After leaving Gopálpur, we proceed
but making a considerable circuit, to Chatrap
were the guests of Mr. Goodrich. The way
which, at the proper season, are green w
not under tanks, but at the mercy of the rains

14. After we had arrived at Aska, where we were the guests of Mr. Minchin, he went at great length into a variety of questions bearing on the relations between his firm and the local authorities. These must be otherwise dealt with, and need not be mentioned here.

15. I saw very fully the great sugar factory and the distillery, which are amongst the largest industrial establishments in India. The so-called "diffusion process" used here which gets a far larger amount of saccharine matter out of the cane than any of the ordinary processes, has not been adopted, Mr. Minchin assures me, in any of the British colonies; it was first employed, I am informed, for making beet-root sugar in Austria, and would certainly appear, to an outside observer, well worthy of adoption in the West Indies and elsewhere.

16. At Aska I had a long conversation with Mr. Meredith of the Police, who has charge of some three thousand square miles in the Hills. He reports the Khonds as now perfectly quiet, at peace amongst themselves, and living on good terms with the Uriyas who are settled among them. The little disturbance, of which we heard in January, and which was simply a quarrel between the clansmen of two neighbouring chiefs, led to nothing very serious, but might easily have extended; for old passions are not extinguished amongst this primitive race, which, within the last two years, has petitioned for permission to resume the time-honored practice of human sacrifice! The sacrifice of the buffalo is, they urge, *not a sufficient propitiation for the Goddess of the Earth.*

17. The twenty-four miles from Aska to Berhampore presented little of special interest; the road was fairly good, but the avenue trees not equal to those of which I have spoken, there being too much of the *Acacia Arabica*, which gives a poor shade. I saw some tobacco, but it does not do well in these parts.

18. At Berhampore I received an address from the Municipality, to which I replied (*see* Appendix). Various other addresses and petitions also reached me at that place, some of which are of sufficient importance to be placed in the ppendix, and with regard to two of which I may say a few words here. There be no doubt that the Uriya petitioners suffer some inconvenience; but it will bserved, from their last paragraph, that they do not know themselves what mode redress to suggest! I understand from Mr. Goodrich, in whom these people, like most of the other inhabitants of the district, seem to have great confidence, that he is trying to improve the staff of translators, now weak, and that care is taken not to appoint men ignorant of Uriya to Uriya taluks. The Uriya schoolmasters are themselves, however, terribly backward, and, I am afraid, it is one of those cases in which time must co-operate with good-will before a remedy can be worked. In this connection, it may be worth noting, that I am assured that the Kalikote Raja has all the accounts of his great possessions kept in Telugu, although he does not speak or understand a word of that language. This would hardly be the case if there were any facility for getting Uriyas qualified for work requiring even a modicum of education. In short, it is a case of *damnum absque injuriâ*, but by no means to be left out of sight on that account.

19. Two petitions against inclusion in the Municipality of Berhampore were also sent to me, one of which I print as a curious specimen of the kind of impatience of Municipal control felt very widely. I could not learn that there was, in either of the cases to which I allude, any real grievance. Both the petitioners' hamlets are really parts of Berhampore, which is mainly an agricultural town, formed by a *congeries* of hamlets. These complainants have an excellent market close to their door for their produce, and it is only right that they should take their share in supporting the Municipal efforts of the persons who buy their produce, and the other small traders, chiefly weavers and hide-sellers, who really form part of the same community.

[illegible] another petition of some interest, which is related in the A carried us over a low pass into the great [illegible] Kimedi Estate, which covers some 735 square miles, is that is to say, about as large as Surrey or without the hills as large as Monmouth.

38. Here I saw the Zemindar, who is, as my colleagues are aware, infirm, his sons, the manager, the heir of Chinna Kimedi, and others. Mr. MacCartie also gave me full information about the state of the property.

themselves very useful, as my honorable colleagues will remember, when we found it necessary to push up police into Kalahandi, relieving the jail guards, and doing their work faithfully and well.

22. The Khonds performed their war-dance, armed with their bows and arrows (as with that strange battle-axe, which looks as if it had been suggested by the teeth of some terrible beast, long vanished from the land) and protected from the assaults of a foeman behind by the screens lined with scarlet and furnished at each angle with sheaves of peacocks' feathers which they wear upon their backs.

23. In the afternoon, all the Zemindars within reach came to a levée. I declined to see the Pedda Kimedi Zemindar under the advice of the local authorities, as he has been acting in the most contumacious manner, defying, in fact, in a small way, the authority of Government. He came into Berhampore with the rest and professes intentions of amendment; but Mr. Goodrich very properly thought that there should be at least some instalment of performance before his past misdeeds could be condoned.

24. On the other hand, I did receive the Patro of Ramgiri, the orders of Government with respect to whom the Pedda Kimedi Zemindar has persistently ignored. I further invested the Tát Raja of Gadapur with a (Sadi) dress of honor. He is a most attractive-looking little boy, and, so far as position goes, the most important Uriya amongst the Khond Hills. Many of the Uriya Zemindars were resplendent in kincob and gold; some very plainly dressed. There was the same difference in the features, several being as Aryan in appearance as the tongue they speak, whilst others had not a trace of the Aryan type.

25. The Mansubdar of Rampa, whose blundering and extortions brought on the rebellion, and who lives here interned, came to ask to go back again, but, of course, no promises could be made him. His circumstances and those of his country will be kept before the eyes of Government.

26. After the chiefs had gone, I received a long address from a body called the "Berhampore Mutual Improvement Society," to which I replied (*see* Appendix).

27. On the 14th I had a series of conversations with the district officers upon a great variety of subjects. Amongst others, I saw Mr. Castlestuart Stuart, some [illegible] whose letters caused him lately, it will be remembered, to receive some not undeserved blame. With reference to the Aska fuel question, I myself saw and examined with some care the great wood-heap which has caused so much contention. It is composed of what would be called *bonâ fide* fire-wood in a great civilised city, say in Paris; but then it must be admitted that a vast deal of it is not what is sold to the natives here as fire-wood, but what, when they are concerned, is classed as inferior timber fit for making into huts. It is high time that the Aska fuel question and the general management of forests in the Ganjam District should be settled. When Mr. Brandis was with us information had not yet reached Madras that the demand for Sâl sleepers had again sprung up, and that the revenue from this source seems likely to be for some years considerable. It may be hoped that there will thus be a larger amount of money from the Ganjam forests than we calculated on, and, if more important work in other parts of the Northern Circle can be overtaken, it would be highly desirable that some competent officer should visit this region earlier than we intended. I think the Aska factory deserves very great consideration. It is an element of civilisation and progress on the very verge of pure unmitigated barbarism, and produces excellent results in a great many ways. I had much rather lean to over-favoring than under-favoring it; but, at the same time, the astonishingly cheap rate at which it gets its fuel as compared with the general population, or as compared with Messrs. Parry & Co., in the south, deserves careful reconsideration on the spot. I suspect too that our village officials all through the Gumsur Taluk are not to be depended upon is a much m[illegible] proceedings on the part of contractors and wood-cutters, which [illegible] central and until at least we are in a [illegible] leaving Gopálpur, we proceed spare now, any change of this sort m[illegible] but making a considerable circuit, to Chatrap[illegible] were the guests of Mr. Goodrich. The way[illegible]

47. Great complaints reached n[illegible] which, at the proper season, are green w[illegible] interest upon Government paper co[illegible] not under tanks, but at the mercy of the rains[illegible] head-quarters. Both this and the [illegible] Currency Notes belong not to us or o[illegible] the Government of India. I note th[illegible]

28. The amount of Government woodland in the Gumsur and Surada Taluks is very considerable; there is well on to an area of 400 square miles good and bad in the former, and a great deal in the latter. The management of the whole of this is under Mr. Dampier, an East Indian, whom I saw, and who seems to have his work at heart; but he has not nearly enough assistance to enable him efficiently to watch his large and far-scattered domain.

29. The Paiks above alluded to would form an excellent material for forest guards.

30. On the afternoon of the same day, there was a large levée of Europeans and Natives. I was startled to hear that the Kalahandi outbreak had caused so much sickness in the wing of the regiment (the 7th Native Infantry), which is stationed here, and had to go up into the hills to support the authority of our neighbours in the Central Provinces. Colonel Baldwin told me that, with one single exception, every man in the force, officer and private, suffered from fever.

31. Here at Berhampore as elsewhere, the question of the insufficiency of accommodation for the District Munsifs came up. It was brought before me by Mr. Daniel with whom I stayed. He said that the case of the people here had not been represented to Government for some time, and I told him that I thought that it should be sent in again, so that it might be considered with others.

32. Amongst other petitions which I have received here is one against a certain ————, who is not in our service, but from which I may quote a passage as a fine specimen of invective:—

"As it is necessary for your Excellency to get a picture of this man, we give the same as follows:—His eyes resemble those of a cat; his moustaches are copper-colored; his face looks pale like that of a dead body; his body is that of a blood-sucker; his actions are those of a monkey; his dress is that of a peon; his conduct is wicked!"

33. The road from Berhampore to Haripur, in the Mandasa Zemindari, where we encamped on the evening of the 15th, runs through a country very similar to that which I have described, but it is crossed by two considerable rivers,—the Bahuda and the Northern Mahendratunia, which are largely used for irrigation, and along the course of which there were great breadths of green. Here and there we saw sheep,—long-legged and reddish brown animals of small merit. The goats were numerous and better, taking kindly to the shrubs in the low jungle, of which we traversed a good deal.

34. On the morning of the 16th we visited the Mandasa Zemindar, whose little town, with its wide, scrupulously-clean streets, nestles picturesquely at the foot of the outworks of Mahendraghiri, a noble outlier of the Eastern Ghats, about 5,000 feet high, and sure one day to be used as a sanitarium. The Zemindar presented me with an address which, with my reply, will be found in the Appendix. My honorable colleagues will doubtless remember the remarkable boy to whom allusion is made.

35. In the afternoon, the Mandasa Zemindar came over, escorted by many followers, amongst others by a large number of Sauras as wild, if not as interesting, as the Khonds, and whose language, if I am correctly informed, has only been partially written down.

36. The Zemindar introduced only one matter of busines[illegible] attention in another shape. [illegible] passing through Párvatipur

37. From Haripur a drive of thirty-five [illegible] e man who grows it in the Central we had followed from Berha[illegible]pore and then [illegible] arees, who bring it down, must have ove[illegible] a low pass into the great Parla Kimedi [illegible] them in Párvatipur must have his, miles, is that is to say, about as large as Su[illegible] ed of having his: all this before it who sends i[illegible] to the coast for shipment Monmouth.

38. Here I saw the Zemindar, who is, asili, being [illegible]net on the banks of a fine sons, the manager, the heir of Chinna Kimedi [illegible]rather hot (91° to-day in the house), gave me full information about the state of th[illegible]goe, which is seen in considerable

39. It is the first estate under the management of the Court of Wards which I have visited, and brings home to my mind with new force the importance of that portion of the Board of Revenue's business, which deals with the wards of the Government, being in good and strong hands. A nobler property I have rarely beheld. The town which the Zemindar inhabits lies on a great plain of deep alluvial soil, watered by the Southern Mahendratunia and covered even now at the commencement of the hot weather with most beautiful crops. Around it on all sides stand up mountains of the most graceful outline. The rains have hardly ever been known to fail, and the dews are most abundant.

40. The people, partly Uriya and partly Telugu, have the passion for litigation, so common in India, but very rarely commit serious crimes. I saw more ornaments than I did in the somewhat less rich parts of the country which I have been hitherto traversing, but here as elsewhere tiled houses are few.

41. The eldest son of the Zemindar, who has learnt a certain amount of English, and is now between nineteen and twenty, asked me if he might drop his general education and learn under the Manager, who is most favorably reported upon, something about the details of his estate,—a proposal to which, after consulting the authorities on the spot, I gave all encouragement.

42. A large building, which is to be the palace of the family, has been gradually rising at the lower end of the town.

43. Not knowing what imperative exigencies may have governed its design and construction, I can pronounce no opinion upon it, but it would be well if it were once for all put out of hand. To one who knows nothing of the difficulties which may beset an architect, it is natural to ask whether India has no examples of domestic architecture to offer, which might be followed when we have to build a great house for a Native Magnate. I recollect seeing things both in the old palace of Ambér in Rajputana and at Pattiala, which appeared to me perfectly exquisite. Again, if we are to take our designs from Europe, might not the Alhambra or the Generalife in Spain, or even the work of the Norman Kings at Palermo give some useful hints? The great plain of Parla Kimedi has a look of the Conca d'oro, and naturally carries one's mind to the Zisa. As I said, however, there may be exigencies here which forbid any of that beauty which people in England are accustomed to associate with the Western East, but why, oh why, amidst the ghastly caricatures that disfigure the outside enclosure of the building should the present Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, mounted upon a white horse, be riding into the infinite? As Canning once said when looking at a portrait of himself in an inn-parlour "who propagates these monsters?"

44. The labors of Mr. Tomlinson, who has not been very many months here, have resulted in detecting a very large quantity of concealed cultivation, which has not been paying any dues to the estate.

45. There are a few miscellaneous matters connected with the Ganjam District, which I should like to set down before passing beyond its limits. There exist between Berhampore and Aska, but some way off the road, two edicts of Asoka, who is said to have given his name to the latter place. It was mentioned to me in conversation that these are being injured by weather. Dr. Burgess, who has, I am in the seen them, should be consulted as to that statement.

our village officia[illegible] in favor of transferring the head-quarters of Government proceedings on the par[illegible]ampore. There is no doubt that Berhampore is a much more considerable [illegible] central and until at least we are in a [illegible]nd also more central, but it is not *much* more spare now, any change of this sort m[illegible]position to spend far more money than we can [illegible]y well be postponed.

47. Great complaints reached [illegible] interest upon Government paper co[illegible]ne of the trouble that had to be taken before head-quarters. Both this and the [illegible]uld be received by persons at a distance from Currency Notes belong not to us or o[illegible]allied question of the difficulty of cashing the Government of India. I note th[illegible]ur officers, but to the Financial Department of [illegible]em here, however, with a view to record my

conviction that it is to the last degree important that every removable inconvenience should be removed, if it has any tendency to prevent the people at large holding the obligations of the State. Labor-saving devices of this kind, which have a great political importance in Europe, are of even greater political importance in India.

48. Nothing is more remarkable than the profound quiet which this district has enjoyed for so many years, when we think what elements of disturbance exist in it, and how small is the military force which is immediately at hand to back the civil power. I have already noticed by how little the Khonds are removed from pure barbarism, and may add that of the great Uriya chiefs who hold such vast estates, there are probably no two who would meet each other in a room. Were it not for the presence of the British power, all would be chaos. The era of quiet dates on the plains from Mr. Russell's tour through the district in 1836, when he put to death or exiled many disturbers of the peace, and, in the hills, from the commencement of Macpherson's labors for the extinction of human sacrifice a few years later.

49. A palanquin journey on the night of the 19th, which, though admirably arranged, did not make us regret ancient India, took us through the hills to Sitapetta, in the Vizagapatam District, where we were met by the Acting Collector Mr. H. G. Turner and others. Thence a fair-weather road, just opened across the jungles, carried us down a fine pass in which, as in some parts of Ganjam, the valuable Tamarind trees were a noticeable feature, to Pálkonda, where I passed the day, received and replied to an address (*see* Appendix), and made the acquaintance of the Gadabas, another of the numerous pre-Aryan tribes which inhabit the north-eastern districts.

50. On the morning of the 21st, we drove twenty-eight miles first across the fine Pálkonda Taluk rented by Messrs. Arbuthnot. Here, as in Parlákimedi, it is said that a survey would show that the ryots till much more land than that for which they pay assessment. The fact, of which I was assured by the Acting Collector, that wet land here subject to assessment changes hands at the rate of £40 an [illegible]ere would fall like a bomb-shell amongst those persons who figure to themselves [illegible] Gov[illegible]rnment of India as a rack-renting landlord.

51. The heat of the day was passed at Párvatipur, where we cut, for the first time, the probable line of the new railway from the coast into the interior, which will work so great a change in the circumstances of this part of the Presidency, and saw, to the right as we entered the town, the low pass by which it will gain access to the highlands. At the house of Mr. Wolfe Murray, I received several Zemindars whose estates lie in the neighbourhood, and visited the gaol which is under his charge. It is gratifying to find that the hill-men, whose health suffered so severely when under confinement at Vizagapatam, are here perfectly well, and their extramural labor seems to have been very usefully employed in the station.

52. A gentleman in the employment of Messrs. Simson of Cocanada called on me, and told me, *inter alia*, that the Myrobalans, an important article of commerce here, are obtained in the most wasteful manner, the people who gather them finding it much easier to tear down the branches and pick them on the ground than to procure them in a more reasonable way. Indeed, the forest and all that is connected therewith seems in this vast district—bigger than some of the smaller European kingdoms, pretty much to manage itself, which is usually an euphemism for being on the road to ruin.

53. The trade in wheat and other articles, now passing through Párvatipur to the coast, is heavily weighted. First, the man who grows it in the Central Provinces must get his profit, then the Brinj[illegible]rees, who bring it down, must have theirs, then the middleman who deals with [illegible]hem in Párvatipur must have his, then the Dubash may be reasonably suspect[illegible]d of having his: all this before it passes into the hands of the European trader who sends it to the coast for shipment to Europe.

54. From Párvatipur we passed to Bobbili, being met on the banks of a fine river, still full of water though it is getting rather hot (91° to-day in the house), by the Zemindar. On this estate the mangoe, which is seen in considerable

numbers on the way from Pálkonda to Párvatipur, becomes a very prominent feature. Unhappily, till lately, they have taken little trouble about the quality; but even the inferior kind seems to be used largely by the population, who, on the plains, extract its juice and make it into a paste, while on the Ganjam Hills they appear to crush and eat the kernel.

55. On the morning of the 22nd, we drove round the clean, well-kept town of Bobbili, furnished with all the appliances of Anglo-Indian civilisation,—schools, hospitals, and what not,—all within a walk of the remains of the old Fort, where one hundred and twenty-six years ago was enacted one of the most ghastly stories which even Indian History has to record.

56. From Bobbili we passed into Sálúr, the fine estate of which, as my honorable colleagues will recollect, the Government lately authorised the Collector to take over the management in compliance with the urgent request of its owner.

57. Arrived at the little capital, I received an address to which I replied (*see* Appendix). The next morning we started early and went up the Potinghy Ghaut to the place which gives it its name, halting during the heat of the day at Sunki. From three to four thousand men are at present employed on the works, which will be productive of prodigious advantage to the whole of the high country stretching to the westward, so that the sacrifice of life which has been inevitably entailed in the battle with barbarism and famine will not be unavailing. I was surprised at the length of the pass. From Itikavalsa to Potinghy is just under twenty-three miles. The first part reminded me of the Coonoor Ghaut, but the height to be attained is far less, and the necessary winding of the road up, down, around, and over the hills is far greater.

58. At Potinghy we were met by Mr. Weir and Mr. Egan. I advised the former to write a brief monograph on Jeypore, that huge country, not, I should think, much smaller than Sicily, and about which we know so little. Mr. Weir's ordinary station at Koraput is one hundred and twenty miles from his Collector's head-quarters, while he can go a hundred miles on the other side, without getting out of his own jurisdiction. Large numbers of the wild people (Khonds, Purjas, Gadabas, Konda Doralus, Muryas, and the like) were gathered in Potinghy, received presents and danced strange dances, while the Paiks, some of them from distant parts of the Jeypore Estate, clad or unclad in every variety of costume or the want of it, exhibited feats of sword-play by the light of bamboo torches.

59. Wild animals are still very destructive. I saw one of the Raja's Amins, whose son had quite recently been carried off by a tiger, and another of these animals is engaged in devouring the inhabitants of his own particular strip of country, at the moderate rate of two a week. We did not, I think, do unwisely to insist recently upon the larger reward of a hundred rupees being paid in this part of the Presidency for each tiger killed. One hundred and eighty-two people are returned as destroyed by them from January 1st, 1882, to February 20th, 1883.

60. From Potinghy, where the thermometer sank at night to 59°, we descended by another and much steeper ghaut to Tadivalsa. The road lay, like that of yesterday, through woods which were fine from the point of view of a passing traveller, but leave almost every thing to be desired from that of the forester. Their possession is disputed by the Jeypore and the Panchipenta Zemindaris, the latter being a very large, very unproductive and sadly involved property, and their preservation should be carefully looked to. We passed many grand specimens of the hill mangoe,—a much better fruit than the wild mangoe of the plains. It was pleasant to hear that there is every hope of a fine mangoe year, the period of heavy dews having passed without much damage. The older ghaut, which we to-day descended, will probably long remain the best for the Brinjarees whose pack-bullocks can even now surmount it with no great difficulty, and will do so with facility when some improvements now going on are completed. It should, for the present at least, be treated chiefly as a pack-bullock road.

61. I took an opportunity, when at Sálúr, of talking to Mr. Prendergast about the Kalahandi disturbances, and getting an explanation from him as to various

matters, with regard to which we were not entirely satisfied. I think his explanations were satisfactory, and will mention them in Council. Mr. Prendergast has given a laudable amount of attention to the languages of the strange people, amongst whom he has spent so much time. He tells me that he has sent to Mr. Cust vocabularies, which he has collected, of the Khond, the Saura, the Gadaba, and the Jatapa languages. He has also formed a Koie vocabulary, and has in course of preparation vocabularies of Karangkápu and Kondadora. Extra work of this kind, if well done, should always tell in an officer's favor. Mr. Prendergast, who seems very well, told me that he has been in his present post seven years, and that none of his predecessors ever held out against the climate for more than six months.

62. From Sálúr I proceeded to Vizianagram, where we were received by the Maharaja with his characteristic grace and hospitality. As we approached that place the aspect of the country very much changed, from the fact that the Palmyra became the prevailing tree. Here, however, it does not appear to be used for the making of sugar or spirit, but only for thatching and building.

63. The Vizianagram Municipality presented me with an address, which, with my reply, will be found in the Appendix, as will also the address read to me by Mr. Monro at the Maharaja's College, and what I said in answer. The Maharaja himself gave some very good advice to the students. It is gratifying to see a young nobleman doing his duty so well by his gigantic property and furthering in so many directions the benevolent efforts of the Government. If all Zemindari Estates were as well used, it would triumphantly justify the more than doubtful policy which allowed them to exist in such numbers. I am sure my honorable colleagues will not think that I went a step beyond the strict limits of truth when I spoke as I did about him, either at the dinner which he gave us in the Fort or at his college.

64. From Vizianagram we proceeded to Bimlipatam, inspecting by the way Messrs. Arbuthnot's Jute Factory at Chittivalsa, in and around which there were many proofs of the advantages which capitalists, who are anxious to do what is right, can bring to a neighbourhood. I particularly observed the operatives, well-grown, cheerful looking people.

65. At Bimlipatam the European community invited us to breakfast at the Club, where I received and replied to an address from the Municipality, as I did later to one from a Hindu Debating Society, said to be well supported by the most respectable inhabitants of the town.

66 From Bimlipatam we drove to Waltair, through a tangle of hills and defiles, which made it clear enough to me, why it will be necessary to allow the railway from Vizagapatam to the northward to take a very considerable sweep inland.

67. At Waltair, where we were the guests of Mr. Turner, the Acting Collector, I inspected the gaol and the hospital, seeing also the entrance to the harbour and hearing the various plans connected therewith.

68. Here, too, on the 28th I was visited by the Maharaja of Jeypore, whose attention I called, at the suggestion of the Collector, to the importance of his not alienating any portion of his fine Sâl forests without full communication with the district authorities,—a suggestion to which he promised to attend. If I am correctly informed, this huge property pays only sixteen thousand rupees to Government, which spends so much upon its justice and police.

69. It is, therefore, only equitable that far greater exertions should be made than have been made in the establishment of schools, making of roads, and so forth. If the estate were only well managed for two generations, the Maharaja of Jeypore would be among the wealthiest landed proprietors in the Universe. I heard from Mr. Weir a good deal I did not like about the state of things on the Jeypore and Bustar frontiers; but to this I will call the attention of my honorable colleagues in another shape.

70. In the afternoon of February 28th, there was a Levée at which I received the principal European and Native inhabitants. Later I received the last information

about the survey of the Raipore Railway from Mr. Taylor,—second in command to Mr. Cregeen,—and visited the well-appointed Observatory of Mr. A. T. Narasinga Rao, who is in correspondence with many prominent English Astronomers. After dinner we drove into the town where I received and replied to the address of the Municipality (*see* Appendix) under a particularly picturesque pandal. All the arrangements made by the Police, which from the hour and other causes involved a rather unusual amount of management, struck me as very creditable to Major Harris and the authorities generally.

71. On the morning of the 1st March, I visited, in company with Mr. Monro and others, the Male and Female Orphanages supported by Bishop Tissot, gave away the prizes at Mr. G. L. Narasinga Rao's Girls School, which is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, seeing also the London Mission School and a Hindu School taught by a Graduate of the University of London. I likewise returned the visit of the Maharaja of Jeypore.

In the evening we sailed for the southward.

72. At daybreak on March 2nd, the *Kerbela* let go her anchor in the roads of Cocanada, some eighty miles from our port of embarkation. The coast showed only as a dim line, and yet we had something less than five fathoms water. Ere long we were joined by Mr. Happell the Acting Collector, Colonel Hasted, Mr. Walch the Superintending Engineer of the North-Eastern Districts, and others. Colonel Porteous had accompanied us. The sea was quite smooth, but the tide was out and we grounded in crossing the bar. Changing, however, into another boat, we soon reached the landing place, where we were met by the Raja of Pittapur and many other personages of the locality.

73. In the afternoon, after a levée, I received and replied to the address of the Municipality (*see* Appendix), going down later to make a further inspection of the proposed and much-needed changes in the harbour.

74. Next morning, I visited the hospital, where the Surgeon in charge (Dr. Beech) called my attention to the fact that the noise of the hammering in a dry dock close by was a very serious evil to the patients; that this had made one part of the buildings absolutely untenantable; and that the dock could be removed to a more convenient spot for a trifling sum. The Acting Collector seemed to share his views.

75. I then visited a girls' school supported by the Raja of Pittapur and examined the Kutcheri buildings, which, it is said, want, and have long wanted, enlargement, while in the course of the forenoon, I received and replied to the address of the Chamber of Commerce (*see* Appendix).

76. Later the European community of Cocanada, in which the mercantile element is largely represented, gave me a dinner. My reply to the toast of my health will be found in the Appendix.

77. We transferred ourselves from the coast to Rajahmundry by the great canal which runs through the Eastern Delta from Dowlaishwaram, throwing off below that place a branch which reaches Cocanada by Samulcottah, and one which flows down to the sea past the French Settlement of Yanam.

78. The rice was all off the ground, so that this beautiful expanse of splendidly-fertile land was seen at its worst. The landscape presented few features of interest. Great fields of Sugar-cane, for the crushing of which the natives are just beginning to use the portable Beheea machines; patches of Sunn hemp, grown oddly enough as a fodder, not a fibre-crop; a village in which fire had been raging, the origin of which the uncharitable might possibly connect with the bamboo-rafts moored hard by, ready to be used in repairing the mischief; "The fire always happens," says the simple villager, "*just* when the bamboo-rafts come down;" another village in which vast flocks of water-birds roosted in perfect security, even a pelican, were amongst the most notable things we passed. The traffic in these canals generally moves at night; but we saw enough to convince us that the form of the boats used is, like most things in this favored region, gradually improving.

79. At Dowlaishwaram I inspected the anicut, a mighty and monumental work, nearly four miles in length, of which I could see only one section,—that

between Dowlaishwaram and the nearest island. Colonel Hasted and Mr. Walch acted as my guides, and explained to me various matters relating to the position of the little Public Works capital here, which will presently come before my honorable colleagues.

80. From Dowlaishwaram we ran on to Rajahmundry, where I was the guest of Mr. Kelsall, and where, on the morning of the 4th, I visited the gaol at which they are rapidly accommodating their arrangements to the views lately expressed by the Government of India, and in the neighbourhood of which there is no lack of extramural work. This hardly seemed to be the case at Vizagapatam.

81. The bazaar at Rajahmundry is very narrow, and compares badly with the broad and handsome quarter which bears the name of Mr. Justice Innes; but to widen it would involve, I fear, very great outlay.

82. Here we came again upon the fine Banyan avenues, of which we had seen so much in Ganjam. In this neighbourhood tradition connects them with Sir Thomas Munro's visit to the Northern Circars. It must, I fear, be admitted that the Banyan, from its encroaching disposition, is not the best avenue-tree, grateful as is the shade which it gives; but the importance of planting trees along the roads in this country cannot be too much insisted upon. A good deal of attention was being given to this in the Vizagapatam District, but during a period of neglect great havoc had taken place there.

83. In the afternoon, I held a levée, after which the Municipality presented an address to which I replied (*see* Appendix).

84. The next day we steamed up the river to a point some 43 miles from Rajahmundry, just above the gorge by which it traverses the Eastern Ghauts, and just below the frontier of the Nizam's dominions. The scenery, when once the hills are reached, is fine, even at this season, when the approach of the hottest period of the year has somewhat the same effect as the later autumn has at home in stripping the trees of their leaves and discoloring every green thing, or, to be more exact, every green thing that does not lie below the highest flood mark.

85. A former Governor of Madras has compared the landscape to that between Bingen and Coblentz, but it carried my thoughts rather to—

"The wood and water side,
Imperial Danube's wide domain,"

of which Campbell wrote, or to the ravines lower down the same river between Belgrade and Orsova, especially that along the southern side of which ran Trojan's road. To give, however, any fair chance to the Indian stream when compared with European ones, three-fourths of whose charm is in their associations, the Godávari should be seen in the rains when the hills, rising 2,500 feet above it, are masses of varied green separated by a foaming and very dangerous torrent, in many places much more than a hundred feet deep.

86. Far above the point which we reached are the once famous works by which it was intended so to facilitate navigation as to bring down the cotton of the central regions to Cocanada. Some other age may take up those gigantic schemes, which, from sheer inability to find the funds, had to be left unfinished by our own; but the question will always arise whether in India as elsewhere it is not to the westward that the course of Empire takes its way, and whether we have any ports on our Madras sea-board which can hold their own as places of export against Bombay and Goa.

87. I had much conversation with the Acting Collector about the state of our forests in this neighbourhood, which is truly deplorable, and I received from him a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Atkinson on the subject, which I shall refer to Mr. Gamble. It will also be desirable to find out precisely and soon what is being done and left undone by the person at present in charge of our woodland interests in the Godávari District.

88. Mr. Happell had likewise much that was important to say about the state of Rampa and its neighbourhood; but none of the district officers seem to have seen my honorable colleague's (Mr. Carmichael's) report, which ought surely to be supplied to them confidentially.

89. Dropping down from the gorge, far enough to be out of the feverish hills, we anchored for the night of the 6th March, and, steaming past Rajahmundry on the 7th, visited the head works of the Central Delta, at present closed for repairs and alterations. Thence we passed to the head works of the Western Delta and ran down the noble stream, say two hundred feet broad, flowing from it to the new Public Works bungalow of Chettipet, which stands just above the point where that stream branches into the canal which goes to Nursipur, and that which leads towards the Kistna. Between the bungalow and the point of bifurcation lay fine fields of the so-called "Lunka Tobacco," which is largely produced on the alluvial grounds and islands all through these regions.

90. On the 8th we followed the western branch of the canal to Ellore, where we made but a short halt, and, taking leave of the officers of the Godávari District, were transferred into the canals of the Kistna, which meet those of the Godávari at that point.

91. A night and a day of most pacific canal travelling, at the rate of a little over two miles an hour, during which we passed out of the Godávari into the Kistna District, and were joined by Mr. Horsfall its Collector, brought us to Bezwada, where we were received, as usual, by a very large portion of the population, and found our quarters in a house situated on the top of one of the detached hills which overlook the river. At our feet lay the great anicut, which, although trifling in length compared to that of the Godávari, is, unlike it, easily visible at a glance, extending as it does between the two rocky hills which say, for a moment, even in flood time, to that impetuous and wayward, albeit very sacred, stream, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." No light thing to say when we remember that it is asserted that the Kistna in the rains carries more water past Bezwada in an hour than the Clyde carries past Glasgow in a year.

92. From this point we made an excursion to Guntoor, which passes for one of the hottest places in India, but where we fortunately came in for cloudy skies and a strong breeze. This town is a great centre of the cotton trade, producing a species of that staple which takes red dyes with peculiar ease. Large crops of indigo and castor-oil are also grown not far off. Indeed, the growth of indigo is so rapidly increasing here that one Tahsildar actually suggested to the Collector that it ought to be prohibited, lest no food should be left for the population of his taluk!

93. Mr. Horsfall directed my attention to a subject to which it had not been directed before,—the doubtful policy, namely, which we pursue in encouraging the people rather to settle together on the village-site than to spread themselves over their fields. Already, he says, in parts of the Godávari District the tendency to do this, which we have all seen in Malabar, is overpowering the artificial and accidental difficulties which stand in the way, and already homesteads surrounded with plantains, cocoanuts, &c., are beginning to dot the surface of the country. The importance of such a change is obvious as well from sanitary as from other considerations.

94. In the afternoon, the Municipality and the Muhammadan community of Guntoor both presented addresses which, with my replies, will be found in the Appendix.

95. From Guntoor we returned to Bezwada, where the inhabitants presented an address to which I replied (*see* Appendix). I also held a levée, visited various schools, the workshops connected with the canals, and the Undavelli Cave Temples. From the hillside in which they are situated, the eye ranges over the wide level, which is bounded by the Condapillai range. Over this great alluvial plain, the Kistna last summer spread for miles and miles, and it was out of some of the trees visible from hence that Mr. Grant of the Public Works Department succeeded in rescuing so many people. The panic in the animal creation was universal. Mr. Horsfall, sailing straight over the country from Masulipatam, not only rescued a hare from the roof of a temple, but passed numerous trees covered with snakes which craned towards him, trying to reach the comparative safety of the boat,—a sufficiently Dantesque experience. He thought that if he had not been otherwise occupied, he could have shot a thousand in the course of the day. This was told me as we were crossing the plain which intervenes between the river and the

Undavelli caves amidst good crops of castor-oil and cholum (*Holcus sorghum*). "These are the very fields," said my companion, "as to which the ryots complained a few months ago that they were hopelessly ruined." Jupiter Pluvius in India has two aspects.

96. After the levée, I received separately the Nuzvid brothers and their eldest nephew,—a race of Anakim. The Privy Council decision in their case may have some strange results, amongst others the very unexpected one of stimulating education. A man belonging to a family of great importance in this district,—owners of an estate which would support very handsomely an English Earldom,—having been brought into hostile relations with the head of his house in consequence of this decision, has lost his ordinary means of living, and came to ask me for employment in the public service. In the way, however, of his obtaining anything much worth having was the difficulty of an extremely imperfect education, to which he was fully alive. Such a case as this will become known far and wide, and may well, it is thought by some good observers, bring home the advantage of acquiring at least a modicum of knowledge to the terribly-backward nobility of the north-eastern districts.

97. We left Bezwada on the early afternoon of the 13th, and, gliding slowly along the broad canal which connects it with the sea, reached our destination in some twenty hours. Till night fell, we passed between fine avenues of trees, coeval with the canal itself; but as we approached the coast, trees became rarer, and we entered upon the huge mirage-haunted flat which spreads around Masulipatam. Perhaps, from the presence of the mirage, it made me think of the Crau which one traverses between Avignon and Marseilles. Unhappily, however, for the inhabitants of Masulipatam, the Father of gods and men never here as there showered down stones to help anybody, as Æschylus tells us that he did to help Hercules in his contest with the Ligurians upon the Western plain. It is one vast pebbleless expanse, and the making of a very ordinary road through it has cost as much as 12,000 rupees a mile. We saw at Bezwada masses of the commonest road-metal waiting to be transported 46 miles.

98. Arrived at the landing place, we were met by the Nawab of Masulipatam and many others, the general community presenting an address to which I replied (*see* Appendix).

99. Thence we were transferred to the Collector's house, where, in the afternoon, I held a levée and then visited the town, seeing, *inter alia*, the little morsel of French territory, some four hundred yards square, which causes so much inconvenience.

100. If the aspect of Masulipatam itself is sufficiently dreary, that of the Fort and Port, which I visited on the morning of the 15th, is even worse. They have never recovered from the cyclone of November 1864, when the storm-wave swept fourteen miles inland and destroyed some thirty thousand people. In the presence of such tremendous natural agencies as are or may at any moment be at work here, no protective works can be contemplated. We can only hope for the best and adopt, from time to time, any palliatives that do not commit us too deeply.

101. The only monument of the slightest interest connected with the catastrophe of 1864 is the Catholic church of St. Catherine, standing near a tasteless and ill-conceived erection, which, though put up by a private individual, was taken over by Government, and is supposed to commemorate the calamitous inundation. Not an anna should be spent on this that we are not obliged to spend; but some help might be usefully given, I think, to repair the forlorn little edifice close by—the congregation, which is abjectly poor, being quite unable to prevent its falling into a heap of ruins.

102. On our return to the town, I visited two schools under the charge, respectively, of the Church Mission and the Hindu community. Both seem fairly well conducted, but presented no features of special interest.

103. On the 15th I received the Municipality and replied to their address (*see* Appendix).

104. We started betimes on the 16th, and, circumstances being favorable, reached the *Chinsura*, which was lying in four-and-a-half fathoms water, after poling, rowing, and sailing for only three hours. The floods of last July have altered the position of the Bar, and greatly shortened the distance which has to be traversed before the open sea is reached. Now, in all likelihood, the Kistna will again begin to spread its silt, under the influence of the set of the sea from the south, and the Bar will move further and further north till the next great flood comes.

105. A run of about one hundred and ninety miles occupied, thanks to a strong current, some six and twenty hours, but by three o'clock on the 17th, we were once more in the harbour of Madras, after an absence of just six weeks.

106. On my return to Guindy, it was natural to turn to the Minute of my great predecessor, Sir Thomas Munro, dated 7th January 1823, on his tour in the Northern Circars, which is printed in the first volume of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's selections from his Minutes. It would be difficult to bring the changes that have taken place even in this backward part of the Presidency, in which there is not a single mile of railway, more clearly in view than by placing these two documents side by side.

107. Sir Thomas begins by saying that his object was "to ascertain the general condition of the people, the political state of the country, the main causes which led to the frequent disturbances of its tranquillity, and the means most likely to remedy the disorder." Now happily there is no disorder, and, although we must look forward, from time to time, to some disturbances in the hill tracts, they can only be very trifling in comparison with those which, long after the time of Sir Thomas Munro, threw into confusion many large and fine portions of these countries.

108. He then proceeds to say, "The Zemindars have long had, and still have, such extensive power and influence as to claim the first place in every inquiry concerning the state of the country;" and nearly the whole of the rest of his Minute is occupied with them and their affairs. In this Minute of mine, the Zemindars are frequently mentioned, but they have fallen altogether into a different place. The people, as represented by their Municipalities and other organisations, have stepped into the prominent position once occupied by these potentates.

109. Then, again, life has become infinitely more complicated. A hundred new interests force themselves on the attention of a Governor as he travels; nor have I the slightest doubt that, unless some quite unforeseen catastrophe occurs, more progress will be made in the Northern Circars during the next thirty years than has been made during the last sixty.

110. Heaven forbid that I should re-open the old and weary discussion on the respective merits of the Zemindari and Ryotwari systems; but the Zemindars are amongst the things which have made least progress in the Northern Circars since 1823. We have, of course, in the Maharaja of Vizianagram a splendid exception, and he is not quite alone, but, as a whole, the Zemindars are sadly backward, and by no means discharge the functions which one would wish them to discharge, not only for the sake of the country, but for their own. Every officer employed in districts where they are to be found should keep up a steady pressure upon them to educate their children. If they do not do this there are assuredly forces at work in Native Society, which will make their continued existence an impossibility. It is not in Europe alone that the saying of the poet holds true—

"O rois, soyez grands, car le peuple grandit!"

For the rest what these provinces chiefly want are—

(1) improved means of communication with the outer world;
(2) more careful management of the forests;
(3) the cautious and gradual but systematic opening up to civilisation of the hill tracts.

A paragraph which I quote from a Note given to me by Mr. Happell shows that the state of things to which I have called attention in speaking of Jeypore prevails not less in the Godávari. "I have seen," he says, "no district in India which possesses

greater natural advantages than the valley of the Pamuleru. Sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, and wheat would all thrive there. It is now in the hands of a few miserable Reddies, who complain that they are unable to pay a quit-rent which does not exceed a rupee per square mile."

111. In regions of this kind we have, so to speak, great reservoirs for the overflow of an increasing population, and if people in England, who alarm themselves too much about the pressure of numbers upon the food-supply in India, could only bring home to their minds how very numerous such regions are, they would be less uneasy.

112. The general impression left on my mind by this journey as by previous ones is that this country is, as countries go, very prosperous. Wherever I travel I say to those officers who seem to me to have good powers of observation, "How do you think the lot of an ordinary laborer here compares with the lot of a laborer in that part of the United Kingdom with which you are best acquainted?" In no one single case have I heard the reply that the home laborer is the happier of the two. True it is that occasionally famine comes and sweeps away large numbers; but these visitations will become fewer and fewer, while their pressure falls chiefly on the very young; and to set against a short period of misery, there are the far longer and normal periods of comparative happiness,—periods of sufficient food, sufficient shelter, sufficient clothing, and, thanks to the constantly recurring festivals, sufficient amusement.

113. As to what the articulate portion of the population is asking from its rulers, and what its sentiments are towards these rulers, the various addresses printed in the Appendix are sufficient evidence.

114. I have now visited eighteen out of the twenty-two districts into which Madras is divided, and it is most interesting to see how very little of the viewy trash, with which we are so familiar in writing *about* the natives of India, finds its way into their own authorised documents.

115. Here and there a person, of sufficient local influence to get a paragraph inserted, advocates something or other for the benefit only of himself or a small class with which he is connected; here and there, there are heard faint echoes of some newspaper discussion; but, on the whole, the things for which I am asked continually are of the most practical and, if money were only unlimited, of the most useful kind. It is, I venture to think, in such first hand documents, and not in second hand and often anonymous utterances, that the real wishes of the people can best be studied.

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

APPENDIX.

Chatrapur Inhabitants' Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the community of Chatrapur, hail with great pleasure this visit of your Excellency to this remotest part of your Presidency, a district which has not been visited by a Governor for the last 16 years, and in particular to Chatrapur, a station which, after frequent shiftings, was deservedly fixed on as the most suitable Head-quarters of the District Collector about the year 1831. Ganjam, from its position, being so far removed from the chief town of the Presidency, access to it is not easy except by sea, which at all times of the year is not the safest method, as the landing at Gopálpur, which is the chief sea-port of this Collectorate, is sometimes dangerous from the high surf which prevails on the coast. Though this district labors under the above disadvantage, yet we are grateful to acknowledge that it does not the less benefit under your Excellency's administration. Happy is the day when we may have a ruler capable of rendering good to us; happier is the day on which we see such ruler in our midst; and happiest is the day on which we are allowed an interview with such ruler for the redress of our grievances. We are highly gratified to observe that your Excellency has, by visits to mofussil stations like this, furthered the object of our Queen-Empress in personally acquainting yourself with the general well-being of your subjects at large; as your Excellency was pleased rightly to notice "that many things which interest the people of each district visited will come more quickly and in a more convenient form to the attention of the Governor in Council than they otherwise would." We beg most loyally to render our heartfelt thanks for the proposed introduction of Tank Inspectors for agricultural improvements, for the reduction of salt duties, for the constitution of an Agricultural Department, for the abolition of Police Contributions by Municipalities, and for the reorganization of the Registration Department to the great advantage of the members comprising the same. We respectfully hope the projects of Rushikulya, Eastern Canal and Korakori or Mallada Tampara may be matured and completed in your Excellency's administration. Though thus much has been done in the way of bettering the general condition of the public, we have still most respectfully to press on your Excellency to modify the jail rules in respect of prisoners so as to enable them to have their usual diet while under trial. It is a well known fact that many a one of that class is subsequently declared innocent by the criminal tribunals, and it is a matter for deep regret to see them thus submitted to such a hardship. We beg to submit that our district has not as yet been favored either with railway or canal communication, and we, in consequence, most respectfully urge on your Excellency the necessity for facilitating the means for embarking and landing at the most dangerous port of Gopálpur, the only important source of communication between this and other districts. We solicit that your Excellency will be pleased to recommend the extension to the inferior servants of the rules governing the retiring allowances of officers in the Uncovenanted Service; under this score such servants of this district deserve your Excellency's consideration in particular as they are subject to malarious influence during the annual tours to the hills, and consequently to diseases which practically render them unfit for active service much earlier than in other districts not comprising maliahs. In connection with the subject of pensions, we respectfully beg to bring to your notice another hardship to which substitutes of officers lent to estates and local bodies have been put in that their service as such, however long it may be, does not qualify towards retiring allowances unless they are permanently employed by Government, while the servants lent, contributing towards their pensions, receive the allowances in proportion to the emoluments of the appointments they have held. Lastly, we would beg to submit, for your Excellency's consideration, the great abuses to which the revenues of Hindu Temples are subject under the management of the Temple Committees. At present there is practically no check on the members of such Committees squandering the funds We beg that the control of such institutions may be vested in the Local Fund Boards. We consider ourselves particularly fortunate that, in presenting your Excellency with this address, we feel we address ourselves to an officer intimately acquainted with the whole economy of Government as administered both in India and in England, and one who is anxious to introduce into India the liberal and enlightened Government, as established in England, of the House of Commons, of which we recognise your Excellency as a very prominent Member. In conclusion, we express our deep regret that it has not been allowed us to welcome Mrs. Grant Duff to our shores.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMUNITY OF CHATRAPUR,—I have indeed to congratulate myself upon being the only Governor, who, for more than half a generation, has had the good fortune to reach these shores. The Duke of Buckingham, as we know, attempted to do so, but, the winds and waves conspiring against him, he was hurried off into space.

I left Madras in sufficiently wild weather, and, for a little while, had some misgiving as to where I should be landed—dire whispers about having to make for Cocanada having reached my ears—but here, as you see, I am, having passed, thanks, I am sure, to your good wishes, through that triple barrier of sharks, surf and sea-snakes which defends the Eastern Coast of this Presidency from even the most peaceful and well-intentioned invader. I saw, however, enough while in the roadstead of Gopálpur, to understand that you by no means overstated your case, when you said that landing at that place was sometimes dangerous. I should think, gentlemen, it was not unfrequently so dangerous as to be impossible, and I shall certainly, when I return to Madras, consult my professional advisers as to the merits of certain suggestions which have been made to me by Mr. Minchin, for facilitating communication between the town of Gopálpur and the shipping in its roads; but you must remember that anything that might be done, either by Government or by private enterprise, could not be done for nothing, and that trade is easily frightened away to cheaper, even though they be less convenient, ports.

This is a matter to which you have drawn my attention alike in the second and in the sixth paragraph of your address. In the third you re-echo, in a very kindly spirit, some words of mine, words which I believe to be true, for he who can do justice to any district of this gigantic country without seeing it with his eyes must have faculties, which I not only do not possess, but with the possession of which I do not credit even the ablest of my acquaintance. In your fourth paragraph you speak of the Tank Divisions, with which we are just about to make a commencement, intending by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether to try to put our minor irrigation works upon a proper footing. You mention also several other measures, some of which have been carried into effect mainly by this Government, and one, the reduction of the salt duties, which we owe entirely to the far-sighted financial wisdom of the Viceroy and his advisers. With you I hope much from all these measures. The Rushikulya project is a very large one, and I am afraid it has not yet been made clear that the great expenditure involved would bring an adequate return to entitle it to be classed as a productive work. The Mallada Tampara project requires, as you are aware, if anything is to be made of it, the cordial co-operation of several large proprietors in the district; the Eastern Canal lies more within our own power. I have had it carefully explained to me on the spot, and shall discuss it with those whom it is my duty to consult upon such matters. There can be no doubt that it would be an important improvement, and we have recommended it as such.

Your fifth paragraph raises a very nice question of gaol discipline which can only, I am afraid, be adequately dealt with by Colonel Tennant, while as to your seventh and eighth paragraphs I can say nothing, for here we come upon ground which belongs to the Government of India, and not to the Government at Madras, since concessions made in one part of the country lead, as it frequently tells us, to demands for concessions elsewhere, and I must refrain from in any way committing either it or myself. I believe I am right in supposing that the inconvenience of service in the Maliahs is met to some extent by exceptionally large allowances. In your ninth paragraph you allude to a subject to which my attention has been almost as frequently called as to any other, whilst I have been travelling in the Presidency, and which has been receiving, as it will receive, much consideration in connection with other portions of the local self-government question. It is not improbable that if the temple trustees and committees were obliged from time to time to publish their accounts for the benefit of those interested, much mischief might be avoided.

It only remains for me to thank you warmly for the friendly language used both with reference to my wife and myself in your two last paragraphs. I fully believed at one time that she would be able to accompany me hither; but that turned out impracticable. I will not, however, fail to repeat to her the expression of your kind feeling, which I am sure she will most fully reciprocate.

7th February 1883.

Address of the Berhampore Municipal Commissioners.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Municipal Commission of Berhampore, beg respectfully, on behalf of the towns-people, to accord to your Excellency a most hearty welcome to this town, and while doing so, we are happy to assure your Excellency that its 23,000 inhabitants, composed of Uriyas, Telugus, and Mussalmans, besides a few Europeans and East Indians, live in perfect harmony and only vie with one another in their sense of loyalty and respect to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and her worthy representatives in India. We are profoundly thankful to your Excellency for deigning to visit this poor and remote district which presents few points of interest to an ordinary visitor. We are, however, aware that it is not mere curiosity that has brought your Excellency to our midst,

but a most tender solicitude for the welfare of the millions whom Providence has placed under your sway, and a most noble resolution of making yourself personally acquainted with their wants and grievances that they may be the better redressed; and this belief emboldens us to avail ourselves of this most auspicious occasion to lay before your Excellency a brief account of our humble efforts towards a faithful discharge of the trust reposed in us by your Government of ministering to the health and comfort of the towns-people. Berhampore was, till 1850, the chief town of a Hill Zemindari and, like the majority of such towns, was very irregularly built, with few or no roads but with narrow and crooked lanes, and with a number of such stinking ponds as court cholera and kindred diseases; and though it improved a little after it came into the possession of Government, it was still in much the same condition when the Towns Improvement Act was extended to it in 1867. This step, however, marked the commencement of its improvement, and we are thankful to the gentlemen that constituted the first Board, one of whom is still among our number, and their immediate successors, for the great improvement they effected in the sanitation of the town in spite of the obstacles they met with from caste and local prejudices and the natural disadvantages of the place; and we conscientiously labor to complete the work of improvement they began. Here we will be wanting in gratitude if we do not bring to your Excellency's notice the encouragement and cordial support we and our predecessors have always received at the hands of the district authorities in all our efforts to improve the town. We are, nevertheless, keenly alive to the fact that a great deal remains to be done, for we have not yet succeeded in giving good drinkable water to the majority of tax-payers, or in erecting a market, or in bringing medical aid within easy reach of a large proportion of the inhabitants. But at the same time we beg leave to submit that this is due chiefly to the want of funds, and, in a degree, to the practice of selecting such officers for Vice-Presidents as are, from the very nature of their duties, often obliged to be absent from their head-quarters, and as are often transferred before they acquire a competent knowledge of the wants of the people and before they are able to mature a scheme. Our income from all sources (the Imperial License-tax excluded) does, after providing for the expenditure, scarcely leave a sufficient margin to provide for contingencies, such as the outbreak of cholera, which, though it is losing its virulence as the sanitary arrangements are progressing, is still an almost annually recurring evil, imported by pilgrims from Poori and spread by want of good drinkable water in the town. Hence no work of any magnitude can be undertaken unless the Government be gracious enough to sanction the grant of a loan; for the people of this district, besides their being generally poor, are not yet so sensible of their interest as to help us with voluntary contributions. The only source of fresh water supply for a great portion of the inhabitants is a Zirayatee tank called the Bijipore tank, but the Puttadars periodically drain off its water, and the best efforts of the Municipality to have the tank by private bargain having failed, they are compelled to record a resolution to petition the Government for its being taken up under the Land Acquisition Act, and we earnestly pray that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to grant our petition and thus remove the crying evil the people are suffering from. The situation of a swamp in the very heart of the town having been objected to on sanitary grounds, the Commissioners acquired it through Government, with a view to reclaim it and erect thereon a market and other public buildings—a new building for the Civil Dispensary in particular, as the present dispensary, built before the Municipality had come into existence, is not easily accessible to the majority of the people on account of its being situated in the outskirts of the town. The swamp in question, which we could not manage to reclaim during the seven years it has been in our possession, is being filled up and drained at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000. This amount is the current year's saving effected by the kind remission by your Excellency's Government of the Police contribution out of the Municipal Funds, for which act of grace we beg to offer your Excellency our warmest thanks. As for the market and other buildings referred to above, the same difficulty of want of funds stares us in the face, and we see no way out of it without the help from your Excellency's Government already prayed for. As regards the saving on account of the Police contribution for coming years, we could not help distributing it in increasing the proportion of allotment to communications, your Government having remarked on the insufficiency of our previous allotments for this purpose; in providing for the scholarship of a midwife to be trained in the Medical College; in raising the salary of the Town School Head Master, the Educational authorities and the Government having repeatedly urged the employment of a First in Arts man; in contributing our quota for the maintenance of a Normal School for training teachers for the Primary Schools; and in making provision for a better sanitation of the town, each and all of which are demands which we could not avoid or put off. The saving being thus already absorbed, we read with dismay that the Government intends to impose some other burden on the Municipalities in lieu of the Police contribution, and we most earnestly solicit your Excellency to save the already heavily taxed rate-payers from further impositions. The inconvenience caused by the frequent change and absence from the station of the Vice-Presidents will, we humbly beg to submit, be removed by your Excellency graciously granting to the Board the privilege of electing their Vice-President, and we assure your Excellency that this privilege will be exercised with proper discretion. We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer our sincere thanks to your Excellency for your kind assurance of giving full effect to the policy of local self-government, enunciated by the Most Noble Viceroy, whose name has become a household word in India, and we venture to hope that under your Excellency's fostering care and with the kind and cordial support of our District Collector,

the scheme would work successfully, and would initiate the people of this district in that art of self-government, for their tact in which their fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom are so justly conspicuous. We only hope that during your Excellency's short stay in this district, your Excellency may have an opportunity to observe that it is not wanting in men of intelligence and public spirit who are qualified by their position, education, and experience to realise the responsibilities that would devolve on them in the management of their own affairs, and to do justice to the confidence which a paternal Government has so graciously resolved to place in its devoted subjects. We beg to conclude our humble address in full hopes that this visit of your Excellency to our district would result in increased prosperity to it; and wishing Mrs. Grant Duff and your Excellency health and long life.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

Your address, gentlemen, which is obviously the composition of men conversant with actual business, and who have been doing their best to improve the town in which their lot is cast, has given me much pleasure, nor can I doubt that it will receive respectful consideration from all those to whom it will have to be officially communicated.

I am glad to find that you have worked so cordially with the district authorities, and am confident that good relations will continue to be maintained between you.

Without being able to say anything positive until the matter has been maturely considered by the Government, I think there is great weight in what you advance with regard to the expediency of adopting another method for the appointment of your Vice-President, and I believe, as at present advised, that election by yourselves will be the best method. Nor do I at all see why, if you can give sufficient guarantees, you should not be empowered to raise a loan. No sensible man, however, as you are well aware, ever commits himself about financial affairs without a good deal of careful inquiry. The acquiring again of the Bijipore tank under the Land Acquisition Act seems to me, at first sight, reasonable. But this, like the point to which I have just alluded, will no doubt come ere long before my colleagues and myself in the regular way.

I am bound to say that you seem to have made a very good use of the money which, had it not been for the recent change of policy, you would have paid towards the Police, although you have been perhaps a little premature in the course of action you have adopted.

As to increasing or not increasing the burden on the rate-payers, that is a question in which Municipalities in this Presidency and throughout India will gradually have more and more influence under the system or systems of local self-government which are being prepared.

You will not, however, I am sure, forget that low rates mean slow improvement.

I have no sort of doubt that my stay in this district, short as it may be, will show me that, as you say, it is not wanting in men of intelligence and public spirit. Some of them, for that matter, I have now the honor of addressing.

And now, gentlemen, I have, I think, gone through all the points which you have raised, and have only to thank you for the kind expressions which you have used, and to rejoice in what you tell me of the loyalty to the Crown and of the good feeling amongst creeds and classes which prevails in Berhampore.

Address of the Ryots and Inhabitants of Vaidyanadhapore Agraharam, Berhampore Taluk, Ganjam District.

Our Most Gracious Lord,—Welcome our Lord. May it please your Excellency to accept our reverential prostrations. We heartily rejoice at the favor of your Excellency's most gracious visit, and we regard your Excellency as God descending from heaven to afford relief where we are distressed, to give redress where we are aggrieved, and to confer blessings where we are prosperous.

2. We beg leave to represent that our village, Vaidyanadhapore, is an enfranchised Agraharam, for which the title-holders pay to Government an annual quit-rent of Rs. 80 odd. We, the inhabitants, are all agriculturalists, and we farm the lands from the proprietors with agreement to pay a half share of the produce of the wet lands and a money-rent of Rs. 60 for dry lands. Our share of the wet produce is nearly 150 bharanams of paddy, which will be Rs. 450 a-year. Our income from the dry lands is next to nothing, and we use them simply for the pasture and pastime of our cattle.

3. We beg leave to represent that our village, Vaidyanadhapore, consists of nearly 60 houses in two rows, with a population of nearly 300 inhabitants. We are all agriculturalists, and we live there with our cattle, carts, and other agricultural implements. Agricultural life is harder than any other, and much more so when we are under the yoke of private proprietors, who always seek to exact from us as much as they can. Our lives depend upon our sweat, and, on the whole, what we earn by that means is hardly sufficient to maintain ourselves.

4. We beg leave to represent that the village, Vaidyanadhapore, has been included within the Municipal limits of Berhampore without due deliberation, and the object of such inclusion, which is as apparent as real, seems openly to be nothing otherwise than for exacting money for purposes which are of no benefit to us, but may be of some benefit elsewhere. Besides, the pecuniary incurrings to which we are subjected by the said inclusion, we suffer great many other inconveniences both in our own living, in holding our properties there, and in our duly following the various agricultural pursuits. We beg to note hereunder a few of our difficulties for your Excellency's gracious consideration.

5. Agriculturalists are generally allowed the indulgence of possessing sufficient cattle, carts, and other implements, which are useful for the multifarious purposes of husbandry and of keeping their things and beings without being subjected to much inconvenience and other additional charges on that account.

6. Since the village has been brought within the operations of Municipal laws, our carts are taxed, our bullocks are taxed, and our houses are taxed; these taxes have diminished our income so wretchedly earned to a very narrow magnitude.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Our income from the village is				450	0	0
out of which we have to pay the following charges—	Rs.	A.	P.			
Road-cess	22	6	2			
25 carts' tax	50	0	0			
50 cart bullocks' tax	50	0	0			
20 ploughing bullocks' tax	20	0	0			
House-tax	30	0	0			
Dry land money-rent for proprietors	65	0	0			
				237	6	2
Remainder				212	9	10

Thus we have a balance of Rs. 212-9-10 for our benefit, out of which we are to maintain ourselves and incur the various charges towards the cultivation.

7. It may be alleged that we may ply carts for hire and thus earn an addition to our income. In answer, we beg leave to submit that the principal object of our keeping carts is not that of plying for hire, but that of using them for agricultural purposes, to wit, carrying manure and seed-grain to the fields, crops from the fields to the threshing floors and grain, straw, and hay from the threshing floors to the houses and other heavy materials for repairing our houses and hedges. It is true that we occasionally ply our carts for hire for about 2 or 3 months in the year after the close of the cultivation season. When the cultivation is in progress, we cannot spare ourselves to go out with carts for hire, and it is no reason for imposing an annual rent upon our carts that we occasionally engage them for gain for a few months in the year. We have no objection to pay like the people of other villages the timely entrance taxes, whenever we have occasion to go into the Municipal limits of Berhampore.

8. Besides the diminution the various taxes cause to our income, we suffer much from the following inconveniences under the rigid rules of the Municipal laws:—

(*a*) We cannot keep our carts, ploughs, and any other implements before our houses, nor can we dry our grain or scanty crops about our houses;
(*b*) To allow a bull or a cow to stay awhile in our gates is a sin;
(*c*) To dry bratties in our backyards for use in making fire is a wrong.
(*d*) To allow dirt to remain in our cow-sheds for a few minutes after sunrise by pressure of other business is a nuisance;
(*e*) To put thatch on the houses without written permission which cannot always be got without much inconvenience, delay, and expense is gross disobedience.

9. Of the inconveniences enumerated above, much is felt with regard to house-thatching. Under the rules now in force a gross application for the whole village is not allowed. Each individual is required to make a separate application for permission to thatch his house on a stamp of one anna. We being illiterate people, it costs us at least some two annas more to get a written application prepared. Each man should present his application at the Municipal Office, and must be attending at it for orders. There will be at least a week or ten days, delay in obtaining such permission. Houses are generally thatched when the fear of fire has ceased, and the rains have commenced, when it is just the time for us to attend briskly to our agricultural avocations. The attention of the agriculturalists is then entirely directed towards the purposes of ploughing the soil and sowing the seeds for fear of losing due time, and it is then most inconvenient that they should be hanging about offices for such simple formalities.

10. Our village, Vaidyanadhapore, has no connection with the town of Berhampore. It is a detached village with its lands all about it. That the house-sites of the village are near to the main road is no sufficient reason to regard it as a part of Berhampore. We have no interference with the people of Berhampore, nor have they any with us. Our village is no way for any people, unless they are guided by their own curiosity to see it. No vehicles or animals, except our own,

ever happen to pass through our village, and our street forms no connective line of way for any person to any place. We are not, besides so civilised as to be able to pass time under the rigid conditions that apply to civilised people and towns, and as we are hardy agriculturalists, we earnestly crave the indulgence.

11. In these circumstances, we most dutifully solicit your Excellency's most gracious attention to our grievances and implore that your Excellency may be graciously pleased to exempt our village, Vaidyanadhapore, from the operations of the Towns Improvement Municipal Laws.

For such act of generosity shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

February 1883.

Address of the Utkal Hitavadini Sabha and the Uriya Population of Ganjam.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned a few members of the Utkal Hitavadini Sabha and some residents of Berhampore representing the Uriya population of the district, numbering upwards of 1,013,392 souls, *i.e.*, two-thirds of the whole population of the district according to the census of 1871, beg leave respectfully to approach your Excellency, and to express our unfeigned and hearty allegiance to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. We thankfully acknowledge the manifold blessings enjoyed under Her benign sway. We earnestly embrace the opportunity which your Excellency's auspicious visit affords of representing the prominent grievances which, in our humble opinion, retard the progress of our community as compared with our neighbouring brethren in Cuttack, Sumbulpore, and Vizagapatam.

This district contains a part of Orissa Proper. All its Zemindars, without a single exception, are Uriyas. With the exception of the small tract of land along the sea coast between Chatrapur and Chicacole, every village and every hamlet is inhabited by Uriyas, yet there is not a single Uriya F.A. or B.A. belonging to the district. Justly, your Excellency may question why? To which we humbly submit that, although Government education extended to this district in 1857, yet the Uriyas had no chance of going up for University Examinations until the year 1871. In that year the Uriya language was recognised in the University as one of the optional languages, G.O., 18th July 1871, No. 201. We here deem it desirable to bring to your Excellency's notice that we are greatly indebted to H. B. Grigg, Esq., m.a., the present Director of Public Instruction, for the blessings conferred on us in 1871; as it was he who first brought to the notice of the Government the backwardness of the Uriya population in utilising Government education when he was the Acting Inspector of Schools of the 1st Division in 1867. But, to our misfortune, his suggestions, though not being carried out, have eventually produced the results of 1871, just alluded to above.

Uriya candidates were allowed to go up for the U.C.S. Examinations. At present there are five Uriya Matriculates and about thirty-five candidates who have passed the General Test Examination, some in English and some in Uriya.

In the various Government offices in the district, if a calculation be made, it will be seen to what an insignificant extent the Uriyas have been employed. Practically, in many instances, even the passed Uriya men find very little or no chance of getting into Government service. Hence they do not see the utility of education, and are laboring under discouragement. The fact is that Uriya is not widely accepted by Government officials. Necessity compels them, indeed, to get over Uriya work at any rate, but a pure Uriya-speaking man is generally considered unfit to hold a post, which is not the case with a purely Telugu-speaking man. There are clerks in several offices who are pure Telugu-speaking men. The records of every Sub-Magistrate, every Deputy Tahsildar, every Tahsildar, District Munsif, located in the heart of a purely Uriya-speaking country are kept in Telugu. Summonses, Notices, Warrants, &c., are all issued in Telugu and addressed to Uriya people living in places where they have no acquaintance with the Telugu language, and cannot find a Telugu interpreter. If a return were to be submitted to your Excellency's Government showing how many Uriyas attend the Courts of the Judge, the Magistrate, the Collector, the Courts of the Senior, Special Assistants, and all the Courts in the principal division of the district as well as in some Courts of the subdivision, as witnesses, complainants, plaintiffs, defendants, &c., as compared with the people of other tongues, it would give a just and impartial idea of the language which ought to have precedence for the convenience of the inhabitants of the district. No one will deny that it is convenient and satisfactory to one to have his petition, application, plaint, statement, &c., written in his own language.

If the Uriya population of Ganjam alone be compared with the Telugu or Tamil population of the whole Presidency, it will, indeed, appear to be insignificant; but to do justice to the question the population of the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, Tributary Mehals, Sumbulpore, all the Zemindari Taluks of Ganjam, the Zemindari of Jeypore in Vizagapatam up to Kalahandi ought to be taken into the account, and if the unfortunate distribution of the Uriya population among the three Presidencies debars the portion in Ganjam from enjoying the same privileges as those possessed by other communities, it constitutes, we humbly submit, a substantial grievance.

The Acts of the Government of India or those of your Excellency's Government are never issued in Uriya for the guidance of the Uriya population of this district. The District Gazette purports to supply the Uriyas with some Notifications, Circular Orders, &c., in their own language; but we are sorry to say that the language used is more like Telugu than Uriya, and not generally

comprehensible to one who does not understand Telugu. The majority of Government officials profess to know Uriya, but almost all of them are unable to read an Uriya document or to write one; yet every credit is given to them for knowing the language from their being able to speak a few colloquial words.

Even the mile-stones in the Uriya Taluks are engraved in Telugu and English figures.

Letters from the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Uriya Circle, are issued in Telugu to Combined System schoolmasters of the Circle, who are utterly ignorant of the Telugu language.

The Furmanas in the Revenue Department are issued to the Zemindars in Telugu.

Our neighbouring Uriya brethren in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, in the Bengal Presidency, and in Sumbulpore of the Central Provinces were laboring under the same disadvantages, as we now are, so long as the Bengali and Urdu languages were the prevailing languages of the Courts and Cutcherries there, until the Friend and Commissioner of Orissa, T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq., did justice to the sons of the land by giving sole preference to its own language.

In the local college there are Telugu and Sanskrit Pundits for the benefit of those who take up Telugu or Sanskrit as their optional language, but Uriya boys have no such Pundit for them. It may be questioned why Uriya pupils are comparatively so few in the various schools of this district. The cause is this: that throughout the length and breadth of India every writer trains up his children to follow that profession, every Government servant tries to put his children in Government service; it is, therefore, that Uriyas not holding Government service like their neighbours in the district unfortunately do not see the advantages of education, and consequently remain in ignorance of the laws of the land. Almost every Telugu pupil in the school has his father, brother, cousin or some relative at least in Government employ.

Under these circumstances, if the contemplated Local Self-government System comes into force in which men of high qualifications such as F.As., B.As., and M.As., are likely to be members in preference to men of ordinary qualifications, the interests of the Uriyas will suffer still more. They cannot find a place in the Boards, and the result will be that instead of English Government, their affairs will be conducted by Telugus, while they would much rather choose the former.

We hope and believe that Messrs. Goodrich and Daniel, the popular Collector and Judge of the district, from their long experience of it, are better able to testify to the state of things we have represented to your Excellency.

Finally, we very submissively beg leave to state that as already submitted, we have not amongst us any clever men to represent our grievances more satisfactorily, and we deem ourselves unworthy to suggest to your Excellency the mode of redress to us, but cherish the hope that your Excellency will, in the dispensation of justice to us, order such changes in the present state of affairs as will impress on the minds of two-thirds of the population of the district a deep sense of gratitude and commemorate your Excellency's auspicious visit, which has given us excessive joy, and for which we humbly offer our hearty thanks to your Excellency.

10*th February* 1883.

Address of the Members of the Legal Profession residing at Aska.

Most humbly Sheweth,—That your Excellency's humble petitioners respectfully beg permission to avail themselves of this opportunity thus afforded by your Excellency's kind visit to this district, to submit, for kind consideration of your Excellency in Council, a few cursory observations as to the defective system of law in some of its branches, and also as to the wants of the people in general.

2. That the imperfect and loose management of the religious endowments by the trustees, the gross abuse of their powers, and the inefficient and lack supervision of the Committee members over the temples under their direct control call special and direct intervention of a benevolent Government. The Temple Committee Act (XX of 1863), defective and ambiguous as it is, produces incalculable mischief. The intention and object of the original donors have utterly been defeated to the entire displeasure of the various sections of the community concerned. It is now high time for the ruling power *parens patriæ* to enact special laws for management of the trust property by appointing Committees just as it does in the case of Local and Municipal funds. This subject was once taken up by Government so long ago as in 1876, and referred for the individual opinions of its subordinate officials; somehow the matter seems to have been dropped off.

3. That the Landlord and Tenant Act, VIII of 1865, requires as well a speedy revision which, as your Excellency's petitioners hear, is now under contemplation.

4. That the construction laid down by the Madras High Court on Section 50 of the Registration Act III of 1877 that a registered conveyance of immovable property should take effect against any prior unregistered conveyance relating to the same property, though followed by possession, is against sound principles of equity, inasmuch as registration of a conveyance, transferring immovable property not exceeding Rs. 100 in value, is not obligatory but optional. Section 48 of the same Act contemplates that an oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession is good as against written agreement duly registered. Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act makes a sale of real property below Rs. 100 complete by a registered document or by mere delivery thereof; and thus virtually abolishes optional registration. Hence, it follows that a

subsequent compulsorily registered instrument takes effect as against a prior optionally registrable document, though followed by possession, while a prior oral agreement followed by delivery is irresistible. Whatever may be the true and correct interpretation of law as propounded by the Honorable Judges of the High Court, your Excellency's petitioners humbly submit, with due deference to their authority, that it tells hard upon the ignorant masses.

5. That the abolition of the practice of endorsing on stamps by vendors the various purposes for which they were purchased gives room for fraud, inasmuch as stamp may now be used by any person at any time for any purpose. It is desirable that the benevolent Government may even undergo the trouble of refunding money when the stamps could not be used for the intended purposes rather than to allow a fraud being practised.

6. That the introduction of Local Fund Toll Gates all over this district works immense mischief. It gives ample opportunity for tax-collectors to misappropriate the funds with impunity. Whatever may be the rules, the possibility of detection is very scarce. This incompetent and abusive system, therefore, requires immediate abolition, and the enactment of some bye-laws directing every owner of a cart to take out (under penalty of fine) a license on payment of a fixed annual sum (as is now in vogue in Municipal Towns) from the village heads, subject to the strict supervision of the taluk officers, and, finally, of the Local Fund Board, is all that is needed to meet the present pressure of funds for local works.

7. That the connection of the Godávari canal with the Chilka Lake by a coast canal (about 200 miles) would maintain a complete water-communication from Calcutta to Madras. The diversion by means of an *anicut* at Bathily, of the Vamsadhara River by two branches through the Parlákimedi Estate—one to Nowpada (an important salt station) and the other to Callingapatam (a sea-port town connected by telegraph) would, in an agricultural point of view, benefit the Parlákimedi Estate (now under the management of the Court of Wards with sufficient funds available), and also serve as a highway of commerce for the Maliah traffic. The construction of a tramway from the railway line (lately sanctioned) across Vizagapatam District up to Kuttack through the interior of Malias would also be beneficial in a military and commercial point of view. These acts of public good and notoriety would confer an everlasting benefit on the children of the soil (in commemoration of a gubernatorial trip), and, your petitioners confidently believe, repay the trouble and expense in course of time.

8. That this little town now graced by your Excellency's visit, your petitioners humbly submit, is sadly wanting in one respect. It has not had the benefit of Local Government school which can educate its children up to the Middle School Standard at least. The town contains some public offices and a gigantic Sugar Factory, and is of growing commercial interest. The Uriyas, who form an integral part of its population, are in a pitiably sad state of ignorance.

9. That this little town, your petitioners are fully conscious, presents few points of interest or attraction to an ordinary visitor. It possesses no natural beauty, no artificial charms. Neither has it ever been the site of martial glory, ancient or modern, nor can it boast of having nurtured within its bosom any lasting sacred monument to attest to the departed glory of this country's ancient civilisation. But your petitioners are fully confident that any town, however insignificant it be, does not fail to interest in its own peculiar way your Excellency's scrutinising eye. The people of this town, your petitioners humbly venture to represent, need not, therefore, feel particularly ashamed of their own poverty in giving your gracious Excellency a hearty welcome.

10. That, in conclusion, your Excellency's humble petitioners pray and trust that your gracious Excellency will not fail to vouchsafe a favorable consideration to this poor and humble address, and beg leave to bid farewell to your Excellency, wishing your Excellency long life and prosperity.

11*th February* 1883.

Address of the Berhampore Mutual Improvement Society.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the undersigned members of the Mutual Improvement Society of this town, beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with the following address, sanguinely hoping that this humble tribute of respect will not be unacceptable at your Excellency's hands. This is the fifth time, during the annals of British rule in India, that this out-of-the-way district has been graced with the presence of one of Her Majesty's representatives in this Presidency, and we beg respectfully to assure your Excellency that we are keenly alive to the honor done to us by this kind condescension on your Excellency's part. Whatever other Governors have done or left undone, we expect much from a Statesman of your Excellency's European reputation, and, indeed, your Excellency's reassuring utterances elsewhere to the effect that the time for your Excellency's action will come, when your Excellency has done visiting all parts of this vast Presidency and made yourself acquainted with the various wants of the people, lead us to hope that this present visit to the Ganjam District will not be without its beneficial results in the fulness of time. This outlying district of the Madras Presidency contains very little worth seeing in the shape of ancient temples or other monuments of past Indian glory, though it is not wanting in picturesqueness and grandeur of scenery all over its extensive

hill tracts. Your Excellency's attention, therefore, is not likely to be occupied here so much as elsewhere, and it is the earnest prayer of us all that your Excellency will personally inquire into the various wants and grievances of this backward district towards their being removed in due time. Some of them, we respectfully take the liberty of bringing to your Excellency's notice, though at the risk of taxing your Excellency's patience. Your Excellency is well aware that there is strictly speaking no constant and certain means of communication between this district and Madras on the one side and Calcutta on the other, the steamers that ply between the two Presidency towns calling at the ports only once a week, and it being impossible to communicate with the shore at Gopálpur during a great part of the year on account of the high surf which renders it highly dangerous for passengers either to land or to embark at the last named port. The backward state in which the district is at present is mainly owing to this want of easy communication, and we beg to submit one or both of the two following projects for your Excellency's favorable consideration :—1. A Coast Canal joining the Chilka lake with Calingapatam and a Railway or Tramway thence or from Gopálpur to some station on the Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway line recently sanctioned. This Canal project is an old one, approved by Colonel Cotton, and it was taken up in hand during the famine of 1865-66, though unfortunately it never came beyond the Ganjam river. 2. A short Railway Line from Gopálpur to some place on the new Railway line which the Bengal Government have in contemplation to join the famous shrine of Jagannath in Orissa with Raniganj, a station on the East Indian Railway, 121 miles beyond Calcutta. The cost of this Railway would be but a trifle in comparison, while it would be the means of connecting this district with the grand system of Railways that overrun Bengal, the North West Provinces and the Punjab. There being little or no systematic sources of irrigation, most parts of this district depend solely on the local rains, and this is the main cause of Ganjam being visited by famine every now and then. The scheme of supplying the District with means of irrigation for the prevention of famine, which was submitted in 1854 for the consideration of Government by Captain Rundall, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and which is known as "the Rushikulya Project in Ganjam" was not adopted by Government, as there was no certain prospect of profit at the time, though it was stated in the Government Order on the subject that "it is possible that in the future this project may assume a more certain aspect of profit," when it might be taken in hand. We hope the time has come for undertaking it and that your Excellency will leave a lasting memorial of your rule in Madras by carrying out this beneficial scheme and thus saving so many of your Excellency's subjects from the clutches of future famines. It is our special good fortune that your Excellency has been pleased to honor this district with a visit after the scheme of Local Self-Government has been broached, and we earnestly pray that your Excellency will signalize this occasion by graciously extending the elective system to the Berhampore and Chicacole Municipalities and allowing the townspeople to elect their own Commissioners and Vice-Presidents under the provisions of the Towns Improvement Act still in force. The health of a town depends, as your Excellency is well aware, mainly on the supply of fresh water for drinking and other purposes. Our town is sadly wanting in this respect. The very mention of the fact that in course of the last eight months cholera has made its appearance twice and made havoc amongst the inhabitants will convince your Excellency of the want of a supply of good drinkable water in the town. Even now the tanks have begun to dry, and the Bijipore tank in particular, which is the chief source of water-supply to a great portion of the townspeople, has entirely failed. We, therefore, humbly pray that your Excellency will alleviate the sufferings of us all by authorising the Municipality to acquire the Bijipore tank under the Land Acquisition Act, and get it properly excavated and reserved solely for drinking purposes, or by causing some other steps to be taken for the supply of wholesome water to the suffering population. In connection with this we beg to bring to your Excellency's notice the action of the local military authorities in recently taking possession, to the exclusion of the public, of a well in the parade ground, which was constructed long ago by a private gentleman for charitable purposes, and which was until a year back uninterruptedly used by the public, including the military people, the water being more wholesome than any other available here. The Telegraph Office here has been lately reduced from the second to the third class, notwithstanding the protests of the townspeople unanimously recorded at a public meeting and submitted to the Collector, simply because the merchants of Gopálpur wished to have a Second class Telegraph Office instead of the third-class office originally sanctioned for them. Your Excellency may see the injustice that has been done thereby to the Berhampore public, the mercantile community in particular, and we humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to restore the Local Telegraph Office to its former status, which it had the advantage of enjoying for so long a time. Your Excellency may be aware of the fact that this district of ours is the most backward in the Presidency in educational matters The pupils of our College and schools and the guardians generally do not seem to be over-fond of education, and that is why Government have been pleased to make several concessions in favor of school-boys here. It is deeply to be regretted, therefore, that under such circumstances the district should have been raised to the status of a first-class district for the purpose of enhancing the rates of school fees, and that with retrospective effect. This action on the part of Government is calculated, we fear, to retard the progress of education in the district by pressing too hard on the parents and guardians of school-going children, and it is our fervent prayer that your Excellency will be pleased to direct the Order recently passed on the subject to be held in abeyance till the time is ripe for its being carried into effect without detriment to the

best interests of this poor district. The current system of feeding under-trial prisoners in Jails is calculated to deal a death-blow to the most cherished prejudices of the Hindus; for they are made to dine side by side without any regard to distinction of castes. We hope and pray that your Excellency will be gracious enough to inquire into the matter and cause some respect to be shown to the religious feelings of such prisoners. The inside of the Jails is, moreover, a sealed book to the outside public, and, we fear, it is owing to this that so many complaints of jail mismanagement crop up from time to time. To remedy this state of things we hope that your Excellency's Government will authorize Honorary Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners, and Members of the Local Fund Boards to visit local jails at intervals and bring any irregularities to the notice of the proper authorities. It is the noble policy of Her Majesty's Imperial Government and the Government of India that natives should be employed on a larger scale to places of trust and responsibility in the public service. But, as a matter of fact, the number of natives appointed to higher posts in the recently re-organised Salt Department is out of all proportion to that of European and Eurasian employés; and this gives us cause to fear that a departure from such policy will in course of time be recognised in practice on the strength of precedent. In this connection we beg leave to represent that there is only a small number of graduates employed in the higher grades of the public service, such as those of Sub-Magistrates, Tahsildars, Deputy Collectors and the like. Their claims are passed over in favor of men of inferior educational qualifications on the ground of want of official experience, the latter having begun the service with clerkships on Rs. 10 or 15, which even a graduate fresh from College cannot be expected to take up, while he can readily obtain an appointment in the Educational Department of at least treble the amount. The Bombay Government have framed rules for the entertainment of graduates as apprentices for such posts with a view to their being eventually nominated to them after their term of apprenticeship. We, therefore, pray your Excellency will be pleased to consider the desirability of framing such rules for this Presidency as will ensure the admission of a large number of University men into the public service. We beg finally to convey our best and sincerest thanks to your Excellency for your gracious remission of the Police contribution of the Municipality which was a heavy item to be met out of their comparatively poor funds. The saving caused by your Excellency's action will be utilized in works for the improvement of the town which would otherwise have been neglected. We hear that the Government contemplate the imposition of other charges on the Municipality in lieu of the Police contribution now remitted. We, therefore, pray that your Excellency's Government will not make the remission of the said contribution a boon more in name than in reality. May the Almighty grant your Excellency length of days to minister to the well-being of the millions whom he has placed under your rule, not only during your Excellency's term of office but even after your Excellency retires from India to grace the august Council of which your Excellency has all along been a conspicuous and respected member.

13*th February* 1883.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

Gentlemen of the Berhampore Mutual Improvement Society,—You have been anticipated in most of your remarks by the deputation which came to see me at Chatrapur and by the Municipality of this place; but there are one or two points in your address as to which I may say a word. First, then, if I am but the fifth Governor of Fort St. George, who has had the good fortune to penetrate to this remote but interesting district, I can only hope that my successors may be as lucky as I, and that the next who comes may find Ganjam as I do, fairly prosperous, instead of finding it, as Lord Napier did, struggling with famine.

As to what you observe about my action when I have visited all parts of this vast Presidency, I can only say that after, as during that process I trust each day may do its own work, and that at the end of each year a fair amount of progress may deserve to be noted. If, however, you expect any mountains or marvels, you bid fair, I fear, to be disappointed.

Then we come to the canal which you suggest should be drawn to Calingapatam, and the railway or tramway which you think ought to be run thence to join the Vizagapatam and Raipur line.

As to the canal, I trust to see it being extended to Gopálpur before I leave India; but even the commencement of the Vizagapatam line—a great imperial undertaking in itself—is still a thing of the future, though I trust of the near future, and conceive we had better leave the question of its connection with Gopálpur for the present.

And with reference to these over-grand works of public improvement, have you ever asked yourselves who is to pay for them? Is this district prepared to raise the necessary funds for such huge undertakings, or if not do you imagine that the Government has some mountain of wealth from which it can dig gold without taxing the people elsewhere, and do you doubt that every district would like us to spend as much within its borders as you wish spent here?

Then as to prison diet and other matters of that kind, what you say will be referred by me to the authority charged with such subjects, who will duly report to me thereon. Meantime I may point out that as no difficulties are thrown in the way of bail, on proper occasions, persons of high social position can rarely be inconvenienced in the way you suggest, unless they have gone at least close up to the edge of very serious crime.

Perhaps when mutual improvement societies have been longer at work, we shall never hear of cases of this kind. Your educational grievance sounds very much like a boon, but I will inquire about it.

Then we arrive at your views about irrigation, and I am glad to say that I am hopeful about the Rushikulya project. The Government of Madras have not been able to recommend it to the Government of India as a "productive work" though eventually, when all its capabilities are developed—say in thirteen years—it may be fairly productive; but we have been able to recommend it as a "protective" work, and if the Viceroy with his Council take the same view that we do, I trust to see it making good progress.

Next you allude to Local Self-Government. Of that I have spoken to the most authorized exponents of the wishes of Berhampore upon such a subject. I gathered, however, from the Municipal address that the Municipality has not been as fully supported by private persons as it should have been, and I should like to be quite certain, that if you got the Bijipur Tank you would take care strictly and severely to keep it for drinking purposes, condemning any person who washed in it or made any use of it whatever except the one prescribed. I have never been told that cleanliness is the strong point of Berhampore, though I know the Municipality does its duty. I am assured indeed that this town contrasts unfavorably with some others in the matter of private scavengering. Until you keep your back-yards perfectly clean, even improved water will not save you from frequent attacks of cholera.

You are quite right in saying that it is the policy of the Imperial Government to employ natives as much as possible in places of trust, and with regard to the Salt Department, the Madras Government has made every effort to get as many natives into it as possible. The Salt Commissioner, who is perfectly aware of our views, has, I fully believe, done his best in that behalf and will continue to do so, provided always fitting candidates come forward. The work, however, of the Salt Department is severe, and we do not always find amongst those natives who are intellectually qualified for the service that aptitude for physical hard work and exposure which its duties require. Your society might with some advantage turn its attention to this matter. Perhaps when the Uriyas have somewhat more education their strength and activity may make them very useful. You speak of the Local Fund Boards, and of the kind of Engineering agency which they require. I suppose each Local Fund Board knows what Engineering agency best suits its wants, but if members of Local Fund Boards will not take the trouble of attending Local Fund Boards and expressing their opinions, they must sometimes expect to find that the majority of members who have taken the trouble to be present at a series of meetings have given effect to their own views, and not to the views of persons whose views, they had no kind of means of knowing. I cannot be too emphatic upon this subject. Local Self-Government implies that the persons who desire locally to govern themselves should take a frightful amount of trouble as to a great variety of things, about many of which they care very little—the trouble that has hitherto usually been taken by paid officials. No Local Fund Board and no Municipality will ever be decently worked unless its members, in return for the honor which they receive by being elected or nominated thereto, put themselves to a vast deal of weary, petty, monotonous inconvenience. If they will consent to do that, they will never have any searchings of heart about the entertainment of what they may regard as overcostly Engineering agency, for they will be sure to get their own way, be it right or wrong.

Then you speak of the employment of graduates in the higher grades of the public service. I shall be only too delighted to see those grades full of graduates, and so in process of time I dare say they will be; but it is the duty of Government to get its work as well done as it can and with as much regard to the pockets of the people, not to provide places for graduates at the tax-payers' expense. In fact there is too great a disposition in our graduates to look to Government service instead of turning to other walks of life in which their abilities and acquirements would have ampler scope. I should like to hear more talk about self-help amidst the floods of talk about Self-Government.

And now, Gentlemen, I bid you farewell. You have my best good wishes for your success in improving each other.

Address of the Zemindar of Mandasa.

On the occasion of your honoring this northernmost district of the Presidency with your visit, I most respectfully beg to convey to your Excellency the heartfelt and sincere sentiments of deep loyalty and devotion which the Mandasa Zemindars bear towards the British Government.

I feel much pleasure for your Excellency's lodging, even for a single day, at Haripur, a village in my estate. It would have been my pleasantest of duties to accompany your Excellency through your progress in this district, had it not been for the sad affliction God recently destined that I and the other members of my family should bear with disappointment and fortitude. I am happy to inform your Excellency that the present occasion would, in a great measure, tend to consign to oblivion my deep sorrow for the recent irreparable loss of my eldest son.

Now that your Excellency has been pleased to honor my place of residence with a visit, I have thus been able to pay mine and my son's humble tribute of respect personally to your

Excellency, the immediate representative of the Empress of India, and to express the deep sense of loyalty and gratitude we bear towards that mighty sovereign for the title of C.I.E. conferred upon me on the occasion of Her Majesty's assuming the title of "The Empress of India" on the memorable day (the 1st of January 1877).

I am the 47th in descent from the progenitor named Vamanasing, the head of the Mandasa family, and I feel sanguine that no greater honor than on the present occasion was ever done to this ancient family by any previous Governor. Your Excellency's kind visit has consequently marked a new epoch in the household history of my family. I cannot but firmly believe that my descendants will keep up or rather improve that degree of loyalty and devotion hitherto borne by the Mandasa Zemindars.

Praying to the Almighty that your Excellency may enjoy long life and prosperity, I beg to subscribe myself as your Excellency's ever dutiful and loyal subject.

"God save the Queen and Empress of India."

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

MR. GOODRICH,—Will you oblige me by saying to the Zemindar that the Madras Government did not need the assurance which he has just given, to be thoroughly convinced of his unswerving loyalty to the British Crown. At the same time, it will, I am persuaded, give my honorable colleagues pleasure to hear that assurance, which I will convey to them.

Pray say likewise that I feel very grateful to the Zemindar for having been able to see me at all, so soon after a great calamity has fallen upon his house. I can sympathise with him to some extent, for I have repeatedly mentioned to friends, and amongst others to Captain Awdry, who is here present, that I have rarely in any country been so much struck with a boy as I was with the son whom the Zemindar has lately lost.

Add too that we have in the West a saying, which has come down to our days from even a more distant past than that to which the Zemindar traces the first beginnings of his family, "Whom the Gods love dies young." That thought is the best consolation I can suggest to him, and I am glad to have an opportunity of suggesting it here and now.

Address of the Inhabitants of Pálkonda.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On this, the most auspicious occasion of your Excellency's visit to this remote part of the dominions of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, we, the members of the Pálkonda community, cannot omit the performance of the duty,—than which no pleasanter one can be conceived,—of respectfully expressing the feelings of our gratitude and loyalty towards your Excellency as our Governor, in whose hands lies the happiness of millions of Indian subjects.

2. It seems to have been a peculiar dispensation of good Providence that we have been placed under the benevolent rule of Englishmen, in view to the regeneration of our race from the tyranny and oppression of the despots of by-gone ages. If we contrast the state of things in India at the time when the English first entered it with commercial motives, which in time have led them on to the conquest of the whole Empire,—not from political ambition, but from commisseration for the people who were groaning under the heavy yoke of a cruel Government,—a state of things, we say, in which the people were sunk in either barbarism, poverty, and ignorance under the pernicious influences of centuries of misrule,—with that which we now find, we should be struck at every step and in every direction with the vast improvement effected. The material resources of the country have been considerably developed; arts, trades, and manufactures encouraged; judicial courts established for the administration of justice; and security of person and property reign every where under the fostering care of military and police establishments; post office, providing for cheap transmission of articles; telegraph lines for the instantaneous circulation of emergent intelligence; railways facilitating traffic and travel; roads, canals, and bridges to make communication easy and convenient; irrigation works fertilising vast tracts to feed an ever-increasing population; these and other works of public utility are lasting monuments of the memory of Englishmen engraven with indelible letters of our gratitude. Above all, the germs of civilisation and enlightenment have been through the medium of schools, colleges, and universities, disseminated far and wide in the country, which have taken deep root, and will ever continue to bud and blossom. The influence these invaluable institutions have exercised upon the society is immense and incalculable; they have shed a light, as it were, upon the benighted minds of our people, contributed much to dispel ignorance and superstition, laid open the paths of true knowledge, and engendered a spirit of sound thought and scientific research. They have thus created a body of men, endowed with a high mental calibre, and possessing refined understandings and noble aspirations, who are filling offices of honor and responsibility in the public service, and who, by virtue of their superior social status, may be regarded as the fittest mediators between the Government and the masses, so as, on the one hand, to interpret to the other measures inaugurated by the one, which, though founded

upon principles of equity and sound policy, are yet apt to be construed into something foreshadowing evil; and on the other, to represent to the former the needs and wishes of the latter.

3. The present high state of prosperity and importance which India has been brought to is, as has been said above, the outcome of the wisdom, moderation, and philanthropic spirit of English statesmen. These qualities are centred in your Excellency in the greatest perfection, and a sense of the immense good and benefit resulting therefrom to the country demands our tribute of heartfelt gratitude and loyalty. It would not, however, become us to praise your well-known high administrative talents, or dilate upon the various services you have rendered to the country; for it would, in a sense, be dispraise to attempt the praise of one, who is so famous for magnanimity and moderation of temper, freedom from bias, soundness of judgment, strong sense of duty, and the noblest principles of probity and honor.

4. In regard to Pálkonda itself, we would not omit to state that, under the judicious and conscientious management of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., together with the able assistance of the Government officials, we are enjoying a season of great peace and prosperity.

5. We trust we may be permitted to take this opportunity of setting forth some wants of ours which we ask consideration to be accorded to. This town was for six years a Municipality up to 1874, when it was found that the institution proved a failure, and was abolished on the ground that the circumstances and capabilities of the town were not such as to bear Municipal taxation. The assertion is equally true now also, and this place cannot be a Municipality. The system then introduced, however, of tolling wheeled traffic and other conveyances passing through the town still continues in force and realises an average annual income of Rs. 3,000, which we pray may be applied exclusively to the making and up-keep of the town roads and other sanitary measures. We next beg to draw attention to the fact of the existing enhanced rates of school fees being detrimental to the interests of education here, as from that cause the school is falling off both numerically and in respect of standard of instruction. We would, therefore, solicit as a remedial measure, the indulgence of special reduced rates for this school. Further, the only dispensary located in this town is not adequate to meet the medical requirements of a large taluk like this; and we want two more hospitals, one at Veraghattam and the other at Rajam. We would also point out that the Nagavally River is not bridged at Semkili, causing in consequence much obstruction to traffic during the whole of the rainy season and a portion of winter.

6. In conclusion, we are happy to say that the announcement of your Excellency's intended tour through these parts has excited a joyful sensation among us, inasmuch as this town has not been for a period of about half a century honored with a visit by personages of your Excellency's dignified position; in contemplation of which, a poor-house has been opened and supported by means of subscriptions, raised from some charitably-disposed residents of the town. To perpetuate the memorable event of your Excellency's arrival here, we wish to name the institution after your Excellency, to do which we respectfully solicit your Excellency's condescension to allow us.

7. It only remains for us to bid your Excellency a hearty farewell, and express a hope that the tour now taken by you may be all safe and sound, and prove of as much interest and pleasure to your Excellency as it will certainly be fraught with benefit to the country at large.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to find that you appreciate so well the efforts of your rulers to give peace and prosperity to India. You say, indeed, even more than I would myself venture to say about the past. Very mixed motives, I think, led to the earlier enterprises of the English in India, but England, as becomes a great civilised power, has been growing wiser and better ever since those somewhat distant days, and now unquestionably rules India with a single eye to what she conceives to be the best interests of India and of mankind. What you tell me about the Pálkonda Taluk only confirms what I have always heard with regard to the good management of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company. To turn, however, to the local wants which you have so clearly and temperately stated. As to your remarks with regard to the application of the income from the tolls to the wants of the town and of the town only, I am afraid that would be neither just nor expedient; the town roads must take their share with the other roads supported by the Local Fund Board, which institution does, as you know, many other things for the community besides supporting roads. Of two things one—you must either appropriate the tolls and re-establish a Municipality, or you must take your share with the country round and have no Municipality. You cannot have it both ways and be at one and the same time urban and rural. I do not know the circumstances of your school; but your address to me will call the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the subject you have noticed, and it will be inquired into if need be. I gather from the district authorities that there is a good case to be made out for the two hospitals you speak of, and the want of them will be kept in view, I hope and believe, by the Local Fund Board. Bridging the Nagavally River would be, however, I fear beyond its means, or would necessitate an addition to your taxation, which would be hardly agreeable. I am told, however, that the question how best to facilitate the crossing of the wide sandy-bedded rivers in this district is being at present considered. If this can be done either by causeway, by the laying down of iron plates, or

in any other not too costly manner that the experts may determine upon, the Nagavally River will not be forgotten. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me congratulate you on your loyalty to the Crown, and thank you for the kind reception you have given to the first Governor of Madras, who has, for many years, been happy enough to visit this interesting neighbourhood. With regard to your new Alms-house it is very agreeable to me that my name should be associated anywhere with a beneficent institution.

Address of the Residents of Salur.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the residents of Salur, beg to take advantage of this auspicious occasion to approach your Excellency with profound respect for your high office and loyalty to our most Gracious Queen and Empress. We cordially welcome your Excellency to this town as the worthy representative of our mighty Sovereign. We feel highly honored at the distinction conferred on our poor town, situated in a remote part of your Excellency's extensive Government, by this auspicious visit. This is the first occasion on which the Governor of the Presidency has visited us. Your Excellency's presence has animated one and all with a deep sense of gratitude for the many blessings enjoyed by us under your Excellency's benign Government. Our little town, owing to its favorable situation, is gradually rising in commercial importance. We are only 5¾ miles from the foot of the new Pottanghy Ghat Road, which is now available for wheel traffic as far as Sunki, situated ten miles further up. We anxiously look forward to the completion of the whole line to Pottanghy. We also possess a good fair-weather road to the hill country by Mamidipilly and Thadivalsa. This road was commenced by our present energetic and worthy Collector, Mr. Turner, many years ago, but it was subsequently neglected for some years. This track has the great advantage of having only 12 or 13 miles of ghat, with water available all the year round for passengers of every description. We rejoice to see this line has again been taken in hand during the past year, and we anticipate its being opened for traffic throughout on an early date. We also look forward with great earnestness and satisfaction to the speedy completion of the projected railway from Vizagapatam to Raipore. We also hope to see through communication opened from our town to the Nowpada salt-pans in the Ganjam District *viâ* Ramabhadrapuram and Rajam. We are informed that the plans and estimate for the proposed extension to Rajam are now under the consideration of our Local Fund Board, and we hope to see a commencement of this road made in the next official year. Its importance to our town and likewise to Government, with a view to the extension of the salt trade to the hill tracts of Jeypur and Bustar, cannot be overrated. The trade between our town and these hill tracts is now very considerable; it will be very much developed when our communications are more complete. At the same time, we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our heartfelt thanks for the great progress already made towards the extension and improvements of our communications. We are sadly impressed with the mean aspect of our streets, which are greatly in want of repair and improvement. By the kind influence of our worthy Collector, we have obtained a grant of money from our Local Fund Board, and the main roads are now being improved. We hope to obtain a further grant next year to complete our roads through the town. We are informed that a hospital, to cost upwards of Rs. 5,600, has been already sanctioned for our convenience, likewise a travellers' bungalow. For these buildings very eligible sites have been selected. In addition, works have been sanctioned to improve the approaches of the rivers, which at present somewhat inconvenience our traffic towards the coast. When these works are completed, we shall have little to desire. In fact, we have nothing to ask your Excellency, as we are happy and contented. Our wants are well attended to by all the officials who serve amongst us. We regret to hear that we are soon to lose the services of our present Collector. He knows the district so thoroughly, both above the ghats and in the plains, and he takes such interest in its improvement that we feel a great loss in his departure, but we sincerely hope that he may return to us at the expiration of his furlough. In conclusion, we fervently hope your Excellency may have a safe and pleasant journey, and be long spared to rule and protect us, and we respectfully beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

I am glad to be the first Governor who has reached this remote spot, the population of which entertain opinions and sentiments so good as those which are contained in your most sensible address. You may rely upon the Government of Madras doing all that in it lies to improve your means of communication alike by land and sea. Every day which I have passed since I landed at Gopalpore on the 6th of February has shown me more and more the importance of these north-eastern districts, and the urgent need they have for easier intercourse with other parts of the country. When your present Collector, who has done at various times of his life so much good work in Vizagapatam, goes to recruit his health in Europe, I shall send you the very best man I happen to have at my disposal. It will probably be Mr. Goodrich, now in Ganjam, one of the most sagacious and highly-educated officers whom I have yet seen in this Presidency.

Address of the Municipal Commissioners of Vizianagram.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Vizianagram, beg most respectfully, on behalf of the inhabitants of this town, to tender our most heartfelt welcome to your Excellency, and at the same time to express the sincere pleasure with which all the classes of the community have anticipated your arrival among us.

This is the second occasion upon which this ancient town has had the honor of a visit from a representative of our most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; and we most humbly trust that so important an event will be perpetuated in the minds of our townsmen by the liberal carrying out of the local self-government scheme, with regard to which the friendly and encouraging attitude of your Excellency has made your name so very dear to us. That your Excellency should personally observe the whole country to understand the actual wants and condition of the people everywhere within the Presidency is an idea that has been by itself sufficient to make us feel boundless gratitude to you.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

I thank you for your cordial welcome to this ancient town,—a welcome in which so large a portion of the population joined. The number of tiled houses I see replacing those roofed with thatch, which so easily catches fire, and the condition of your streets, makes me hope and believe that when you speak of local self-government, you are thinking not only of the agreeable ideas which are associated with that phrase, but also of the patient attention to details, the unwearied vigilance, and I would add the indifference to cheaply bought popularity, which are the first requisites of a good Municipal Commissioner. I am glad, gentlemen, that these should be your thoughts, for the more I see of this huge district, a kingdom in itself, the more does it come home to me that if a Collector had the eyes of Argus, and the arms of Briareus,—mythological individualities of the West, to whom you can no doubt find more eyed and more armed parallels in the East,—he could not possibly see with his own eyes or initiate with his own arms the hundredth part of what has to be accomplished in Vizagapatam. Local self-government here has, therefore, my very best wishes; but remember that as sure as water finds its level, so power passes into the hands of those who actually do the work. Writing such as we sometimes see about local self-government comes to very little. The observing eye inquiring on the spot what *ought* to be done, the determined will watching on the spot that it *is* done—that is local self-government.

I have to thank you, too, for what you say about my wish to see personally the whole country, and to understand the actual wants and condition of the people. Well, one cannot see the *whole* country; that is impossible, but up to the hour when I leave it for ever, I trust I shall always be increasing my personal knowledge of it.

It has been very pleasant to me, in these last days, to have, through the good arrangements of your Collector, penetrated to some places which no other Governor of Madras has ever reached.

Here and there history can point to a few names of statesmen who have been able to be wise for and useful to countries which they have not seen. The list, however, is a very short one, and to find a place in it, a man must possess qualities rarely united,—enormous application, vast memory, transcendent imagination, and a most powerful judgment. The first two are not uncommon among statesmen, and, when united with the fourth, may enable their possessor to do a good deal in the way of arriving at just conclusions about things which he has not seen, but if he has not the third, his conceptions are apt to be meagre, and his expositions of them deplorably dry. A more dangerous mixture, however, is composed of the first three without the fourth. It wrought India and some other countries no little harm, with the best possible intentions, a hundred years ago, and we cannot apologise for the statesman as we can apologise for the poet—

> "Misled by fancy's meteor ray
> By passion driven,
> And yet the light that led astray
> Was light from Heaven."

The statesman's highest quality is aptness to be right, and to us ordinary mortals, who make no claim to those great qualities of which I have been speaking, there is no such potent help to be right as to see things with our own eyes.

Address of Mr. Monro on the opening of the Maharaja's College at Vizianagram.

As your Excellency may not be aware of the exact extent to which His Highness the Maharaja supports education in this Presidency, it may not be out of place if I give a brief sketch of His Highness' educational charities in the Presidency generally and in this division in particular. The expenditure incurred by His Highness on education in the Presidency is upwards of Rs. 75,000 annually. Of this sum, Rs. 64,000 are spent in this division alone. The Samustanum schools in the division are 14 in number, of which 9 are boys' and 5 girls' schools. All these, with one exception, are supported entirely by His Highness without any aid from Government whatever. Of the boys' schools, the largest and most successful is the institution which your Excellency has

consented to honor with your presence to-day. In fact, I should not be wrong were I to say that this is the largest and most successful school of the grade in the Northern Circars. It was opened in the year 1857 by the present Maharaja's lamented father with an attendance of 12 boys. From this small beginning, it has gradually risen in numbers and standard, until on the present occasion the attendance has reached the respectable figure of 404. But it is not in the attendance alone that the school excels. In the different University Examinations, its success has been marked. In the late First in Arts Examination, 5 candidates were successful out of 10 presented, which is considerably above the average for the whole Presidency, and in the recent Matriculation Examination, 19 passed out of 25 sent up,—a result most creditable to the teaching staff. In the Middle School Examinition 35 were successful out of 57 candidates. It is worthy of note that in the same Examination of the previous year, the student who passed first in the Presidency was from the Vizianagram College. The results have been, on the whole, so satisfactory, that the Maharaja, yielding to the wishes of his people, has consented to raise the standard of the college to that of the B.A., and an application for affiliation is now under the consideration of the Syndicate of the University. The large increase in attendance has rendered necessary the provision of further accommodation. The Maharaja, with his usual liberality, has caused the spacious building, which your Excellency has just visited, to be erected, and it is His Highness' wish that your Excellency will formally open it. Turning to the Samustanum Girls' Schools, the interest which His Highness takes in female education is a great encouragement to the officers of this department. Of the 5 girls' schools in the division, the largest, with an attendance of 360 girls', is at Rajahmundry. There are two girls' schools in this town,—one day school and the other a boarding school for Rajputs, under the able instruction of the nuns of the Female Catholic Mission. The main obstacle to the progress of female education is, I need hardly remind your Excellency, the want of female teachers. A Rajput lady student of the boarding school, the first I believe in the Presidency, has volunteered to take up a teacher's post in a Government girls' school. His Highness, on the strength of this, has promised to open a class in his boarding school for the training of female teachers. It is to be hoped that other laborers, following the example of the Rajput lady student, will go forth from Vizianagram into the vineyard and that a new era will be opened for female education in these districts.

His Highness is fully alive to the obvious fact that, as long as women are regarded as mere domestic chattels, mere household drudges, so long will the work of education in this country be little more than, to use a common metaphor, scratching the surface. Our aim should be to elevate and purify the home by educating the wives and mothers of generations yet unborn, to restore woman to the position she formerly occupied in India,—a position which she ought undoubtedly to occupy in every Aryan household, viz., as the guide, friend, and counsellor of man. When this object has been effected, it may perchance be possible to apply to India the motto of a famous Oxford College,—a college famous, if for nothing else, at least for having given Madras a Director of Public Instruction and a champion of female education "*Reginæ erunt nutrices tuæ*," Queens shall be thy nursing mothers.

Address of His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram.

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The honor now done to us by your Excellency's presiding over this meeting is so great a kindness that not to offer my heartfelt thanks reflects ingratitude on my part, but even to express my gratitude I cannot venture without an apology owing to my inability to find adequate terms to express our gratitude. While amidst the hard travels through the treacherous climate of the hills, and consequent onerous duties inseparable from great mental and physical exertions, that your Excellency should still further inconvenience yourself by honoring us thus, is a fact, which, while being highly exhortatory to the cause of education in general, tenderly reminds us of our gratifying duty to offer your Excellency our heartfelt gratitude and respectful thanks. While your Excellency's high mental qualities and great political fame attach additional lustre to your exalted position, your Excellency's extensive travels within the short period of two years (since your arrival), and the able reviews and minutes recording that period, consolidate it into a mountain of industry as grand and entertaining as instructive; and since so many causes giving, as they do, the paramount authority, forms a halo of radiance round the chair your Excellency now occupies, I might unhesitatingly say that the events of this evening will mark an era in the history of this college which will be remembered by all interested in it with greatest satisfaction and pride. The proposed B.A. Class when sanctioned, and the honor done to the school to-day by your kindly presiding over this meeting, would certainly place this on an equal footing with the best institutions of its nature in this Presidency. With your Excellency's permission, I wish to say a word to the students before I conclude.

Students of the College,—If my memory fails not, as fate, the great authority on educational matters says, and experience admits, that we should learn any subject or lesson in the same manner as we concentrate our attention when we eagerly seek to teach ourselves a favourite song or a fancied note on a piano or in skilful games such as chess, then the corollary is that we should learn for the sake of learning itself, but not for the object of impressing on the teacher that you have succeeded by repeating your lessons merely by dint of mechanical effort. I would add here, nor should you cling with your heart to Government posts as the sole ultimate object of your whole education.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

Maharaja, Mr. Monro and Gentlemen,—I did not need the evidence of the interesting report, which has just been read, to convince me that the owner of this noble estate is doing to the uttermost his duty as one of the great nobles of the British Empire; but I confess I did not know that this college had been prospering so much, nor that its students had seconded so well his generous exertions. Another thing, too, which has been mentioned is absolutely new to me. The fact that the pioneers in this part of India, in enlisting the co-operation of a Rajput lady in education, should have been the Sisters of St. Joseph is very remarkable; and I think that all lovers of what is beautiful, either in the moral or natural world, will be glad that that honor has fallen to an order which carries our thoughts to St. François de Sales, and has its parent house on the edge of one of the loveliest of lakes, the lake of Annecy, which has been for long years so closely connected with the religion and civilisation of the West. I remember (when a few years ago I went to visit the eminent historian, M. Taine, who was living in a cottage upon its banks) looking up to the old Castle of St. Bernard which towered above us, and being told that its last chatelaine had, true to the traditions of the spot, died from a disease contracted while nursing the sick in the Franco-German War.

These recollections, carrying one's thoughts to far distant and familiar scenes, add for me a new interest to the ceremonial of this day, in which I feel it a pleasure and honor to take part.

I now declare the new building to be open, and wish for it and all therewith connected every imaginable happiness and success.

With regard to the request which the Maharaja has just made to me that I should allow my name to be given to the class for the training of teachers about to be set on foot under the guidance of the Sisters of St. Joseph, I need hardly say that I shall be most delighted that this should be done.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply to a Toast proposed by the Maharaja of Vizianagram at a Dinner given by him at the Moti Mahal.

Maharaja,—You have in terms only too kind and too flattering proposed my health; while you, ladies and gentlemen, have received the same with all that friendliness which usually characterizes the relations in foreign lands between English people and those who are sent from time to time to serve their country abroad. I thank you all sincerely and pass to the agreeable task of proposing the health of our host. I have already to-day had an opportunity of expressing very briefly and imperfectly the admiration which I feel and which all who know the facts must feel, for one who has set himself at the outset of life to do so admirably the work which befits a man who has inherited in early youth so magnificent a position.

I will not dwell on his merits in his presence, but will only say that, if he goes on as he has begun, he will set a bright example not only to his peers on the Golden Book of India; but to all of them who are scattered over the mighty empire of which even this glorious India of ours, a continent in itself, forms, in point of size, a very small fraction. There are many indications that we are entering on a period which I will call the period of great citizens, a period in which men of vast possessions will find an outlet for their energies and an easy path to everlasting remembrance by conferring in their life-time great benefits upon their fellow-citizens. I like to call it the Herodes Atticus period, from the name of a man in the early days of the Roman Empire whose fame has been kept green, through all the ages, by his having adopted precisely the course of which I am speaking. I know no one better fitted from his high station, or more likely from his admirable personal qualities, to inaugurate such a period, in this part of India, than he under whose roof we are assembled and whose health I ask you to drink.

Address of the Bimlipatam Municipal Commissioners.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Bimlipatam, beg to express to you our hearty welcome on this the occasion of your first visit to our town and district. Although our town is insignificant in point of size, yet it is the centre of the trade of the district, and is a large outlet for the produce that finds its way down from the interior to the sea coast. Being a community of merchants or traders, we view with satisfaction the wish of Government to construct a railway connecting the sea coast with the Central Provinces, which will be the means of opening up a large tract of country at present lying dormant owing to its difficulty of access, and also of improving the condition both of the country generally, and the people by the developing of its resources, and the influx of capital. The present uncertainty as to the whereabout of the terminus of the projected railway, and also as to whether it is to be constructed by Government or by private enterprise, is detrimental to our commerce, as, if Vizagapatam is decided upon as the terminal point, the merchants and traders of this town will probably have to migrate, as Vizagapatam would then become the centre of trade. We therefore pray your Excellency to enlighten us on these points, which are of the utmost importance to us all, as it means—either that this town becomes an important one or else in a great measure be

obliterated. As this great uncertainty is hanging over us, we refrain from bringing to your Excellency's notice several matters we would otherwise have done, especially the condition of our back-water, and as to what steps could be taken to improve both it and the shipping facilities of our port. We have noticed with satisfaction the repeal of the Marine Police Act for this district, as far as cargo is concerned, but note that it has now been extended to passengers, which, in our opinion, taking into consideration the short distance between ship and shore, is an useless expense to Government, and one that causes much annoyance to passengers, and we should be glad to see it abolished as far as our district is concerned. In conclusion we beg to thank your Excellency for having visited us and having given us an opportunity of receiving you.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you for coming to meet me with an address which deals with matters very important to your interests.

It is impossible for me to give a categorical answer to the questions which you ask about the Railway, for I early in life adopted the maxim, "Never prophesy unless you know." At the same time if I were a merchant or other person interested in the trade of Bimlipatam I should certainly, in racing phrase, be inclined under present circumstances to "hedge a little" or if you like me to put it in another way, if I were asked to bet upon Bimlipatam as the terminus of the new Railway, I should be disposed to say—as I heard a man say to Lord Palmerston as we were filing through the lobby in the historical division which overthrew his first Government just a quarter of a century ago—"I shouldn't like to have a shilling on it, my Lord."

With, however, the best will in the world to oblige you I must decline to say anything positive upon this subject till the professional reports have been read and considered.

As to what you say with regard to the Police, I should have thought the presence of the Police was likely to conduce to the comfort of passengers, but I will make further inquiries and call the attention of my honorable colleagues to the subject.

Address of the Bimlipatam Hindu Debating Society.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Hindu Debating Union, Bimlipatam, respectfully beg to bid welcome to your Excellency and present this our humble address on behalf of ourselves and the native community of this station. Our little town, rock and sea girt as it is, is considered a sanitarium and a nice summer retreat in the district. We have here what are generally rare things, viz., good potable water every where and an efficient Municipality. We have also civil and criminal courts and other public institutions, such as a Government School, Post and Telegraph Offices, Custom House, Civil Dispensary, a Registry Office, and Salt Factory, as well as several European Mercantile houses and a Bank. Thus on the point of local health and comfort, we have nothing to ask for. This station being a well-known sea port, with facilities for further development of trade and commerce, we earnestly request your Excellency may graciously be pleased to arrange for the construction of a Branch Railway from the projected Vizag.-Raipur State Railway line. The branch line will not be more than a few miles long and will no doubt be found both useful and fruitful. We are very thankful for your Excellency honoring our little station with a kind visit, for which we stand indebted to our respected Collector, Mr. Turner; we need hardly say how glad and gratified the public would be to see and put forth their representations, if any, before their Governor, who reigns over their land. We cannot allow the present opportunity to escape without thanking your Excellency for the sympathy shown in supporting the self-government scheme, and we request that the same may be introduced in due time in our town also. We lastly beg to express our gratification at the selection of your benign Excellency as our ruler made by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, at the same time that the good Lord Ripon is our Viceroy, and we heartily pray that the Almighty may bless your Excellency with a prosperous reign, long life, and a happy return home.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you for your good and sympathetic address. It would be premature for me to say anything about the branch railway which you suggest, for we have not yet got even the trunk railway. In these matters we must proceed step by step, but I should be very sorry to think that a place that has made so good a start as Bimlipatam should be left out—I will not say in the cold, for its temperature even in February forbids that metaphor, but on one side. I do not see why, before the surveying party leaves the district, a survey for a branch line to your town might not be made; but as to this I must of course consult my professional advisers. I do not think there are any other points on which I need touch unless it be to say how agreeable it is to me to hear your language about the Viceroy, whose political comrade

I had long the honor to be at home, and under whom it is my pleasure and pride to serve in this remote but deeply interesting portion of the British dominions.

Address of the Inhabitants of Vizagapatam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the inhabitants of the district, we respectfully beg leave to welcome your Excellency cordially to this town as the representative of our Most Gracious and beloved Sovereign, Queen-Empress, and to tender our sincere thanks for your Excellency's kind condescension in honoring us with your presence at this pandal to-night. We are extremely gratified that your Excellency's visit to this remote part of the Presidency has afforded us an opportunity of showing our loyalty to our beloved Sovereign and to express our gratitude for the numerous benefits conferred on the people under the auspices of her benign rule. At this happy moment we feel deeply impressed with a sense of the peace and prosperity enjoyed, not only in this district, but throughout the Presidency, where, history informs us, the people eighty years ago were sunk in ignorance and depravity, social and moral, and while we are forced to exclaim *Vivat Regina!* we earnestly pray that the future representatives of our Presidency may continue to be animated by the same paternal solicitude for the welfare and advancement of those placed under their care, which will endear the memory of your Excellency's administration to posterity. We would now express our acknowledgments for the great boon to be extended to us in the construction of the Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway. We have always considered that the commercial importance of the district—which we are proud to regard as second to few in the Presidency in many respects—has suffered considerable detriment for want of proper communications with the markets of the Central Provinces, where local products and manufactures are highly valued. The coming Railway, however, will, we are confident, supply this great want; and while developing the resources of the country in traffic and stimulating enterprise generally, mark your Excellency's administration by a boon conferred on the people of which they must always speak with fervour. In expressing our acknowledgments for this great public benefit, we venture to solicit that the remarkable situation of this town—not to speak of its other claim—for being made the terminus of the Railway, may not be overlooked. We are informed that certain commercial enthusiasts of Bimlipatam, with a bias in favor of that town, have suggested it to the Government as being more favorably situated, but we earnestly hope that in considering these suggestions it may not be forgotten that Vizagapatam is the chief town in the district, where the officers of the chief authorities are located and, what is more important, that it is in closer proximity to the most productive taluks in the district than the less commercial minor town of Bimlipatam. We also beg to express our acknowledgments for the advantage we hope to derive from the recent resolutions of Government on self-government—a boon which we are encouraged to hope may ere long be extended to this district. We regard the change with much gratification as showing alike the progressive improvement of our country and the deep interest felt by our rulers in our advancement and general welfare. At the same time we confess we are not insensible to the heavy responsibilities which will devolve on the institutions constituted to carry out the system, but we can assure your Excellency that when the elective franchise is introduced here, we shall not be found behind hand, and we trust we shall receive that encouragement from your Excellency which other institutions established for the good of the people have experienced, which will enable us to discharge the heavy and honorable trust with credit to ourselves and honor to our country.

We beg permission in the next place to advert to a subject of considerable importance which, though frequently laid before Government and advocated by officers of experience and professional skill, has failed to attract serious attention. We allude to the improvement of our harbour. Now that sanction has been accorded to the construction of a railway connecting Vizagapatam with Central India, the next important work that presses for attention to complete the commercial necessities of the district is the improvement of the Harbour. The enormous impediment presented to trade owing to the absence of a fit harbour between Madras and Calcutta, where vessels can lay up for stores and repairs, has long been deplored by the mercantile community of the port, and they have not been able to discover a reason for the reluctance of Government to consider the claims of the local harbour of this port, which possesses various natural advantages rendering its improvement feasible at a comparatively moderate cost. In his minute on the subject Sir Arthur Cotton writes:—"It ought to be a most important secondary port, and has very great natural advantages for facilitating its being made a most complete one at a very moderate cost, besides the most important in the present state of things, viz., that it can be greatly improved at a very moderate cost." And this opinion has at various times been reiterated by Mr. Thomas, our late District Judge, who took a lively interest in the port, Major Beaty, R.E., Major Vertue, and other Engineer officers. The subject, it is true, did at one time appear to enlist the interest of Government, and Captain Taylor, Master Attendant, Madras, was deputed to inspect the locality and submit a report, but the project was strongly deprecated by that officer, not improbably on grounds to which the concluding paragraph of his report, submitted on the occasion, furnishes a key, viz., that the sanction to the Madras Harbour, the favourite port, removed all ground of necessity for another between Calcutta and Trincomalee. We have reason, however, to believe that the opinion submitted by Captain Taylor to Govern-

ment is not correct, and with all deference would urge on your Excellency the inadvisability of abandoning the question of improving a harbour with which in the language of Major Vertue "there is not a single port to compare between the Hoogly and Cape Comorin" without obtaining more elaborate professional opinion pronouncing the work impracticable. And we earnestly pray that the eminent opinions just quoted, combined with the opinion your Excellency will form on an inspection of the locality, which, we are confident, will be favorable, may induce your Excellency's benign Government to reconsider a project which financial or other considerations may have precluded from serious notice.

We would here invite your Excellency's attention to the subject of raising the education imparted in the College of this town to the standard of the B. A. Examination. We are informed that the question was strongly urged on the attention of the Syndicate by our enlightened Maharaja of Vizianagram, who always takes an unflagging interest in the cause of education, but without any result. Of the two Colleges in the District the one at Vizianagram is maintained entirely at the expense of His Highness, and the College here is supported chiefly by His Highness' liberality. The teaching staff of the higher classes consists of men who have obtained University distinction, and consequently there is a marked increase in the number of under-graduates passed at the annual examinations, making the necessity for B. A. Class more urgent. Students may, it is true, be trained up to the standard of the B.A. at Rajahmundry, but frequently poor, but intelligent and deserving, youths cannot afford to avail themselves of the education obtainable there, and in other cases the dangers to which young persons away from home and the restraining influence of parental control are exposed of falling into evil society and contracting habits of vice, have tended to deter parents and guardians from sending youths to receive the higher collegiate education imparted at Rajahmundry. It is scarcely necessary for us to mention that, under these circumstances, with an annually increasing success in the number of undergraduates who cannot aspire to higher distinction on this side of Rajahmundry, the measure proposed by His Highness to improve the standard of education is eminently desirable.

If we may be permitted to do so, we would, before concluding, draw your Excellency's attention to what is felt to be a very unsatisfactory system of working adopted by the Marine Police Force of the Port. This establishment, consisting of twelve constables in number, was but recently sanctioned and designed, as it was believed, to protect tradesmen from the numerous frauds committed on cargo while in transit between the warf and shipping. And for some time there is no doubt this object was effectually secured by the constables who distributed themselves among the cargo boats, so that one accompanied each boat. Latterly however, for reasons which we are unable to ascertain, a change has been introduced, and the constabulary have been entirely withdrawn from the cargo boats, and their attendance confined to the passenger boats only, where their presence, apart from being unnecessary, occasionally becomes a source of annoyance and inconvenience to passengers, who frequently complain of the delay in embarking in not being able to secure a boat as readily as hitherto unless accompanied by a constable. We shall not obtrude on your Excellency's notice by dwelling on this subject longer, but we confidently trust your Excellency may be pleased to direct the adoption of measures to reform the present working of this establishment, which can neither conduce to the interests of commerce, nor be serviceable to passengers.

In conclusion we again sincerely thank your Excellency for the honor conferred on us this evening, and for the courtesy, patience, and attention with which you have heard our various representations. We earnestly trust that this occasion, which has afforded us the utmost happiness, may serve to give your Excellency a pleasing remembrance of your visit to this town. It is not without disappointment and regret that we think of our more fortunate brethren in the south who have had the happiness of welcoming Mrs. Grant Duff also to their several towns, but we sincerely wish her, with your Excellency, long life and prosperity, and earnestly pray that your Excellency's administration, begun under the most auspicious circumstances, may prove a blessing to the people and be distinguished by measures of wide and permanent service to the public at large.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—The loyal expressions towards our august Sovereign which are contained in your address, and which are so general amongst your countrymen, do you all honor.

I am glad that you are pleased with the prospect of having a railway. As I said yesterday at Bimlipatam, I think it is highly probable that the terminus will be here, but I cannot make any positive statement till the official reports have been duly received and considered by the Madras Government, by the Government of India, and the Secretary of State in Council.

It is satisfactory to me, too, to find that you are pleased with what is being done in the direction of local self-government. I have said so much on this subject elsewhere during my present journey that I need not say more now.

As to your harbour, you may rest assured that there is no idea of, as you express it, "abandoning the question of improving it." Even now the matter is being considered by the Public Works Department. You can, however, do a vast deal more for the improvement of your harbour than either my honorable colleagues or I can. Shall I tell you how? I can do so by a single word: "prosper." If you prosper, if your port becomes the centre of a really considerable

commerce, your harbour *must* be improved. I was rather surprised to find, however, that even if your present commerce were multiplied by thirty times, the case for a first-class harbour would not be half as strong as the case made for the Madras Harbour eight years ago, and you know I dare say that there are people who think that the trade even of Madras did not justify the commencement there of a first-class harbour. Prosper, however, and I have no sort of doubt that the improvement of your harbour will keep pace with your prosperity. It would be much if we could even get the mouth of the backwater so improved as to allow the use of larger cargo boats.

I cannot promise what you wish about your schools; but I have hopes that a B. A. class may be opened at Vizianagram, which is in your near neighbourhood, and trust that may be enough for all present needs.

Finally, I beg to thank you very much for your friendly reception, and the wish which you have expressed that my wife could have accompanied me to these fine provinces along our eastern sea board.

Address of the Cocanada Municipal Commissioners.

We, the undersigned, members of the Municipal Corporation, desire, on behalf of ourselves and on that of the community, to offer you a hearty welcome to the town of Cocanada. Your Excellency is probably aware that the port of Cocanada is only of modern date, but owing to the extensive irrigation works introduced into this district, it has grown into a port of the first class, and we have to thank your Excellency for recently sanctioning improvement to the port, thereby not only promoting the welfare of Cocanada, but that of the whole district. As evidence of the rapidly increased population of the town, we would quote the Census Returns of 1871 and 1881, by which your Excellency will see that the population has increased no less than 68 per cent. for the last decade, and the wealth of the town has, we have every reason to believe, increased in like proportion. We beg, therefore, to propose a railway connecting Vizagapatam with Guntúr *viâ* Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Ellore and Bezváda. It has already been decided by your Excellency's Government to open a line from Tadpatri to Guntúr and from Raipur to Vizagapatam. The line which we propose would connect the rice-producing districts of Kistna and Godávari with all the main railway lines of India, facilitate the commerce and communications, and be a feeder to the Cocanada trade, and would be considered as a great boon by the Hindu community who resort from all parts of India to the several places of sanctity in this district, viz., Kottapalle, Drákshárámam, Antervadi, Rajahmundry, Pittápur and Bhadráchalam. To render the construction of this line more practicable, the Godávari and Kistna need not be bridged, as traffic could be carried on by means of steam ferries. We are happy to state that the finances of our Municipality are in a satisfactory condition. Sanitary improvements, road-making, and reclamation of swamp land on the west of the town are being carried out, and we hope at no distant date that a system of drainage will be commenced. We have a plentiful supply of fresh water, which is conducted into the town by the canals connected with the Godávari, and is carried along the main streets and stored in tanks at different parts of the town. The Commissioners are aware that much remains to be done to improve this system. We have still to thank your Excellency for the deep interest you have taken in the welfare and prosperity of this town, as well as in that of all parts of the country entrusted to your administration, and particularly for the liberal principles enunciated in the preliminary order by your Excellency's Government on the local self-government scheme.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your hearty welcome. It is delightful to find one's self in a place so rapidly rising as Cocanada, where every thing speaks of those great blessings which are emblazoned upon one of your triumphal arches, "Progress and Prosperity."

I have always heard, gentlemen, that your harbour greatly wanted improvement, but that fact was brought home to me yesterday when, just as the question of breakfast was becoming the most interesting of questions, I ran aground on your bar, and thought for a moment that it would be necessary to reach the shore in that very remarkable and well-named craft, a *Shoe-Dhoni*.

I hope that the railway which you suggest, or one something like it, will one day be called into existence, but, not possessing the Lamp of Aladdin—which a Government called to administer an empire on European principles with an Asiatic revenue certainly ought to have inherited—the Government of India and the Home authorities must proceed step by step. We are, I think —to use a phrase which has of late become popular—"within measurable distance" of getting a line from Raipur to Vizagapatam, and some of the persons in this Presidency most entitled to speak upon such subjects think highly of the projects of opening a line from Tadpatri to Guntúr. How far are you prepared to help them, gentlemen, as private capitalists by putting your money into these local railways? If once the native capitalist will begin to put his own money into railways without a Government guarantee, the English capitalist will soon follow suit, laughing

at the croakers who tell him that India is as much poorer than she is, as it was the fashion once to suppose her richer than she is.

I congratulate you much on the state of your finances, more on your plentiful supply of fresh water, most upon your wisdom in seeing that though much has been done in the way of municipal improvement, much remains to do. There is no country in the world in which the words of the old saying (to be found by those who look for it in the pages of *Menagiana*, but which many persons imagine to have been invented by the late Prime Minister!) *Sanitas sanitatum omnia sanitas* are so important as they are in India. I was interested to find the other day in the Ganjam District that precepts of sanitation and cleanliness are contained in the edict of Asoka inscribed upon its rocks more than two thousand years ago. It is for you and such as you to carry into effect what with that great monarch was only I fear a pious wish.

Address of the Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.

May it please Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of this Port, and of the mercantile community in general, we are deputed to offer to your Excellency our congratulations upon your advent among us, and upon your visit to that part of the Coromandel Coast in the prosperity of which we are deeply interested. We especially wish to thank your Excellency for affording us this opportunity to express the satisfaction with which we have learnt that, under your Excellency's rule, steps are at last being taken to improve our Port. The Harbour was, in 1871, most favorably reported upon by Mr. George Robertson, a Marine Engineer, specially sent by Government for the purpose; and in the opinion of those navigators who may almost be said to have spent their lives in coasting round India, it has long been held the safest roadstead between Calcutta and Trincomalee, and the one where improvements could most advantageously be effected. That any such improvements would not, at Cocanada, be wasted upon a Port whose properity is, as yet, merely problematical, is clearly shown by the fact that the value of the imports and exports, which in 1862 aggregated only 29 lakhs in value, amounted in 1872 to nearly 74 lakhs, and last year showed the enormous increase to 143 lakhs of rupees. We welcome your Excellency's visit as showing an appreciation of the importance of this trade, and of Cocanada, and we are therefore encouraged to bring forward for your Excellency's consideration the suggestion that means of communication should be developed between our port and the interior, whereby the value of the existing commerce might be increased largely. As a project which would result in the desired effect we may mention the construction of a line of Railway between this place and Hyderabad; Cocanada, in spite of its extensive trade, being at present completely cut off from other parts of India as regards practical means of communication by land. But should such a scheme, from any cause whatever, be deemed inexpedient, we would beg your Excellency to advocate with the Supreme Government the extension of the Vizagapatam-Raipur line to this place. A petition has already been forwarded to your Excellency praying for the removal of the District and Sessions Court from Rajahmundry to Cocanada, in the same way as the Court in the Kistna District was, a few years back, transferred from Guntoor to Masulipatam. The importance of the cases arising in Cocanada, and the necessity, that attaches to most of them, of being speedily heard and settled by a competent Court, are strong reasons in favor of this being done. Suits connected with Mercantile and Shipping law are generally more easily and speedily disposed of in a commercial centre, where technical information is readily obtainable by the Court; and we beg your Excellency's leave to mention that delay in such cases frequently results in suits being withdrawn before decision, the loss to the suitor by procrastination appearing likely to exceed what he may have already sustained. In conclusion we again beg to thank your Excellency for receiving this deputation, and desire to express our conviction that the interests of Cocanada will receive every care and attention under your Excellency's administration. We beg to subscribe ourselves, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient and humble servants.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

Gentlemen,—I told the Municipality how thoroughly convinced I was that your harbour needed improvement, and I will only add that it was very agreeble to me to see that the proposed groynes can be prolonged so far into the sea at so moderate a cost. I am sure that the money sunk will not be wasted upon a port whose prosperity is rising, as you clearly show in your address, "by leaps and bounds."

I likewise said something about railway extension yesterday afternoon, and need not repeat the remarks which I then made; but I am sure that this Government will look favorably upon any line of railway which will pay sufficiently to attract private capital into it. I am told that there are years in which nearly the whole crop of this district is poured into Hyderabad, and that there is a very considerable return trade in oil seeds. Well, prove that, show the British capitalist that he will make his 5 per cent. at least, and in these days when "new threes" which I have seen in a time of profound peace and prosperity (that is in the early sixties) at 87 and a

fraction, have gone above 102, there will be no sort of difficulty in getting the money for a line from Vizagapatam to this place, or from Ellore towards the centre of the Peninsula. As to the bit between this and Ellore, probably the canals will long meet all your wants.

Government cannot do a twentieth part of what is wanted in the way of railway extension. Do you make people at home understand how erroneous are the views about India which are spread by pessimists. Capital will then soon flow hither in abundance. Natives and Europeans must, however, be prepared to embark their own money in the enterprises they recommend. The British capitalist will insist on example as well as precept.

I cannot, as at present advised, look favorably upon the proposal to transfer the District and Sessions Court to Cocanada. For your purposes, I am assured that the tribunal which you have got is far more useful. The District and Sessions Court is mainly a Court of Appeal and largely concerned with intricate business which comes to it from all parts of the district, business for the most part connected with land, which is best disposed of at Rajahmundry, a peculiarly central and convenient point. If you got the District Judge, in whose Court you could rarely sue, and lost the Sub-Judge, in whose Court you can easily sue, how would you be advantaged?

As to your last paragraph you may rest assured that the interests of Cocanada will receive very great attention from my honorable colleagues and myself. We know too well how contagious is prosperity not to do what in us lies to help a town which so well understands helping itself.

Address of the Committee of the Hindu High School, Cocanada.

May it Please Your Excellency,—We, the members of the Committee of the Hindu High School, Cocanada, respectfully beg to give your Excellency a hearty welcome and to solicit that you will be graciously pleased to open this new building recently erected for the Hindu High School, which it is desired to raise to the standard of a Second-grade College under the designation of "The Pittapur Rajah's College, Cocanada." We beg to give a brief history of the institution, the work it has done and its financial position, to enable your Excellency to form an opinion as to the propriety of the step we are taking. In 1852, through the exertions of Messrs. Prendergast and Tulasinga Chettiar, a school was opened in this town with the object of imparting a general knowledge in English and the vernaculars. We are proud to say that among its students was the Rajah of Pittapur, of whom we shall have the pleasure of speaking again in the course of this address. As the school entirely depended upon local subscriptions and fees, it gradually declined and finally collapsed in the year 1862. In 1863, when Mr. Purvis was Collector, it was revived by the exertions of that gentleman and of the late Kadambari Jaganatham Pantulu Garu, the then Deputy Collector, and the school was re-opened on the 28th October 1863 by Mr. Morris, the Collector. The Government gave a monthly grant of Rs. 70 and the Rajah of Pittapur Rs. 100 per mensem towards its maintenance. Things continued in this state up to the end of 1865. The increasing number of the students and the want of sufficient accommodation in rented buildings led the manager of the school (the late Jaganatham Pantulu Garu) to point out to the public the necessity of erecting a building for its use, and of endowing it in such a way that its permanency might be assured. The Rajah of Pittapur, with his enlightened liberality, came forward, purchased Government Securities to the value of Rs. 25,000 at a cost of Rs. 28,000, and presented them to the school; and also gave a donation of Rs. 2,700 towards the building, Rs. 1,000 for furniture, and this spacious site besides. The Government also gave a building grant of Rs. 5,000, and with these amounts the building, which is on the northern side of the hall in which we are now assembled, was built. The Government also sanctioned a grant (in 1866) of half the cost of the maintenance of the school. Up to that time the instruction given in the school was confined to what is now known as the Middle Class course. In that year of unprecedented prosperity as regards the prospects of the school, the course of instruction was raised to the Matriculation standard. The accommodation in the northern building being found insufficient for the growing wants of the school, a new block of buildings was constructed on the western side of this hall at a cost of Rs. 7,000, of which half was raised by public subscriptions and the rest was a Government grant. This block is called "Linton's Memorial School," in commemoration of the interest taken in this institution by the late Mr. Linton, Assistant Collector, Godávari. In the beginning of 1882 we again found the existing accommodation insufficient. Mr. Pyda Ramakristniah Garu, who has had the honor of being the class-mate of the Rajah, has, with his usual liberality, paid us Rs. 6,000 (being a moiety of the estimated cost) towards building this upper-storied hall, which we have just had the pleasing duty of asking your Excellency to open. With the handsome donation made by this gentleman, and the building grant which, under the Grant-in-aid Code, has been already sanctioned by the Government, and which we expect to receive in due course, the expenditure on this building, which has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 12,000, would be fully met without at all trenching on the funds of the school. We have employed a Sanscrit Pundit and a Hindustani Munshi for the instruction of such of our students as wish to take the foremost of the classical languages for their optional language, and to afford the Muhammadan students the means of studying their vernacular. We have also a gymnastic teacher, who attends to the physical training of the boys, and a singing master, employed at the suggestion of Mr. Kersha w

(late Inspector of Schools, who took great interest in our institution), to give instruction to such of the students as might wish to improve their voices. The instruction in singing is given after school hours, and the singing class is maintained out of the interest of Rs. 1,000 given by Mr. Pyda Ramakristniah and by local subscriptions. We are happy to state that since 1880 the results in all the public examinations have been, in our humble opinion, very satisfactory. Half a dozen students passed the Matriculation in 1880, 14 in 1881, and 13 in the late examination, with 2 in the first class. In the Middle Class Examination the number of passed candidates was 28 in 1880, 26 in 1881, and 40 in 1882. Several students took up Sanscrit for their optional language, and have done so well that the Director of Public Instruction has been pleased to express himself highly satisfied with the result. For the last two years we have been requested by the leading gentlemen of Cocanada to raise the institution to the rank of a Second-grade College, as the majority of our matriculates are obliged to discontinue their studies on account of the expense and trouble they are put to in proceeding to Rajahmundry, and several matriculates who have passed out of the institution have been waiting for the last two or three years in hopes that an F.A. Class will be opened here. And that there is a necessity for these young men continuing their studies and gaining the higher University certificates will be made evident from the following extract from the Educational Administration Report for 1881-82, where, in speaking of the three Second-grade Colleges in the First Educational Division, we find the following significant observation on the kind suggestion of our highly esteemed Inspector, Mr. Monro :—"The number of young men studying in these Colleges is unduly small compared with that of the Tamil and West Coast Districts. But although a raising of the general education test for the higher appointments in all departments would unquestionably produce a marked change, as pointed out by Mr. Monro, there can be little doubt that the desire for higher education for its own sake is growing as well as the demand for well-educated men in the ordinary walks of life, and that from such a stimulus progress will be fairly rapid if the institutions are efficient. On the other hand, it may be feared that the sudden and general compulsory raising of the general standard in the manner adopted by the High Court would for some time to come lead to a much larger number of Tamilians being employed in Telugu districts than is now the case—an effect which is not to be desired." We may be pardoned, therefore, should we aspire towards contributing our portion in creating a larger supply of Under-graduates, natives of the Northern Circars, and thus obviate the necessity for the importation of men unacquainted with the vernacular of the country and possessing no local experience. And why should we not make the attempt when our funds enable us to do so? We have now more than Rs. 50,000 in investments. The interest accruing therefrom, the school-fees and the State grant are, we find, sufficient to meet the cost of a Second-grade College on an economical scale. We have no doubt that liberal and enlightened Rajahs, Zemindars, proprietors, and wealthy merchants will come forward and help us in our humble attempt to place the institution on a firmer basis. The assurances given by your Excellency in the speech delivered at the anniversary of the Presidency College have dispelled from our minds all apprehensions regarding the rumoured withdrawal of State aid from higher education, which has rendered, and is rendering, great service in raising the tone of the nation. As the Rajah of Pittapur may justly be considered the real contributor of those fifty thousand and odd rupees, and as the present success and position of the institution are mainly due to his enlightened liberality, we have to mark our sense of gratitude for the many benefits we have received from him, and we have resolved to call the College, with your Excellency's permission, "The Pittapur Rajah's College, Cocanada." The honor we mean thus to pay the Rajah would receive fresh lustre when it is sanctioned by your Excellency, in whom we recognise a great Administrator, Philosopher, Politician and Scholar. And now we would be wanting in gratitude did we forget to thank the Government for the liberal aid it has afforded us in constructing these buildings, towards which we have received about Rs. 15,000, besides salary and other grants of on an average Rs. 2,000 a year for several years past. In conclusion we beg to offer our heart-felt thanks to your Excellency for the kindness with which you have consented to take part in this day's proceedings, upon which we would always look with feelings of genuine pride and gratitude, and we beg that your Excellency may be pleased to convey our respects to Mrs. Grant Duff, whom we had expected to greet on this happy occasion. Praying that your Excellency may be granted good health amidst your long and toilsome tours undertaken purely from the motive of doing your duty thoroughly to the vast population entrusted to your benign care.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I have listened to your address with interest, and shall have great pleasure in opening that portion of your building which you wish me to open. You could not, I think, find a more appropriate name than that of the Rajah of Pittapur to connect with your new institution, and the object which you have mainly in view, that of raising the level of education in your part of the Northern Circars to that which has been attained in the Tamilian districts, is a highly proper one. You have, therefore, gentlemen, my best good wishes, and I beg to thank you cordially for your kind welcome as well as for all your friendly words about Mrs. Grant Duff and myself.

Address of the Members of the Literary Association, Cocanada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Literary Association, Cocanada, beg respectfully to approach your Excellency with a cordial and hearty welcome. It is indeed a source of much gratification to us to observe the warm interest displayed by your Excellency in promoting the well-being of the people of the Presidency by personally acquainting yourself, in spite of the fatigues of travelling about, with what is going on in every part of the vast province under your administration. We think it well to give a brief history of the institution before we go to other subjects. The Association we have the honor to belong to was originally started by half a dozen young men of the town under the style of *The Native Students' Association* on the 1st January 1877, when Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. During the next half-year several gentlemen offered themselves as subscribers, and its status having been raised, the designation has been changed into that of the *Literary Association*. Its objects may be briefly stated to be—to develop a taste for study by reading the current periodical literature and the works of the standard English authors, by holding periodical discussions, and writing essays on moral and public topics, and thus exchanging our ideas with each other, also to improve vernacular literature, and, finally, to establish a library for the use of ourselves and the students of our Hindu School. We are happy to say that the Rajah of Pittapur fully sympathises with the objects of the Association, of which he has become the patron. The institution has been satisfactorily working its way all along, and its financial prospects are encouraging. We are glad that our present numerical strength is 43, while our annual income is Rs. 400. The institution, which has had no permanent building of its own, was for a time allowed to make use of a spacious room in Mr. Pyda Ramakristniah's house, and subsequently in Linton's Memorial School. Mr. Pyda Ramakristniah has conceived an idea of supplying us with a building of our own, and has given us a liberal donation of Rs. 1,250 towards the construction of a suitable building, which is estimated to cost Rs. 2,500. It is not out of place here to mention that this gentleman is the soul of the widow-marriage movement in this district, for which he has made an endowment of Rs. 15,000; that the Prince of Wales' Choultry at Cocanada, and the charities that are daily dispensed there to the helpless and needy, bear evidence to his enlightened liberality, and that, in short, he is (to quote the words of Captain Taylor, Master Attendant of Madras, in his letter recorded in G.O., No. 1735, dated 20th November 1882) "a native gentleman who is most widely and favorably held in estimation wherever good has to be done in the public interest." The other moiety of the cost of the building has been raised by subscriptions, of which Rs. 1,000 were contributed by the Hindu High School Committee, in view chiefly of the advantages its students would derive from the use of the library. It is the earnest wish of the members of the Literary Association assembled here that your Excellency be pleased to lay the foundation stone, and this we will consider a great honor done to us. We venture to hope that our Association will progress steadily, and we consider it a good augury that your Excellency should lay the foundation stone. To mark our gratitude to Mr. P. Ramakristniah for the liberal help he has rendered us, we beg, with your Excellency's permission, to call the building "Pyda Ramakristniah's Association Room." We are not yet provided with a sufficient library, and have been raising funds to improve it. We also intend to make suitable arrangements for some useful recreations. Mr. Gurazada Venkatakristniah, a public-spirited gentleman, and a leading merchant of Cocanada, has presented to the Association a very valuable billiard table with all its appurtenances. It has given us great pleasure to learn that our present Director of Public Instruction has addressed the local officers in the Mofussil, making inquiries regarding the existence of Societies of the kind, and we make bold to conclude that it is with a view to giving grants to such institutions as are deserving of Government aid. We would respectfully urge on your Excellency the advisability of sanctioning any scheme that may be submitted by the Director of Public Instruction on behalf of Literary Associations. We now beg leave to address your Excellency as representatives of the native community of this town. On your advent amongst us as the representative of our gracious Sovereign, we will be but doing our duty when we heartily express our grateful sense of the innumerable benefits conferred on us under the benign and enlightened rule of the British Government. In our present Viceroy we have more a friend than a ruler, as he was pleased to vouchsafe in his reply to an address presented by a deputation of the Municipality of Lahore. The very scheme of local self-government inaugurated by His Lordship speaks volumes of the good intentions which characterize a friend in the person of a ruler. We have every reason to believe that, under the lines laid down by the Viceroy and his Counsellors, the experiment will prove a success throughout the country. The Government, actuated by the best of motives, intends to give its subjects political education, and it rests with the people themselves to turn it to good account. Our Presidency, in our humble opinion, is not unsuited for enjoying that boon, and we take this opportunity of thanking your Excellency's Government for the attention they have given to the subject and the liberal views expressed in their order thereon. We have further to thank your Excellency for the great interest you have manifested in the cause of our females, and especially in passing rules for the payment of grants to those who educate females in their own homes. We cannot sufficiently praise the effect of these rules in a country where the zenana system so largely prevails. We beg to bring to your Excellency's notice that we have not as yet been favored with railway communication, while almost all the districts in the Presidency possess that advantage. A line connecting Vizagapatam with Guntúr if sanctioned

and constructed will, we hope, supply the great want now felt, and we have no doubt that your Excellency's Government will sanction the project as soon as it has been ascertained that the necessary funds are available. In conclusion we respectfully beg to thank your Excellency for the kindness you have done us in permitting us to present this humble address, and beg to repeat our humble request that your Excellency be pleased to lay the foundation stone of our institution building. We are sorry we have not had the good fortune to welcome Mrs. Grant Duff, who we expected would accompany your Excellency to these shores. With every respect we beg to express our heart-felt prayer that God may bless your Excellency with health during your sojourn in this country, and thus enable you to accomplish His purposes for the welfare of the millions entrusted to your care.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

First, gentlemen, I am happy to say to you, as members of the Literary Association, that all the objects which you have set before yourselves, in that capacity, appear to me good and creditable. As to the holding of periodical discussions and writing essays on moral and public topics, that is highly proper, but perhaps the object which I presume you wish to attain, the formation of sound opinions, would be best attained if you were obliged by your rules, each in order, to "get-up"—to use an English student's phrase—some particular subject, and then to communicate in a paper what you have learnt about it. That would cure the tendency, so often observable in debating and essay writing societies, to run into mere talk—and as we used to call it in Oxford "viewiness."

The name of Mr. Pyda Ramakristniah and his charitable actions are widely known. You do an act of justice in connecting his name with your future meeting place.

Turning now to what you say as representatives of the native community, I have no doubt that we shall be able to work out ere long an improved scheme of local self-government, improved I say, for in many parts of this Presidency we have a pretty good scheme in action already.

The importance of educating your daughters and sisters is now generally recognized, while as to railways in this district, I have already told several deputations in Cocanada how anxious I am to see a beginning made.

It will of course give me great pleasure to lay the foundation stone of your institution building, and I cannot express my good wishes for it better than by the toast which is always drunk at the meetings of one of the smallest but most famous of English societies—the society which called into existence the British Museum, the National Gallery and the Italian opera—"Esto præclara, esto perpetua!" *May it be illustrious, may it be everlasting!*

His Excellency the Governor's Reply to the Toast proposed by the European Community of Cocanada at a Dinner given by them.

Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for drinking my health, and for the many kind words which have been used. It is always agreeable to me to find myself amongst a group of mercantile men in India, for they can always tell me a great deal about what seems to me the question of questions for India, how to increase the material prosperity of its people? Give us material prosperity and all other good things will soon be added to it as its flower and crown. Then, too, I feel that their true interests are absolutely the same as the true interests of Government,—that is the true interests of the country. They cannot prosper without the country prospering, and the country cannot prosper without their prospering.

I trust that all good fortune may attend the community of this place, and that the hope which your Collector expressed to me this morning may be realized, that, namely, ere this day a hundred years, your town may, thanks to your better anchorage, your richer neighbourhood, and the vast country at its back, be as populous as, and I trust less scattered than, Madras is now.

Address of the Inhabitants of Rajahmundry.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the inhabitants of Rajahmundry, feel ourselves much honored by your Excellency's visit to this ancient and important town, and beg to take this opportunity of expressing our feelings of loyalty and gratitude to our honored and beloved Sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, under whose benign rule this country has enjoyed unprecedented peace and prosperity. This town was built by Vijayaditya Mahendra, of the Chalukya race of kings, about a thousand years ago, and has retained its importance to this day in spite of numerous dynastic changes. It is the chief town in the land of pure Telugu, and it was under the patronage of Raja Rajanarendra, one of the kings who reigned here, that the great epic poem, the Telugu Mahabharata, was composed. This district and with it this town have made very rapid progress under British rule, both materially and morally. The construction of the anicut across our noble river and the system of canals connected with it have made this district

the richest but one in the Presidency, and the establishment of a first-grade college has given an impetus to the spread of education in this and the neighbouring districts. Our town is at present a centre of great intellectual and social activity, five Brahman widow-marriages having recently taken place under the auspices of the local Widow-Marriage Association, and it promises in a few years to rival, if not excel, most towns in the South. We humbly beg to invite your Excellency's attention to the following points, in the hope that they may receive your Excellency's favorable consideration.

We learn that the Government have resolved to connect Raipur, in the Central Provinces, with Vizagapatam by rail, and we beg to state that, if the line were continued down to Rajahmundry, the traffic between Vizagapatam and this district would be greatly developed. The line itself, in our humble opinion, would be successful from a financial point of view, as the cost of construction is not likely to be great in the absence of engineering difficulties. During the time the Godávari is in flood, the water finds its way into several streets in the old town, and causes very great inconvenience to hundreds of families, who are compelled to desert their houses for days together and seek shelter elsewhere. Mr. Cumming, our Sub-Collector, then Acting District Judge, could bear witness to the inconvenience and danger to which the inhabitants were exposed during the freshes in July and August last. It is, we believe, with a view to protect the town that the bund is now being raised and strengthened. But there is a break in the bund near the old town, which would still allow the water to get into it during flood time. We, therefore, beg to suggest that to obviate all inconveniences, it is desirable to strengthen that portion of the river-bank with a stone embankment similar to the one near the Judge's bungalow. We think the accumulations of the Ferry Fund, now amounting to more than a lakh of rupees, might be devoted to this purpose. We learn that the question of the location of the District Court-house is engaging the attention of the High Court and your Excellency's Government, and we beg to be permitted to take this opportunity of expressing our views on the subject. This town, which is the centre of the district and the head of the numerous Godávari canals, is only a night's journey by boat from all the District Munsifs' stations subordinate to the District Court; whereas Cocanada, the alternative locality suggested, is at one end of the district and not so easy of access to the people of all parts of it as this town. Moreover, Rajahmundry is a much healthier station, and has a first-grade Government college and a Central Jail, and its importance would be greatly reduced and the people of the district greatly inconvenienced by the removal of the District Court to Cocanada. In our humble opinion, if any change is desirable, in the interests of the public, it is that the head-quarters of the Collector should be this town and not Cocanada. We beg to state next that our town is, in our humble opinion, fit to enjoy the benefits of self-government conferred upon this country by His Excellency the Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon, to whom our most heart-felt gratitude is due for his anxious solicitude for the advancement of the people of this country; and we pray that the privilege of electing Municipal Commissioners may be extended to us. A proposal to place the middle-class education of this town on a satisfactory basis has been made to the Director of Public Instruction by the local Municipality, and we pray your Excellency to give it your best consideration when the matter comes before your Excellency in Council. As regards higher education, the Northern Circars are still backward, and deserve special encouragement at the hands of Government. The graduates of the local college have till very recently met with little or no encouragement from Heads of Departments. We hope that the example set by Mr. Happell in encouraging graduates may be followed by others. We also think that an Industrial School might be started at the Dowlaishwaram Government Workshop with little expense to the State and great advantage to the industrial classes; and Night Schools, like the two that have been working in this town for some months now, might be opened throughout the district for the benefit of the children of the ryots. Lastly, we beg to be permitted to point out to your Excellency the inconvenience experienced by the people of this district owing to the constant change of District Judges during the last 15 months, no less than six Judges having held office here during that short period. We fully appreciate your anxious desire to see even the remotest parts of this Presidency, with a view to ascertain and redress the just grievances of the people as far as lies in your Excellency's power. Thanking your Excellency for the patient hearing your Excellency has given us, we beg to conclude by wishing your Excellency a pleasant tour and a long and happy life.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

Gentlemen,—I rejoice to find myself in a town which can boast with reason of its antiquity, of its being the centre of the Telugu country, and of its being the capital of one of our most important districts. I am glad to hear that you think a line from Vizagapatam to this place would be a success from a financial point of view. The Government, of course, is most anxious to see the country covered with railways, and whenever native capitalists shall see fit to begin to sink their own money in these always useful and so often lucrative enterprises, British capitalists will, I am sure, be delighted to follow them.

As to your third paragraph, I have made some inquiries from your local authorities, and shall make more, but the subject being entirely new to me, I cannot give my opinion about it.

I told the people of Cocanada that, as at present advised, I thought the District Court-house would have to be here and not there; but I doubt not I shall have better opportunities of judging

than I have now, when I have studied the opinions of the High Court and other authoritative utterances which will reach me in due course. I hear a good account of your Municipality, and your wish to elect your Commissioners will be considered in a friendly spirit, as will also any proposals about your middle-class education, which are supported by the Director of Public Instruction. I am informed that the Government Workshop at Dowlaishwaram already trains a good many youths in the best possible way; and as to night schools, why I have heard more about night schools since I came over the bar of the Godávari than I have done in the whole of the rest of the Presidency! I am sure the frequent change of Judges and Collectors is as great a nuisance to the Government as it possibly can be to you; but such cases as the one which you have mentioned, and the extreme inconvenience of which I fully admit, will continue to occur now and then, while questions of privilege leave, furlough, seniority, and I know not how many others, have to be taken into consideration. It is an evil of which most districts have had experience, but you, I apprehend fully less than others, if it be true, as I have been informed, that the tenure of office of three Judges in Rajahmundry, two of whom are still in the service, covered a period of thirty years. Finally, gentlemen, let me congratulate you on those feelings of loyalty and gratitude to the Crown which you have expressed, and to thank you for your kind welcome to myself.

Address of the Inhabitants of Guntoor.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the inhabitants of Guntoor, desire to humbly express to your Excellency the gratification afforded to the people of this town by the presence amongst them of the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. Since Sir Thomas Munro passed Guntoor in December 1822, no one of your Excellency's predecessors has visited this station. We would fain hope that our deprivation, for sixty years, of the honor of the Governor's presence has arisen not from any lack of loyalty on our part, but only from the remote and secluded situation of this our native town; and we trust that your Excellency's personal investigation of the circumstances of Guntoor will result in our being favored with greater facilities of intercourse with the outer world. Guntoor is the official and commercial centre of an important tract of country. The value of the cotton and indigo exported for Europe amounts each year to about £400,000 sterling. This valuable produce leaves Guntoor by the primitive method of carts drawn by oxen. Recently we were gladdened by the news that the Government of India had ordered a preliminary survey of a line of rail from the Bellary District to Guntoor. This would place us within two days of Madras, and would afford a market for the rice which the Delta sends inland. We pray that your Excellency's influence may be exerted so that our hopes, which have thus been raised, may not be shattered by the abandonment of the proposed line. At the earliest, this line of rail may not be opened until five or six years have passed, and in the mean time we must continue to use the canal. The nearest point of the canal to Guntoor is at Shebrole bridge. The Guntoor Circle Local Fund Board spent large sums on the road from Guntoor to this point, and allotted funds for the construction of a quay wall on the canal bank. The Superintending Engineer warmly supported the proposal and kindly framed and countersigned the estimate for the quay wall, but the Board of Revenue vetoed the project on the ground that it was a charge on irrigation and not on road funds. The result of this is, that bales of cotton, chests of indigo, and sacks of grain still lie in a muddy morass at the canal bank below Shebrole bridge. A word from your Excellency would be sufficient to sweep away the official routine that has hindered so desirable an improvement. Guntoor was, until 1859, the head-quarters of a district, and until 1877 the seat of the Court. It is central. It is held up by the Sanitary Commission as a model of cleanliness for other Municipal towns to imitate. The jail is the healthiest within your Excellency's government. The population of Guntoor is increasing, while that of Masulipatam is decreasing. We ask your Excellency to consider whether it would not be for the advantage of this district that the head-quarters of the Collector and the Judge should again be transferred to Guntoor. It is intolerable that the people of Palnad Taluk must travel 120 miles to Masulipatam to transact official business. It has been rumoured that a proposition is before Government to make Ongole a Collector's station. We would submit to your Excellency that Guntoor has much more forcible claims. We next crave your Excellency's notice to certain minor points, which, though insignificant, affect our convenience. The Post Office at Guntoor has recently been reduced to the grade of a Sub-Post Office, so that every money order and every letter or parcel on which postage is due has to go to Masulipatam and back again, causing a delay of about six days. For the Postal Authorities refused to let the Post between Guntoor and Masulipatam be carried by the Imperial lines *viâ* Bezwada, and send it by a slow local line across country. The trading classes in this town consider it hard that they have to pay Imperial License Tax and Municipal Profession Tax, for exercising one's trade. This, of course, is not a grievance peculiar to Guntoor, but it may, nevertheless, be now laid before your Excellency. Guntoor is fortunate in one respect, viz., in possessing the only Government school in the Kistna District, and this school, under the able management of the present Head Master, is in a very efficient condition, having passed six out of ten candidates at the recent Matriculation Examination. But the scale of fees presses very heavily upon the parents of the scholars, Guntoor being lately raised to Class "A." It is very difficult for a parent in receipt of Rs. 15 per mensem to pay Rs. 3 or one-fifth of his income, as the monthly fee for a son reading in the Matriculation Class. Such towns as Bellary, Cuddalore, Salem, Madura, Mangalore, &c.,

which have enjoyed the benefit of a second-grade college for several years past, were allowed to remain in Class "B" for a very long time, and raised to Class "A" only in September last; but this town of Guntoor, which can in no way be compared with any of the abovenamed towns, and which was granted a second-grade high school only in April last, the progress of education here being so exceedingly slow hitherto, is also raised to Class "A," on a par with those more favored towns, although the middle department of the Guntoor High School while in Class "B" was more than self-supporting, and the school, as a whole, was the most self-supporting of all the Government schools in the second educational division. We do not ask for a special privilege, but only pray that a similar consideration as that shown to those towns be granted to us by placing Guntoor, at least for some time longer, in Class "B." It is also the earnest desire of the native community here that Sanskrit be included in the curriculum of studies in the Government school and a Pundit attached to it as at Chicacole and other places. In this very district fair progress has been made in the two large grant-in-aid schools at Masulipatam, while nothing at all is done here in that direction. We wish to make known to your Excellency the feelings of joy with which we heard of the boon of local self-government proferred to the people of India by our illustrious Viceroy, Lord Ripon, whose name will go down to posterity as that of a benefactor of mankind. The Government of Madras had anticipated the statesmanlike views of the noble Viceroy by granting to several towns the privilege of electing their own Municipal Commissioners; and we humbly solicit your Excellency's benign consideration that this privilege may be extended to the town of Guntoor. The next matter which they would bring to your Excellency's notice is the deplorable condition of the irrigation tanks in these upland taluks on which the fate of the people of this country greatly depends. They are, however, very much encouraged by the hopes your Excellency has been pleased to hold out in connection with the tank divisional establishments, and they only trust that this district may be one of the first to receive the benefits. They have not, and cannot have for all times to come, the benefit of canal irrigation, and these tanks, their only sources of irrigation, though precarious, have been rendered of little or no use to them on account of the breaches made during the last two cyclones. The withdrawal of Public Works Establishment and the consequent abandonment of the old Guntoor division have made them worse. It is not a matter of little anxiety how long they shall have to remain in this wretched condition. There are also a few very large ruined tanks in Vinukonda and Palnad Taluks (such as Dondapad and Marcherla tanks) whose restoration might be taken up as "protective" works, if not as remunerative too. Although this does not immediately concern the people of this town, yet it is their earnest prayer that this grievance of their brethren be redressed as early as possible. Lastly, the official portion of the community venture to bring to your Excellency's benign consideration the anxiety they feel for their families, after they are gone, in the absence of a "Family Provision Fund" administered under the auspices of Government. Not five per cent. of native officials live to the age of enjoying a good service pension, and a still smaller portion of it can afford to retire voluntarily, even if Providence spares them so long, on account of their pensions being too small to live upon. It can be easily imagined how few even of the high-salaried officials would be able to make a standing provision from their salaries for their families. It is, therefore, their fervent prayer that your Government will kindly take into its merciful consideration the necessity for constituting a fund fed by compulsory reductions from the salaries of officials drawing (say) not less than Rs. 30, and paying the interest thereon to the contributor on his retirement, and after him to his heirs in perpetuity, one heir at a time being entitled to the interest, and each having a life interest only. These funds may be invested in stock notes, and exempted from civil process, and as the scheme matures, this will be one way of reducing materially the national debt raised in foreign countries, and thus secure some, at least, of the ends aimed at by the noble Viceroy in inaugurating the stock note system, besides affording another durable bond of union between the ruler and the ruled. Heartily wishing your Excellency a safe and prosperous journey, and health and strength for the due discharge of the onerous duties of your exalted office.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

I am interested to hear that I am the first Governor who has been in Guntoor since the days of Sir Thomas Munro. One could not in most things follow a better example than that which he set.

You are right in supposing that both the Government of India and that of Madras have much at heart the opening of a line between what is one of the wealthiest of our Madras districts and the centre of the Peninsula. How that line will run it would be difficult to prophesy until the Engineers have spoken their last word; but the agricultural and commercial importance of this neighbourhood will, of course, be an important element in the solution of the problem.

I do not fully understand the action of the Revenue Board of which you complain; but its members will see your address and report upon the paragraph which affects them.

Your Post Office grievance, as stated by you, seems most serious and the attention of the authorities will be called to it, as will that of the Director of Public Instruction to what you say about schools.

Local self-government is an excellent thing; but I am sure that the present Viceroy would desire that in extending it the greatest care should be taken not to sacrifice the rights of any portion of the subjects of the British Crown.

I can well believe that the irrigation tanks of which you speak are in bad order. I trust you will persuade those who live near them to meet the Government half way by doing their part in conservation and, where they can, in restoration. Local self-government will be a barren boon if it does not everywhere wake up the spirit which is embodied in the old French words "Help thyself and God will help thee." The Government will continue for a long period to do a thousand things for the population of India, which no Government thinks of doing for the population of England; but you must take their move in the direction of local self-government as an advertisement that, while you are about to be admitted to increased privileges, new calls are about to be made upon you to make your capital, your industry, and your patience minister to your own prosperity. No doubt the British investor will help you, and help you largely, to make your railways, as the British official will long continue to help you largely in managing your local affairs, but the initiative must lie with you; you must make large drafts on your own purse, your own time, your own ability.

With regard to the second last paragraph of your well-written and thoughtful address, I will take care that it is seen by the financial member of the Viceroy's Council; while as to the last, I have only to say that I thank you for, and beg cordially to return, all your good wishes. May Guntoor in the next sixty years make far greater strides than it has done since Sir Thomas Munro was here. Even at a far more recent period than that, it was the very home of cholera; now it is a model, I am assured, of good sanitary management. May its success in that way be a prelude to a thousand other successes.

Address of the Muhammadan Residents of Mirtazanuge Circar.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Muhammadans of Mirtazanuge Circar, approach your Excellency with heart-felt sentiments of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. It would have given us pleasure to have joined our Hindu fellow-townsmen in submitting to your Excellency one address, for in all that is shown in that address about the need of improved communications and restoring Guntoor to its former position we concur, but we could not unite in the desire expressed for the introduction of local self-government, and we beseech your Excellency's indulgence while we lay before your Excellency our motives for not uniting with our fellow-townsmen. It is less than a hundred years since the province was transferred by the Muhammadan Government to the East-India Company; transferred not as a conquered country, for that it was not, but by friendly treaties concluded in 1765 between Lord Clive and the Emperor at Delhi and in 1788 between Warren Hastings and the Nizam at Hyderabad. We, Muhammadans of this province, have therefore a peculiar claim upon the benign consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Living within a short journey of Hyderabad, we cannot forget that we belong to the race which for centuries governed India. Our ancestors held this country with their sword, and we have lived in peace under British rule; and we hope that our position is not now to be altered. We number only 80,000 souls in the Kistna District, which has a total population of 1,500,000, so that we are only about one in twenty. If local self-government is introduced, there is no chance that a single Muhammadan will receive votes sufficient to place him upon any Board. In Guntoor two members of our community had been appointed by Government to serve on the Municipal Commission; but if the Commissioners are to be selected by the popular voice, they will certainly lose their seats, and we must submit to bye-laws passed by the nominees of Hindu shopkeepers. We, therefore, beg your Excellency to consider that to substitute the petty intrigues of local cliques and factions in the place of the impartial rule of the British Magistrate, which has hitherto secured equal justice to all, will place us, the Muhammadans of this province, in a position in which our forefathers were never placed since Muhammadan armies conquered this part of India four hundred years ago. Should your Excellency deem it advisable to introduce the self-government system, we pray that the members of such Municipality and other corporations may consist of three classes, viz., Christians, Hindus, and Muhammadans, and in each class of these the members should be equally divided, so that the votes of one party may not exceed that of the other when any serious proposition is under discussion. We further solicit to represent to your Excellency that there are English schools at Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Masulipatam maintained both by the Mission and the Government, and in each of these schools there is a class in which Hindustani and Persian lessons are taught. We, the Muhammadan residents of Mirtazanuge, regret to say that our sons are denied this boon, although there are two schools, one entirely maintained by the Government and the other by the Lutheran Mission. We, therefore, most humbly crave that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to sanction that a Persian Class be opened in the Government High School of Guntoor for the benefit of our children. As we are not rich or independent, we would, therefore, crave your Excellency's assistance and encouragement in securing a proper representation of our class, and in holding out a brighter prospect to ourselves, and the rising generation. With every confidence in your Excellency's justice, your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

Gentlemen of the Muhammadan Community,—Your sentiments of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, do credit to your good sense, and show that British authority takes

in your eyes the shape which, it is to be hoped, it may ever take in the eyes of all who are subject to it,—that of a shield not of a sword. The difficulty in the way of elective local self-government, to which you allude is quite a real one in this country, where the clefts separating various sections of the community, alike transverse and parallel, are so wide and so deep. We shall take care to guard against the obvious danger of which you warn us. Your wishes with respect to education will, like those of your Hindu brethren, be laid before the Director of Public Instruction for examination and report. It is pleasant to me to find that you are desirous of having a Persian Class just as your fellow-townsmen desire a Sanskrit one. It shows that you care for studies which are not, as the Germans say, "bread studies,"—studies which, except in very rare instances, help you only by giving "a higher value to your moments as they pass, and simply for those moment's sake."

Address of the Inhabitants of Bezwada.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the President and Members of the Local Reception Committee, in the name of the people of Bezwada, desire to give your Excellency a right hearty welcome to this flourishing town. Perhaps no place in India more exemplifies the benefits of British rule than the picturesque spot you are now honoring with a visit. Before the beneficent scheme for irrigating this thirsty land came into operation, Bezwada was only a small village and partly in ruins from the people having died in the terrible Nandana famine. Now it is a town, and increasing year by year with such rapidity as to be a source of wonder to all who knew its former condition. Indeed, it seems likely to become again, as in ancient days it is said to have been, the largest town in these parts. In past times no part of India suffered more than this from the horrors of famine, and your Excellency's father pointed out the territory between the Godávari and Kistna as liable to these visitations in their severest form and put on record a very terrible one. It often happened that whole villages were depopulated, and myriads of people perished for want of the water that flowed in abundance at their feet, and only just below the level of their dying crops to be swallowed by the greedy ocean. As the uge volumes of water flowed grandly on, laden with rich fertilising yellow silt gathered by the river in its course through the Deccan, the enthusiastic General Cotton called it "liquid gold." The anicut, with its ramified system of canals, has certainly turned into solid gold. At one stroke the mouths of a hungry and dying people have been filled with bread and the coffers of the Government with money. In place of dashing madly on to be lost in the sea, the Kistna now spreads fertility and beauty on all sides, and had your Excellency come at a later period of the year the extensive tracts of flat country between this and the coast would present you with a sight worth seeing. No longer struggling for a bare existence or held in the grasp of sowcars, the people rejoice among their smiling crops, and the money-lenders have become almost extinct. Even in famine years the Kistna never fails to do its duty, and the dire poverty that existed during the childhood of middle-aged men is almost forgotten in the general prosperity, and it is meet that we should express gratitude to the good Government that has done these great things for us. We count ourselves happy that your Excellency should pay us a visit in the early part of your administration, because within living memory only two Governors have been here, and the last, your illustrious predecessor, the Duke of Buckingham, who was very anxious to attend to our local wants unfortunately came at the end of his *régime* when our representations could not have that value that they otherwise might have had. We are very thankful to find the Government of India inviting unofficial opinion, and therefore all the more boldly beg your indulgence on the following points:—

I. First and foremost in point of importance, we would urge upon your attention the question of still further extending the irrigation system by means of a new anicut further up the river than Bezwada. We believe a vast deal more land on both sides of the Kistna might be irrigated, and the general welfare of the people be enormously improved, and the Government still further enriched. Most important of all, however, is the fact, that it is a food-producing scheme, which even in famine years will never fail, and thus be the best of all famine safeguards.

II. The Gudivada irrigation project deserves to be urged on, and in connection with it we would suggest that inquiry be made whether it is feasible to still further reclaim land from the Colair Lake.

III. In a town like Bezwada, a bench of Honorary Magistrates, in addition to the paid Magistrates, would be beneficial. In view of the contemplated redistribution of the districts throughout the Presidency, and in the interest of the mass of the people of these parts we recommend that the District Court and the head offices of the Collector and the Department Public Works should be in Bezwada. It is the centre of communication in all directions, whether by land or water. It is very hard to make poor people trudge from Vinukonda and Palnád all the way to Masulipatam.

IV. We petitioned His Grace the Duke of Buckingham on his visit to this place to sanction the taking up of the land between the Bunder and Ellore canals, in order to extend the town site, and lately made a representation to the same effect to Mr. Horsfall. The Duke took much interest in the scheme and promised that it should

be carried out. We hope your Excellency will take the same view and accord the plan your sanction as soon as possible.

V. The Kistna ferry is not fit for the large amount of traffic, and sometimes, in high freshes, is so unsafe that the mails and passengers have to stop. It is a Government monopoly, bringing in a revenue of about Rs. 1,600 yearly, and we venture to suggest the time has come for introducing a steam ferry. It will be still better if the Government would revert to the original plan of having a timber bridge over the stone work of the anicut. The additional importance that Bezwada will attain by the carrying out of either or both of the proposed railways will make a bridge the more necessary.

VI. If by means of a lock, communication could be made between the river above the anicut with the river below, it would be of great use to the boatmen who trade on the river, and a steam-ferry might be used above or below the anicut according to convenience, and the condition of the freshes and sand banks in the river.

VII. We are deeply interested in the scheme for connecting this district with the Indian railway system, and are surprised at the idea of making Guntoor the terminus when to bring the railway another twenty miles further to Bezwada would put it into connection with the canal system. We doubt not your Excellency will see the importance of this point.

VIII. The late Mr. Boswell, whose name we mention with veneration, proposed some years ago the construction of a railway from this to Hyderabad. Our present respected Chief Magistrate, Mr. Horsfall, has also, we hear, recommended this scheme. We also recommend it for the following reasons:—

(1) There is a vast amount of traffic and the tolls this year have sold for Rs. 3,000. Colonel Shaw-Stewart puts this route down as second in importance for a railway among all the routes in the Madras Railway.

(2) The population is far more dense on this route, and equally requires safeguarding against famine.

(3) The distance is shorter by about 260 miles, and being flat presents no difficulties, and requires no expensive engineering.

(4) The work would be more quickly finished and cost far less.

(5) At Singareny, thirty miles from the road, there is the best coal in India.

(6) In place of supplying only a small quantity of salt to the Nizam's territory, as is at present the case, we believe this Presidency would obtain the whole of that trade. In addition to the present enormous traffic, a large amount of salt would be taken from this coast, and the best coals be brought to it and distributed by the Buckingham and other canals and coasting vessels at a low price in every direction to the great benefit of this Presidency.

IX. The cheapness of communication with Madras by means of the Buckingham Canal makes that route very important, but the imperfect dredging of it causes very great inconvenience. Indeed, the delays are so excessive and of such constant occurrence, the public are afraid, to a great extent, of trusting cargo upon it. We believe this canal, if put into good order, would come into a general use both for passenger traffic and merchandise. We earnestly beg your Excellency's attention to this point.

X. We wish to express the pleasure we feel in a native having been appointed, for the first time, to the high position of Head Assistant Collector, and our thanks to Lord Ripon for the local self-government scheme.

In conclusion, we desire to express to you, as "our Governor and representative of the Queen-Empress and British Government," our loyalty and gratitude, and personally we pray that God will give you health and strength in your arduous labors, and every other blessing to yourself and family.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

Your clear and admirable account of the advantage which the Kistna has derived from British rule within the experience of living men will be read with interest as well in England as in this country, while the judicious remarks which you make about it will, I am sure, induce my honorable colleagues and myself to give a respectful attention to the new proposals which you bring before us. I will attempt very briefly to notice most of these in their order, but you will understand that I am merely expressing my first ideas about them, and that further knowledge may alter my views.

First then as to the new anicut.

The question whether such an anicut as you propose could be made with advantage must be left to the Engineers of the future, since, for the present, our hands are full and more than full. Two hundred and sixty thousand acres are, I understand, now watered by our irrigation works in this district, but we have just, thanks to the labors of Colonel Hasted and others, received sanction for the completion of these works. This will bring two hundred and forty thousand

acres more under irrigation, and I need hardly say that the process of doing so will task all our officers, and absorb all the money we can spare for work of this kind here, for some time to come.

The Gudivada irrigation project has been sanctioned, and will be urged on.

Your idea for the extension of the town seems a good one; if a representation is made to Government, it will be carefully considered.

I am aware that the Kistna ferry is not what it should be; but we have already sanctioned considerable improvements, as much at least as we can at present afford. As to the lock communicating between the river above and below the anicut, I will consult Colonel Hasted about it.

With regard to your seventh and eighth points, I shall lose no time in discussing what you say with Colonel Shaw-Stewart. Mr. Horsfall has been kind enough to tell me a good deal about the line to Hyderabad, and it certainly looks as if we here had a scheme in which we might with no compunction advise that much-enduring individual, the British capitalist, to embark his money with a good hope of return, if, that is, you will show him the way.

The Buckingham canal of which you then speak is an unfinished work. I know as yet much less about it than I hope to do presently, but I am quite aware that it may be made of very considerable importance to the country. I share the pleasure you feel in having amongst you a Native as Head Assistant Collector. I have the pleasure of knowing that gentleman personally, and have made many inquiries about him. All I have seen and all I have heard makes me expect that he will be a most useful member of our service, taking a position in it worthy of his family which, as everybody knows, is one of the most distinguished in India. I do trust that the example set in encouraging education amongst his own connections by a person of so historical a name as the Zamorin may be more generally followed. We have in these north-eastern districts men who, like the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the Zemindars of Mandasa and Bobbili and the Raja of Pittapur, are doing much in various ways for the enlightenment of those around them; but the great proprietors of our coast provinces have not yet risen to a full conception either of their duties or their interests as Indian nobles, fellow-workers with Government for the good of their countrymen. In conclusion, let me thank you for your kind reception, and say how much pleasure it has given me to visit this picturesque town. Gazing from the height above us over the vast plain which spreads to the horizon, I have rejoiced to think that, in a great many respects, the prosperity of the Kistna is only beginning, and that some future Governor may be able to look back upon the time in which we are living as a day of very small things.

Address of the Inhabitants of Masulipatam.

May it please Your Excellency,—In welcoming your Excellency to our ancient town, we, the undersigned inhabitants of Masulipatam, acknowledge with loyal gratitude the numerous blessings of peace and prosperity we have been enjoying since the assumption by Her Majesty of the direct Government of this country. Masulipatam had been successively a seat of trade for the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Danes, and the French, until at length, about the middle of the last century, it became the chief settlement of the British. A battle was fought here between the English and the French, in A.D. 1758, the victory in which gave the English the mastery over the Northern Circars. Masulipatam was for long the capital of the Northern Circars, being the station of the Chief in Council and the seat of a Provincial Court, besides being a large military station and having the Mint. The extensive cantonment, the old barracks, the large parade ground, and the large ditch surrounding the ruins of the old Fort, all speak of its former greatness and glory. The cyclone of 1864 partly destroyed the town, which has been, for the last eighteen years, slowly recovering from its effects under the watchful care of successive Collectors. As you, most gracious and honored Sir, the representative in this Presidency of our most revered Queen-Empress, have been graciously pleased to come amongst us to see our condition with your own eyes and to learn our wants, we beg leave to seize this opportunity to express our wants and desires with reference to the local and general condition of our country. We feel duly grateful for the reduction of the duty on salt and the abolition of Municipal contribution towards the maintenance of the Police. The importance of the former cannot be exaggerated, affecting, as it does, the health of man and beast. Any further reduction in this direction, if the Government should be pleased to grant it, will be hailed with intense gratitude by all classes of the people. We beg to thank your Excellency for the impartial opinion recorded by you in the matter of investing native Civilians with criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. We beg leave to submit that the periodical destruction of records, judicial and revenue, though apparently expedient and economical, is really prejudicial to the satisfactory settlement of contested claims and important administrative matters. A very large per-centage of the population live in mere huts, and are destitute of the means of securing their own title-deeds and other documents. A belief has taken root in the popular mind that every paper lodged in a public office is secured once for all. The advantages of preserving public records outweigh all considerations of economy. The outlay required for affording, from time to time, additional accommodation for the safe custody of accumulating records will be but a trifle when compared with the surplus balance of Court fees in the Imperial Exchequer. The Government have ruled that no person above the age of 25 years is eligible for admission into the public service. Relaxation has been made in certain cases, but the rule still remains, and is prejudicial to the cause of higher education. District Munsifs, Sub-Judges, and other high judicial

functionaries are often, as a matter of fact, selected from the Bar of the High Court and the District Courts. A man of average intellect, under ordinary circumstances, cannot take a degree both in Arts and Law, until about his twenty-fifth year; and it would take him some ten years after that to establish a name at the Bar; thus the limit of age fixed by Government would be considerably exceeded before he could render himself eligible for selection to the offices above-named. We, therefore, humbly solicit your Excellency to consider this subject, and to take steps towards the doing away with all restrictions as to age in nominating members of the Bar to appointments on the Bench and in all other cases to raise the limit to twenty-eight years. The scandalous mismanagement of religious endowments, known as Devastanam properties, has long been a crying evil, and loudly calls for legislative interference. For the last ten years the public have been expecting some legislative enactment which would secure temple trusts from sacrilege and maladministration. We humbly beg leave to submit that in the present state of society no better body could be found than the Local Fund Boards to administer these temple properties. We, therefore, most respectfully beg that Municipal and Local Fund Boards may be entrusted with the management of public temples and their endowments. We would earnestly urge upon your Excellency's attention what we feel to be the injustice of employing the revenues of this country to pay for the support of an alien religion. We beg to call your Excellency's attention to the immense advantages that would follow if Bezwada were connected with Hyderabad by rail. At present, trade between these places is in a backward state. Traffic comes to a standstill for nearly six months in the year through cart-owners being engaged with their bullocks in the cultivation of their land. Some idea of the importance of this line of communication, even in the present undeveloped state of things, may be gathered from the very large sums of money yearly paid by the toll contractors for the tolls on this road.

The want of steam-boats on the navigation canal between this and Bezwada is sorely felt by the people. The narrowness of the locks and of the canal at certain points is the chief impediment to steam navigation. We, therefore, beg your Excellency to consider whether something cannot be done towards improving the canal, and, in case private capitalists fail at first to embark in this enterprise, to set things going by providing a few steam-boats for the traffic. The large salt depôt at Manginapudi, which is about five miles from this town, supplies the interior of the country with salt. The canal between Bandar and Bezwada is assisting in the transport of that article, but from the depôt to the canal, it has to be conveyed in country carts, which adds considerably to its selling price inland. To remedy this evil, a short canal of five miles in length was proposed and partly executed some years back, but it was, for some reason or other, given up. We beg your Excellency to consider the desirability of completing this canal, as an Imperial work, and thus promote the salt trade. As the country through which the canal would run is a dead level, we do not think it would be a costly work. The state of our port is such as to call for the Excellency's serious attention. We have a large export trade, chiefly in grain, as may be seen from the Port Officer's returns. The river Kistna has been year after year silting up the entrance to the Port. The tidal creek is connected with the Kistna canal by a lock, but it is very shallow, and requires deepening, especially at its junction with the sea. We further pray that the town may be connected with the Port by means of a canal running direct from the basin to the tidal lock, which would permit the import and export operations to take place at the basin as was formerly the case. We would also pray that the local self-government scheme may be introduced into this district, and, further, that our town may be granted the privilege of electing its own Municipal Commissioners. Masulipatam is a large town (area 5 square miles), with a population of 36,287 souls. Other towns like Guntoor, smaller in size and containing fewer inhabitants, have been placed in charge of separate Sub-Magistrate. We humbly pray that a similar indulgence may be shown to Masulipatam by the appointing of a Town Magistrate. Before we conclude our humble address, we beg to bring to your Excellency's notice, that within the last three years, we have had no less than six Collectors. Our present Collector, who is extremely popular on account of his patient and considerate manner, thoroughly knows the district and its wants. He takes an active interest in improving the roads and communications generally and in all that concerns the development of the district. We venture to request that he may be retained in the district. Begging your Excellency will be pleased to accept our best wishes for your health and happiness, and hoping that your Excellency's rule may be long remembered by our people for administrative measures of permanent utility to the country.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to find myself in a town whose commercial prosperity dates from so early a period, and it is agreeable to me to hear that you approve certain recent proceedings of the Government of India and of this Government, which you enumerate.

The question what records should be kept, and what destroyed is one of quite extraordinary difficulty. It torments, I suppose, every Government as it certainly torments every man of business. One of the most eminent of English statesmen is reported to have said to a younger politician, "Don't you know that no one in public life who cares for his character ever destroys a paper?" I am afraid that if all public men took that view of the subject, it would not be easy for them to find executors, and a Government which constituted itself as a depository to all eternity of

all documents that happened once to have found their way into its hands would, I imagine, as the ages went on, have a bad time of it. The rules issued under the authority of the High Court seem very rational, and you have in the registration system the means of perpetuating documents, which it is worth your while to perpetuate, in return for a small fee.

As to your religious endowments, I hear all over the country the same complaints which you make, but what is to be done? You wish them to be handed over to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards. Well, that might work well in some places, but on these bodies you will frequently have persons who belong to what you describe as "alien religions," and that would hardly, I think, be convenient. Do you know that some of your own countrymen draw, from the mismanagement of these religious endowments, arguments against any extension of local self-government? However, as I have said elsewhere, the matter has been, and is being, considered.

I spoke at Bezwada and Guntoor about your railroad wants. I quite think that a line from the Kistna to Hyderabad might be a great success, and fully admit that the point which you bring forward with respect to the large toll returns on the road to Hyderabad is most important. I have been informed that these tolls are let for Rs. 37,000 per annum.

The expediency of drawing a short canal from Munganapudy to this place is a matter to be considered by the Salt Department. If the able and active officer now at its head proposes such a canal, his proposal will, of course, be carefully considered.

I know your port is in a very bad state, but I am told that the recent floods of the Kistna have a good deal improved matters. As I have, however, only this moment set foot in Masulipatam, you will not expect me to express any opinion at present upon a large and difficult question. It is with a view to get the best information available on this and other such questions that I come hither.

So considerable a place as this is, I think extremely likely to be one of the first towns in which we shall try our new system of local self-government. You must not understand me, however, to commit my honorable colleagues and myself, as this is a matter which has not been yet officially settled. I have heard up to this time no valid argument against your having a Town Magistrate such as they have at Guntoor.

It is not the narrowness of the locks which prevents steam navigation on the Bezwada canal. It is the frightful wear and tear of the banks which steam navigation would cause. Even in America, the most go-ahead of countries, they are, I am assured, going back to tracking upon many canals on which they have hitherto used steam.

I do not quite understand your grievance about the basin. If you merely want to get from the sea to it for the purpose of unloading without paying canal fees, I do not see why you should not do so, but I must have the matter explained to me on the spot.

Your Collector deserves all you say of him, and I would fain keep him here if I could; but other districts also want him, and I can only do the best for everybody that I can, having regard to that unalterable arrangement of the nature of things which makes it impossible to have the same officer, however efficient, in two places at the same time.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me thank you for your kind reception, and express a hope that a place which has suffered so much from colossal natural calamities may, in my time, see the commencement of a return wave of prosperity.

Address of the Municipality of Masulipatam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Masulipatam Municipal Commission, beg, on behalf of the inhabitants, to offer you a hearty welcome to our town, once the capital of the Northern Circars, and one of the earliest British Settlements on the coast. It can be hardly necessary to recall an event, which, in its disastrous proportions, carries the mind back to the destruction of Pompeii in seeking for a somewhat parallel calamity. We allude to the cyclone of 1864, in which upwards of 30,000 people were drowned in one night, and the whole town ruined. Masulipatam has never completely recovered from the effects of that terrible visitation, and the sense of insecurity continues both great and widespread up to the present time.

This feeling must continue to check commercial enterprise and prosperity, until such time as adequate protective works be constructed. We know that your Excellency has come among us from a desire to make yourself personally acquainted with our wants and grievances, in order that they may be redressed, and this emboldens us to lay before you a brief account of our efforts towards a faithful discharge of the trust reposed in us, as Commissioners, by Government. Since the institution of the Municipality some sixteen years ago much has been done to improve the condition of the place, but we regret to say that very much still remains to be done. The town, as your Excellency will see, is a large and straggling one. Sixteen miles of road have been constructed, more are in process of making, and others are unmade, on account of want of money. In places where material is easily obtainable, such works can be carried out at a comparatively small outlay, while our chief difficulty is, that stone has to be brought from such a distance that carriage becomes the most important item in the account. Our water-supply is good and greatly appreciated; but the debt incurred in carrying out the works has not yet been cleared off. This water-supplying might be further improved by making a large reservoir to supply the town from, during the hot weather, when, owing to the closing of the canals, the conduits run dry. Every branch of taxation has been strained to its utmost, yet the funds thereby obtainable are insufficient to meet

the growing wants of the town under the heads of sanitation, lighting, communications, and education. We hoped that by the removal of the contribution for police, money would be available for such works, but regret to learn that, under a recent order of Government, some portion of this sum is to be expended on primary education. We would beg to call your attention to the fact that there are no less than seventy-four schools already established in this town. This year our resources have been heavily taxed owing to the late unprecedented floods. In the poorer parts of the town many houses were washed away, and others partially destroyed, and the Municipality had to give assistance towards their reconstruction. The heavy rains during the latter part of the year seriously damaged the crops and entailed severe losses on all sides. In the hope that your Excellency will give them your favorable consideration, we beg to call your attention to a few of our most pressing requirements. First, the common want of all Indian Municipalities—the lack of money and the want of liberty to apply our funds, small as they are, to works of practical and general utility; secondly, the inhabitants of this town bitterly complain that boats bringing merchandise (especially fire-wood from the mangrove jungles along the sea coast) from the port, are no longer allowed to enter the canal from the salt-water creek, and land their cargoes at the basin as they formerly did. The hardship will be apparent when we say that the desired permission is granted only to those who pay license to travel the whole length of the canal. What these boats require is to traverse only the two miles from the Fort to the basin. The injustice is enhanced by the fact that this part of the canal formerly consisted of a portion of the Fort ditch and a channel dug by the Customs Department to where the Telegraph Office now stands. These channels existed prior to the making of the Masulipatam canal. The present system of landing cargo and fire-wood at the salt-water creek and then carting it to the town adds very materially to the cost. The boats are licensed and pay for cutting the fire-wood. We pray that your Excellency will graciously vouchsafe to us this concession, which, we believe, will entail no extra expense upon Government. In our address to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos on his visit to our town in 1880, we alluded to the desirability of extending railway communication to this district. We now learn from the papers that the projected railway from Adoni to Kurnool will be carried to Guntoor. We beg to take the liberty of suggesting to your Excellency the desirability of its further extension to the Kistna, a distance of only 20 miles, and thereby connecting our canal communication and that of the Godávari with it. Colonel Shaw-Stewart, in his report to Government on the various proposed lines (tabulated according to their relative importance) places a line from Bezwada to Hyderabad second on the list. This line would pass through Singarami, where the best-known coal in India is obtainable. The distance would only be 160 miles. The present traffic on the road is very great, an offer of Rs. 90,000 having been made for the farming of the tolls, for the coming three years, on that portion of the highway which lies between Bezwada and Hyderabad. Another project, which was favorably reported on, was that a direct channel should be excavated from the Fort to the sea. The disabilities under which this Port, once among the largest of the coast towns in India) now labors are so great that much of the agricultural produce of the district is carried great distances to Madras and Cocanada, instead of being exported from here. Were these suggested improvements carried out, it may fairly be expected that this town would regain, in a great measure, its former importance. In conclusion, we tender our hearty thanks for your Excellency's visit, and we confidently believe that it will not be without results beneficial to the town and district; and we pray that you may be granted a long, happy, and useful career by being the means, under God, of diffusing happiness among those over whom you are called to govern.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—No one could, I suppose, approach Masulipatam, either from land or sea, without being reminded of the terrible occurrence to which the earlier paragraphs of your address allude; and I should be only too glad to learn that any possible protective works would assure the town and neighbourhood against such calamities. Happily they have come in the past, even to this centre of cyclonic disturbance, only at very distant intervals.

I am glad to learn that the Municipality has done so much. I am pleased to find that it recognises that that much is small in comparison with what it would wish to do.

The amount for which the Director of Public Instruction will have to ask you will not make a great hole in your purse; but I am aghast to think of your seventy-four schools. Surely, the presence of so many schools, if they are really doing work, implies a great waste of power. I should like, however, to know how so formidable a list is made up.

You are good enough, gentlemen, to enumerate your most pressing wants.

The first is the want of funds. I deeply sympathise with you. In my whole life, I have never known a public body, and only once or twice have I known a private individual, who did not suffer from the lack of funds. In fact, searching the recesses of my memory I cannot be quite certain that I ever but once was in company with a gentleman who did not suffer from a lack of funds. It was in a Committee of the House of Commons, and a witness was being examined, "Why did you not do this or that?"—I forget what,—asked a member of the Committee. "Oh," replied the witness, "I am a very rich man." "What a pigeon!" whispered to me the Chairman, as he saw the greedy eyes of twenty lawyers fasten on this victim who had thus crowned himself for the sacrifice!

I have been this morning at the edge of the tidal creek, and the grievance of your fire-wood boats appears to me quite a real one. You must not understand me to speak positively, but I shall try to have the matter arranged as you wish. I understand that all you want is to come up to the basin without paying the canal fee. If any one has told you for certain that there is to be a line from Adoni to Kurnool and from Kurnool to Guntoor, he knows a great deal more than I do. All I can venture to say is that I think it would be most desirable to have a direct communication, first, by canal and then by rail, between Masulipatam and the centre of the Peninsula, and that the best method of effecting this has been, is being, and will be, carefully considered with the best technical help by the Madras Government. I have no hesitation in saying that the importance of creating such a new line of communication has been very forcibly brought home to me by what I have seen and heard in this district.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to thank you, and as this will probably be the last speech I shall make before embarking for Madras, to thank all the people of the Northern Circars from the frontiers of Bengal down to the place where we are assembled,—their ancient capital,—for the kind reception with which I have met. No population could more clearly show how they appreciate British rule, and their gratitude ought to be, and will be, an additional stimulus to all who bear sway in this country to do all that in them lies to advance the interests of these noble provinces.

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MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Accompanied by Captain Awdry, Captain Cavendish, and Dr. Mackenzie, I embarked at Madras on the evening of February 3rd. The weather for the first six and thirty hours was far less favorable than is usually the case at this period of the year, and it seemed for a time not impossible that we should fail to effect a landing at Gopálpur at all. On the morning of the 5th, however, we had a calm sea, saw at a distance the high land behind Vizagapatam, and, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, were off and not far from the port of Calingapatam, with its striking group of peaked hills in the back ground. By the middle of the night, we ran into the roads of Gopálpur to find its proverbially dangerous surf at a minimum, and landed accordingly, on the morning of the 6th, with the greatest possible ease.

2. Here I was received by Mr. Goodrich, the Collector of Ganjam and Governor's Agent for the wild region, which stretches far into the interior till it meets the Central Provinces. He was accompanied by several of his officials and by Mr. Minchin, an enterprising merchant, land-owner, and capitalist of these parts, who immediately conducted my companions and myself to his warehouses, from the terrace of which he was able to show us the whole port of Gopálpur and to explain its wants.

These appear to be—

(1) A lighthouse.

(2) Some means of transmitting passengers and goods across the surf, which in April, October, and several other months is frequently wholly impassable. Mr. Minchin believes that this could be effected by mooring a lighter of large size on the seaward side of the surf, which should be connected by wire-rope tramways with the terrace mentioned above or a stronger building erected for the purpose.

3. He then took us into his warehouses, where there was a collection of Ganjam produce set out to view. I note more especially as characteristic the sugar, the myrobalans (*Terminalia Chebula*), the seeds of the *Strychnos nux-vomica*, some remarkably pretty men and women's cloths, of muslin embroidered with gold from Chicacole, together with even handsomer silk fabrics from Berhampore. Here, too, for the first time, to the best of my recollection, in this Presidency, I came across wheat as an article of export and saw the wood of the Sâl (*Shorea robusta*) in common use. That last fact would, by itself, be enough to remind me that I largely increased my distance from the Equator between leaving Madras and reaching Gopálpur, which lies in Latitude 19° 13′, for the tree is unknown in our southern districts.

4. After leaving Gopalpur, we proceeded, generally in a northerly direction, but making a considerable circuit, to Chatrapur, the head-quarter station, where we were the guests of Mr. Goodrich. The way lay, for the most part, through fields which, at the proper season, are green with rice,—rice cultivated principally not under tanks, but at the mercy of the rains which, however, in two or perhaps in three years out of five give a fair crop. I learnt, with surprise, that it is the south-west monsoon on which this district mainly depends; an average of not less than twenty-four inches being annually expected from it, while the north-east monsoon is only expected to give a minimum of twelve. This fact and the potency of the "long shore wind" was emphasised, as we drove along, by observing the way in which the trees leant away from the south.

5. The chief crop on the ground appeared to be the castor-oil (*Ricinus communis*) and the green-gram (*Phaseolus mungo*). The *Pandanus odoratissimus* is largely used for hedges, and the only avenue tree I observed was the *Ficus Bengalensis*. A small plain which we traversed presented a spectacle quite

new to me. It had been covered with trees, but these had disappeared, and round the stumps of each had risen a tall white ants' nest,—now, in its turn, abandoned to the natural heir of these creatures, the cobra. Stretching far away, on either side of the road, in regular array, they reminded me of the stones of Carnac,—"the petrified army on the heath of Morbihan."

6. In the evening I saw the Government buildings, all in fair repair. The Casuarinas, planted round them to commemorate the visit of Lord Napier and Ettrick, have already grown into tall trees.

7. On the morning of the 7th, we drove along the great road which runs towards Calcutta,—now nearer us by several hundred miles than Madras,—to Ganjam, once the capital of, and still giving its name to, the district. This place, which contained an estimated population of twenty or, as the local Manual says, thirty thousand people in 1815, was reduced by a terrible epidemic of fever to six thousand, three years after, and now the European quarter is a mere wilderness, believed by the Natives to be haunted. In the Fort, where the roofs of the Magazines appear quite intact, and where the Mess House was a building of considerable pretensions, we found no inhabitant but a fox. At this time of the year, there is nothing to indicate malaria, the soil being perfectly dry, and there being little vegetation, except the fruit and ornamental trees planted by the old inhabitants. The Superintendent of Sea Customs, who lives hard by, told me that he had enjoyed perfectly good health for many years.

8. Later in the day the Kalikote Zemindar, who owns an immense estate a little to the northward, came to see me. I find that this large district of 8,313 square miles is unequally divided amongst ordinary ryotwari land, vast Zemindari properties, and wild hills inhabited by barbarous races, who pay little or nothing directly to Government. The second of these divisions comprises far the largest portion of Ganjam, covering, in round numbers, some four thousand square miles.

9. In the evening the community of Chatrapur presented me with an address, which, with my reply, will be found in the Appendix.

10. From Chatrapur we proceeded to Rambha on the shores of the Chilka Lake, some seventeen miles off, whence I visited, not officially but privately, the lord of Kalikote, as Lord Napier did in 1866. Like all or nearly all the Zemindars in the Ganjam District, he is an Uriya, speaking therefore an Aryan language allied to Bengali. His possessions are as large as a small English county. About half of these have been held by his family for some five centuries, having been granted to it originally for good work done in keeping open the great trade route which runs to the northward along the coast, and which presents passes as admirably suited for brigandage as the neighbourhood of Itri itself. The rest of his estate he purchased recently,—very cheap,—so that he is a rich man.

11. I observed one curious change in the familiar ceremonial at the Raja's palace. There was none of the usual engarlanding so constant in the south, and bouquets of the rose and the champak with necklaces of camphor-balls had superseded the jasmine of the districts which I have hitherto visited.

12. A drive of some forty miles carried us, along roads which wind round the bases of the hills, to Aska. A good deal of the country is covered by scrub-jungle; but a much larger portion is laid out in rice-fields, so that at the proper season it must be one hardly broken sheet of green. Now, however, there is nothing in the rice-fields except scanty stubble, which affords even at present a very indifferent subsistence to the large herds of small, weak cattle, and which later just serves to keep them alive till the rains come. As in many parts of India, nothing in the nature of fodder-crops seems to be grown.

13. As we approached Aska, there were great fields of sugar-cane, and the Sunn hemp (*Crotolaria juncea*), whose large yellow broom-like flowers make it a most beautiful crop, was abundant.

14. After we had arrived at Aska, where we were the guests of Mr. Minchin, he went at great length into a variety of questions bearing on the relations between his firm and the local authorities. These must be otherwise dealt with, and need not be mentioned here.

15. I saw very fully the great sugar factory and the distillery, which are amongst the largest industrial establishments in India. The so-called "diffusion process" used here which gets a far larger amount of saccharine matter out of the cane than any of the ordinary processes, has not been adopted, Mr. Minchin assures me, in any of the British colonies; it was first employed, I am informed, for making beet-root sugar in Austria, and would certainly appear, to an outside observer, well worthy of adoption in the West Indies and elsewhere.

16. At Aska I had a long conversation with Mr. Meredith of the Police, who has charge of some three thousand square miles in the Hills. He reports the Khonds as now perfectly quiet, at peace amongst themselves, and living on good terms with the Uriyas who are settled among them. The little disturbance, of which we heard in January, and which was simply a quarrel between the clansmen of two neighbouring chiefs, led to nothing very serious, but might easily have extended; for old passions are not extinguished amongst this primitive race, which, within the last two years, has petitioned for permission to resume the time-honored practice of human sacrifice! The sacrifice of the buffalo is, they urge, *not a sufficient propitiation for the Goddess of the Earth.*

17. The twenty-four miles from Aska to Berhampore presented little of special interest; the road was fairly good, but the avenue trees not equal to those of which I have spoken, there being too much of the *Acacia Arabica*, which gives a poor shade. I saw some tobacco, but it does not do well in these parts.

18. At Berhampore I received an address from the Municipality, to which I replied (*see* Appendix). Various other addresses and petitions also reached me at that place, some of which are of sufficient importance to be placed in the Appendix, and with regard to two of which I may say a few words here. There can be no doubt that the Uriya petitioners suffer some inconvenience; but it will be observed, from their last paragraph, that they do not know themselves what mode of redress to suggest! I understand from Mr. Goodrich, in whom these people, like most of the other inhabitants of the district, seem to have great confidence, that he is trying to improve the staff of translators, now weak, and that care is taken not to appoint men ignorant of Uriya to Uriya taluks. The Uriya schoolmasters are themselves, however, terribly backward, and, I am afraid, it is one of those cases in which time must co-operate with good-will before a remedy can be worked. In this connection, it may be worth noting, that I am assured that the Kalikote Raja has all the accounts of his great possessions kept in Telugu, although he does not speak or understand a word of that language. This would hardly be the case if there were any facility for getting Uriyas qualified for work requiring even a modicum of education. In short, it is a case of *damnum absque injuriâ*, but by no means to be left out of sight on that account.

19. Two petitions against inclusion in the Municipality of Berhampore were also sent to me, one of which I print as a curious specimen of the kind of impatience of Municipal control felt very widely. I could not learn that there was, in either of the cases to which I allude, any real grievance. Both the petitioners' hamlets are really parts of Berhampore, which is mainly an agricultural town, formed by a *congeries* of hamlets. These complainants have an excellent market close to their door for their produce, and it is only right that they should take their share in supporting the Municipal efforts of the persons who buy their produce, and the other small traders, chiefly weavers and hide-sellers, who really form part of the same community.

20. Another petition of some interest, which is printed in the Appendix, was forwarded by members of the legal profession residing at Aska.

21. Part of the morning of the 13th went in a visit to an encampment of the Gumsur Paiks, who had come down, to the number of about thirteen hundred, armed mainly with the match-lock and the dagger with which they have done suit and service to us for nearly fifty years (since the Gumsur war,) and with which, or other weapons, they have done the same to other rulers for long ages. They made themselves very useful, as my honorable colleagues will remember, when we found it necessary to push up police into Kalahandi, relieving the jail guards, and doing their work faithfully and well.

22. The Khonds performed their war-dance, armed with their bows and arrows (as with that strange battle-axe, which looks as if it had been suggested by the teeth of some terrible beast, long vanished from the land) and protected from the assaults of a foeman behind by the screens lined with scarlet and furnished at each angle with sheaves of peacocks' feathers which they wear upon their backs.

23. In the afternoon, all the Zemindars within reach came to a levée. I declined to see the Pedda Kimedi Zemindar under the advice of the local authorities, as he has been acting in the most contumacious manner, defying, in fact, in a small way, the authority of Government. He came into Berhampore with the rest and professes intentions of amendment; but Mr. Goodrich very properly thought that there should be at least some instalment of performance before his past misdeeds could be condoned.

24. On the other hand, I did receive the Patro of Ramgiri, the orders of Government with respect to whom the Pedda Kimedi Zemindar has persistently ignored. I further invested the Tát Raja of Gadapur with a (Sadi) dress of honor. He is a most attractive-looking little boy, and, so far as position goes, the most important Uriya amongst the Khond Hills. Many of the Uriya Zemindars were resplendent in kincob and gold; some very plainly dressed. There was the same difference in the features, several being as Aryan in appearance as the tongue they speak, whilst others had not a trace of the Aryan type.

25. The Mansubdar of Rampa, whose blundering and extortions brought on the rebellion, and who lives here interned, came to ask to go back again, but, of course, no promises could be made him. His circumstances and those of his country will be kept before the eyes of Government.

26. After the chiefs had gone, I received a long address from a body called the "Berhampore Mutual Improvement Society," to which I replied (*see* Appendix).

27. On the 14th I had a series of conversations with the district officers upon a great variety of subjects. Amongst others, I saw Mr. Castlestuart Stuart, some of whose letters caused him lately, it will be remembered, to receive some not undeserved blame. With reference to the Aska fuel question, I myself saw and examined with some care the great wood-heap which has caused so much contention. It is composed of what would be called *bonâ fide* fire-wood in a great civilised city, say in Paris; but then it must be admitted that a vast deal of it is not what is sold to the natives here as fire-wood, but what, when they are concerned, is classed as inferior timber fit for making into huts. It is high time that the Aska fuel question and the general management of forests in the Ganjam District should be settled. When Mr. Brandis was with us information had not yet reached Madras that the demand for Sâl sleepers had again sprung up, and that the revenue from this source seems likely to be for some years considerable. It may be hoped that there will thus be a larger amount of money from the Ganjam forests than we calculated on, and, if more important work in other parts of the Northern Circle can be overtaken, it would be highly desirable that some competent officer should visit this region earlier than we intended. I think the Aska factory deserves very great consideration. It is an element of civilisation and progress on the very verge of pure unmitigated barbarism, and produces excellent results in a great many ways. I had much rather lean to over-favoring than under-favoring it; but, at the same time, the astonishingly cheap rate at which it gets its fuel as compared with the general population, or as compared with Messrs. Parry & Co., in the south, deserves careful reconsideration on the spot. I suspect too that our village officials all through the Gumsur Taluk are not to be depended upon and wink at proceedings on the part of contractors and wood-cutters, which are quite opposed to the most elementary ideas of forest management. It is right to be tender of the interests of Aska, for such a creation of English enterprise is really highly creditable; but we must take care not to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs, or by making things too easy to those now interested in Aska to prevent future owners of Aska being able to carry on business. In short, here as elsewhere scientific management of our forest resources is a pressing interest of the State.

28. The amount of Government woodland in the Gumsur and Surada Taluks is very considerable; there is well on to an area of 400 square miles good and bad in the former, and a great deal in the latter. The management of the whole of this is under Mr. Dampier, an East Indian, whom I saw, and who seems to have his work at heart; but he has not nearly enough assistance to enable him efficiently to watch his large and far-scattered domain.

29. The Paiks above alluded to would form an excellent material for forest guards.

30. On the afternoon of the same day, there was a large levée of Europeans and Natives. I was startled to hear that the Kalahandi outbreak had caused so much sickness in the wing of the regiment (the 7th Native Infantry), which is stationed here, and had to go up into the hills to support the authority of our neighbours in the Central Provinces. Colonel Baldwin told me that, with one single exception, every man in the force, officer and private, suffered from fever.

31. Here at Berhampore as elsewhere, the question of the insufficiency of accommodation for the District Munsifs came up. It was brought before me by Mr. Daniel with whom I stayed. He said that the case of the people here had not been represented to Government for some time, and I told him that I thought that it should be sent in again, so that it might be considered with others.

32. Amongst other petitions which I have received here is one against a certain ————, who is not in our service, but from which I may quote a passage as a fine specimen of invective:—

"As it is necessary for your Excellency to get a picture of this man, we give the same as follows:—His eyes resemble those of a cat; his moustaches are copper-colored; his face looks pale like that of a dead body; his body is that of a blood-sucker; his actions are those of a monkey; his dress is that of a peon; his conduct is wicked!"

33. The road from Berhampore to Haripur, in the Mandasa Zemindari, where we encamped on the evening of the 15th, runs through a country very similar to that which I have described, but it is crossed by two considerable rivers,—the Bahuda and the Northern Mahendratunia, which are largely used for irrigation, and along the course of which there were great breadths of green. Here and there we saw sheep,—long-legged and reddish brown animals of small merit. The goats were numerous and better, taking kindly to the shrubs in the low jungle, of which we traversed a good deal.

34. On the morning of the 16th we visited the Mandasa Zemindar, whose little town, with its wide, scrupulously-clean streets, nestles picturesquely at the foot of the outworks of Mahendraghiri, a noble outlier of the Eastern Ghats, about 5,000 feet high, and sure one day to be used as a sanitarium. The Zemindar presented me with an address which, with my reply, will be found in the Appendix. My honorable colleagues will doubtless remember the remarkable boy to whom allusion is made.

35. In the afternoon, the Mandasa Zemindar came over, escorted by many followers, amongst others by a large number of Sauras as wild, if not as interesting, as the Khonds, and whose language, if I am correctly informed, has only been partially written down.

36. The Zemindar introduced only one matter of business, to which I will call attention in another shape.

37. From Haripur a drive of thirty-five miles, first along the great road which we had followed from Berhampore and then by an excellent cross-road, carried us over a low pass into the great Parla Kimedi Estate, which covers some 735 square miles, is that is to say, about as large as Surrey or without the hills as large as Monmouth.

38. Here I saw the Zemindar, who is, as my colleagues are aware, infirm, his sons, the manager, the heir of Chinna Kimedi, and others. Mr. MacCartie also gave me full information about the state of the property.

39. It is the first estate under the management of the Court of Wards which I have visited, and brings home to my mind with new force the importance of that portion of the Board of Revenue's business, which deals with the wards of the Government, being in good and strong hands. A nobler property I have rarely beheld. The town which the Zemindar inhabits lies on a great plain of deep alluvial soil, watered by the Southern Mahendratunia and covered even now at the commencement of the hot weather with most beautiful crops. Around it on all sides stand up mountains of the most graceful outline. The rains have hardly ever been known to fail, and the dews are most abundant.

40. The people, partly Uriya and partly Telugu, have the passion for litigation, so common in India, but very rarely commit serious crimes. I saw more ornaments than I did in the somewhat less rich parts of the country which I have been hitherto traversing, but here as elsewhere tiled houses are few.

41. The eldest son of the Zemindar, who has learnt a certain amount of English, and is now between nineteen and twenty, asked me if he might drop his general education and learn under the Manager, who is most favorably reported upon, something about the details of his estate,—a proposal to which, after consulting the authorities on the spot, I gave all encouragement.

42. A large building, which is to be the palace of the family, has been gradually rising at the lower end of the town.

43. Not knowing what imperative exigencies may have governed its design and construction, I can pronounce no opinion upon it, but it would be well if it were once for all put out of hand. To one who knows nothing of the difficulties which may beset an architect, it is natural to ask whether India has no examples of domestic architecture to offer, which might be followed when we have to build a great house for a Native Magnate. I recollect seeing things both in the old palace of Ambér in Rajputana and at Pattiala, which appeared to me perfectly exquisite. Again, if we are to take our designs from Europe, might not the Alhambra o the Generalife in Spain, or even the work of the Norman Kings at Palermo giv some useful hints? The great plain of Parla Kimedi has a look of the Conca d'oro, and naturally carries one's mind to the Zisa. As I said, however, there may be exigencies here which forbid any of that beauty which people in England are accustomed to associate with the Western East, but why, oh why, amidst the ghastly caricatures that disfigure the outside enclosure of the building should the present Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, mounted upon a white horse, be riding into the infinite? As Canning once said when looking at a portrait of himself in an inn-parlour "who propagates these monsters?"

44. The labors of Mr. Tomlinson, who has not been very many months here, have resulted in detecting a very large quantity of concealed cultivation, which has not been paying any dues to the estate.

45. There are a few miscellaneous matters connected with the Ganjam District, which I should like to set down before passing beyond its limits. There exist between Berhampore and Aska, but some way off the road, two edicts of Asoka, who is said to have given his name to the latter place. It was mentioned to me in conversation that these are being injured by weather. Dr. Burgess, who has, I am told, seen them, should be consulted as to that statement.

46. Some people are in favor of transferring the head-quarters of Government in the district from Chatrapur to Berhampore. There is no doubt that Berhampore is a much more considerable town and also more central, but it is not *much* more central and until at least we are in a position to spend far more money than we can spare now, any change of this sort may well be postponed.

47. Great complaints reached me of the trouble that had to be taken before interest upon Government paper could be received by persons at a distance from head-quarters. Both this and the allied question of the difficulty of cashing Currency Notes belong not to us or our officers, but to the Financial Department of the Government of India. I note them here, however, with a view to record my

conviction that it is to the last degree important that every removable inconvenience should be removed, if it has any tendency to prevent the people at large holding the obligations of the State. Labor-saving devices of this kind, which have a great political importance in Europe, are of even greater political importance in India.

48. Nothing is more remarkable than the profound quiet which this district has enjoyed for so many years, when we think what elements of disturbance exist in it, and how small is the military force which is immediately at hand to back the civil power. I have already noticed by how little the Khonds are removed from pure barbarism, and may add that of the great Uriya chiefs who hold such vast estates, there are probably no two who would meet each other in a room. Were it not for the presence of the British power, all would be chaos. The era of quiet dates on the plains from Mr. Russell's tour through the district in 1836, when he put to death or exiled many disturbers of the peace, and, in the hills, from the commencement of Macpherson's labors for the extinction of human sacrifice a few years later.

49. A palanquin journey on the night of the 19th, which, though admirably arranged, did not make us regret ancient India, took us through the hills to Sitapetta, in the Vizagapatam District, where we were met by the Acting Collector Mr. H. G. Turner and others. Thence a fair-weather road, just opened across the jungles, carried us down a fine pass in which, as in some parts of Ganjam, the valuable Tamarind trees were a noticeable feature, to Pálkonda, where I passed the day, received and replied to an address (*see* Appendix), and made the acquaintance of the Gadabas, another of the numerous pre-Aryan tribes which inhabit the north-eastern districts.

50. On the morning of the 21st, we drove twenty-eight miles first across the fine Pálkonda Taluk rented by Messrs. Arbuthnot. Here, as in Parlákimedi, it is said that a survey would show that the ryots till much more land than that for which they pay assessment. The fact, of which I was assured by the Acting Collector, that wet land here subject to assessment changes hands at the rate of £40 an acre would fall like a bomb-shell amongst those persons who figure to themselves the Government of India as a rack-renting landlord.

51. The heat of the day was passed at Párvatipur, where we cut, for the first time, the probable line of the new railway from the coast into the interior, which will work so great a change in the circumstances of this part of the Presidency, and saw, to the right as we entered the town, the low pass by which it will gain access to the highlands. At the house of Mr. Wolfe Murray, I received several Zemindars whose estates lie in the neighbourhood, and visited the gaol which is under his charge. It is gratifying to find that the hill-men, whose health suffered so severely when under confinement at Vizagapatam, are here perfectly well, and their extra-mural labor seems to have been very usefully employed in the station.

52. A gentleman in the employment of Messrs. Simson of Cocanada called on me, and told me, *inter alia*, that the Myrobalans, an important article of commerce here, are obtained in the most wasteful manner, the people who gather them finding it much easier to tear down the branches and pick them on the ground than to procure them in a more reasonable way. Indeed, the forest and all that is connected therewith seems in this vast district—bigger than some of the smaller European kingdoms, pretty much to manage itself, which is usually an euphemism for being on the road to ruin.

53. The trade in wheat and other articles, now passing through Párvatipur to the coast, is heavily weighted. First, the man who grows it in the Central Provinces must get his profit, then the Brinjarees, who bring it down, must have theirs, then the middleman who deals with them in Párvatipur must have his, then the Dubash may be reasonably suspected of having his: all this before it passes into the hands of the European trader who sends it to the coast for shipment to Europe.

54. From Párvatipur we passed to Bobbili, being met on the banks of a fine river, still full of water though it is getting rather hot (91° to-day in the house), by the Zemindar. On this estate the mangoe, which is seen in considerable

numbers on the way from Pálkonda to Párvatipur, becomes a very prominent feature. Unhappily, till lately, they have taken little trouble about the quality; but even the inferior kind seems to be used largely by the population, who, on the plains, extract its juice and make it into a paste, while on the Ganjam Hills they appear to crush and eat the kernel.

55. On the morning of the 22nd, we drove round the clean, well-kept town of Bobbili, furnished with all the appliances of Anglo-Indian civilisation,—schools, hospitals, and what not,—all within a walk of the remains of the old Fort, where one hundred and twenty-six years ago was enacted one of the most ghastly stories which even Indian History has to record.

56. From Bobbili we passed into Sálúr, the fine estate of which, as my honorable colleagues will recollect, the Government lately authorised the Collector to take over the management in compliance with the urgent request of its owner.

57. Arrived at the little capital, I received an address to which I replied (*see* Appendix). The next morning we started early and went up the Potinghy Ghaut to the place which gives it its name, halting during the heat of the day at Sunki. From three to four thousand men are at present employed on the works, which will be productive of prodigious advantage to the whole of the high country stretching to the westward, so that the sacrifice of life which has been inevitably entailed in the battle with barbarism and famine will not be unavailing. I was surprised at the length of the pass. From Itikavalsa to Potinghy is just under twenty-three miles. The first part reminded me of the Coonoor Ghaut, but the height to be attained is far less, and the necessary winding of the road up, down, around, and over the hills is far greater.

58. At Potinghy we were met by Mr. Weir and Mr. Egan. I advised the former to write a brief monograph on Jeypore, that huge country, not, I should think, much smaller than Sicily, and about which we know so little. Mr. Weir's ordinary station at Koraput is one hundred and twenty miles from his Collector's head-quarters, while he can go a hundred miles on the other side, without getting out of his own jurisdiction. Large numbers of the wild people (Khonds, Purjas, Gadabas, Konda Doralus, Muryas, and the like) were gathered in Potinghy, received presents and danced strange dances, while the Paiks, some of them from distant parts of the Jeypore Estate, clad or unclad in every variety of costume or the want of it, exhibited feats of sword-play by the light of bamboo torches.

59. Wild animals are still very destructive. I saw one of the Raja's Amins, whose son had quite recently been carried off by a tiger, and another of these animals is engaged in devouring the inhabitants of his own particular strip of country, at the moderate rate of two a week. We did not, I think, do unwisely to insist recently upon the larger reward of a hundred rupees being paid in this part of the Presidency for each tiger killed. One hundred and eighty-two people are returned as destroyed by them from January 1st, 1882, to February 20th, 1883.

60. From Potinghy, where the thermometer sank at night to 59°, we descended by another and much steeper ghaut to Tadivalsa. The road lay, like that of yesterday, through woods which were fine from the point of view of a passing traveller, but leave almost every thing to be desired from that of the forester. Their possession is disputed by the Jeypore and the Panchipenta Zemindaris, the latter being a very large, very unproductive and sadly involved property, and their preservation should be carefully looked to. We passed many grand specimens of the hill mangoe,—a much better fruit than the wild mangoe of the plains. It was pleasant to hear that there is every hope of a fine mangoe year, the period of heavy dews having passed without much damage. The older ghaut, which we to-day descended, will probably long remain the best for the Brinjarees whose pack-bullocks can even now surmount it with no great difficulty, and will do so with facility when some improvements now going on are completed. It should, for the present at least, be treated chiefly as a pack-bullock road.

61. I took an opportunity, when at Sálúr, of talking to Mr. Prendergast about the Kalahandi disturbances, and getting an explanation from him as to various

matters, with regard to which we were not entirely satisfied. I think his explanations were satisfactory, and will mention them in Council. Mr. Prendergast has given a laudable amount of attention to the languages of the strange people, amongst whom he has spent so much time. He tells me that he has sent to Mr. Cust vocabularies, which he has collected, of the Khond, the Saura, the Gadaba, and the Jatapa languages. He has also formed a Koie vocabulary, and has in course of preparation vocabularies of Karangkápu and Kondadora. Extra work of this kind, if well done, should always tell in an officer's favor. Mr. Prendergast, who seems very well, told me that he has been in his present post seven years, and that none of his predecessors ever held out against the climate for more than six months.

62. From Sálúr I proceeded to Vizianagram, where we were received by the Maharaja with his characteristic grace and hospitality. As we approached that place the aspect of the country very much changed, from the fact that the Palmyra became the prevailing tree. Here, however, it does not appear to be used for the making of sugar or spirit, but only for thatching and building.

63. The Vizianagram Municipality presented me with an address, which, with my reply, will be found in the Appendix, as will also the address read to me by Mr. Monro at the Maharaja's College, and what I said in answer. The Maharaja himself gave some very good advice to the students. It is gratifying to see a young nobleman doing his duty so well by his gigantic property and furthering in so many directions the benevolent efforts of the Government. If all Zemindari Estates were as well used, it would triumphantly justify the more than doubtful policy which allowed them to exist in such numbers. I am sure my honorable colleagues will not think that I went a step beyond the strict limits of truth when I spoke as I did about him, either at the dinner which he gave us in the Fort or at his college.

64. From Vizianagram we proceeded to Bimlipatam, inspecting by the way Messrs. Arbuthnot's Jute Factory at Chittivalsa, in and around which there were many proofs of the advantages which capitalists, who are anxious to do what is right, can bring to a neighbourhood. I particularly observed the operatives, well-grown, cheerful looking people.

65. At Bimlipatam the European community invited us to breakfast at the Club, where I received and replied to an address from the Municipality, as I did later to one from a Hindu Debating Society, said to be well supported by the most respectable inhabitants of the town.

66. From Bimlipatam we drove to Waltair, through a tangle of hills and defiles, which made it clear enough to me, why it will be necessary to allow the railway from Vizagapatam to the northward to take a very considerable sweep inland.

67. At Waltair, where we were the guests of Mr. Turner, the Acting Collector, I inspected the gaol and the hospital, seeing also the entrance to the harbour and hearing the various plans connected therewith.

68. Here, too, on the 28th I was visited by the Maharaja of Jeypore, whose attention I called, at the suggestion of the Collector, to the importance of his not alienating any portion of his fine Sâl forests without full communication with the district authorities,—a suggestion to which he promised to attend. If I am correctly informed, this huge property pays only sixteen thousand rupees to Government, which spends so much upon its justice and police.

69. It is, therefore, only equitable that far greater exertions should be made than have been made in the establishment of schools, making of roads, and so forth. If the estate were only well managed for two generations, the Maharaja of Jeypore would be among the wealthiest landed proprietors in the Universe. I heard from Mr. Weir a good deal I did not like about the state of things on the Jeypore and Bustar frontiers; but to this I will call the attention of my honorable colleagues in another shape.

70. In the afternoon of February 28th, there was a Levée at which the principal European and Native inhabitants. Later I received the last

about the survey of the Raipore Railway from Mr. Taylor,—second in command to Mr. Cregeen,—and visited the well-appointed Observatory of Mr. A. T. Narasinga Rao, who is in correspondence with many prominent English Astronomers. After dinner we drove into the town where I received and replied to the address of the Municipality (*see* Appendix) under a particularly picturesque pandal. All the arrangements made by the Police, which from the hour and other causes involved a rather unusual amount of management, struck me as very creditable to Major Harris and the authorities generally.

71. On the morning of the 1st March, I visited, in company with Mr. Monro and others, the Male and Female Orphanages supported by Bishop Tissot, gave away the prizes at Mr. G. L. Narasinga Rao's Girls School, which is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, seeing also the London Mission School and a Hindu School taught by a Graduate of the University of London. I likewise returned the visit of the Maharaja of Jeypore.

In the evening we sailed for the southward.

72. At daybreak on March 2nd, the *Kerbela* let go her anchor in the roads of Cocanada, some eighty miles from our port of embarkation. The coast showed only as a dim line, and yet we had something less than five fathoms water. Ere long we were joined by Mr. Happell the Acting Collector, Colonel Hasted, Mr. Walch the Superintending Engineer of the North-Eastern Districts, and others. Colonel Porteous had accompanied us. The sea was quite smooth, but the tide was out and we grounded in crossing the bar. Changing, however, into another boat, we soon reached the landing place, where we were met by the Raja of Pittapur and many other personages of the locality.

73. In the afternoon, after a levée, I received and replied to the address of the Municipality (*see* Appendix), going down later to make a further inspection of the proposed and much-needed changes in the harbour.

74. Next morning, I visited the hospital, where the Surgeon in charge (Dr. Beech) called my attention to the fact that the noise of the hammering in a dry dock close by was a very serious evil to the patients; that this had made one part of the buildings absolutely untenantable; and that the dock could be removed to a more convenient spot for a trifling sum. The Acting Collector seemed to share his views.

75. I then visited a girls' school supported by the Raja of Pittapur and examined the Kutcheri buildings, which, it is said, want, and have long wanted, enlargement, while in the course of the forenoon, I received and replied to the address of the Chamber of Commerce (*see* Appendix).

76. Later the European community of Cocanada, in which the mercantile element is largely represented, gave me a dinner. My reply to the toast of my health will be found in the Appendix.

77. We transferred ourselves from the coast to Rajahmundry by the great canal which runs through the Eastern Delta from Dowlaishwaram, throwing off below that place a branch which reaches Cocanada by Samulcottah, and one which flows down to the sea past the French Settlement of Yanam.

78. The rice was all off the ground, so that this beautiful expanse of splendidly-fertile land was seen at its worst. The landscape presented few features of interest. Great fields of Sugar-cane, for the crushing of which the natives are just beginning to use the portable Beheea machines; patches of Sunn hemp, grown oddly enough as a fodder, not a fibre-crop; a village in which fire had been raging, the origin of which the uncharitable might possibly connect with the bamboo-rafts moored hard by, ready to be used in repairing the mischief; "The fire always happens," says the simple villager, "*just* when the bamboo-rafts come down;" another [illegible] in which vast flocks of water-birds roosted in perfect security, even a pelican, be[illegible]ongst the most notable things we passed. The traffic in these canals [illegible] moves at night; but we saw enough to convince us that the form of the [illegible]6 is, like most things in this favored region, gradually improving.

the Ka[illegible] Dowlaishwaram I inspected the anicut, a mighty and monumental [illegible]four miles in length, of which I could see only one section,—that

between Dowlaishwaram and the nearest island. Colonel Hasted and Mr. Walch acted as my guides, and explained to me various matters relating to the position of the little Public Works capital here, which will presently come before my honorable colleagues.

80. From Dowlaishwaram we ran on to Rajahmundry, where I was the guest of Mr. Kelsall, and where, on the morning of the 4th, I visited the gaol at which they are rapidly accommodating their arrangements to the views lately expressed by the Government of India, and in the neighbourhood of which there is no lack of extramural work. This hardly seemed to be the case at Vizagapatam.

81. The bazaar at Rajahmundry is very narrow, and compares badly with the broad and handsome quarter which bears the name of Mr. Justice Innes; but to widen it would involve, I fear, very great outlay.

82. Here we came again upon the fine Banyan avenues, of which we had seen so much in Ganjam. In this neighbourhood tradition connects them with Sir Thomas Munro's visit to the Northern Circars. It must, I fear, be admitted that the Banyan, from its encroaching disposition, is not the best avenue-tree, grateful as is the shade which it gives; but the importance of planting trees along the roads in this country cannot be too much insisted upon. A good deal of attention was being given to this in the Vizagapatam District, but during a period of neglect great havoc had taken place there.

83. In the afternoon, I held a levée, after which the Municipality presented an address to which I replied (*see* Appendix).

84. The next day we steamed up the river to a point some 43 miles from Rajahmundry, just above the gorge by which it traverses the Eastern Ghauts, and just below the frontier of the Nizam's dominions. The scenery, when once the hills are reached, is fine, even at this season, when the approach of the hottest period of the year has somewhat the same effect as the later autumn has at home in stripping the trees of their leaves and discoloring every green thing, or, to be more exact, every green thing that does not lie below the highest flood mark.

85. A former Governor of Madras has compared the landscape to that between Bingen and Coblentz, but it carried my thoughts rather to—

> "The wood and water side,
> Imperial Danube's wide domain,"

of which Campbell wrote, or to the ravines lower down the same river between Belgrade and Orsova, especially that along the southern side of which ran Trojan's road. To give, however, any fair chance to the Indian stream when compared with European ones, three-fourths of whose charm is in their associations, the Godávari should be seen in the rains when the hills, rising 2,500 feet above it, are masses of varied green separated by a foaming and very dangerous torrent, in many places much more than a hundred feet deep.

86. Far above the point which we reached are the once famous works by which it was intended so to facilitate navigation as to bring down the cotton of the central regions to Cocanada. Some other age may take up those gigantic schemes, which, from sheer inability to find the funds, had to be left unfinished by our own; but the question will always arise whether in India as elsewhere it is not to the westward that the course of Empire takes its way, and whether we have any ports on our Madras sea-board which can hold their own as places of export against Bombay and Goa.

87. I had much conversation with the Acting Collector about the state of our forests in this neighbourhood, which is truly deplorable, and I received from him a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Atkinson on the subject, which I shall refer to M[illegible] Gamble. It will also be desirable to find out precisely and soon what is be[illegible] done and left undone by the person at present in charge of our woodland int[illegible] in the Godávari District.

88. Mr. Happell had likewise much that was important to say about [illegible] of Rampa and its neighbourhood; but none of the district officers seen[illegible] seen my honorable colleague's (Mr. Carmichael's) report, which ough[illegible] be supplied to them confidentially.

89. Dropping down from the gorge, far enough to be out of the feverish hills, we anchored for the night of the 6th March, and, steaming past Rajahmundry on the 7th, visited the head works of the Central Delta, at present closed for repairs and alterations. Thence we passed to the head works of the Western Delta and ran down the noble stream, say two hundred feet broad, flowing from it to the new Public Works bungalow of Chettipet, which stands just above the point where that stream branches into the canal which goes to Nursipur, and that which leads towards the Kistna. Between the bungalow and the point of bifurcation lay fine fields of the so-called "Lunka Tobacco," which is largely produced on the alluvial grounds and islands all through these regions.

90. On the 8th we followed the western branch of the canal to Ellore, where we made but a short halt, and, taking leave of the officers of the Godávari District, were transferred into the canals of the Kistna, which meet those of the Godávari at that point.

91. A night and a day of most pacific canal travelling, at the rate of a little over two miles an hour, during which we passed out of the Godávari into the Kistna District, and were joined by Mr. Horsfall its Collector, brought us to Bezwada, where we were received, as usual, by a very large portion of the population, and found our quarters in a house situated on the top of one of the detached hills which overlook the river. At our feet lay the great anicut, which, although trifling in length compared to that of the Godávari, is, unlike it, easily visible at a glance, extending as it does between the two rocky hills which say, for a moment, even in flood time, to that impetuous and wayward, albeit very sacred, stream, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." No light thing to say when we remember that it is asserted that the Kistna in the rains carries more water past Bezwada in an hour than the Clyde carries past Glasgow in a year.

92. From this point we made an excursion to Guntoor, which passes for one of the hottest places in India, but where we fortunately came in for cloudy skies and a strong breeze. This town is a great centre of the cotton trade, producing a species of that staple which takes red dyes with peculiar ease. Large crops of indigo and castor-oil are also grown not far off. Indeed, the growth of indigo is so rapidly increasing here that one Tahsildar actually suggested to the Collector that it ought to be prohibited, lest no food should be left for the population of his taluk!

93. Mr. Horsfall directed my attention to a subject to which it had not been directed before,—the doubtful policy, namely, which we pursue in encouraging the people rather to settle together on the village-site than to spread themselves over their fields. Already, he says, in parts of the Godávari District the tendency to do this, which we have all seen in Malabar, is overpowering the artificial and accidental difficulties which stand in the way, and already homesteads surrounded with plantains, cocoanuts, &c., are beginning to dot the surface of the country. The importance of such a change is obvious as well from sanitary as from other considerations.

94. In the afternoon, the Municipality and the Muhammadan community of Guntoor both presented addresses which, with my replies, will be found in the Appendix.

95. From Guntoor we returned to Bezwada, where the inhabitants presented an address to which I replied (*see* Appendix). I also held a levée, visited various schools, the workshops connected with the canals, and the Undavelli Cave Temples. From the hillside in which they are situated, the eye ranges over the wide level, which is bounded by the Condapillai range. Over this great alluvial plain, the Kistna last summer spread for miles and miles, and it was out of some of the trees visible from hence that Mr. Grant of the Public Works Department succeeded in rescuing so many people. The panic in the animal creation was universal. Mr. [illegible] fall, sailing straight over the country from Masulipatam, not only rescued a [illegible] from the roof of a temple, but passed numerous trees covered with snakes [illegible] towards him, trying to reach the comparative safety of the boat,—a [illegible]y Dantesque experience. He thought that if he had not been otherwise [illegible]he could have shot a thousand in the course of the day. This was told [illegible]ere crossing the plain which intervenes between the river and the

Undavelli caves amidst good crops of castor-oil and cholum (*Holcus sorghum*). "These are the very fields," said my companion, "as to which the ryots complained a few months ago that they were hopelessly ruined." Jupiter Pluvius in India has two aspects.

96. After the levée, I received separately the Nuzvid brothers and their eldest nephew,—a race of Anakim. The Privy Council decision in their case may have some strange results, amongst others the very unexpected one of stimulating education. A man belonging to a family of great importance in this district,—owners of an estate which would support very handsomely an English Earldom,—having been brought into hostile relations with the head of his house in consequence of this decision, has lost his ordinary means of living, and came to ask me for employment in the public service. In the way, however, of his obtaining anything much worth having was the difficulty of an extremely imperfect education, to which he was fully alive. Such a case as this will become known far and wide, and may well, it is thought by some good observers, bring home the advantage of acquiring at least a modicum of knowledge to the terribly-backward nobility of the north-eastern districts.

97. We left Bezwada on the early afternoon of the 13th, and, gliding slowly along the broad canal which connects it with the sea, reached our destination in some twenty hours. Till night fell, we passed between fine avenues of trees, coeval with the canal itself; but as we approached the coast, trees became rarer, and we entered upon the huge mirage-haunted flat which spreads around Masulipatam. Perhaps, from the presence of the mirage, it made me think of the Crau which one traverses between Avignon and Marseilles. Unhappily, however, for the inhabitants of Masulipatam, the Father of gods and men never here as there showered down stones to help anybody, as Æschylus tells us that he did to help Hercules in his contest with the Ligurians upon the Western plain. It is one vast pebbleless expanse, and the making of a very ordinary road through it has cost as much as 12,000 rupees a mile. We saw at Bezwada masses of the commonest road-metal waiting to be transported 46 miles.

98. Arrived at the landing place, we were met by the Nawab of Masulipatam and many others, the general community presenting an address to which I replied (*see* Appendix).

99. Thence we were transferred to the Collector's house, where, in the afternoon, I held a levée and then visited the town, seeing, *inter alia*, the little morsel of French territory, some four hundred yards square, which causes so much inconvenience.

100. If the aspect of Masulipatam itself is sufficiently dreary, that of the Fort and Port, which I visited on the morning of the 15th, is even worse. They have [illegible] recovered from the cyclone of November 1864, when the storm-wave swept [illegible]rteen miles inland and destroyed some thirty thousand people. In the presence [illegible]f such tremendous natural agencies as are or may at any moment be at work here, no protective works can be contemplated. We can only hope for the best and adopt, from time to time, any palliatives that do not commit us too deeply.

101. The only monument of the slightest interest connected with the catastrophe of 1864 is the Catholic church of St. Catherine, standing near a tasteless and ill-conceived erection, which, though put up by a private individual, was taken over by Government, and is supposed to commemorate the calamitous inundation. Not an anna should be spent on this that we are not obliged to spend; but some help might be usefully given, I think, to repair the forlorn little edifice close by—the congregation, which is abjectly poor, being quite unable to prevent its falling into heap of ruins.

102. On our return to the town, I visited two schools under the charge, [illegible]tively, of the Church Mission and the Hindu community. Both seem fair[illegible] conducted, but presented no features of special interest.

103. On the 15th I received the Municipality and replied to their a[illegible] Appendix).

104. We started betimes on the 16th, and, circumstances being favorable, reached the *Chinsura*, which was lying in four-and-a-half fathoms water, after poling, rowing, and sailing for only three hours. The floods of last July have altered the position of the Bar, and greatly shortened the distance which has to be traversed before the open sea is reached. Now, in all likelihood, the Kistna will again begin to spread its silt, under the influence of the set of the sea from the south, and the Bar will move further and further north till the next great flood comes.

105. A run of about one hundred and ninety miles occupied, thanks to a strong current, some six and twenty hours, but by three o'clock on the 17th, we were once more in the harbour of Madras, after an absence of just six weeks.

106. On my return to Guindy, it was natural to turn to the Minute of my great predecessor, Sir Thomas Munro, dated 7th January 1823, on his tour in the Northern Circars, which is printed in the first volume of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's selections from his Minutes. It would be difficult to bring the changes that have taken place even in this backward part of the Presidency, in which there is not a single mile of railway, more clearly in view than by placing these two documents side by side.

107. Sir Thomas begins by saying that his object was "to ascertain the general condition of the people, the political state of the country, the main causes which led to the frequent disturbances of its tranquillity, and the means most likely to remedy the disorder." Now happily there is no disorder, and, although we must look forward, from time to time, to some disturbances in the hill tracts, they can only be very trifling in comparison with those which, long after the time of Sir Thomas Munro, threw into confusion many large and fine portions of these countries.

108. He then proceeds to say, "The Zemindars have long had, and still have, such extensive power and influence as to claim the first place in every inquiry concerning the state of the country;" and nearly the whole of the rest of his Minute is occupied with them and their affairs. In this Minute of mine, the Zemindars are frequently mentioned, but they have fallen altogether into a different place. The people, as represented by their Municipalities and other organisations, have stepped into the prominent position once occupied by these potentates.

109. Then, again, life has become infinitely more complicated. A hundred new interests force themselves on the attention of a Governor as he travels; nor have I the slightest doubt that, unless some quite unforeseen catastrophe occurs, more progress will be made in the Northern Circars during the next thirty years than has been made during the last sixty.

110. Heaven forbid that I should re-open the old and weary discussion on the respective merits of the Zemindari and Ryotwari systems; but the Zemindars are amongst the things which have made least progress in the Northern Circars since 1823. We have, of course, in the Maharaja of Vizianagram a splendid exception, and he is not quite alone, but, as a whole, the Zemindars are sadly backward, and by no means discharge the functions which one would wish them to discharge, not only for the sake of the country, but for their own. Every officer employed in districts where they are to be found should keep up a steady pressure upon them to educate their children. If they do not do this there are assuredly forces at work in Native Society, which will make their continued existence an impossibility. It is not in Europe alone that the saying of the poet holds true—

"O rois, soyez grands, car le peuple grandit!"

For the rest what these provinces chiefly want are—

(1) improved means of communication with the outer world;
(2) more careful management of the forests;
(3) the cautious and gradual but systematic opening up to civilisation of the hill tracts.

graph which I quote from a Note given to me by Mr. Happell shows that the things to which I have called attention in speaking of Jeypore prevails not Godávari. "I have seen," he says, "no district in India which possesses

greater natural advantages than the valley of the Pamuleru. Sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, and wheat would all thrive there. It is now in the hands of a few miserable Reddies, who complain that they are unable to pay a quit-rent which does not exceed a rupee per square mile."

111. In regions of this kind we have, so to speak, great reservoirs for the overflow of an increasing population, and if people in England, who alarm themselves too much about the pressure of numbers upon the food-supply in India, could only bring home to their minds how very numerous such regions are, they would be less uneasy.

112. The general impression left on my mind by this journey as by previous ones is that this country is, as countries go, very prosperous. Wherever I travel I say to those officers who seem to me to have good powers of observation, "How do you think the lot of an ordinary laborer here compares with the lot of a laborer in that part of the United Kingdom with which you are best acquainted?" In no one single case have I heard the reply that the home laborer is the happier of the two. True it is that occasionally famine comes and sweeps away large numbers; but these visitations will become fewer and fewer, while their pressure falls chiefly on the very young; and to set against a short period of misery, there are the far longer and normal periods of comparative happiness,—periods of sufficient food, sufficient shelter, sufficient clothing, and, thanks to the constantly recurring festivals, sufficient amusement.

113. As to what the articulate portion of the population is asking from its rulers, and what its sentiments are towards these rulers, the various addresses printed in the Appendix are sufficient evidence.

114. I have now visited eighteen out of the twenty-two districts into which Madras is divided, and it is most interesting to see how very little of the viewy trash, with which we are so familiar in writing *about* the natives of India, finds its way into their own authorised documents.

115. Here and there a person, of sufficient local influence to get a paragraph inserted, advocates something or other for the benefit only of himself or a small class with which he is connected; here and there, there are heard faint echoes of some newspaper discussion; but, on the whole, the things for which I am asked continually are of the most practical and, if money were only unlimited, of the most useful kind. It is, I venture to think, in such first hand documents, and not in second hand and often anonymous utterances, that the real wishes of the people can best be studied.

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