M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 517 Press ~~Mis.~~

30-31

Dated 4-4- 1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

8. The Chief Engineer and the District Engineer of Coimbatore are prepared to co-operate with the Board of Revenue and the Collector in giving effect to the proposals for the improvement of Utakamand contained in paragraphs 23 and 24 of His Excellency's Minute No. 4. The Governor in Council particularly desires that these improvements may be vigorously prosecuted in anticipation of the increased influx of visitors consequent on the opening of the Railway to the neighbourhood of the Plateau.

9. The attention of the Director of Revenue Settlement will be called to the remarks in the passages of the Minutes noted in the margin, copies of which will be furnished to that Officer. On the subject of paragraphs 7 to 11 of the 5th Minute, viz., the taxation of Coffee estates in Wainád, the decision of Government will be declared hereafter.

Minute No. 2, paragraph 2.
Do. ,, *5, paragraphs 6—11.*

10. Copies of Minutes Nos. 3, 4 and 6 will be forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, and his attention will be directed to the remarks in the paragraphs of those Minutes noted in the margin. The Forests in Madura and Salem imperatively require his attention. Respecting the treatment of the woods on the Nílgiris a separate Order has lately been issued, viz., No. 425 of the 20th instant.

Minute No. 3, paragraph 33.
,, ,, *4, paragraphs 22-23.*
,, ,, *6, paragraph 12.*

11. Copies of the Minutes will be circulated by the Board of Revenue to the Officers of the Revenue Department in the provinces, for their information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, Director of Revenue Settlement.
,, Conservator of Forests.
,, Chief Engineer for information.

Exd. Wm. Thomas.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department.

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

Io. 1, dated 18th January 1860, and recorded in Proceedings, 30th idem, No. 139.
,, 2, ,, 28th ,, ,, ,, ,, 2nd Feby. ,, 155.
,, 3, ,, 8th February ,, ,, ,, 16th ,, ,, 221.
,, 4, ,, 23rd ,, ,, ,, ,, 1st March ,, 301.

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

Read also the following Minutes :—

3y the Honorable the President in Council, dated 29th February and 6th March 1860, Nos. 5 and 6.

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

ORDER THEREON, 16th March 1860, No. 381.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Works......	Paragraphs	2—4 and 15.
Revenue............	,,	2—12 and 15.
Judicial.............	,,	12 and 13.

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

South Arcot.
Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Madura.

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

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

(True Extract.)

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

MINUTES BY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

RELATING TO HIS

TOUR IN THE SOUTH OF INDIA

Between the 5th January and the 6th March 1860.

1. I SHALL now make such observations and suggestions connected with my Official Tour as are likely to be of public use.

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

3. A great deal of money has been wasted in an abortive attempt to improve the Harbour of Cuddalore by turning into it the streams of the Gudalam and the Punyár. It is very desirable that the knowledge which has been acquired of late years of the best modes of operating upon the coast of this Presidency should be systematized and improved, so that something like a school of Harbour Engineers may be formed. The capabilities of the backwater formed by the opposing forces of the rivers and the surf, and of the groin which enables us to exercise a control over the sea-sand, are only beginning to be understood; while the effect of dredging upon our Harbours cannot be said to have been tried. A navigation might be opened between Cuddalore and Pondicherry at a moderate cost, by connecting the existing backwaters; and as the Khán Sáhib channel is already navigated for six months in the year from the lower Anaikatt on the Coleroon to Porto Novo, the completion of a short unfinished canal between the Porto Novo river (the Vellár) and the Cuddalore river would establish a line of internal navigation connecting Cuddalore and Pondicherry with the rich Deltá of the Káveri and Coleroon. This would be a further important section of the East Coast Canal.

4. The Native inhabitants of Cuddalore presented an address, and local interests were freely discussed in the conference which followed. The benefits derived from the Dispensary in the new town of Cuddalore were gratefully acknowledged, and application was made for the establishment of a Branch Dispensary in the old town. I recommended a subscription for the formation of a Hospital, towards which the Government would contribute according to the usual practice. The existing Military Hospital and the space occupied by the Pensioners' Lines will soon be available for any Civil purposes for which they may be required. Here, as elsewhere, I urged the importance of the early formation of Municipal Institutions. There were some things, I said, which the Government could do,—such as furnishing protection, administering justice, and maintaining the harbours and main works of communication and irrigation; but there were other things, such as the sewerage and water supply of towns, the cross roads, tank repairs and detailed

works of irrigation, which could only be economically and satisfactorily performed by the community; and it was only by the active and harmonious co-operation of these two forces that this great country could be made what nature intended it to be. The village communities of India have been self-acting municipalities from time immemorial; and the Act of the Government of India XXVI of 1850, provides a simple machinery sufficient for every purpose connected with towns. Additional Anaikatts to utilize a portion of the water now wastefully carried to the sea during the freshes of the rivers, were asked for in the Cuddalore address. I replied that the Government was perfectly aware of the importance of such works, and that the local facilities for constructing additional Anaikatts in the Cuddalore District would be carefully investigated; but that the narrow limit at present imposed upon the expenditure for public works prevented the Government from doing more during the ensuing year than to construct an Anaikatt on the Punyár at an estimated expense of 60,000 Rupees, out of funds offered to be advanced by Messrs. Parry and Co.

5. In consequence of a pressing invitation from the Governor of Pondicherry, I spent some hours there, and visited all the Public Establishments and Institutions. Nothing could exceed the cordiality of my reception. Pondicherry is more European than any Anglo-Indian place. It is like a small Continental town transported to the shores of the Indian Ocean. It is teeming with intelligence and enterprise; and the youth of the place, will, I hope, give greater attention to the study of English and Tamil, in order that they may be qualified to take a more active part in the service of the British Government and in the various industrial undertakings in progress in India. There is so much to be done that we may well seek for help wherever it is to be found, and we should be the better for an infusion of French genius and taste. The construction of a Southern Railway from Madras will put an end to the isolation of Pondicherry.

6. My next point was Negapatam, the Terminus of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Railway. I never saw a district where a Railway was so certain to be immediately and extensively useful. According to an admirable natural division of labor, scarcely any thing but rice is grown in the Delta of the Káveri, and much the largest portion of this is exported. On the other hand, there is no metalling for the roads, which are composed of alluvial soil and sand. I met hundreds of carts and carriage bullocks laboring towards the Coast, whose work will hereafter be done by the Railway, and they will be employed in extending the influence of the Railway to the neighbouring districts. Negapatam, where the Rail terminates in the sea, is, therefore, certain to become a place of great importance, and we should make the necessary preparations while there is yet time.

7. The main thing is the improvement of the Harbour. Here, as at Cuddalore, the works executed have failed to effect the desired end. New works are in progress for stopping the breach which the river has made, and re-opening the old mouth; but I do not believe that the Harbour will be secure until the dam which has been constructed across the backwater is removed. Our object should be, not to force, but to assist nature. The backwater navigation might then be extended towards Tranquebar and Porto Novo, which would be another instalment of the East Coast Canal. A considerable section between Tranquebar and the mouth of the Coleroon was partly made in 1853-4, under circumstances which proved that the entire work could be cheaply and advantageously executed. The cost of what was done was more than repaid by the increased cultivation consequent upon the improvement of the drainage and the protection of the crops from the salt water. The interior and mouth of the Harbour at Negapatam should be well dredged; the outer arm should be strengthened by groins; and the mouth should enter the sea between training walls. A powerful dredge is being constructed at Madras for the use of this Harbour.

8. The next point is the laying out the environs of the town in a manner suited to its approaching development. The new buildings should have reference to the Railway Station and the River Bank. A larger block of land has been assigned to the Railway than is required, and the Officers of the Company expressed their readiness to give back the surplus. I arranged with Captain Oakes, the District Engineer, for the preparation of a large-scale plan upon which the proposed allotments will be marked. The sum realized by their sale should be laid out, as far as it is required, upon the improvement of the town. Without the assurance which this rule gives, that the approaches and other necessary improvements will be made, the full value of land sold under such circumstances could not be realized.

9. The Taluq Kacheri and Munsiff's Court, which are now two miles off, near what was once the Collector's Kacheri, should be removed to a convenient situation in the town.

10. The building temporarily used as a Custom House is totally unsuited to the purpose. The old Dutch Custom House, which is situated opposite to the principal landing-place, should be repaired without further delay.

11. The local community are anxious to have proper Religious and Medical assistance. As the *Government cannot undertake to provide* Spiritual instruction except for its own European servants, the different sections of the community must provide themselves with Pastors according to their respective persuasions. There is a handsome Dutch Church, which will, I hope, soon be repaired by public subscription, without any alteration of style. The inhabitants are properly desirous that the Dutch tombs in the burying ground should be repaired; but the restoration of the Church would be a still more appropriate monument to our famous predecessors. The position of the Government is nearly the same in regard to Medical as to Spiritual assistance. Steps have, however, already been taken to raise funds for the erection of a General Hospital, the expense of which will, under existing rules, be partly borne by the Government. In connection with this, more than one able Medical man might be supported by the private practice of a community like that which may be expected at Negapatam. The present Dispensary and Native Hospital, which are inconveniently situated away from the people, near the old Collector's Kachéri, should be consolidated with the new General Hospital.

12. The residents at Negapatam of all classes presented an address, which, after touching upon several of the points I have adverted to, concluded as follows:—

"There are other wants besides those we have indicated, such as the cleansing of the town, " the improvement of the streets, and, in some localities, a supply of pure water. But for these " we do not now look to the Government. We hope that a Municipal Association may ere long " be formed for these and similar purposes, and that our town will soon take a foremost place " among the stations of the Madras Presidency as a pleasant, healthy and well-governed town."

I said, in reply, that I hoped that the example of Negapatam would be generally followed.

13. At Tiruválúr I had a conference with Mr. Cadell the Collector, Mr. Morris the Sub-Collector, and Ramaiyá the able Deputy Collector, to whom the commutation of the Ulungu for a Mutta Faisal Settlement, has been entrusted. The result of our deliberations will be found on the Proceedings of the Government. The effect of the change is to substitute a fixed assessment for one which varied from year to year according to the current prices of grain. Two more adjustments of no great difficulty, are required to give completeness to landed property in Tanjore, and to relieve the landed proprietors from the harassing and expensive interference of the Village Accountants and Subordinate Revenue Officers. One is to include the waste lands in the Settlement. This change should be confined to the Delta Districts, where, with small exception, all the land has been brought under cultivation, and the people are annoyed by the investigations consequent upon the liability of the remainder to be separately assessed, without any corresponding advantage accruing to the Government. The other adjustment required, is to substitute for the assessment upon trees a fixed assessment upon the land occupied by them, leaving the proprietors to plant as many trees as they please without additional payment. This has been done in other districts, and it is not easy to see why the arrangement was not extended to Tanjore.

14. At Kumbhakónam I conferred with the Judicial and Revenue Officers on the Courts and Offices.

15. The business of this rich and populous district has so increased, that one Civil and Sessions Judge is quite unequal to it. A second should be stationed at Nagapatam with one of the two pricipal Sadr Amins, and the Maritime side of the district should constitute his jurisdiction. This may be done without any increase of expense by making corresponding reductions elsewhere.

16. The building two miles from Negapatam which is still known as the Collector's Kacheri, might be assigned to the new Civil and Sessions Judge; but I think it would be better to sell the whole of the valuable property, including the Assistant's, Tahsildar's and Munsiff's

Kacheris, the Dispensary and the Military Lines, and to build new Offices at Negapatam. The public inconvenience at a busy place, from every body having to go a considerable distance to the Court and Offices, is very great.

17. The Collector's Kacheri was originally at Negapatam. After the cession of Tranquebar, the Records and Treasury were removed to that place; but since the Collector was appointed Resident at Tanjore in 1842, he has chiefly resided in the neighbourhood of that city. Much delay and obstruction to the transaction of business is caused by the separation of the Collector from his Records, Account Department and Treasury. There are Jails at Negapatam, Tranquebar, Mayávaram and Kumbhakónam. There is a general concurrence of opinion that all the Kacheris and Jails attached to the office of Collector and Chief Magistrate, should be concentrated at Tanjore, which is the principal place of the district, and will soon be connected with Negapatam by the Railroad. The Kacheri, Treasury and dependent offices can be securely and conveniently accommodated in the empty buildings in the Fort; and there are two large substantial houses, with ample adjoining space, just outside the gate leading from the Fort to the City and fully commanding it, in which the District Head Quarters of the new Police, and the Jail, may be placed. It may be advisable to have a Branch Treasury under the Head Assistant at Negapatam to meet the Mercantile bills drawn by the Accountant General upon the Collector. They are even now of large amount, and are likely to increase.

18. The Munsiff's Court at Kumbhakónam is at present held in a Temple, and the offices of the Tahsíldár, the Police Amín and the Deputy Postmaster are crowded into a single mean building. There is an ancient structure, called the Old Palace, situated in a large garden in the centre of Kumbhakónam. It is proposed that a range of public offices should be constructed out of the materials of this building for

1st.—The station of the new Police.

2nd.—The Munsiff's Court.

3rd.—The Tahsíldár's Kachéri.

4th.—The Post Office, and

5th.—The Dispensary and Hospital; and that the remainder of the premises should be converted into a public garden, which in such a situation would much contribute to the health of the place.

19. The present Tahsíldár's Kachéri and Post Office may be sold.

20. The Dispensary and Hospital are now two miles east of Kumbhakónam, where they are of little use. It has been too much the practice to build Hospitals with reference to the convenience of the Medical Officer rather than of the patients. The Doctor should go to the Hospital; not the Hospital to the Doctor. The population of Kumbhakónam is 40,000.

21. I held what was called a Darbár in the Civil and Sessions Court at Kumbhakónam, but it became a free conference with the leading Native merchants and landowners on the affairs of the district. The Mírásdars of Tanjore are more like sturdy English Yeomen than any class of people I have seen in India. They spoke out honestly and roundly; and were so well up in every public measure affecting their interests, that they could have no idea of improving their condition except in connection with our régime. After we had done with Ulungu and Mutta Faisal, they said that something should be done to prevent their serfs (the Pallars) from emigrating to the Mauritius and Ceylon. I replied, that there was no such thing as slavery in the Queen's dominions; and that, with the present high rate of wages, they must pay their laborers better if they wished to keep them. They observed that former Governments, and even our own Government in former and not very distant days, had assisted in the celebration of the Hindu religion; and that I ought to see that the idol cars were drawn. I replied, that religion was a matter between each man and his maker; and that the Government would neither assist nor obstruct the exercise of the different religions which prevailed in India. The pestilential state of the town of Kumbhakónam, which is full of decaying vegetation and other active causes of disease, was much dwelt upon by me; and a Sanitary Association, in which the principal Native inhabitants will take a leading part, will, I hope, soon be formed.

22. The Tanjore district is one of the best specimens of the results of British rule in India. It is a rich delta, like Egypt or Bengal proper, wedged into the side of the Continent. A succession of able Collectors have been selected for the charge of it. The assessment has been so moderate and fixed, that the feeling and fruit of private property in the soil has been realized. Land sells at a price equal, on an average, to twenty years' purchase; and there are individual landowners with incomes which, when allowance is made for the difference in the value of money, would cause them to be regarded as considerable proprietors even in England. In proof of this, I beg to refer to the accompanying Statement of the prices paid for the
A. land required for the Railway, and to the list of persons introduced to me in the
B. Court House at Kumbhakónam. These advantages have not been obtained at the expense of a wholesale confiscation, as in Bengal. The ancient proprietors are still in possession, and are the greatest gainers by the additional security which has been given to landed property.

23. The advanced social state is apparent in the face of the country. The high roads are admirably shaded with productive trees, and they sometimes pass for miles through almost a continuous village. The houses and homesteads are well built; the people are well clothed and fed, and there is every sign of abundance subsistence. The great want is roads. The Railroad will answer a double purpose, for besides furnishing a trunk line, it will bring from Tanjore excellent laterite to be used as metalling for the cross roads. The main dependence of the district, however, is upon its ancient system of irrigation. The fields in every direction, as far as the eye could reach, had been watered like a garden; and, judging from all the information I could obtain, the irrigation works are generally in a satisfactory state, notwithstanding the great floods which occurred in the latter end of 1858. The Department of Public Works in this district ought always to be maintained in the most efficient state.

24. Wherever I went I examined the schools. The Government schools at Cuddalore and Kumbhakónum are in an advanced stage. The quickness, intelligence, and, above all, the eager desire of the Native youth to learn, make it a pleasure to help them. The chief defect I noticed was, that sufficient attention was not paid to constantly turning Tamil into English and English into Tamil, *vivâ voce* as well as on paper. There is no exercise like this for sharpening the intellect, and giving a ready command of both languages. We ought not to forget that English is a difficult foreign language to the Natives of India, and that their acquisition of it should commence at the earliest age at which children go to school, while the memory is tenacious and the organs of speech are supple. At Kumbhakónum two Institutions of peculiar interest have lately been established by the Natives. The first is a town Library consisting chiefly of popular English books and periodical works, with a Reading room connected with it; and the other is a Vernacular school of an advanced character, the special object of which is to enable young men who have received a good education, to pass the Vernacular test in the Uncovenanted Service Examinations. It is satisfactory to see that appointment to the public service with reference to ascertained qualifications, has taken such deep root in the South of India, and that it is operating so effectually to cure the defects of the popular system of education. The Jesuits have a strong central establishment at Negapatam, where Priests and Lay Brothers, from every European Country, maintain the ancient reputation of the order as instructors of youth. The School of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, where the Protestant youth of the place are educated, has only a single master, brought up in the country. There is the old Grammar School for the Christian education of the Portuguese (the earliest settlers), where the children are not only taught, but boarded and fed. This is quite unnecessary under present circumstances, and, except in the case of destitute orphans, is only calculated to encourage habits of idleness and dependence. If a good Missionary School were established, the same sum would be better bestowed in the shape of a Grant-in-aid.

25. Mr. Robinson, the Inspector General of Mufassal Police, went with me as far as Tanjore, and I discussed with all the Officers concerned, the various arrangements connected with the introduction of the new Police. In the two districts I have entered since I left Madras, 651 Sepoys will be replaced by the Constabulary—that is 300 Veterans at Cuddalore who will be disbanded, and 351 men of the 34th Regiment who will rejoin Head Quarters at Trichinopoly. These last were divided into four Detachments, which were stationed respectively at Negapatam, Tranquebar, Kumbhakónam and Tanjore, while the Negapatam Detachment was again subdivided into four smaller bodies. The "present state" of this last is such a curio-
C. sity that I have placed it in the Appendix. One of the Sub-Detachments is five days' march from Negapatam; and the whole of the Detachments and Sub-

Detachments remain out during the full three years the Regiment is quartered at Trichinopoly. The deteriorating influence of such a system upon the discipline of a Military body can only be fully understood by those who have had practical experience of it. It is also ruinously expensive, because it obliges us to keep up an overgrown Military Force in addition to the necessary Civil Establishments.

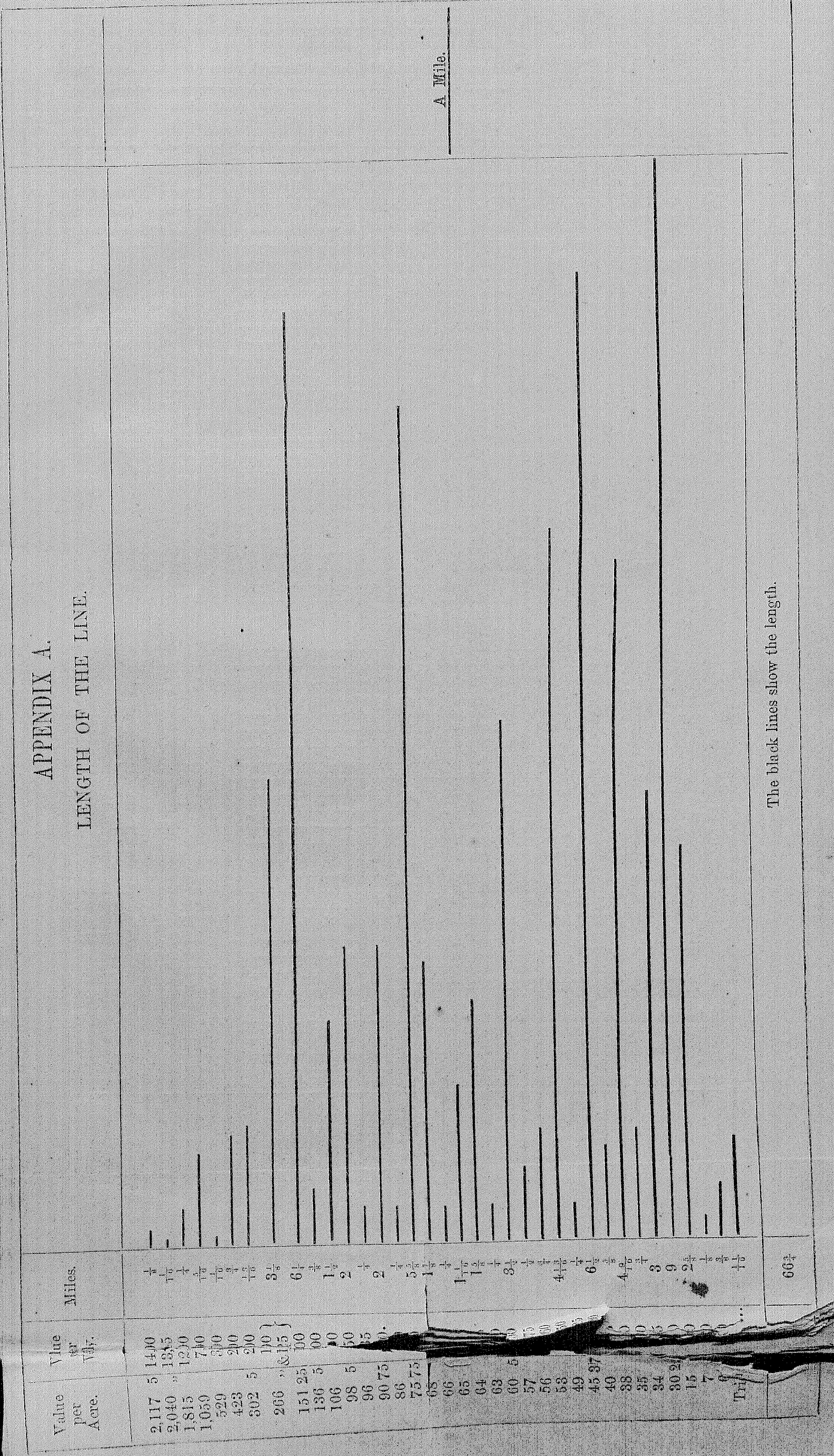
26. If the opposite system of concentrating and mobilizing our Military Force were consistently followed out, combined with an efficient Police, a moderate and fixed land tax, a good administration of justice, and properly managed Public Works, it is difficult to say to what extent the Military expenditure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

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN

Tanjore District, Vallam,
18th *January* 1860.

APPENDIX A.

LENGTH OF THE LINE.



The black lines show the length.

APPENDIX B.

Persons to be invited for the Durbar.

		Land Vélies.	Beriz.
			Rs.
Combaconum.	1 Hari Ro		
	2 Raddi Ráo	729	42,464
	3 Gópu Subbaráya Chettiar	Not a large Mirásidar.	
	4 Venkatchala Chettiar—head of silk weavers	Merchant.	
	5 Chekrupáni Chettiar—Kómati	Do.	
	6 Durasami Mudaliar		
	Ponnasami Mudaliar	139	6,443
	7 Siva Subramhannia Aier—Kaliána Ramaien's son		
	Neppatur Samier	117	3,906
	8 Kuppasami Aiyer	Not a large Mirásidar.	
	9 Karuppa Múppar Timvalanjuli	143	8,133
Mayaveram	10 Tillaiya Pillé	211	5,096
	11 Kanjánayaram, minor	405	11,383
	12 Sáinbasivá Sastris Sons	150	4,192
Parellum	13 Pillúr Nrynnasamier	205	7,070
	14 Kappr Subbarúya Mudaliar	179	6,020
Kuttlum	15 Námasivayapuram Chitambra Pillai	172	5,145
	16 Nárasingampéttai Rámalinga Raddi	Not a large Mirásidar.	
	17 Térulandúr Védappa Mudaliar	Do.	
Shiáli	18 Koppiam Tiruvengada Pillai	226	6,718
	19 Katakasinaye Kanallur Sítarama Pillai	310	7,100
	20 Srirungarajapuram Rámakrishtna Pillai	Not a large Mirásidar.	
	21 Kadavásal Rámaier	96	3,420
Tranquebar	22 Sattangudi Shanmuk'ha Chettiar	Merchant.	
	23 Porayar Subbaráyalu Náik	Do.	
	24 Do. Aiyávaien	Do.	
Kivalúr	25 Nágúr Tiaga Sambaud'ha Mudali	128	3,934
	26 Do. Maulása Marakayen	Merchant.	
	27 Do. Kanjá labbai Marakáyer	Do.	
	28 Do. Pattábhiramaier	Do.	
	29 Do. Appúvaier	Do.	
	30 Negapatam Mahomud Grush Sahib	Do.	
	31 Do. Rámáier	Do.	
	32 Kúttur Vaidelinga Mudaliar	Not a large Mirásidar.	
	33 Okkúr Vénkatáchala Raddiár	88	1,905
	34 Vadugáséri Aiyásámi Naik	103	3,652
	35 Nágúr Savundalinga Chettiar	Merchant.	
	36 Negapatam Ratna Mudaliar	Do.	
Trivalúr	37 Vadapád'mangalum Chokkappa Mudaliar 38 Do. Tiagarája Mudaliar	742	38,217
	39 Trivalur Nanúvaier	Merchant.	
	40 Do. Kaliana Sundara Mudaliar	72	4,274
Nannilam	41 Panaúgudi Suppá Mudaliar	Not a large Mirásidar.	
	42 Yénnaúgudi Sámi Naik	72	1,842
	43 A'langudi Sérí Musali Naik	Not a large Mirásidar.	
Kodavasel	44 Ilaiyur Srinivasa Pillai	56	3,080
Munnragudi	45 Mannárgudi Rámamurtier	109	6,412
	46 Do. Ramaiyen, son of Sítaramaiyer	198	10,770
	47 Kottur Gópala Mudaliar	226	14,720
	48 Serangulam Ramánujarúgar	236	12,636
Tritrapúndi	49 Tritrapúndi Durasamien	162	3,628
	50 Nonákadu Rámakrisna Naik	132	2,984
Valangandu	51 Haridwaramangalum Rajáli	133	11,372
Paupanasem	52 Púndi Vándaiyar	478	17,677
	53 Ukkudai Tévur	392	21,366
	54 Kapistalam Múppanár	551	32,228
Trivadi	55 Adieppa Mudaliár—Gopála Mudaliar, Nephew	146	6,548

APPENDIX C.

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

		Lieutenant.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Buglers.	Privates.	Puckally.	Regtl. Lascars.
PRESENT FOR DUTY		1	1	0	2	1	1	17	1	1
ON DUTY AT	Barracks							3		
	Treasury							4		
	Jail									
	Stores									
	His Excellency the Governor					1		6		
	Do. Orderly							1		
SICK								3		
ON COMMAND AT	Pudukotta				1	1		9		
	Manargudí				1	1		9		
	Tritarpúndí				1	1		9		
Escorting pay to the above Guards						1		4		
Rejoined Regt. Head Qrs. unfit for Field Service			1					15		
		1	2	0	5	6	1	80	1	1

NEGAPATAM,
10*th January* 1860.

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

No. 2.

The Collector of Tanjore and the Native Deputy Collector who is engaged in commuting the fluctuating for a fixed assessment, accompanied me to Trichinopoly, where we met the Directors o the Revenue Survey and Settlement. The portion of the Trichinopoly district north of the Kávarí, is nearly ready for settlement ; and we were all of opinion that, instead of pressing forwar the Survey of the Salem district, as originally proposed, it would be advisable to complete that o Trichinopoly. The Collector of Salem is fully occupied, with his district and village Revenu Officers, in giving effect to the reduction of assessment which has lately been ordered ; and th advantage of the Survey in remedying the inequalities in the amount and mode of levying th assessment in Trichinopoly, is so great, that the Landowners of the remaining portion of the distric would think it hard if their participation in the benefit were indefinitely postponed.

2. The same arrangements should be made for the acceleration of the Survey in the Trichi nopoly as in the Krishna and Godávari districts, by increasing the subordinate establishment to th maximum point at which it can be efficiently superintended by the supervising officers, whereb the cost of the latter will be spread over a shorter period. The early fixing of the demand of th Government upon the land is an inappreciable blessing, and will soon be felt in the shape increase of revenue, indirect as well as direct, and diminution of expenditure, consequent upon settled and contented state. Property in land cannot be said to exist while a possible subversi of every existing interest, under the name of a new assessment, is impending.

3. The course to be adopted in reference to the assessment of the Tanjore district had alrea engaged my anxious attention, and I took the opportunity of discussing it with the Collectors Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the Director of Revenue Settlement, and the Native officer employ in the commutation of the Ulungu. The existing assessment is so moderate, that when authori was given in 1854, for lowering the excessive rates prevailing in some districts of the Madr Presidency, no reduction was necessary in Tanjore. The rates which have been recommended the Director of Revenue Settlement for the Chidambaram and Manargudí Táluqs of South Arc are, on the average, slightly in excess of those in Tanjore. The assessment of the Tanjore distri was also made with a just appreciation of the rights of the Landowners ; and it was fixed accordi to the approved method, not upon the crops, but upon the soil—so that the cultivator has the f benefit of every improvement in the produce. The result has been described in my Minute on t Tanjore district. Land has acquired a high saleable value, which has always been justly regard as one of the most certain tests of improvement ; the people are prosperous and well affected ; a the indirect revenue from Salt, Abkárí, and Stamps has largely increased.* This is eminent a case for "letting well alone." It would, in every point of view, be a mistake to unsettle such happy settlement as that which has been arrived at in Tanjore. It would be "killing the goose whi lays the golden eggs ;" for the periodical recurrence of an operation the effect of which is to gat into the exchequer an indefinite proportion of the intermediate fruits of industry and investme would, not unreasonably, be feared ; and confidence might not be restored for half a century come. My opinion clearly is, that the existing assessment of the land tax in Tanjore should not disturbed, in which view I am strongly supported by all the gentlemen acquainted with the distri who were consulted by me. Should this be the decision of the Government, and it should be c firmed by the highest authority, public confidence will rest on a firmer foundation than ever, a the productive powers of the district and the increased revenue consequent upon their developme will receive a new stimulus. Private income, whether derived from land or from any other sour will, of course, be liable to be rateably assessed to any general tax that may hereafter be impose

4. Next day I had a conference with persons deputed by the Landowners of the Trichinop district, in which I was assisted by the officers already named, and by the District Engineers Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

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* In the last ten years, the following increase has taken place :—
Salt, from 4,92,000 to 6,44,000 Rupees.
Abkárí, from 1,07,000 to 2,15,000 do.
Stamps, from 55,500 to 91,500 do.

5. The point first discussed was the management of the Irrigation works, which are the life of this, as well as of the Tanjore district. The mutual relations of the Revenue and Public Works authorities appeared never to have been defined since the last-mentioned Department was placed on its present footing. I explained that, as society advances, new developments of the principle of the division of labor become indispensable ; and that, without interfering with the general direction and supervision vested in the Collector and Chief Magistrate, his administrative power had been increased by improved Police and Public Works Establishments, managed by European officers. I also said, that it was impossible that any Government department could do justice to an extensive and complex system of Irrigation works unless it was properly supported by the Landowners, and they fully performed the part which, according *to the custom of the country, it fell to them* to take. After much amicable discussion, the following arrangement was agreed upon :—

1st.—That the District Engineer should be solely responsible for the maintenance and improvement of the main channels.

2nd.—That the Kurambus, or temporary Dams, in the bed of the river for the supply of the Irrigation channels, which are annually washed away and reconstructed, should be under the exclusive charge of the Revenue Authorities and Landowners ;

3rd.—That the detailed distribution of the water from the Irrigation channels should be on the same footing ; and,

4th.—That the assessment which has for several years been levied in the Lálgudí Táluq, in commutation of the customary labor for the repair of the Irrigation works, should be expended by the Collector.

6. It was agreed that this arrangement should be tried as an experiment for two years, after which it should be open to revision.

7. There is a clear distinction between customary labor for the maintenance of Irrigation works, and the system of forced labor which has lately been abolished. The first is the performance of a duty by the Landowners for their own benefit ; the last is an arbitrary exaction of their labor for the benefit of others. The actual work is generally done by persons employed by the Landowners, to whom they formerly stood in the relation of a servile class. I spoke of the necessity of paying them in proportion to the present increased rates of wages and the increased cost of the necessaries of life. The Landowners replied, that their laborers were paid by fixed quantities of grain, the value of which varied with the price of corn.

8. Another point discussed was, the order of the 25th of June last, on the subject of remissions. This had been misunderstood. The State has a lien ("Hákimí Hissa" or "Ruler's share,") upon every acre of land ; and the public are defrauded if a Raiyat holds more land than he can cultivate. It is also very desirable to put an end to the collusive practices at the annual Jamabandí, in regard to the extent of cultivation for which a Raiyat is responsible, and to elevate him to the position of a substantial, independent Landowner. For these reasons, it is right that every Raiyat should, under ordinary circumstances, pay the full assessment on the land included in his Puttah. But in the event of a failure of, or serious damage to, the crops, owing to causes over which the Raiyats have no control—as, for instance, a deficiency or excess of water—remissions will still be given. With this the Deputation expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. I know that the same misapprehension exists in other quarters, and recommend that an explanatory order should be issued.

9. Besides the gallant deeds of arms associated with it, Trichinopoly may be compared with the most celebrated European places for natural and artistic beauty. From every point of view the Rock is a highly picturesque object. The view from it, including the Kávarí and Koleroon, with their respective bridges, the Temples in the island of Seringham, and the Upper Aṇaikaṭṭ and Tanjore in the remote horizon, is singularly striking. The bridges which span, and the Aṇaikaṭṭs or gigantic Weirs which control these (in the season of the floods) wide and impetuous rivers, are works of which any nation might be proud. The Hindu structures in Seringham are also grand in their conception, and in design and ornamental detail, they are often remarkable for their beauty. Justice has not been done to the Architecture of the Hindus. Two observations naturally occur to those who examine their great monuments in the south—one is, that a people capable of such works at an early period of their history, are deserving of all the pains that can be bestowed upon them ; and the other, that it must be the fault of those who administer it, if a country in which such vast sums have been available for public works, does not yield a surplus.

10. The fortifications which encircled the Rock and the old Town, and made this our chie stronghold in the south of India, have been completely dismantled. In their present state they are a receptacle for every kind of filth; and, no doubt, largely contribute to the fever and cholera with which Trichinopoly has of late years been afflicted. They ought to be converted into a broad Boulevard, or Circular Road, as has been done with great public advantage in so many European places, under similar circumstances. An annual appropriation should be made for the purpose, till the work is completed; the prisoners from the large jail on the glacis might assist; and as each section was finished, the land on either side of the road might be sold in building allotments. Latrines should be constructed at proper intervals, and the sewerage should be carefully attended to. As the Public property in connection with the Fortifications is daily encroached upon, I arranged with the Collector that it should be surveyed, and that its present limits should be ascertained. The old bomb-proof Barracks opposite to what was once the Seringham Gate, had recently been sold for 1,300 rupees. These are in the centre of one of the principal approaches to the City; but the two persons who had purchased them expressed their readiness to restore them and to take back the purchase money.

11. In the heart of the most crowded part of Trichinopoly is the Palace of the old Rájás, and of the Nawábs of the Carnatic, before they removed to Madras. The parts least worth seeing are in ruins; but the beautiful Hall of Audience of the Rájás is in perfect preservation; and the handsome lofty building called the Jahán-numá ("World-exhibitor") erected by the Nawábs, fronting the chauk, or square, might be restored at no great expense. These buildings are surrounded by a remarkably high wall which stagnates the air; and within is the usual deposit of filth. What I propose is, that the property should be purchased, as the far more extensive and costly palace and grounds at Madras have been; that the Dispensary and Civil Hospital should be removed from the Cantonment to the Jahán-numá; that the Hall of the Rájás and any other parts of the building which are worth preserving, should be restored, and the rest cleared away; and that the high wall should be taken down, and the whole converted into a public garden and place of recreation.

12. Trichinopoly is a city of more than sixty thousand inhabitants, and its crowded and unhealthy state indispensably requires some sanitary arrangements. Although the city contains a large proportion of what have lately been considered the dangerous classes, there were no symptoms of disaffection during our troubles in Northern India. The attention I propose should be paid to the health and enjoyment of the inhabitants is, therefore, both needed and deserved; and such a proof of the good-will of the Government towards them, would tend to confirm them in their loyalty.

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

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

14. The degree to which the Military Force at Trichinopoly is frittered away in Detachments, is positively ludicrous. When the Native Officers of the 34th Regiment were introduced to me by their Commanding Officer, only two Jemmadars appeared; and upon my asking where the Soubedars and the rest of the Jemmadars were, I was told that they were all out on detachment. General Budd observed to me, that the influence of this state of things upon discipline was most injurious, and that he knew of instances in which Officers commanding Native Regiments had never seen some of their Companies. As usual, when there is a confusion of functions, neither is well done. We want an efficient Police and an efficient Army; and we hope to attain these results by concentrating our Army and re-organizing our Police, and managing both on the principles respectively applicable to them. Besides the Detachments to which I alluded in my last Minute, and the usual Jail and Treasury Guards, there are Guards at Trichinopoly, over the Pay office and two or three Commissariat godowns, all of which will be relieved by the Constabulary. There is also a Guard over the Commissariat office; but that will be unnecessary, if the Cash is deposited with the Collector and operated upon by cheques, keeping only a small balance to meet contingent expenses. This ought to be done wherever a Commissariat office is situated at the same station as a Collector's Treasury. The balances are economized by it, and additional security is obtained against embezzlement and robbery.

15. At Tanjore and Trichinopoly I became deeply impressed with the absence of any means by which a liberal education can be obtained by the youth of the country, whether they are of English or Native origin. The influence of such an institution, in diffusing civilization and enabling the people to understand and assist the Government, cannot be over-estimated. A large proportion of the ablest of our Native officers in the South are from the Madras High School; but few can afford to send their sons so far for their education, and it is not desirable that the local administration should be so much in the hands of strangers. It is clearly our duty to provide our Indian fellow-subjects with proper means of superior instruction in their own neighbourhood. The Roman Catholics have another strong establishment at Trichinopoly. The Roman Catholic children belonging to the European Regiment, were collected in a school which had the appearance of a well-cared for English school, under the superintendence of several gentlemen and ladies, who had devoted themselves to the benefit of the people of this country as Priests and Nuns. In the Protestant Regimental school there was no Head Master.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

MADURA,
28th January 1860.

N^o. 3.

1. My next visit was to Madura, the ancient seat of the Pándian dynasty and the Athens of Tamil literature. It is a city of about 50,000 inhabitants, situated on the river Vaigé, about midway between the two seas. The Temple will always be one of the greatest monuments of the Hindu religion. The stately Palace, in which the traces of European art are plainly visible, having been built of perishable materials, is rapidly falling to irremediable decay, and all that can be hoped for, is to preserve a portion of the finest part as a specimen. The present state of Madura shows how much may be done by the energy and public spirit of a single individual. With the exception of the elevated plateau of the Dindigal gate and its adjoining bastion, which form an appropriate site for the Civil Hospital, the fortifications with which the city was formerly surrounded have been replaced by well laid-out streets and bazars; the whole place has been systematically drained; and the houses and shops are constructed in a superior manner both as to material and design. A Municipal spirit has likewise been developed. Six thousand rupees have been recently subscribed for building a School and Lying-in-Hospital; and a dispute of long standing relating to the Wardenship of the great Temple, has been closed by an election conducted in a regular manner at a public meeting convened by the Collector. In the centre of the place a brilliant lamp has been erected on a handsome and lofty pedestal, with a short inscription indicating that it was raised to the memory of Mr. Blackburne "by a grateful people."

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

3. As my tour had to be confined to an inner circle, in consequence of all the steamers being required for the China expedition, the Collector and the District Engineer of Tinnevelly met me at Madura.

4. The road which has been made for the conveyance of cotton from the interior of the District to the Port of Tuticorin, is reported to be a well-constructed work; but it stops short of Tuticorin, and the excessive labor required to drag the carts through the remaining 3½ miles of deep sand, neutralizes in a great degree the advantage of the road. This is a really emergent work,* and should be executed without delay. The estimated cost is 29,000 Rupees. Only certain portions of the road from Tinnevelly to Madura (the high road to Madras) have been

made, and the roads in the Madura District are in a very neglected state. It will be seen that this was one of the subjects pressed upon me in the Madura address. The people of these parts are quite alive to the importance of good roads.

5. It has been too much our practice to spend large sums of money in making roads, and to lose the benefit of the outlay by taking no effectual steps to keep them in repair. The periodical rains quickly convert a road into a series of hillocks separated by ravines, if the first rents are not promptly attended to. This point was fully discussed at Madura, and we all agreed that the exigency could be met only by a "maintenance allowance" subjected to a fixed local distribution. In France and other European countries, where the high roads are under the direct management of the Government, the lines of road are divided into small sections, each of which is given in charge to a "Cantonnier;" and a similar arrangement was successfully adopted by the Madras Road Department which preceded the present organization of the Department of Public Works. The persons in local charge were called "mile men." Besides actual work on the roads, such persons would have to attend to the Avenues of Trees, which in this climate are indispensable for the comfort of travellers, to collect gravel for future use, and to perform other services connected with the main object of their employment. They must, of course, be under proper supervision. According to this system, repairs would be made when they were first wanted, instead of their being indefinitely delayed, greatly to the public inconvenience and loss, until estimates can be made and sanctioned. "A stitch in time saves nine" is especially applicable to road management. The country would prosper more if we gave less time to ambitious new projects, and directed greater attention to works of primary necessity such as the state of the roads.

6. Another of the objects of the Madura address was the speedy introduction of the new Police. At Trichinopoly, in order to prevent the conflicts which occasionally take place between Mahommedans and Hindús, all processions in the streets, even those connected with marriage ceremonies, have been prohibited. In Tinnevelly the disastrous consequences of caste collisions are too well known. The correct principle of action in such cases is obvious. The Queen's subjects are entitled to the use of the Queen's highways, not only for the ordinary avocations of life, but also for innocent ceremonial and recreative purposes, and it is the duty of the Civil power to protect them in the enjoyment of this right. Social feuds will never come to an end if persons of different castes are indulged in unreasonable and selfish objections; whereas, if all are allowed equal liberty, the morbid and excited state of feeling arising from bygone contentions, must soon cease, as they have at Madras and elsewhere. But, in order to maintain open thoroughfares, a strong Police force is necessary. The organization which has sufficed to hold Orangemen and Roman Catholics in check in Ireland, will not fail in securing protection for people of every religion and caste in the South of India. The infusion of Military discipline in the Constabulary, and the power of concentration possessed by this description of force, are seen to advantage on such occasions.

7. There is an arrear of Civil Suits at Madura similar to that at Kumbakónam. It is unjust and unreasonable to levy taxes and maintain armies, and to stop just short of that for which the whole machinery of Government exists. Such chronic delay in the administration of justice exercises an extremely baneful influence in encouraging litigation, and enabling persons possessed of long purses to keep others out of their rights. In this case the temporary appointment of an additional Principal Sadr Amín would probably reduce the suits on the Judge's file to a number which would enable him afterwards to keep them down.

8. The Civil Courts are held in the old Palace, which is not only unsuited to the purpose, but is positively in a dangerous state—so much so, that the part occupied by the Sub-Judge lately fell in, and he had to remove to another part where he is still in jeopardy. The Jail, which is also formed out of an old Palace, is in the heart of the Town. A Plan and Estimate should be framed for a new set of Courts, with a Jail and Constabulary quarters annexed, and they should be erected by degrees in a suitable situation, as the respective buildings are felt to be necessary and as funds are forthcoming. Meanwhile, the Barrack at present occupied by the Military Detachment will be available for the Constabulary.

9. The other local wants of Madura were, a site for the new School-house, which has been found in a corner of the Parade ground; a site for the new Lying-in-Hospital, for which a piece of ground adjoining to the General Hospital has been appropriated; and the completion of the work which has been commenced for introducing fresh water for domestic use and for washing

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* Mr. Silver, the Collector, says it is *the* great want of the District.

out the sewers. About 21,000 Rupees have been spent upon this from the surplus Pagod funds, and it is estimated that about 18,000 more are wanted to complete it. Before any thin more is done, the work should be carefully reviewed by Major Horsley, by whom it was originally designed, in order that we may proceed on sure grounds.

10. The Vaigé, from which the water is proposed to be drawn, has been described by Colone Cotton as the most unmanageable of the Southern rivers. It is not a *river* in any correct sense o the word, but a gigantic torrent. Its name in Sanskrit is Végavatí "swift flowing." When was at Madura in the end of January, a slender stream was meandering through wide beds o sand, and, lower down, this thread altogether disappears. Great quantities of water, which ha been taken off by channels in the freshes, were lying stored in artificial lakes on either side o the upper course of the river; but these are totally unequal to the wants of the District. I has been proposed to form a Reservoir in the Palni Hills; but, as all the water derived fro the existing catchment basin, is already utilised, this would do no good. Another proposal i to enlarge the basin, by diverting, to this side of the water-shed of the Western Gháts, a strea which now passes into the Travancore jungles. This project has been reported upon, an should be more closely investigated. It has also been lately proposed to form a deep-water harbour by opening the month of the Vaigé on the Southern, as well as the Northern side of th narrow Peninsula which forms the basis of Adam's Bridge.

11. The Tondamán Rájá, the Sivaganga Zamíndár, and numerous Poligars met me at Madura I endeavoured to impress upon them, by the example of the majority of our English Aristocracy and especially of Her Gracious Majesty, with whom they have now been brought into close relation, that property and high station have their duties as well as their privileges; and I recommended them to prepare their children, by a good education, for the improved prospects opening to them. Those Poligars who lost their fiefs by neglecting to pay their quit rents, are now anxious to pay up arrears; but it is right that the benefits to the present generation fro the limitation of the land tax and the increased demand for produce, should accrue to the raiyats who are the real landowners.

12. We ascended the Palni* Hills by the horse-path from Periakolam. Three or four hours transferred us from the sweltering heat of the plains, to carpets, curtains and blazing fires. It was reserved for the Anglo-Indian period to discover the use that may be made of these mountain regions. They now form an important element of our system.

13. The Palni Hills are composed of two ranges—the upper and the lower—which blend into each other. The European station is 7,230 feet high, but the highest peaks of the range are upwards of 8,000.

14. The upper range is entirely free from fever, and it is accessible without having to pass through any Tarái or fever-belt. The climate is equal to the best climates of the Indian mountain regions. The vegetation has a much closer analogy to that of England than is the case at Simla. The fern, the bramble, violets, and several kinds of moss grow wild here, as they do at Home. The nettle and cowslip assume Brobdignagdian proportions, and fruits strangely similar in appearance and taste to the wortleberry and gooseberry, grow upon trees. The nettle *will* sting here, which it *won't* at Simla. Mixed with these, are the Rhododendron, which here really deserves to be called a "tree rose;" the Magnolia, and other products of a more genial clime. These Hill stations would not be temporary sanitaria to persons who have been relaxed by the heat of the plains, if the air were harsh and bleak as it often is in England. The *flora* here is beautiful. At one small spring, I saw gentians of two kinds, everlasting flowers and wild balsams, besides other flowers the names of which I did not know.

15. The Potatoes are so mealy and good, that I am surprised that, notwithstanding the present imperfect means of conveyance, Europeans have not settled here to grow them for sale in the plains. The Turnips also are excellent; and every English vegetable and fruit, except Currants and Gooseberries, may be cultivated with advantage. Garlic is grown in great quantities in the Native villages for export to the plains.

16. The summit of the upper range extends, in long undulations, over a space twenty miles in length by fourteen in breadth. It is covered with grass which is burnt every year, and cattle and sheep graze upon the young shoots. The grass may be improved; but, even as it is, horses live upon it, and butter is made equal to English butter. There are woods full of timber, some of them of great extent, in the ravines and sheltered hollows on the plateau. Elk and Bison abound in them. The scenery is similar in character to the best Highland scenery. In some places it is highly romantic. Two remarkable features, are extensive ledges of smooth, mushroom-shaped rocks over which the torrents fall, and natural bridges and underground channels through which they percolate.

17. It is an important fact that, as regards much the largest portion of this tract, there is no claim to the soil which can interfere with the establishment of the most absolute freehold. The villages are few and far between; and the rights of the inhabitants are confined to the land they cultivate, or graze with their scanty herds and flocks. For eight miles, from the European Station to the Hill village of Púmbaré, and again in a second excursion to the Pillar Rocks, I did not see the slightest symptom of the land being occupied, even for grazing. Like the Australian pastures, these rich grass lands are a highly productive capital unappropriated to the use of man; but the strange thing here is, that the wild lands are in the midst of an old inhabited country. There is no trace of ancient habitations on the Palni plateau. The few Native inhabitants say that their ancestors were immigrants from the plains at no distant period, and every circumstance confirms this statement.

18. The ground at the station is singularly adapted to the object. It consists of a large basin, into which numerous spurs, each suited for a separate building allotment, are projected from the surrounding hills. In the centre is a hill, which will, I hope, be crowned by a handsome church; and its sides should be kept for public walks and drives, and for the bazar of the place. On one side of the basin is a beautiful wood, which has been reserved as public property, and walks have been made through it. There is abundance of good water from natural springs. Several small streams trickle down the wood; and two brooks wind through the basin, one on each side of the central hill.

19. The place is still in its germ. It has been discovered, rather than occupied by the Civil Officers of the District and the American Missionaries, who have their hot weather retreats there. The entire basin and surrounding hills ought to be accurately surveyed and divided into suitable allotments, reserving the water-ways and the ground required for roads and other public purposes. A walk should be kept along the edge of the cliff overlooking the low country. The allotments should be sold by public auction as they are in demand, and the proceeds should be employed in improving the station.

20. The soil in the lower hills is rich, and the scenery is not unlike the best parts of Kent. Coffee is successfully grown there, and the cultivation might be carried to any extent. The lower hills are liable to fever, but the planters might have their dwellings above fever range. There is a magnificent valley in the upper range, extending from Púmbaré to Palni, up the sides of which the cultivation climbs, amidst wood and undulated ground, where coffee plantations might with advantage be formed. It is like a Swiss valley, only on a much larger scale. Ginger, turmeric and cardamoms are also grown in the lower range.

21. If this important mountain region is made accessible, and the land is judiciously sold, the settlement will form itself. I made a long, and not very safe, day's journey to examine the only line, which is reported by the Engineers to be fit for a wheel-road between the plains and the upper range. There are two places on this line admirably suited for European farms; one at Shembaganúr or Magnolia-town, and the other at the site of Mr. Blackburne's bungalow, which would be the half-way house; but, although I have no doubt that a good road might be constructed by skilful engineering, it would be so costly both to make and keep in repair, that I cannot recommend the work being undertaken until the settlement is in a more advanced state. Till then, we must be content with the horse-path from Periakolam. This is likely to be always the quickest route; and ladies may be carried up and down in *Chaises-à-Porteur*, as they used to be at Simla, and as they now are at so many places in Switzerland. A more urgent need, and one which may be provided for at a moderate cost, is the substitution of a good wheel road for the present execrable and dangerous track from the European station to Púmbaré, the principal Native place in the upper range. This would open great part of the plateau, and would lead to further improvements.

22. But I chiefly desire, by all the means of persuasion in my power, to recommend the early construction of the Railway from Tuticorin to Madura and Trichinopoly, with a branch to

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* *Literally "Fruit Hills."*

Dindigal. The interior of this part of India is no country for canals. All the water that can be obtained, should be applied to irrigation in the most economical manner. To make the Palni hills available as a Sanitarium for Europeans, whether Civil, Military, Planters or Missionaries, is only one of the uses of such a Railway. To enumerate them all would be impossible; but the exportation of cotton to China and England; the supply of Ceylon with corn and cattle, which already takes place to a great extent from this District; the importation of British piece goods, cotton yarn, metals and other staples; and, above all, the supply of the interior of the country with salt, which is full of benefit both to the Government and the people, may be specially mentioned. The passenger traffic between so many large places and over so great an extent of intervening country, would, also, be very productive. As the country is generally dry, and flat or only slightly undulated, and there are no great rivers to cross, the engineering difficulties cannot be great.

23. The general impression, in which I entirely concur, is, that the affairs of the Southern Railway, are well managed. The Officers of the Company appear to have been carefully selected; and I was glad to observe that the Directors had confined themselves to appointing a limited number of Superintending Officers, leaving the Subordinates to be engaged in this country. The only complaint I have to make against the Company, is, that they are too slow. At the rate at which they are proceeding, years will elapse before the chief towns of the South are connected by Railways.

24. The probable result of opening a Railway in a productive country like this, cannot, with any certainty, be predicated. It is a sort of mercantile revolution. Articles which were neglected before, suddenly acquire a value in the market; and others which were exported or imported in small quantities, are indefinitely extended. Oil-seed is now sent in bullock carts, about 140 miles, from the fertile Kambam valley to Tuticorin. What may not this trade become when the Railway has been opened!

25. The famous old station of Dindigal is now held by less than a single Company; but the place has increased and prospered notwithstanding the diminution of the local Military ex- carried to a great extent in the Madura Collectorate. The Muhtarafa, which presses with peculiar severity upon the Native weavers, has been entirely abolished in this Province; and a town population has arisen whose mercantile spirit and activity support the industry, and maintain the public revenue of the rural districts. The finer kinds of cloth are almost entirely made of English twist, which is more than one-third cheaper than the Native manufactured thread, besides being of smoother and closer texture. The early construction of a Railway to the coast, will, therefore, be of mutual benefit to Madura and Manchester.

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

27. As fortifications which are not wanted, are a cause, not of strength, but of weakness, because they divide our force, neutralize a portion of it, and tempt the disaffected to seize strong places insufficiently guarded, I recommend that the upper Fort also should be dismantled, by taking down the small bastion between the gate and number 4 bastion, as well as the adjoining portions of the curtain. On this side the rock rises by a smooth, gentle ascent; and the removal of this section of the defences would completely lay the Fort open, without spoiling its picturesque appearance. The ditch of the lower Fort should be partly filled up by throwing into it what remains of the wall, and partly be converted into sheets of water in connection with existing tanks. The park-like space from the town to the top of the rock should then be permanently appropriated to the recreation of the inhabitants.

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

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

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

31. The Táluq School was a painfully interesting sight. The Master was a Native Christian from Tinnevelly, who had been making highly meritorious exertions to meet the demands upon him, but he was evidently overtasked. The School was held in a Choultry erected by the Butler of a former Commanding Officer for the accommodation of travellers. It was crowded with boys, and there were no windows to admit the air. The Master had only one Assistant; and a large class of 30 or 40 intelligent-looking children was unprovided with any proper instruction. An adult class attended after school hours to be prepared by the Head Master for the Civil Service Examination. There was no Library. The inhabitants are going to subscribe to build a School-house with the assistance of a Government grant; and the Choultry will then be restored to its legitimate use.

32. A Library of entertaining and instructive books ought to be an invariable appendage to every School in this country. A taste for reading is of more value than any School instruction; and it is especially so in this country, where the thirst for knowledge is so great, and the means of acquiring it, in any true sense, so scanty.

33. The improving state of the Madura District has given a value to its woods and forests, and made it of importance that the stock of timber should not be dilapidated by wasteful or injudicious cutting. Representations were made to me by the carpenters of the District (who have acquired a creditable degree of skill in several branches of their art) of the difficulty of obtaining timber. In order to preserve the forests, cutting has been prohibited except by a special license from the Collector; but this involves so many forms and so much delay that much inconvenience is felt. An Overseer ought to be appointed to this District by the Conservator of Forests, and the trees fit for felling in different convenient localities might then be marked from year to year, and be sold by auction on the spot. The three-fold object would then be attained of supplying the country with timber; of husbanding the forests, and of realising a revenue from a valuable State property.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

Karúr, 8th February 1860.

APPENDIX.

THE ADDRESS.

To

The Honorable Sir CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, K. C. B.,
Governor of the Madras Presidency.

We the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Madura and the loyal and devoted subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and India, beg to present this address to your Excellency as the representative of our beloved Sovereign, and respectfully to welcome your Excellency to our ancient city, once the capital of the Pandian Dynasty.

The Proclamation of our Sovereign Lady, when she assumed the Government of Her Indian Empire, filled every heart with joy. Such of us as were fortunate enough to obtain published copies of the precious State document distributed on the auspicious occasion of its publication, have treasured it amongst the things held most in veneration by, and dearest to, us.

The trumpet of fame has already sounded throughout the length and breadth of this great Empire, the wise and liberal policy which has distinguished your Excellency's administration ever since your arrival in this Presidency, and which added to your Excellency's previously expressed benevolent opinions for the welfare and good Government of the millions of subjects now under your sway, afford matter for the utmost thankfulness and appreciation to one and all of us.

We trust we may be allowed to look upon your Excellency's personal advent among us not only as a special source of honor and gratification to ourselves, but also as an earnest of your Excellency's intention to bestow on us all those benefits which have been shadowed forth in the Proclamation referred to, as also in the public acts which have ushered in your Excellency's rule over us.

We are desirous not to burden this congratulatory address by alluding in it to our numerous wants and wishes in this district. These we will submit in detail at fitting time and opportunity. We merely beg to suggest for your Excellency's favorable consideration the wretched state of our roads throughout this District; the want of a bridge over the the Vaigè at the northern entrance of the town; the desirability of increasing and steadying the supply of water in the said river by turning the water of the Chinnamuli Aur, a tributary of the Periar in the Travancore Hills, into the Kambam valley; the propriety of restoring to our sacred Temples—the Minachi and other Kovils—the villages which form their endowments, and the surplus funds which have accumulated therefrom since they were assumed by the Government; the modification of the Rule just brought into operation by which waste lands hitherto exempt from assessment are to be subject to taxation and which presses hard upon the people; the speedy construction of the Zilla School Room and Lying-in-Hospital for which local contributions have already been raised, to the extent of about 6,000 Rupees; and the early introduction of the new Police system.

Reiterating the gratitude and joy we feel at your Excellency's presence among us, and again tendering our heartfelt welcome, we beg to conclude by expressing our earnest prayer that the Almighty may bless, guard and preserve your Excellency, long to remain with and govern us.

God save the Queen.

Madura, *27th January* 1860.

Here follow several hundreds of signatures of all classes of the Native community.

ANSWER.

Gentlemen—I have observed with much pleasure the appearance of cordial satisfaction with which I have been welcomed by people of all classes to your ancient historical city. More than thirty years have elapsed since the wise and good Sir Thomas Munro visited Madura; and I accept the hearty good-will with which you have now received your Governor, as a proof that

the exertions which have been made for your welfare by the Government and by many able and zealous Officers who have laboured amongst you during this long interval, have not been in vain.

You allude to the assumption of the direct Government of India by Queen Victoria as a ground for new hope, and you refer with confidence to the just and liberal principles of administration announced in Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation. Our Nation has long been sensible of the privilege of living under a Sovereign who habitually subordinates every consideration of personal ease and enjoyment to the welfare of Her people; and now that Her Majesty has specially directed Her benevolent attention to the well-being of Her Eastern subjects, it has become the duty of every Officer of the Government, high and low, European and Native, to give full effect to Her gracious intentions, by heartily endeavouring to perform, to the best of their ability, the part which has been assigned to them in the different Departments of the administration.

But it is impossible that even the greatest exertions of the Government and its Officers can make this noble country what God intended it to be, unless they are cordially seconded by the people. For this reason, I have observed with satisfaction the progress which has been made in arranging for the local administration of the affairs of your city by Municipal action, in concert with your Collector and Chief Magistrate and the District Engineer, and I shall have much pleasure in discussing with you in detail this and the other important matters mentioned in your address. All classes of the community will, I hope, be animated by the same spirit of co-operation. The Rajas and great landowners are under an especial responsibility; and I hope they will, in their respective spheres, follow the bright example of their Sovereign Queen Victoria, by exerting themselves for the benefit of their dependents and tenants, and making the improvements which are necessary for their welfare. Bankers and Merchants will, I trust, conduct their operations with increased confidence and spirit under the protection of the New Police, and with the help of improved roads, and of the Railroad to the sea coast, which I hope soon to see commenced. The Raiyats, encouraged by the arrangements which have been made to moderate the assessment and to give them a secure tenure of their holdings, will, I doubt not, largely increase their cultivation, and provide additional means of irrigation; and people of all classes should, by uniting in the establishment of Schools and Public Libraries, enable the rising generation to prepare themselves for the part they will have to perform in developing the resources of an improved and prosperous country.

No. 4.

1. The advanced state to which the British settlements on the Nílgiri Plateau have attained under great disadvantages, gives a high idea of what they will become after they shall have been connected with the rest of India by a Rail and Carriage road.

2. The great want of this region is a wheel road up the Kunúr Ghat. This is *extremely urgent*, whether a Branch Rail be speedily made from Koimbatúr to Metapolliam at the foot of the ghat, or not.

3. The necessaries of life are much dearer on the Hills than they are on the plains; and the excess in the cost of building, owing to the bulky nature of the materials used, is still greater. The Parsee Shopkeepers pay more to bring their supplies up from Metapolliam than all the rest of the way from Bombay; and the saving in lime and timber alone, in building the Barracks at Jackatalla, would have gone far to pay the expense of a wheel road up the ghat. It is painful to see the amount of human labor employed in carrying goods and passengers' baggage up the steep ascent. Men are degraded by being converted into beasts of burden; and the supply of labor on the hills is diminished, and the temptation to the intolerable practice of compulsory labor increased by it. In a few months the Railway will be opened from sea to sea, and not only will the visitors to the hills from every part of India be greatly increased, but the largest proportion of those who now go by the Segúr and Sispára ghats will go by this. If, therefore, a wheel road be not speedily made up the Kunúr ghat, the pressure of so much traffic upon the present imperfect means of conveyance will cause serious embarrassment. A trace for a new road was made by Captain Francis, and this has lately been re-opened and improved by Mr. Fraser, the present district Engineer.

4. Next in importance to this, is the completion of the metalling of the road from Kunúr to 'Utakamand. In its present state it necessarily becomes a swamp every rainy season. The conveyance of the Commissariat supplies to Jackatalla was last year seriously impeded by it. With good roads and secure land-tenures, this Anglo-Indian Mountain region will form itself.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If to this were added the expense of conveying the large quantity of beer consumed by 1,2
Europeans in the prime of life, and the increased cost of transit for Invalids, Recruits and S
diers' wives, together with other items incidental to the troops being placed in this position, t
difference against the hill station would be much greater. The cost of placing the Europe
Regiment on its perch with all its *impedimenta*, and taking it off again, is also very heavy; a
a European Regiment cannot be moved from such a situation without much previous prepa
tion, which might not be convenient or easy at a time of emergency.

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

14. It remains to be seen what will be the effect upon the health of European troops w
they are suddenly called upon for active service in the plains after having been stationed in
hills. Of this there can be no doubt, that the efficiency of Anglo-Indian troops depends in a g
degree upon the European and Native portions of the force having been accustomed to
together, and that this advantage will be lost by the isolation of Europeans in the hills, wh
they are not even able to take part in the ordinary Brigade exercises. European troops tra
ferred to the plains from the hills are almost as ignorant of the ordinary conditions of life
India, and of the proper modes of preserving health, as troops fresh from England. Noth
but a residence on the plains can give them this knowledge. Independently, therefore, of
old doctrine of the "seasoning," which, in my opinion, is substantially true, the sanitary re
of placing European Regiments in the hills, on a general view of all the circumstances of In
service, in very problematical.

15. The men themselves do not like the secluded life they lead on the hills; and a
dency to misconduct on the part of some of the younger Officers and of some of the men
developed itself, which has rendered precautions necessary not usually adopted in the plains.
temptations to which our Soldiers were subjected in the suburbs of the great towns in Eng
used to be the theme of popular declamation, but it has been found by experience that
seclusion of Aldershot is still more objectionable. At Jackatalla there is not even a sec
Regiment to furnish a change of society or an independent check of public opinion. E
thing tends to produce an impression that they are "out of bounds." The spectacle of
full tide of human existence in our great towns, is, in itself, an occupation; but at Jackat
the men have not even the resources which large cantonments provide, the want of whi
especially complained of by the married men. They are also unable, owing to the state of i

European Soldiers in India chiefly suffer, is not fever or dysentery, but "vacancy of mind," which induces habits of intoxication, and every other physical and moral evil; and this disease is aggravated by their being stationed in the hills. We have lately made arrangements for encouraging European Soldiers to qualify themselves by a knowledge of the Native languages for the various employments which are open to them in the Commissariat, Ordnance, Police and other branches of the Public Service; but all interest in the Natives and their languages is at a discount at Jackatalla, where Native society is seen only in its most limited and meanest aspect.

16. The true use of Jackatalla is, as a Military Sanitarium, to relieve the sick, to restore the convalescents, and to give a change of air and scene to all who have begun to suffer from the climate of the plains. All the buildings which have been erected, and, not least, the ample ranges of married quarters, are admirably adapted for this purpose. All branches of the European Military Service—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery—may participate in the advantage. Jackatalla, or, as I hope it will in future be called, Wellington, would thus become an institution of the greatest value to the whole Madras Army, by promoting the health and efficiency of the force which is the backbone of that Army. The sole condition of success, so far as I can see, is, that well-considered rules should be laid down for the Sanitarium, and that Military and Medical Officers and a Chaplain should be carefully *selected* for the charge of it. An incidental, but very important advantage is, that our European Soldiers would be induced to settle in greater numbers in the hill regions.

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

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

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

20. I inspected the sites which had been suggested for the General European Prison. They are on the crest and on a lower shelf of a spur of Dodabetta, on the right hand side of the road from Jackatalla to 'Utakamand. I chose the lower site because it is more sheltered and not so expensive to build on. The saving of expense on this work and on the new Lawrence Asylum at 'Utakamand, is an additional reason for the immediate commencement of a wheel road up the Kunúr ghát.

21. 'Utakamand is, in several respects, one of the most remarkable places in Her Majesty's dominions. It has been formed within the last forty years by the private enterprise of British gentlemen, assisted by a few Parsees and other Native settlers from different parts of India. Indeed, the whole plateau of the Nílgiris has much more in common with North America and Australia than it has with the old Societies on the plains of India.

22. The evils pointed out by Lord Harris, in his Minute dated the 11th December 1858, are unremedied; and if they are not vigorously and promptly dealt with, they will soon become irremediable, in consequence of the great influx of capital and population consequent upon the opening of the Railroad. The land tenures are still various and complex; the water supply and sewage are still very imperfect; and, while much care and expense has been bestowed upon the improvement of private estates, the remaining public property is in a very neglected condition. The forests are still undergoing rapid dilapidation. The upper lake, with the stream discharging into it, which are the heart, and might easily be made the chief ornament, of the place, are fast becoming a pestilential swamp.

23. After going over the place in every direction, and frequently conferring with the European officers, and holding a public meeting at which the subject was fully discussed, I recommend the following arrangements:—

1st.—That the station and the adjoining lands should be carefully surveyed, and that the result should be recorded on a scale sufficiently large to allow of the smallest allotments being measured with a pair of compasses off the map.

2nd.—That after proper reserves have been made for public purposes, the whole of the remaining Government land within the station, and a sufficient extent of land adjoining to it, should be formed into allotments carefully adjusted with reference to roads, water supply, and the requirements of the different classes of European and Native settlers.

3rd.—That these allotments should be put up to public auction as a demand arises for them, and be sold, in full free hold property, to the highest bidder, at an upset price of ten Rupees, or a Pound, an acre, and a proportional amount for smaller quantities.

4th.—That the proceeds of these sales should be available for making the required improvements, and for compensating the holders of land which may have to be taken for them.

5th.—That the sewage of the Central Bazaar should be provided for, in connection with the enbankment of the upper lake, and the laying out of the strand road and adjoining building allotments;

6th.—That the supply of water to the station from the adjoining hills be separately considered and reported upon; and

7th.—That the beautiful woods in the neighbourhood of the station be placed under the immediate charge of the Conservator of Forests; and that the privilege of cutting wood and turf in the more distant woods and in the peat bogs, be periodically put up by him to public auction, subject to proper conditions.

24. I entirely concur with Lord Harris in the confidence he has expressed in Mr. Fraser, the Government Engineer of this District. That gentleman acquired during an active period of service in Ireland a familiar acquaintance with the branches of Engineering with which he will now have to deal. He should act under the general directions of a Local Committee, which may consist of the Collector, the Magistrate, Mr. Rohde the Inspector of Prisons, Dr. Mackay, Mr. Dawson a principal proprietor, and Mr. Fraser himself; and he should have any necessary subordinate assistance. It will, I hope, be practicable, at no distant period, to hand over the management of the local affairs of the station to a properly constituted Municipal Council; but I am of opinion that the indispensable preliminary improvements should be made without delay by the Government acting through the official machinery above described.

25. The single existing Church is insufficient for the wants of the station. Although there are three services every Sunday, it is still overcrowded; and the distances which many persons have to go, are inconveniently great. The present Church is handsome and well arranged; but the roof is low, and the building could not be enlarged without entirely reconstructing it. Besides, no enlargement would obviate the inconvenience of distance, which is increasing as the station spreads. A public subscription has been opened for building another Church on a hill over-looking the lake, on the opposite side of the station, and the Government should give such assistance as it can under the established rules.

26. The Hospital, also, is over-crowded; there is no accommodation in it for Europeans; and the situation is low and confined. The Dispensary is in a separate building, hired at an expense of ninety Rupees a month. A new Hospital should be erected without delay. The best situation for it is on the ridge adjoining to the new Jail. The land is said to be under settlement; but a sufficient portion may be obtained, under the Public Lands Act, upon payment of a full price. Drugs are supplied from the Dispensary gratis to all persons residing on the Nílgiri plateau and in the Wainád. This may have been proper while the local society was in an elementary state, but drugs ought now to be purchased, in the usual manner, from a chemist's shop. The sale of the existing Hospital and adjoining land, the ninety Rupees a month paid for the Dispensary, and the saving from the cessation of the gratuitous supply of drugs, will go far to defray the expense of building the new Hospital.

27. The Government pay 100 Rupees a month to support an insignificant Museum, and application has been made for a grant in aid of a public subscription for building a new Library and Reading Room. A good Public Library is an institution peculiarly adapted to a place resorted to for period of temporary leisure by well-educated persons from all parts of India; and this might, with advantage, be combined with a large Reading Room in which Lectures might be given and Public Meetings held, and with a room in which specimens of local antiquities and natural history might be deposited. I recommend that the 100 Rupees a month given to the Museum should be appropriated in aid of the united Institution, and that the Public Bungalow and the compound in which it stands should be assigned as a site for the new building. A Public Bungalow is not wanted at a place in which there are several Hotels and other places of entertainment suited to all classes of people. Separate provision is made for persons passing through the place connected with the Military establishment at Jackatalla.

28. I am surprised that there is no Printing Press at 'Utakamand. A weekly paper announcing the arrivals and departures, and containing the local advertisements, together with the official printing, would alone support a Press.

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

30. Building allotments should, for obvious reasons, be sold outright; but it is so important not to exhaust the means of persons intending to engage in agricultural operations, that Farm allotments should be sold subject to a fixed annual quit-rent. This would be in accordance with the existing practice, but greater simplicity and security of tenure are needed. One Rupee an acre will be a fair average quit-rent for all Farm and Plantation allotments on the plateau and slopes of the Nílgiris, which is the rate already established for the Coffee lands on the Shiveroy-hills. They should be put up to auction as there is a demand for them, and should be sold to the highest bidder. As a quit-rent will be charged, there is no occasion for any upset price. Those who wish to redeem the quit-rent can do so at twenty years' purchase under the Order of the 5th of August last.

31. The name 'Utakamand ("one-stone Village") has no meaning of the least interest. This capital of the Western Table-lands has become what it is, under Her Majesty's auspices, and is certain to rise to much greater eminence. It might, therefore, with propriety be called "Victoria," a name hitherto unappropriated to any Indian place.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

'UTAKAMAND,
23rd February 1860.

No. 5.

A DEPUTATION from the Coffee Planters of Wainád came to me at 'Utakamand, and I was also joined there by Mr. Grant the Collector of Malabar, Mr. Newill the Director of Revenue Settlement and his Assistant Mr. Thomas, Captain Priestly the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, and Mr. Stewart the Magistrate of Wainád.

2. It has now been fully established that this district is well suited for the production of coffee of a superior description, and that its climate is favorable to the European constitution. Fever prevails at one time of the year, but it is diminishing as the clearing of the Jungle proceeds. English colonization may, therefore, take place in this district to the full extent to which it can be carried in India; that is, that the Europeans should organize and direct the labor of the country, and provide the capital, skill, and enterprise necessary for the success of important undertakings. There are only two obstacles to the formation of a strong English Settlement in Wainád in this sense—the want of roads, and the great difficulty of obtaining a secure title to land.

3. Wainád is connected with the coast by bullock tracks over four rugged and difficult passes, and it costs more to send the coffee from 40 to 60 miles to the ports of shipment than the rest of the way to England. There have been great controversies which of these passes is entitled to a preference; but as each of them is connected with a large extent of coffee country, the improvement of them all is indispensable for the development of the district. They should, first, be all brought up to the standard of a good bullock road; and when that has been accomplished, they should be converted into cart roads. These roads should all be carried through into Mysore,* upon which Wainád depends for labor and grain; and a good road should be made through the whole length of the district to Utakamand. These main lines of road should be made and maintained by the Government, while the cross roads should be provided for by local administration. As Mysore will be greatly benefited by having these direct communications with the coast, that province ought to contribute to the opening of the passes, besides making the roads up to its own frontier.

4. In order that the investment of capital in Wainád may proceed with some certainty that this indispensable condition will be attended to, and that the District Engineer may be able to organize and retain a body of skilled laborers, there ought to be a fixed annual appropriation towards the opening of the roads. In the present state of the finances this may be limited to 40,000 Rupees, of which at least 10,000 should be contributed by Mysore; but it ought to commence with the ensuing financial year, and it should be increased as additional funds can be rendered available. The advantages from the construction of these works are so great and obvious, that adequate arrangements ought to be made for the purpose, even if it were necessary to borrow the money. Besides the coffee and other produce which already finds its way to the coast with expense and difficulty, vast forests of teak on both sides of the Mysore frontier will be rendered available. There is water carriage nearly from the foot of the passes by the Beypúr and Kotiadi rivers. But in the present active state of the demand for salt, owing to the high rate of wages and agricultural profits, the cost of these roads would soon be repaid merely by the increased sales of this article for conveyance into the interior. Even as it is, there has been an increase of 85,000 Rupees, in the last eight months, on 4,50,000, which was the average yield of the salt revenue of Malabar.

5. The land titles of the district are at present involved in an extraordinary degree of obscurity and confusion. This is partly owing to the complex nature of the Malabar tenures, but still more to the fact that the district was for many years neglected and almost unknown. The proprietary right of extensive estates passed to the Government in consequence of the forfeiture of the Paichí Raja and his dependants, but the boundaries of the forest portion of this principality have never been ascertained. The Government cannot alter the existing tenures; but it can determine which are public and which are private lands, define the boundaries of estates, and ascertain and record for general information all that can be learned in regard to the rights con-

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* As two of the roads from the coast terminate at Manantoddy, the local capital, only three roads have to be made into Mysore.

nected with them. This is the primary object for which a separate establishment has lately been formed for the Survey and Revenue Settlement of the district.

6. The investigation of titles and demarcation of boundaries will precede the survey. The survey will be by estates; and every property will be considered a separate estate for the purposes of the survey, which is not held on a yearly tenancy or other obviously precarious tenure, and the actual possessor of which is entitled to exercise acts of ownership, whatever may be the reversionary or contingent claims upon it. This cannot fail to strengthen tenures, and to clear the way for future investment, by defining the different rights connected with the land. So far as land fit for the cultivation of coffee may be ascertained to be the property of the Government, it should be divided into convenient allotments, which should be gradually sold by public auction, in full freehold tenure, subject only to the fixed land tax. When private estates are inconveniently large, they may be separately surveyed in smaller portions at the request of the owners.

7. The Government has hitherto postponed its claim to land tax on the Wainád coffee plantations in order to favor a new undertaking; but the planters do not deny their liability, and the time has obviously come for settling the question. This branch of industry now stands more in need of roads than of special exemptions; and as the export duty upon coffee has been abolished, the planters must bear their fair share of taxation in some other shape. It is expected that a considerable amount of Native cultivation in Wainád which has hitherto evaded the payment of the land tax, will be disclosed by the survey.

8. The land tax will have to be assessed either upon entire estates or upon the actual cultivation. There must be one rule for all classes; and, owing to the great extent of unproductive forest land in Wainád, even a light assessment upon it would be equivalent to a decree of confiscation. When roads have been made and the population has increased, the forests may be brought under contribution; but at present they are not a fit subject of taxation.

9. A rate which would include both cultivated and uncultivated land must be extremely low, and it would be improvident to adopt such an arrangement with the prospects before us in Wainád. It is estimated that of 7,25,000 acres constituting the total area of the Wainád Táluq, about one-third, or 2,40,000 acres, are adapted to coffee, and that the largest proportion of the remainder is suited to rice and dry grains, the cultivation of which must keep pace with coffee, in order to provide food for the increasing population employed upon the coffee plantations. A moderate tax upon the cultivated land would, therefore, soon become highly productive; whereas, if the assessment were fixed at a rate adapted to uncultivated as well as cultivated land, the claim of the State to an increase of revenue proportioned to the increasing capabilities of the district and to its demands for an enlarged scale of expenditure, would be precluded. If a competent Revenue Officer were employed to make the round of the coffee estates at the proper season, there would be no difficulty in ascertaining the increase or decrease of taxable area; while, as regards the Native cultivators, the matter would be one of ordinary routine. The assessment should take effect in the third year, according to the usual practice founded upon the time when the plant comes into bearing.

10. This is the only basis of settlement which, in my opinion, is suited to the *present* circumstances of Wainád; but, as cultivation increases and the remaining forests become productive, a tax upon entire estates might gradually be substituted for one on the cultivation only.

11. The only remaining point is the rate of the assessment. The present coffee cultivation of Wainád is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 acres, and the produce of the export duty at about the same number of Rupees. The assessment on the slopes of the Nilgiris and on the Shivaroy Hills is one Rupee an acre, but this is on the entire estate whether cultivated or uncultivated. Two Rupees an acre would, in my opinion, be a just and moderate rate. It would be below the average of the land tax on corresponding Native cultivation.

12. The coffee planters of Wainád are suffering, in common with all employers, from a scarcity of labor. This is sufficiently accounted for by the three Railroads which are being constructed in the South of India; by the demands of the Burmese Provinces, Ceylon, the Mauritius, the West Indies, and of the Anglo-Indian coffee planters themselves; and by the unexampled increase of ordinary cultivation consequent on the reduction of the Assessment and the high prices of agricultural produce. The Wainád planters are more favorably circumstanced than most others, owing to the proximity of the abundant labor market of Mysore, where they have lately established an agency for the purpose of engaging coolies. They are sensible of the impossibility of a Labor Ordinance in the old West Indian sense, but they have a right to cheap and speedy justice. It has been arranged that the newly appointed Magistrate, who has his principal station at Manantoddy, shall visit Vítri, near the head of the Tamberchéry pass, at a fixed period of each month. This will provide for two sets of planters; but the third who reside on the line of the Kárkúr pass, in the South-west, are so distant, that to require them to take their cases to the existing single Magistrate, would be equivalent to a denial of justice. A second Magistrate ought certainly to be appointed, who should be stationed at Naliálam in South-eastern Wainád.

13. As all contracts of service not cognizable under Act XIII of 1859, are still determinable by Civil action, it would be convenient to vest the two Wainád Magistrates with the powers of Principal Sadr Amíns and Munsiffs, as has been done in the case of the Magistrate of Cochin; and the separate Munsiff at Manantoddy might then be transferred to some other post. It is very important to the satisfactory growth of this interesting district, that the European settlers, whose number is annually increasing, should not have reason to complain of a difficulty in obtaining legal redress.

14. So far, this community has less than could have been expected of the faults of a new Settlement. They have lately engaged a Clergyman at their own expense; and they will provide Medical attendance, in the same manner, for themselves and the persons employed by them. They ask for assistance in building a Church, and they request that they may have a daily Post to Mysore and Útakamand, and that their district may be connected by the Electric Telegraph with their seaport, Calicut. All these requests ought, in my opinion, to be complied with. The civilising influence of the regular ministration of the ordinances of our pure religion cannot be over-rated; and the Post and Telegraph are indispensable for a mercantile society like that in Wainád. Judging from the extensive use made of the Telegraph in Malabar, and from the habits of correspondence of English planters, the extension of the line to Manantoddy would not be unprofitable to the Government.

15. I repeatedly conferred with Mr. Grant, the Collector of Malabar, on the affairs of that important province; but the only point to which I will, at this time, call attention, is that he expressed his opinion that the most important work for the benefit of Malabar is the completion of the back water canal from Cannanore to Mangalore. It has already been made half-way as far as H rúg. The coast road is crossed by so many rivers that it is practically incapable of improvement; and after the setting in of the South-West monsoon, the communication between Malabar and Canara is nearly cut off. This confirmation on Civil grounds, of the necessity of a work which we have already recommended on Military considerations, is remarkable. The growth of valuable exportable produce is carried to such an extent in Malabar, that the province depends upon the neighbouring districts, and chiefly upon Canara, for its supply of food; and the enhancement of the price of grain from May to September, owing to the above-mentioned cause, is sometimes extremely serious.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

KOIMBATÚR,
29th February 1860.

N^o. 6.

We descended the Kunúr Ghát on the day before market day; and the crowd of oxen, asses, women and children swarming up with their respective burdens, gave a high idea of the consumption of the stations on the Plateau, and of the necessity for a wheel-road. The stream was almost continuous; and the ascending throng frequently blocked up the way. When the Railway brings twice the present number of visitors from east and west, the means required for their supply will be augmented in like proportion; and the pressure upon this narrow, precipitous foot-road will become very serious. I again strongly urge this work as requiring *immediate* action.

2. The necessity for constructing a branch Railway from Koimbatúr to Metapoliam at the foot of the Kunúr Ghát is self-evident. This must always be the great gate of the Hill regions; and those reigons must alway derive the principal articles of their subsistence from below. This remarkable English colonization, with its subsidiary Native system, will be one of the principal feeders of the Railway. In a strictly commercial point of view, therefore, it will be for the advantage of the Railway to encourage this colonization. In a strictly public point of view, it is important that the expense and loss of time incurred in the conveyance of Civil and Military Officers and Soldiers should be diminished as much as possible. The saving from raising the standard of the health of our European Troops and postponing early invalidings, will alone be very considerable.

3. At all the stations visited by me I carefully examined the Jail in company with the Civil and Sessions Judge and the Collector and Magistrate; and during my stay on the Hills, and afterwards at Koimbatúr, I had the advantage of frequent conversations with Mr. Rohde the Inspector of Prisons. The insufficiency of most of the Jails was lamentably apparent; but they were clean and well ordered; and the accommodation, such as it was, had been made the most of. Classification is impossible in the present Jails. The most heinous offenders associate with youths who have been sentenced to a few months' imprisonment. Criminal and destitute Lunatics have to be provided for in the Zilla Jails; and a much larger number of these unfortunate people are coerced with chains and stripes by the people in the country towns and villages, according to the mode practised by our ancestors. The unhealthiness of several of the Jails, owing chiefly to over-crowding, has long been a matter of public scandal. Most of these evils will be remedied by the construction of a Central Jail in the neighbourhood of Madras. Convicts may then be subjected to an appropriate discipline according to the length of their sentences; and, as imprisonment will thus become a real punishment, shorter terms will suffice. The Zilla Jails will be relieved; and a ward may be set apart in each for Lunatics. Next to a Central Jail, the institution most wanted is a Central Lunatic Asylum, in place of the totally unsuitable and inadequate building which is known by that name at Madras.

4. Two large tanks at Koimbatúr are permitted to spread over the adjoining flats in a way which makes them a laboratory of disease. They ought to be dug out and embanked; and the ground reclaimed should be planted and laid down to grass, as a place of public recreation. Both the health and contentment of the crowded populations of our Indian towns, would be promoted by attention to this class of improvements, from which so much benefit has been derived in England. The environs of Koimbatúr are more than usually cheerless.

5. The building which contained the machinery connected with the experimental Cotton Farm at Koimbatúr, after having been sold by the Government, is about to be put up to auction a second time. It is a remarkably substantial building in good repair, and is well adapted for the District Engineer's Office, Stores and Workshop. If it can be obtained for a moderate sum, I recommend that it should be purchased for that purpose.

6. The new Jail which is being constructed at Salem, is well placed in a high and open situation between the town and the Shivaroy Hills. Its plan is an adaptation of the Panopticon principle suited to the climate of India. There are no interior walls; and the cells are placed in segments of two circles connected by iron rails, so as to allow of a free circulation of air. The new building intended to contain the Courts, is in the neighbourhood of the Jail. The distance of these buildings from the town is to be regretted; but it is justified by the unhealthiness of

ation. The town will, no doubt, extend in this direction. These buildings are in an advanced state, and their early completion is obviously desirable. The present Jail is totally unfit for the reception of Convicts. It has passed into a proverb that five years' imprisonment in it is equivalent to a sentence of death.

7. Laudable efforts have been made to improve the sanitary condition of Salem; and it may be hoped that the Voluntary Association which has been formed for the purpose will soon grow into a regularly organized Municipality under Act XXVI of 1850. The health of the place has already been improved,* and arrangements have been made for lighting it. I examined the Zilla School; assisted in laying the foundation of the new School House; and visited the Library and Reading Room. When the new Jail and Courts are finished, the existing buildings might with advantage be transferred to the Municipal Association to form the site of a new Town Library, Museum and Reading Room; and the remainder of the ground, which is not large, might be planted with clumps of trees and converted into a Public Garden.

8. I was unable to visit the Shivaroy Hills, owing to the necessity of my early return to Madras; but I received an Address at Salem from the Coffee Planters, gratefully acknowledging the benefit they had derived from the extension to their Hills of Fee-simple tenure, and of the Act for the "Summary Remedy for Petty Breaches of Contract;" and requesting that a Resident Magistrate might be appointed to enforce the Act, and that the Shivaroys might be connected by a cart-road with the Maliyapúram station of the Madras Railway.

9. There can be no advantage in passing a law if means are not provided for enforcing it; and the same reasons exist for giving every necessary facility for legal redress to the Planters on the Shivaroys as to those in Wainád. I recommend that a Magistrate be appointed to the Shivaroy Hills, who should also be vested with the powers of a Principal Sadr Amín and District Munsiff, as proposed for Wainád.

10. Considering the proximity of the Shivaroy Hills to the Railway, and the certainty that the coffee plantations upon them will be rapidly extended, early arrangements should be made for completing the wheel-road. It is neither expedient nor creditable that the supplies sent to these important Hills, and the produce returned to the plains, should be conveyed on the backs of bullocks and men.

11. For the reasons already mentioned in reference to the Nílgiris, I recommend that building allotments on the Shivaroys should be sold outright at an upset price of ten Rupees an acre, and that farm or plantation allotments should be sold, without any upset price, subject to a quit-rent of a Rupee an acre, with the usual power of redemption at twenty years' purchase. The allotments should be marked out beforehand, so as to make the most of the available land, and to suit all the circumstances of water supply, roads, &c.

12. The state of the valuable Government Forests in the Salem District is very unsatisfactory. A large number of licenses to cut wood have been issued; but there is no check either upon the quantity or description of wood cut, and no security that the payments will be made according to the terms of the licenses. I recommend that no more licenses be issued; and that the privilege of cutting wood, including Bambú, according to specified conditions, in specified portions of the Forests, be sold to the highest bidders. In order to suit the public convenience, several portions of Forests, situated in different parts of the District, should be offered for competition; and as one section becomes exhausted, others should be brought into the market. The conditions should, of course, have reference to the preservation of the Forests, by reserving the trees unfit for cutting. The new value which the Forests and wild lands of the South of India have acquired is the consequence of improved administration and advancing prosperity, and it is right that this public property should be husbanded and turned to the best account for the public benefit.

13. When Lord William Bentinck prohibited the acceptance of valuable presents, he made an exception in favor of perishable articles of consumption (such as fruit and game) as belonging to the ordinary intercourse of social life. This principle is established in all the Districts in the South of India which have been visited by me. The offerings made me by Natives of all classes, consisted of limes or other fruits, and garlands of flowers.

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* Similar arrangements at Kumbhakonam would save the lives of thousands and raise the standard of the health of the remainder. I never saw a place at which the active causes of disease were so apparent.

14. According to the practice of my predecessors, I travelled by bullock-post, and depended upon the Public Officers at each station for hospitality. I greatly regretted the inconvenience which this occasioned; but it was in most cases unavoidable; and I soon found that any attempt to depart from the established usage would give serious pain. The practice has some considerable advantages. It enables the Governor to meet his Officers in a more natural and easy manner than if he entertained them at formal dinner parties. He converses with them at their own tables, on their own topics; and they have an opportunity of introducing to him their European and Native friends. Since I left Madras on the 5th January, I have had the advantage of forming many agreeable acquaintances; and I shall always recollect with gratitude the manner in which everything that could make my journey pleasant and profitable to me, was thought of and arranged beforehand.

15. The free communication I have had with Public Officers belonging to every Department of the Civil Service during this tour, as well as on the occasion of my previous excursion to the Deltas of the Krishna and Godávari, has enabled me to form a confident opinion on a still more important point. I have met Members of the Civil Service whose experience and ability qualify them to give sound advice on the most difficult questions connected with the government of the country. There are others whom I have never seen surpassed for administrative skill. But the best symptom of all is, that the prevailing feeling of the body of the Civil Service is a warm interest in their public duties, and an anxious desire to do justice to them. The most kind relations subsist between the Members of the Civil Service and the Subordinate Officers and Native populations entrusted to their charge. The Uncovenanted Service, also, includes many Members who would do honor to any profession; and the entire body is rapidly improving under the influence of more careful selection, more adequate remuneration, and more regular promotion. The Uncovenanted Service fully performs its part in support of the exertions of the Government and its Covenanted Officers for the satisfactory administration of the country.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

GINDI,
6th March 1860.

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Minutes by the Governor.

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MINUTE.

Having just returned from an Official Tour of the Godávari and Kishna Deltas, it is my duty, in accordance with the established practice, to record the result of my observations.

We landed at Cocanada, where the Harbour has lately been much improved by the simple expedient of straightening the mouth of the river, and extending it for some distance into the sea between two groins of rough stone.

This place must be considered in connection with the thickly inhabited towns which line the banks of the neighbouring branch of the Godávari between Coringa and Yanam. This branch stands in the same relation to the Godávari, as the Hoogly does to the Ganges; and ship-building, and other trades connected with a sea-faring life, are carried on upon it on a large scale.

The combined action of the river current and the surf has gradually turned the mouth by which the main stream of the Godávari is discharged into the sea, to the north east; and Coringa Bay has, in consequence, become silted up, to a degree which threatens to destroy it as a harbour. Captain Rundall, the Engineer of the Godávari Division, has lately submitted an able report on this subject. He proposes, by the erection of training walls and dredging, and, ultimately, perhaps, by making a fresh cut for the main body of the river, to restore Coringa to its former celebrity as a harbour. This question ought to be carefully investigated by competent persons to be selected for the purpose. Meanwhile, Cocanada Harbour, which is furthest removed from the shoals formed by the Godávari, is capable of being improved at a moderate cost. This place, the trade of which has rapidly increased of late years, is deserving of attention merely as the port of shipment for the produce of the eastern Delta of the Godávari; but if the measures in progress for opening the navigation of that great river are successful, as I confidently expect they will be, Cocanada will become one of the most important harbours in Her Majesty's dominions.

Two powerful dredges are being put together at Cocanada, having been brought from England in pieces. One of these was sent out for Cocanada, and the other for Masulipatam; but I am of opinion that they should, for the present, be both employed at Cocanada. It would not be advisable to commence operations at Masulipatam until the reform of the harbour there has been carefully considered in connection with the canal about to be opened from the Kishna. At Cocanada, there can be no mistake as to what has to be done. A ship of 1,200 tons was lately docked there; and there can be no doubt that, by dredging within the groins, and dredging and buoying off the channel outside, the harbour may be greatly improved, even to the extent of bringing ships into the river to load. The former bed of the river, rendered useless by the straight cut above spoken of, furnishes ample space both for enlarging the harbour and for providing private companies and individuals with suitable ground for the construction of docks. The only other point of importance connected with the harbour is the completion of the Light House, which was stopped by the "restrictive order" consequent upon the mutiny, when the works had been nearly completed. An estimate should be made of the expense of finishing them, which is the more necessary, as the subsidiary buildings are going to decay.

The town of Cocanada consists of Cocanada proper on the northern, and Jagdesnaikpuram on the southern side of the river. These places a rejoined by a temporary, narrow, wooden bridge, in a very rickety condition. The early construction of a stone or iron bridge, or of one partly composed of both these materials, is an indispensable improvement, and a plan and estimate should be called for. On an average, 13,000 persons passed over this bridge every day last year.

Broad streets were long ago laid out, on a regular plan, by Mr. Robertson, when he was Collector here, but in the absence of any suitable metalling, they are nearly impassable in wet weather. There is also no proper sewerage or supply of fresh water. When the canal has been completed from Samulcottah, good gravel will be available, at a moderate cost, for the roads; and an ample supply of good water will, by the same means, soon be placed in an elevated position in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. A good road should also be made from Cocanada to the adjoining towns along the banks of the Coringa River. The land communications are at present of the most imperfect kind, totally unsuited to places of such commercial importance. Wheel carriages are almost unknown; and the ordinary conveyance is on men's shoulders, which is as slow, as it is wasteful and expensive in the present insufficient state of the local labour-market. It is also essential that the inland water communication between Coringa and Cocanada should be made perfectly operative. At present, boats have to go out into the Bay to pass from one place to the other. A small expenditure would connect the creeks on this line, and an active passenger and goods traffic would be the certain result.

Another improvement demanded by the rapidly developing trade of the Port, is the embankment of the sides of the river, and the sale of the adjoining ground for the construction of warehouses. I gave directions for the preparation of a carefully drawn plan, in which a suitable space will be reserved on the river bank for wharves, and the land in the rear will be allotted for sale, in fee simple, under the order of the 5th August last. All existing holdings within these limits will be inquired into. The ground is, for the most part, the property of Government; and is either unoccupied, or is covered with mean huts, which are totally unworthy of such a situation, and the owners of which might be allowed a small compensation and be provided with sites equally well suited to their purposes elsewhere. Suitable land for the construction of private houses and gardens should also be sold, with frontages to the sea or river. The Government Coal Shed, which is inconveniently situated in the interior of the Harbour, should be removed to the vicinity of the Light House, and another valuable building site will then be available.

Some of these improvements, and especially the sewerage and water supply, are best suited to municipal action. I freely conferred on the subject with the leading members of the local Society, European and Native; and an effective municipality might, I think, be constituted if funds were forthcoming. The conversion of the muhtarafa into an assessment for local purposes, according to the arrangement which has long been contemplated in this Presidency, would be a good foundation for a municipal fund.

I wish I could convey an adequate conception of the canal system of the Deltas of the Godavari and Kishna. The water is first arrested by two enormous weirs, termed in this country annicuts; and being thus raised to a commanding level, it is distributed to every part of the Deltas. One remarkable feature of this system is, that irrigation and navigation have been perfectly combined. The ordinary case, is for the produce which has been raised by means of the supply channels, to be sent to market by means of the main channels; but, sometimes, the grain is threshed and winnowed on the ground, and loaded at once into a boat moored at hand. The navigation of the canals is completed to tide water, without waste of water, by having the last few miles of each on a dead level; and thus, when the whole of the water is required for irrigation, none is allowed to flow into the sea, excepting the small quantity consumed in lockage.

The canals are all toll-free, for it has been wisely determined that it is better to take the Government dues in a consolidated form on the crops, than to harrass and mulct the people by exactions which cannot be confined to those demanded on behalf of the public.

The irrigable area of the Deltas has been variously estimated; but, after making every deduction, it probably amounts to about 11,00,000 acres in the Godávari, and as many in the Kishna Delta. A considerable portion of this has been irrigated; and that the remainder has not yet been so, is partly owing to the deficiency of population—partly to the insufficiency of the main channels, and the want of subsidiary channels for the detailed distribution of the water; and, still more, to the uncertainty in which the agricultural population is kept by the delay in the settlement of the Land Revenue. Nevertheless, the people have already greatly profited by the new facilities which have been afforded for their industry, and I have never seen, in any part of India, such evident marks of personal comfort and advancing prosperity. The whole is the work of a few years, for the Godavari Annicut was only begun in 1847, and the Kishna Annicut in 1852, and the "restrictive order" was issued in July 1857. This order found the system in the Godávari Delta much nearer completion than in that of the Kishna. The general state of the latter is that the expensive main works have been constructed; while the supply channels, whereby the fruit of all this labour and expense may be reaped at comparatively small cost, are unmade.

It has been too much the practice to include Irrigation works in the same category with other Public Works. Other Public Works are intended to promote the general good, more or less directly; but works of Irrigation create new value, by an immediate and positive process, with a profusion of which there is no other example. They add from three to six fold to the annual productiveness of the land. This is better than the annexation of new territory, because we gain by giving, instead of taking; and neither are expensive military preparations required, nor is any reaction to be feared. On the contrary, the Natives are encouraged by it to a life of peaceful industry, with which the insecurity and agitation consequent upon a state of insurrection would be incompatible.

The most profitable of all irrigation works are those connected with the downward stream of a great river. They have a facility, an abundance, and a fertilising quality, which are wanting in tank and well irrigation. As a Delta was originally formed by the gradual deposit of the mud held in suspension in the water, so its fertility is continually renewed from the same source. The river brings manure as well as water. The object is, so to regulate the river, that the periodical freshes, which would otherwise pass wastefully to the sea, may be equally spread over the face of the country.

In the Godávari and Kishna Deltas, the first difficulties have been overcome, and the primary and more expensive works have been executed. Secondary works of distribution alone remain to be provided; and these are so eminently profitable, that if we have not means in hand to do them, it would be greatly for our advantage to borrow money for the purpose. I recommend that the Chief Engineer be instructed to furnish estimates of the cost of the remaining works for the completion of the Irrigation system of the Kishna and Godávari Deltas, in order that the sanction of the Supreme and Home Governments may be obtained for their execution, beginning with those which would give the earliest and largest return.

I ascended the Godávari as high as its junction with the Severi; and matured, by frequent conferences with the professional officers who accompanied me, and by references to reports and plans, my knowledge of what is in progress for opening the navigation of this noble stream. Some idea may be formed of the advantages to be expected from this undertaking, when it is remembered that the Godávari includes several large rivers among its confluents, and that their united basin is the most fertile region of Central India. The great cotton field of the interior, whence scanty supplies reach Bombay, on one side, and Mirzapur on the Ganges, on the other, by an expensive and deteriorating land-carriage, will now be laid open to the sea. There is no channel for the conveyance of a bulky export trade, consisting of raw produce, like the downward navigation of a river. Even railroads yield to it in this particular. The difference between land and water carriage in this case is so great, that the opening of the Godávari will be equivalent to the creation of a new trade, to the extension of which no limits can be assigned. When the cotton, the oil seed and the grain of Central India are delivered at Cocanada at the prices prevailing on the coast, new life will be given to the agriculture of the interior. The great unexplored forests through which the eastern affluents of the Godávari pass, will, for the first time, possess a value in the commerce of the world*. The schoolmaster and the missionary will follow in the track of the navigator and the merchant; and it will be a characteristic feature of this highway into the heart of India, that, as it will be opened entirely by the English, it will bear the impress of its origin, and will be strongly held by our race, and our offspring, the East Indians.

I arranged for the establishment of two Salt Depôts in British Territory in connection with the river—one at the junction of the Indrawati with the Godávari, and the other at the point where British Territory commences on the Severi. This will demonstrate the advantages of the opening of the navigation, both to the Government and the People, if anything can.

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* It is known that there is a large supply of good Teak on one of the principal Tributaries of the Godávari. To what extent this and other valuable timber may be procured from this quarter has yet to be investigated, and it will be right to take early measures for this purpose. There are numerous rivers among the affluents of the Godávari which, though unfit, either in whole or in part, for ordinary navigation, will be available for floating down Timber during the freshes.

The Highlands of the Godávari, in the neighbourhood of the gorge, where the river breaks through the eastern range of mountains, are remarkable for their picturesque beauty. They bear a strong resemblance to the Rhine between Coblentz and Bingen; but while they surpass the Rhine in grandeur, they do not offer the same beautiful alternation of thriving towns and rugged natural scenery. Such, however, is the surpassing fertility of the alluvial deposits in the mouths of the valleys, and in the bends of the river, in this mountainous region, that when intelligent industry shall once be applied to their cultivation, the Highlands of the Godávari will excel those of the Rhine in this respect also.

There would be no advantage in my entering here upon a detailed consideration of the Works for opening the navigation. I am convinced, from what I have seen on the Shannon* and the lower Godávari, that it may be done at a cost which will be extremely small compared with the object to be attained. The enormous volume of the waters of this great river, is an abundant mass of raw material which has been committed to us to be operated upon; and experience has shown that it may be effectually controlled by weirs, cuts, locks and training walls. As the undertaking advances, and the value of the water becomes more highly appreciated, the vicissitudes of the Indian seasons may be compensated, by storing the water in reservoirs, which can be easily formed towards the heads of the rivers.

The plan for overcoming the first barrier, which was prepared in full detail by Captain Haig, received the sanction of all the authorities, and would have been put in hand long ago but for the occurrence of the mutiny. The estimated cost is 8 lacs of Rupees, or £80,000; but this expenditure would be spread over three years. I strongly recommend that the sanction of the Supreme and Home Governments should be solicited for the immediate commencement of this work. This would open the navigation for 250 miles from the sea; and, in the meantime, the local investigations might be completed for the works at the second barrier. The sum which has lately been paid into the Home and Indian Treasuries by the Irrigation Company, will suffice for this and a few other more than ordinarily important works to which I alluded in a previous Minute; and it may be hoped that, by the time that Company requires considerable re-payments to be made to it for carrying on its own works, the public finances will be sufficiently improved to allow of the necessary issues being made without inconvenience.

Permanent workshops have been built at the Kishna Annicut on a scale suited to the more limited nature of the operations in that Delta. The means of making ordinary repairs of steam machinery, &c., must always exist there; but, with an open canal navigation to Dauleshwaram, there can be no necessity for a second set of first-class workshops.

The workshops at Dauleshwaram are mere temporary sheds. They have become dilapidated by weather and lapse of time; and the foundry has lately been so rained in upon, that the work has been stopped. The situation of the workshops is very inconvenient in consequence of the immediate neighbourhood of the annicut; and the lock which forms the entrance to the canals of the Eastern Delta, is so close to the head of the annicut, as to cause some danger and much delay to the navigation. These, and other circumstances, imperatively require that Dauleshwaram should be laid out in a manner suited to its rapidly increasing importance. On one side of the rocky hill, which is the most prominent feature of the place, there is a creek, with a slope above it; and behind the hill is a plain extending from the river to the canal. The boat-building establishment is already upon this Creek; and it is proposed to build the new workshops there, and to make the creek the commencement of a new cut connecting the river with the canal. I entirely approve of this design, and propose that Captain Rundall, the District Engineer, should be instructed to prepare a plan and estimate of the new workshops and cut, and also to submit a scheme for laying out the entire angle between the river and canal as building-land taking care to reserve a broad road along the river bank. The greater part of this land belongs to the minor Zamíndár of Pittápúr, and arrangements should be made for effecting a suitable exchange.

Masulipatam was formerly a place of great military and commercial importance. The Military Force is now reduced to a single regiment; and the cotton manufacture, for which

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* After carrying on for several years an active official and private correspondence with Sir Harry Jones, who had charge of the works for improving the navigation of the Shannon, I carefully inspected the whole line with him. Although the absence of trade and the introduction of railroads have prevented the realisation of the results expected from this system of works, it is one of the most complete of the kind in existence.

Masulipatam was so famous, has been nearly extinguished by Manchester. There is, however, still an industrious, well affected population of between 40,000 and 50,000 persons; and as the canal from Bezwarra, which will connect Masulipatam with the interior system of navigation, is nearly completed, this ancient city will soon enter upon a new career. As if to illustrate the wonderful change which this will make, we saw, shortly before we entered the city, carriages containing Military Stores fixed in the so-called road (which was only a ridge of black cotton soil converted by the rain into mud), notwithstanding the painful efforts made by long trains of bullocks assisted by labourers. More than one wealthy and spirited Native is already building passage and cargo boats to navigate the canals.

A remarkable feature of this place is the Fort. This was the ancient stronghold of our nation in the Northern Sirkars. It consists of a spacious, elevated platform, surrounded with a handsome brick wall and well revetted ditch, and flanked by bastions at the angles A guard is still maintained at the gate, but breaches are left unguarded up which a company could march abreast. In short, as a military arrangement, the fort has become entirely obsolete, and has degenerated into a farce and a nuisance. A military guard has to be constantly furnished from the modern cantonment, which is more than three miles off. There is a Fort Adjutant, with scarcely any duty except an occasional formal visit to the so called Fort. There is the more serious waste of a Commissariat Bazar, with a Kotwal and Police Establishment, according to the antiquated model, in all seventy-five persons, whose duties might be much better done by the Collector and Magistrate; and, lastly, there is an Arsenal, complete in all the departments of such an establishment, and furnishing nominal employment to 138 persons; which was, no doubt, useful when communication with Madras was precarious, and there was a large force at Masulipatam, but is now entirely out of date and place. It would be more conducive to safety, economy, and efficiency, to consolidate this with the Arsenal at Fort St. George, and to confine ourselves to having on this coast proper means of unloading and forwarding stores to Hyderabad, or wherever else they may be wanted in the interior.

The lower end of the canal is to be connected with the sea on one side of the Fort. In my opinion, this magnificent platform should be given up entirely to commercial purposes, for which it is admirably suited; the ditch should be converted into a circular canal; and, after proper reserves have been made for public purposes, the interior should be sold for warehouses and dwelling houses. There is a large church, which is now nearly deserted. The European barracks and Hospital are so commodious and substantial, as to make it evident that our ancestors were not so insensible to the health of the Troops, as they are now generally reputed to have been. The hospital is well adapted for an Exchange, while the adjoining barracks and officers Square are admirably suited for public Warehouses. There is a building in front of the principal landing place which may be used as a Custom House. As the Fort is the nearest land to the mouth of the canal, and is otherwise well adapted for a mercantile station, there can be no question as to the great public convenience of these arrangements. The adjoining marshes would soon be converted into gardens; and the bar is so narrow, that dredging and buoying would make the place accessible to ships of considerable size. The Kishna has not turned round upon the adjoining Ports of late years in the way the Godávari has.

After full consideration, therefore, I make the following proposals:—

1st. That the old Fort of Masulipatam should cease to be occupied as a military station and should be appropriated to mercantile purposes;

2nd. That the Arsenal should be consolidated with the Arsenal of Fort St. George;

3rd. That the Commissariat Establishment at Masulipatam should be broken up;

4th. That the arrangements which have been already commenced for the transhipment of Military Stores into the interior from Cocanada should be completed; and

5th. That a plan and estimate should be framed for laying out the Fort of Masulipatam as a commercial entrepot, with the understanding that the sums realised by the sale of the land will be available, as far as they may be required, for local improvements.

It will be seen, from the following Extract from a Minute recorded by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the occasion of his Inspection in February 1859, how entirely my recommendations accord with Sir Patrick Grant's views:—

"Masulipatam is a station for one Regiment of Native Infantry, and small Detail of Artillerymen (12 Europeans and the same number of Golundauze are now here). There is an old Fort, in a state of hopeless dilapidation, and the sooner it crumbles away and is abandoned the better. Inside this Fort, there is a rather extensive Arsenal, containing, at this moment, 3,000 stands of Percussion Muskets, 15 serviceable Siege Guns, complete, with Carriages, some 10 or 12 partially unserviceable heavy Guns (all Iron), and four 6 Pounders complete with Waggons and Limbers. There are likewise two capacious Magazines, in one of which an immense supply of Ammunition is now deposited. I consider that no such Depôts are required here, and I very strongly recommend, that they may cease to be maintained. If the prescribed supply of Ammunition, *i. e.* 500 rounds per Piece of Ordnance, and small Arm, is strictly kept up at the head quarters of the Hyderabad and Nagpore Forces, a permanent Arsenal, Magazine, or Depôt, at any intermediate point between the Grand Arsenal at Madras and those Forces, is, in my judgment, not only unnecessary, but highly objectionable. Let us have no large Depôts for Munitions of war and Military Stores, where there is neither a fortified Post, nor a European Force effectually to protect them. Complete the water communication from the Coast to Beizwarrah, and erect a few inexpensive buildings at the Port of landing, to protect the Stores while being transferred to the Boats from Ship-board, and every essential requirement will be amply met.

"The Native Infantry Lines are upwards of four miles from the Fort, so that the Details for Fort duty, (110 rank and file,) have to march that distance daily to reach their Posts!"

Cocanada has been properly fixed upon as the place for landing Government Stores and transferring them to Canal Boats, for it is not only the Port of the Godávari, which will be the great highway of this side of India, but is connected by an easy water communication with the Kishna and the old Hyderabad road.

Narsapur, the ancient Madiepollam, is the natural port of the eastern Delta of the Godávari. There are forty feet of water inside the bar, and persons are said to be still living, who remember to have seen large English ships inside. In the eastern Delta of the Kishna, Nizampatam disputes the pre-eminence with a roadstead a little further to the south. Every local harbour which furnishes facilities for the shipment of the staples of the adjoining country, is deserving of the attention of the Government. The Deltas of the Godávari and Kishna will require several Ports for their abundant produce, so greatly in excess of the wants of the inhabitants.

As it was important for the Irrigation Company that the navigation of the lower course of the Pennar should be examined during the freshes, which had already commenced, I authorized one of the small steamers lately arrived from England being employed for this purpose under the charge of Captain Maiden, the Master Attendant at Masulipatam, assisted by a Civil Engineer connected with the Company.

I invited the local Civil and Engineer Officers to discuss with me several important subjects of present interest. Public advantage would arise from the more frequent practice of such free conferences. They give vent to useful suggestions; but their peculiar recommendation is, that they extinguish, in their germ, fallacies and crude opinions which might otherwise become the starting points of controversies, such as have too often wasted the invaluable time of our ablest officers in this country.

The subject of one of these verbal discussions was the re-adjustment of the Territorial Divisions in this quarter, and the result fully justified the previous impression of the Madras Government, that it would be advisable to make the Civil Districts conterminous with the Deltas and with the Engineer Districts. There would then be a Godávari division, with the Head Station at Dauleshwaram and a Sub Collector at Cocanada; and a Kishna Division, with the Head Station at Bezwara and a Sub Collector at Masulipatam; while the Head Assistants and Deputy Collectors would be stationed wherever their services might be most useful. Now that there is a regular steam communication with Madras by which remittances of specie can be conveniently made, the arrangement under which a General Treasury is maintained at Masulipatam independently of the ordinary Zillah Treasury, has become unnecessary and ought to be abolished.

A still more important subject of discussion was the best mode of assessing the water-rate and of accelerating the progress of the Revenue Survey and Settlement. The Government is losing every year in these Deltas as much as would finish the most necessary works of irrigation—and this, without any proportionate benefit to the Agricultural classes; for when a fair and moderate assessment has once been fixed, unfounded alarms will be dissipated, and everybody will invest his capital and labour with a full confidence that he will enjoy the fruits of his exertions. As both the last mentioned objects will form the subject of separate proceedings, I will not enlarge upon them here.

I likewise examined into the progress made by the Inám Commissioner, who had selected these districts for the commencement of his operations. Nothing could be more satisfactory. The Inámdárs gladly accepted the arrangement after it was understood by them, and only four per cent. of them had declined our terms of commutation. This also will form the subject of a separate communication.

Wherever I went, I visited and examined into the state of the Schools. An Anglo-Vernacular School has been established at Cocanada by the Native Civil Officers and other Members of the Native Community, with the countenance and assistance of the European Officers. It will, I hope, soon qualify for a Grant-in-aid. At Dauleshwaram there is no good school, which is the more to be regretted as numerous Europeans, East Indians, and other Government Servants are employed there, who have no means of giving a proper education to their children. I have called the attention of the Inspector of Schools of the Division to the want. There ought to be a First-class School at Dauleshwaram, the course of study in which should have reference to the scientific character of the place. There ought also to be evening classes and lectures for adults, and the general apparatus of a Mechanic's Institute. I did not see the Government School at Rajamundri, because it was not open during the time I was there. There is a small School at Bezwara, supported by the benevolent exertions of the Church Missionary Society, which will, I hope, soon be enlarged and improved to meet the wants of that rising place. But the great source of satisfaction to me was the state of the Educational Institutions at Masulipatam. I had not been on shore a day efore I became sensible of the great benefits which Mr. Noble, the Manager of the Church Missionary Society's Schools at Masulipatam, has conferred upon the Northern Sirkars, by preparing so many intelligent and well conducted Natives for the Public Service. When I passed through Masulipatam early in the morning, I saw numerous groups of well-dressed youths going with their books in their hands to School. Mr. Noble, who has for sixteen years devoted moral and intellectual attainments of a high order to the instruction of the rising generation; Mr. and Mrs. Sharkey, also connected with the Church Missionary Society, who maintain in a high state of efficiency an Industrial School for Boys and a Boarding School for a large number of Girls; and Seshaya Sástri, and the other founders and supporters of the Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular School, will be known hereafter as those who have planted the germs of an improved learning in this interesting and important part of the Madras Presidency. Masulipatam bids fair to become to the Northern Sirkars more than Oxford and Cambridge have been to the United Kingdom.

It is right to add one remark to a Paper which is otherwise too long. If we have done our duty at least to this part of India, and have founded a system which will be a source of strength and wealth and credit to us as a nation, it is due to one master-mind, which, with admirable industry and perseverance, in spite of every discouragement, has worked out this great result. Other able and devoted officers have caught Colonel Cotton's spirit, and have rendered invaluable aid under his advice and direction; but for this great creation of genius, we are indebted to him alone. Colonel Cotton's name will be venerated by millions yet unborn, when many who now occupy a much larger place in the public view will be forgotten; but, although it concerns not him, it would for our own sake be a matter of regret, if Colonel Cotton were not to receive due acknowledgment during his own life time.

The operations on the Godáveri and Kishna, in the Public Works and Revenue Departments, are so important, that it will be my duty to make an annual visit to that quarter so long as I hold my present situation.

MADRAS, 15th October, 1859.

Minute by Sir C. Trevelyan on his tour to the Godavari and Kistna Deltas. October 1859.

GOVT. RECORD OFFICE
FORT ST. GEORGE

Revenue Dept.

No 517.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 4th ~~March~~ April 1860.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department.

Referring certain Paras of the Minutes by the Honorable the President relating to his late Official Tour in the South of India between 5th January and 6th March 1860.

Minutes 16th March 1860 No 88

Para 1 Ordered that copies of the Minutes which accompanied the ~~above~~ foregoing proceedings be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, and that in drawing their particular attention to the observations of the Honorable the President in the paragraphs noted in the margin, they be

Minute No 1 dated 18th Jany. paras 8. 9. 10. 13. 16. to 19. 22 & 25 with appendix A.

Minute No 2 dated 28th Jany 1860 p 1 to 8 & 10
do — No 3 " 8th Feby " p 12 to 28 & 33
do — No 4 " 25th " " 22 to 24 & 30
do — No 5 " 29th " " 2 to 12 & 15
do — No 6 " 6th March " 11 & 12

requested to take the necessary steps for giving effect to the views therein set forth.

2 The Board will call on the Collector of Tanjore for an early report on the two measures proposed in para 13 of the first minute, and will lay it before Government with their own opinion.

3 The Government fully agree with the Residen that, for the reasons stated in Para 3 of the second minute, the present Revenu settlement in Tanjore should remain substantially uncha and that a Revenue Survey of that District, or at least of the Delta Talugs, is not required.

4. They will also, repor after communication with the Collector, whether, when the District Treasury is placed at

at ~~[illegible]~~ Tanjore, a branch Treasury will be required at Negapatam; and if so on what scale & with what establishment. They will consider also, whether, if a Treasury at Negapatam is ~~such an arrangement is~~ necessary for the present, the completion of the Railway between Negapatam and Tanjore will make it practicable to dispense with it.

5 Plans and Estima have been called for in the Public Works Department for carrying out the suggestions in paras 9 and 10 of the first minute, viz. for the removal of the Talug Kacheri and Munsiff's Court into the Town of Negapatam and for the repair of the old Dutch Custom House. The Boar will

will call on the Collector to report as to the best method of dealing with the present buildings* and the large piece of Government land about them.

* Minute No 1 p 16.

6. The Board will take the measures required in their Department for giving effect to the suggestions contained in Minutes Nos 3, 4 and 6. respecting the sale of building allotments and allotments for farming purposes on the Palnis, the Nilgiris and on the Shivaroy Hills. The allotments will be of moderate size; and they will be put up to auction from time to time under the orders of Government, as the demand arises.

Minute No 4 p 25
& do „ 6 p 11.

7 The Chief Engineer and the District Engineer of Coimbatore are prepared to cooperate with the Board of Revenue and the Collector in giving effect to the proposals for the improvement of Utakamand contained in Paragraphs 23 - 24 of His Excellency's Minute No 4 - the Governor in Council particularly desires that these improvements may be vigorously prosecuted in anticipation of the increased influx of visitors consequent on the opening of the Railway to the neighbourhood of the Plateau -

8 The attention of the Director of Revenue Settlement will be called to the remarks in the passages of minutes noted in the margin

Minute No 2 para 2
— do — „ 5 paras 6 a 11.

Copies of which will be furnished to that Officer. On the subject of Paras 7 to 11 of the fifth minute, vizt. the taxation of Coffee Estates in Wainad, the decision of Government will be declared hereafter.

Minute No 3 p 33
„ „ 4 p 22.25
„ „ 6 p 12.

9 Copies of Minutes Nos 3, 4 and 6 will be forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, and his attention will be directed to the remarks in the paragraphs of those minutes noted in the margin. The forests in Madura and Salem imperatively require his attention. Respecting the treatment of the woods on the Nilgiris a separate order has lately been issued, vizt No 425 of the 20th Instant.

10 Copies of the Minutes will be circulated by the Board of Revenue to the

Officers of the Revenue
Department in the pro
vinces, for their infor
mation—

Board of Revenue Recd
Director of Rev Settlmt
Conservator of forests
Chief Engr. for the informatn

[illegible]

5 April 1860 N° 341.

12.7.24

8/4/16

•1783/72

6-10-334

C-2-44-11

8-8-04

3-8-80

3-8-89

15-5-90

5-8-96

6-6-26

3-8-86

7.11.9

9-8-20

N° 30 + 31.

Revenue 1860 Depart^t.

Pro. of Govt. 10^th April

N° 517

Pro. of the Madras Govt.

D/14^th April 1860.

[illegible] N° [illegible] July 63

N° 1807 in Pro.

Pro. B^d. of Rev. D/11 Feb. /64 C. N° 383

Pro. of the Board of R. y 6 July

C. N° 11

Passing orders on several matters treated of in the Minute of the Honorable the President relating to his late Official [illegible] in the South of India

Proceedings of the B^d. of Rev^e. August [illegible] C. N° 1877 in