M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1794 Press ~~Mis.~~

385

Dated 30-9-~~19~~ 1863

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30th September 1863.

The following papers are ordered to be recorded, 30th September 1863, No. 1,794:—

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, dated 31st August 1863, No. 5,501.

Forwarding copy of a letter from the Officer Commanding the Presidency Division, stating that the Guard of the 43rd Madras N. I., returned to Cuttack on the 14th May last, having proceeded as far as Benares with the Rajah of Vizianagram without being relieved.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 7th September 1863, No. 2,579.

Communicating a letter from the Agent Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, reporting the removal of the Company's Stores from the Light-house Esplanade.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 8th September 1863, No. 1,448.

Fixing the salary of the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam at Rupees 2,333-5-4 per mensem, the salary assigned to the office of Collector and Magistrate in other Districts in this Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th September 1863, No. 5,687.

Submitting, with remarks, letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, reporting on the Surety Bond of the defaulting Stamp Vendor at Vizianagram, and calling the attention of the Collector to the want of attention of the Deputy Collector.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Financial Department, dated 11th September 1863, No. 593.

Communicating copy of a letter addressed to the Government of Bengal by the Supreme Government, regarding the allowances to be passed to a Military Officer acting in a Civil appointment.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 15th September 1863, No. 2,668.

Passing orders on the report of the Consulting Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company on the result of his examination into the cause and extent of the damages sustained by the Irrigation Company's works at and above Kurnool on the night between the 23rd and 24th June 1863.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 16th September 1863, No. 2,964.

Issuing certain instructions for filling up vacancies among the Non-Commissioned Staff of the Effective Supernumeraries occasioned by invaliding, &c.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 18th September 1863, No. 2,708.

Passing orders on the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, submitting the Report of the Collector of North Arcot on the operation of the Department Public Works in his District during the official year 1862-63.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 18th Sept 1863, No. 2,711.

Communicating copy of a Despatch from Secretary of State on the system of rentir levied on the road way over the Anicut at Nellore.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th September 1863, N

Submitting letters from the Collectors of Sea Customs and Tanjore, account in the Budget Estimate of the former and the increase in that of the latte Revenue.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30th September 1863.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 21st September 1863, No. 2,736.

Authorizing the employment of a Surveyor and four Lascars to be attached to the Establishment of the Deputy Collector engaged on the settlement of the price of land required by the Irrigation Company in the Kurnool District.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 23rd September 1863, No. 1,540.

Authorizing the Magistrate of Vizagapatam to rent a house at that station for the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum and also as a Hospital for the Police.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judical Department, dated 24th September 1863, No. 1,542.

Relieving Mr. R. S. Ellis from his duties as Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District from the 1st October 1863, for being employed on special duty in connection with his appointment as a Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 24th September 1863, No. 2,773.

Passing orders on certain papers relating to the project of irrigating the Bellary District from the Toombadra river.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st September 1863, No. 5,979.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Tanjore, intimating his intention of introducing a kind of insect to check the growth of Prickly Pear in the District.

Military Department 20th August 1863

No. 410 a
Fort William
3d. August 1863.

The Guard of the 43d. Madras Native Infantry
referred to in this correspondence returned to
Cuttack on the 14th May last having proceeded
as far as Benares with the Rajah of Vizianagram
without being relieved.

To The Asst. Adjt. Genl.

By order
Lt. A. Becher M. Genl.
Com. the Pres. Dv.

No. 491

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Home
Department with reference to the docket there-
from No. 4352 dd 10th July 1863.

By order
Lt. B. E. Bacon Major
Offg. Dep. Secy to the Govt. of India.

No. 5301

Copy forwarded to the Govt. of Fort St. George for
information with reference to letter therefrom
No. 1102 dated the 22d. of June.

Fort William
Home Department
The 31st August 1863

By order
H. Wright
Under Secy to the Govt. of India

Revenue 1863 Depts
No. 1 For Fort St.

No. 355 1794.

Proceedings Govt.
Dated Sept. 1863.

3 Exhibits
Enclosures
and Letters.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 7th September 1863.

No. 126. Read the following Memorandum from the Acting Consulting Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company, dated Saint Thomé, 1st September 1863, No. 49:—

Read the following letter from F. AGNEW, Esq., Agent Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to Lieutenant-Colonel S. O. E. LUDLOW, R. E., Acting Consulting Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company, dated Madras, 20th August 1863, No. 803.

SIR,

With reference to the Order of Government No. 2,234, of the 8th August 1863, I have the ionor to inform you that the removal of the Company's Stores from the Light-house Esplanade vas commenced previous to the receipt of the Government Proceedings under notice, and com-pleted on the 15th instant.

Submitted to Government for information with reference to their Proceedings No. 2,234, lated 8th August 1863.

(Signed) S. O. E. LUDLOW, Colonel, R. E.,
Acting Cons. Engr. I. & C. Company.

No. 127. ORDER THEREON, 7th September 1863, No. 2,579.

Communicated to the Military Department, with reference to the Order in that Department, No. 2,431, dated 27th July 1863.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

o the Military Department.
„ Revenue do.

rd. S. T. Augustin.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dated 8th September 1863, *No.* 1,448.

Adverting to the establishment of a Civil and Sessions Court at Vizagapatam which has relieved the Agent of much of the judicial work previously devolving on him, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the salary of the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam should in future be fixed at Rupees 2,333-5-4 per mensem, the salary assigned to the office of Collector and Magistrate in other Districts in this Presidency, and he directs that this reduction shall take effect from the date of Mr. Fane's transfer to the office of Collector of Sea Customs at Madras. Intimation of the intention of the Government to make this reduction was given to Mr. Carmichael previous to his appointment.

(True Extract.)

G. J. Arbuthnot
Chief Secretary.

To D. F. Carmichael, Esq.
To the Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.
" Civil Paymaster.
" Board of Revenue.
" Honorable the Judges of the High Court.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. T. McMootry.

No. 5,687.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 10th September 1863.

Read the following letter from D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd August 1863, No. 647 :—

1. In reply to Board's Proceedings No. —— dated 14th August instant, I have the honor to state that the Surety Bond of the defaulting Stamp Vendor at Vizianagrum runs in the form prescribed. There is therefore nothing more to be recovered from his Surety than the Rupees 500 already paid up. Immediately on his arrest, the Vendor's property was attached and will be sold in due course. His house, the Sub-Magistrate reports, may fetch Rupees 150, while the value of the personal property, as *per* Sub-Magistrate's inventory, comes to Rupees 96-1-6. These two items will be brought to account in due course.

2. The Board desire to be informed "How the Vendor was allowed to be in possession " of stamps to a value so much in excess of his Security."

3. I find that on a Telegram from Mr. Fane, the Board issued their Standing Circular No. 1,682 of 13th March 1862, fixing the Vendor's Security at a sum equal to the average value of two months' sale of stamps.

4. Notwithstanding these specific instructions, and the fact that the average monthly sale at Vizianagrum, on the two months preceding his reference, amounted to Rupees 852-14-0, the Vendor's security was fixed at 300 Rupees. This was all done in the Serishta Department, so that the Deputy Collector is in no way to blame.

5 Subsequently, on receipt of Board's Circular, Standing No. 4,162 of 27th June 1862, the security was raised to 500 Rupees, in view of the expression of the Board's opinion that that was a proper sum for a Vendor at Munsiff's station. Inasmuch as by this ruling the Vendor's security was increased by 200 Rupees, I was naturally satisfied, never supposing that the original Rupees 300 was any thing else but a fair security according to existing rules. A Collector must take some things on trust; he cannot be perpetually scrutinizing the acts of his predecessors, to see whether they have been based on careful calculation or the reverse.

6. In reply to the Board's concluding suggestion, I beg to state that, since this case of embezzlement, the stocks of all Vendors and all their securities have been examined. I have resolved to fix the standard of their respective stocks by the extent of two months' sales on the average of the sales of the preceding six months. Security will be required to an equivalent amount.

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1. Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government in continuation of the Board's Proceedings dated 14th August 1863, No. 5,084.

2. The Board exonerate Mr. Carmichael from blame in the matter, but they consider that the Deputy Collector has been decidedly wanting in attention to the details of his Department. The Stamp Department is under his immediate control, and not under that of the Serishtadar, and it was *his* duty to see that the issues of Stamps to the Vendor were not disproportionate to the amount of his security, or if the security was found insufficient to cover the requirements of the station, then to take steps to set matters right.

3. The Board quite agree with the Collector that he must take many details upon trust, but it was in order that he might do this with confidence that the grade of Deputy Collector was created, and if these Officers prove themselves untrustworthy, the whole object of their appointment is lost. They sink into the position of mere Clerks, and are undeserving of that in which they have been placed.

4. The Collector will communicate these remarks to his Deputy, and will endeavor to fix the responsibility for the inadequate security on the proper party in the Serishta Department, and will take such notice of the misconduct as he may think fit.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to D. F. Carmichael, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam.

„ to R. W. Norfor, Esq., Superintendent of Stamps.

Exd. J. Wright.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department; to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 15th August 1863, No. 3,842.

In reply to your letter, No. 5,411, dated 10th July 1863, I am directed to state that a Military Officer in Civil employ acting in a Civil appointment in other than the Police Department, is entitled to acting allowances according to the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, if he officiate for a Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civil Officer, and according to the Military Rules, if he officiate for another Military Officer in Civil employ. The ruling of the Secretary of State, contained in paragraphs 91 to 94 of a Despatch, No. 2, dated 6th January 1859, published at page 569 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of that year, is applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, when their acting allowances are governed by the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Ordered, that copies of the above be forwarded to the Foreign, Home, Military, and Public Works Departments; Governments of the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Eastern Settlements; Civil Paymasters, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Madras, and Bombay; and the Military Finance Department.

(Signed) R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
2nd Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER THEREON, 11th September 1863, No. 593.

Communicated to the Revenue, Judicial, Military and Public Works Departments.

(True Extract.)

C. J. Cracklow
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Departments.
„ Judicial do.
„ Military do.
„ Public Works do.

Exd. T. McMootry.

Rec'd 26th August 1863

4 inclos No 385.

Rev. 1863. Department.
No: Fort St. Geo.

No 2492.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

Dated 10th September 1863.

No. 5,687.

Submitting with remarks letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam reporting on the Surety Bond of the defaulting Stamp Vendor at Vizianagaram, and calling the attention of the Collector to the want of attention of the Deputy Collector.

RECORDED.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 15th September 1863.

Read the following papers :—

No. 316. From Colonel S. O. E. LUDLOW, R. E., Acting Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company, to Colonel W. I. BIRDWOOD, R. E., Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Kurnool, 18th August 1863.

SIR,

1. Having heard that the bank of the Irrigation Company's Canal above Kurnool had been breached, and the works otherwise damaged by the fresh which came down the Toombudra late in June, I proceeded to Kurnool for the purpose of ascertaining the cause and extent of the damage, and the results of my examination I have now the honor to submit for the information of Government.

2. It was the intention, as may be gathered from my last report, to admit but a small quantity of water into the Canal this season, a precautionary proceeding which the newness of the banks generally and their somewhat doubtful state in parts rendered necessary to avoid accidents.

3. The temporary shutters which had been provided to close the vents of the head sluice appear to have been put in previous to the occurrence of the fresh; but unfortunately five of them had been temporarily removed with a view to some improvements being made to them, and so many of the vents were consequently left open, when, on the night between the 23rd and 24th June a heavy fresh came down the river, rising suddenly to a height of 2 feet above the crest of the anicut and 11 feet above the cill of the head sluice, through the unclosed vents of which it passed into the channel sweeping down it in a stream 7 feet deep.

4. As soon as the mischief was discovered every effort was made to replace the missing shutters; but owing to the depth of the water and the force of the current this could be accomplished but very imperfectly: some of the shutters moreover, which were of a faulty construction, being broken and forced in by the pressure of the head of water, it was a considerable time before the ingress of water to the canal could be materially diminished. The water consequently passed down the canal as far as the 10th mile, having first filled the large Yeddaroor tank in the 6th mile.

5. The bank of this tank is revetted; but, as noticed in my last report, is weak owing to the very bad quality of the soil of which it is formed. As the water saturated the bank, large cavities appear to have formed in its interior; the superincumbent earth subsided and with it the revetment sank. A strong wind blowing at the time across the wide expanse of the tank, the waves overtopped the sunken revetment and a breach was soon formed, through which the water found its way in a large stream to the river which there is not far distant from the bank. The breach occurred a little below the village of Yeddaroor which, however, being situated on high ground, sustained no damage.

6. This breach, when I saw it, had widened to about 150 feet. A second breach also occurred lower down in the 7th mile, but did not extend to a greater width than 25 feet, the water having, before it enlarged further, found a vent through the larger breach at Yeddaroor and through the under-sluices of the calingulah.

7. The south bank of the canal in the 2nd mile near the village of Koontulpaud was also breached. This breach was owing to the incomplete state of the bank adjoining the inlet of No. 6 culvert, the culvert itself having closed on account of its damaged state. This culvert and inlet are defective and evidently insufficient for the proper discharge of the drainage and should be replaced by a more capacious work.

8. Besides these actual breaches, the current appears to have set dangerously on the bank in two or three places, and other breaches would probably have taken place, had not relief been afforded by the opening of the calingulahs and the formation of the large breach. The inner slope of the banks, for considerable lengths, has been much scarped by the action of the waves and current, and considerable settlement has taken place in some parts.

9. When I inspected the canal, although the vents of the head sluice had been closed, as well as the defective and damaged state of the shutters would admit, there was still a quantity of water leaking into the canal through the vents, by a rough measurement about 6,000 cubic yards per hour. Most of it escaped through the under-sluices of No. 1 calingulah, the remainder through the large breach.

10. The small breaches in the 2nd and 7th miles have been closed, and the bank has been raised in many places where it had settled; but the closing of the large breach would be troublesome, and indeed undesirable, for it acts as a safety-valve in case of heavy land floods, until the termination of the rainy season. A small bank is being thrown across the canal, above the breach, and a channel is being dug round the Yeddaroor tank for the purpose of conveying water to Kurnool. For irrigation purposes this will be of little or no use this season, but it will be useful to admit water in small quantities to the lower part of the canal with a view to wet gradually and so consolidate and test the banks.

11. Besides the injury done to the canal banks the south branch of the anicut has been breached in one place. Owing to the quantity of water which was passing over it (2½ feet above the crest) when I inspected the work, I could not measure the length of the breached portion, but as well as I could judge, it was about 80 or 100 feet in length, and the whole of the work appeared to have been swept away down to the rock on which it had stood. This breach (see sketch) has taken place immediately adjacent to the gap lately filled up in the south branch noticed in my last report. The wall raised above that gap and the work being there solidly filled in, have doubtless been the measures of saving the anicut at that part up to this time, but from the appearance of it I have fears of its giving way, if much longer tried by high freshes, for the water was spouting through the body of the wall when I saw it, in a very unpleasant manner.

12. The current was to some extent concentrated on the part which was breached by the wall raised over the gap, and to this the accident is by some partly attributed; but I am myself inclined to think it was due to the masonry in that part having been rapidly run up, which it was, and the mortar not having properly set before the lower part was wetted. It is possible that it may have been owing to the lower courses not having been properly let into the well and thus having slipped, but at present this is mere conjecture.

13. The space between the two walls of the anicut is here filled with sand instead of concrete, a mode of construction to which I at the time objected; had this space been filled in solid with rubble or concrete, it is possible that the breach might not have attained its present dimensions, and the chances of its further extension would have been less than they now are.

14. The rest of the anicut being covered by the stream I could not examine its state, but judging from the irregularity of the overfall I fear that stones have been removed from the crest here and there, and if so, there is a possibility of breaches occurring in other places, but I do not apprehend any further serious damage.

15. The rough stone revetments of the two extremities of the island bank have been somewhat damaged by the stream, as I anticipated they would be, but this damage is of little importance. The bank itself, across the island, was not reached by the water and is in fair order.

16. The whole of the north branch of the anicut, as far as completed, seems to be in good order, the gap at the northern extremity being of course still unclosed.

17. The river banks are in fair order, but the rough stone revetments have sunk in places. The channel revetment below the head sluice is also somewhat though not materially damaged The head and under-sluices as far as I could see appeared to have sustained no material damage.

18. It would thus appear that the damage to the anicut was probably due to the immature state or defective character of the masonry in that part, and that to the banks was owing to the sudden admission of water in too large quantities through the head sluice and to the bad and treacherous quality of the soil forming the embankment where the breaches occurred.

19. In repairing these breaches and probably elsewhere, where the bank is composed of similarly bad earth, it will be necessary to adopt measures for rendering it secure either by the substitution of better soil or by the admixture of better soil with the inferior or the consolidation of the inferior soil, if it must be used, by floating or tamping the successive layers as the bank is raised.

20. Although I have applied the epithet "inferior" to the soil used in the breached part of the Yeddaroor tank, I believe that it is only inferior for embankment purposes if thrown up loosely and dry. In this state it forms a very light and porous bank; but it contains a good proportion of rich clay and if tamped and mixed with sand would probably and if floated as above suggested would I think certainly make a more solid and water-tight bank than any other description of soil procurable along the canal.

21. I roughly estimate that 10,000 Rupees would suffice to repair all the actual damage which the works have yet sustained; but this accident has forcibly demonstrated the necessity for the adoption of measures for their future protection and security. The banks wherever exposed to the action of waves or strong currents must be securely revetted; the interior slopes where the soil is bad should be increased; low and weak parts of the bank must be raised and strengthened.

22. The cost of these measures, especially that of the revetments, will necessarily be large; but it is impossible to state, even approximately, what it is likely to amount to until carefully revised estimates are furnished, and this should be done with as little delay as possible.

23. The expenditure on the head works has considerably exceeded my expectations. They were estimated at 1,25,000 and have already cost 2,28,000, while further expenditure is still required for their completion and repair.

24. There has been some, though not a very large excess on the three first miles of the canal, but on the remaining miles as far as Kurnool the excess has been trifling: but on the whole of this distance much work will yet have to be done. The whole of the sum sanctioned for the Hindry aqueduct has been expended, yet the work is still far from complete.

25. Revised estimates should also be submitted for all the sections of the canal below Kurnool as far as the 64th mile, the limit of the single banked system, for down to that point the additional height and section which will probably have to be given to the banks will greatly increase the quantity of earthwork; the rates will have in some cases to be raised, and the additional cost of revetments will tend greatly to raise the cost of the work above the sum at which it was originally estimated.

26. Before water is admitted into the canal below Kurnool it will be essentially necessary that the banks throughout should be carefully examined and pronounced to be perfectly safe; for any accident happening there would be attended with much more serious consequences to the country and its inhabitants than were happily possible when the bank was breached above Kurnool.

No. 317. Memorandum from the Honorable the President:—

Stating his views on an inspection of the Irrigation Company's Works, and suggesting certain measures in connection with the same. } (Here enter 3rd September 1863.)

No. 318. ORDER THEREON, 15th September 1863, No. 2,668.

1. The first of the foregoing papers is the report of the Acting Consulting Engineer on the result of his examination into the cause and extent of the damages sustained by the Irrigation Company's works at and above Kurnool, on the night between the 23rd and 24th June 1863.

2. The works reported to have been damaged are the Yeddaroor tank, the canal bank at the 2nd, 6th and 7th miles, the south branch of the Anicut, the rough stone revetments of the two extremities of the island and of the river banks, and the channel revetment below the head sluice.

3. The Consulting Engineer states that the breaches in the 2nd and 7th miles have been repaired, and recommends that the large breach* at the 6th mile should not be closed until the termination of the rainy season, as it will act as a safety-valve in case of heavy land floods. Colonel Ludlow reports that a small bank is being thrown across the canal above the breach at the 6th mile, and that a channel is being dug round the Yeddaroo tank for the purpose of conveying water to Kurnool. This channel will be of little or no use for irrigation this season, but it will be available for letting small quantities of water into the lower part of the canal, with a view to soaking and thereby consolidating and testing the banks.

* 150 feet wide.

4. The cost of repairing all the actual damages sustained by the works is roughly estimated at Rupees 10,000.

5. Colonel Ludlow attributes the damage to the anicut to the immature state or defective character of the masonry, and that to the banks to the sudden admission of water in too large quantities through the head sluice, before the bad and treacherous soil forming the embankment, which is otherwise both weak and unprotected from the action of the waves, had had time to become consolidated or had been properly tested.

6. His Excellency the President having had an opportunity, on the occasion of his recent visit to Kurnool, to inspect the Irrigation Company's works in that District, concurs generally in the view taken by the Consulting Engineer of the causes of the failures, and as to the precautions which it would be desirable to adopt in continuing the works. His Excellency considers that the channel from the anicut requires to be excavated to a greater depth in many places, and that unless more attention is paid to the protection of the bank of the canal at points where from the wide extension of the surface the wind will be able to raise waves, the soft soil of the bank will be cut away and a breach, similar to that which has been the result of the premature filling of the canal, speedily created.

7. The Government request that the Consulting Engineer will obtain and submit, with as little delay as practicable, estimates for the works recommended in paragraphs 19, 21 and 25 of his report. Revised estimates should also be submitted for the head works referred to in paragraph 23, and for the Hindry aqueduct alluded to in paragraph 24, accompanied with full explanation of the causes of excess over the sanctioned estimates.

8. The suggestion contained in paragraph 26 of Colonel Ludlow's report is approved.

9. When at Kurnool, the attention of the President was called to the deficiency in the means of crossing the Irrigation Company's Canal, only one bridge having been provided below the aqueduct, although another was urgently required. It was also pointed out to His Excellency, that below the anicut, and between it and Kurnool, no steps had been taken to secure to the Ryots the means of crossing the Canal, so that if the water were allowed to enter the canal, the space between it and the river would be cut off from all communication with the rest of the country except by way of the passage under the aqueduct at Kurnool. The Government have repeatedly adverted to the necessity for supplying this want in some parts of the canal, and they now request that the Consulting Engineer will call upon the Company's Chief Engineer for a statement of the means which he intends to employ for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient number of crossing places irrespective of those which may be afforded during the dry season by the larger drainage channels. The Consulting Engineer will understand that water cannot be allowed to enter the canal until satisfactory means have been provided for crossing it and enabling the Ryots to move without trouble or difficulty to and from their fields or their villages.

G. O 736 dated 11th April 1862.
Do. 2,869 „ 2nd Dec. „
Do. 3,045 „ 19th „ „
Do. 1,121 „ 2nd May 1863.

10. With reference to the portions of the work to the east of the Hindry, the Collector of Kurnool and the Consulting Engineer will be requested to state clearly what amount of additional accommodation is required in the shape of bridges, and to explain the grounds upon which their opinions are based. The Government will then be able to decide upon the necessity or otherwise of the proposed works.

11. The Governor in Council cannot refrain from remarking that more attention ought to have been paid to the details of the work by the Consulting Engineer, who forwarded the plans and estimates of this section of the canal for the sanction of Government, and that it was his duty to consult the Collector, and in concert with him, to decide upon all the works required to secure to the inhabitants on the banks of the canal every amount of accommodation to which they were entitled.

12. Upon the question of submerged lands, the Government request the attention of the Consulting Engineer to the following remarks :—Towards the close of the year 1861,* the Chief Engineer of the Company proposed to the Government that the canal from the 18th to the 43rd mile should be made with only one bank, that is, that the canal bank should be one long bund, damming back, to the level of the surface water of the canal as maintained by the calingulahs, the whole of the local drainage, as well as the water introduced through the head sluice. This proposal was strongly supported by the Consulting Engineer, Colonel Rundall, and was, after some hesitation, adopted by the Government chiefly on the ground that it would very much lessen the cost to the Company. That it does so, admits of no doubt, as the construction of a canal, properly so called, would have involved the necessity of following the undulation of the ground and have lengthened the line very much. The lengthening of the line would have involved the maintenance of the fall for a greater distance, and this would have deepened very much the cutting at Metacondal, whereas by the adoption of the existing plan, not only is the line shortened, but it has become possible to lessen very much the fall in the broad expanses of the water thrown up the lateral vallies, and thus still more to decrease the depth of the Metacondal cutting.

* See G. O. No. 2,131, 11th Nov. 1861.
Do. „ 2,369, 24th Dec. 1861.

13. It having thus been shown that the adoption of the single embankment system has tended to a reduction in the cost of the works, it is clear that the conclusion of the Government that the Company should pay for all the land submerged in excess of the quantity which would have been provided for them, under ordinary circumstances, was fair and reasonable. It has however been represented to Government that some difficulty has been experienced in determining the actual area of land which will be submerged and rendered valueless by the works, as also the extent of land which the Government would, under ordinary circumstances, have transferred to the Company. These are points which it is indispensable to have decided at once, as it will be too late to attempt a settlement of such questions, when, the water being turned into the canal, the occupants of the soil will have a claim against the Company for damage done to their crops and holdings, as well as for the value of the land.

14. It appears to the Government that the land required for the canal might be easily determined. The length of the centre line of the canal multiplied by the breadth at the surface allowing space on both sides for towing paths, and banks where necessary, will give the full amount of land which the Government could fairly be called upon to provide, and the difference between this and the amount actually submerged will give the quantity which the Company will have to pay for, such payment being made before water can be allowed to pass into the canal. The Consulting Engineer will be requested to intimate to the Officers of the Company that under no circumstances will permission be given for the introduction of water into the canal until all the claims which can fairly be made upon the Company have been properly discharged.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Consulting Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company.
„ Agent for do. do.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Collector of Kurnool.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

Memorandum from the Officiating Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Bangalore, 4th July 1863, *No.* 13; *to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.*

The Commander-in-Chief has the honor to forward for the Orders of Government, the within reference from the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, dated 24th June 1863, No. 1660.

2. Sir Hope Grant observes that G. O. G., No. 223 of 1862, provides for vacancies among the Non-Commissioned in the service Companies of Regiments occasioned by Invaliding, &c., and if the principle of that Regulation is to obtain in the case of Non-Commissioned Staff of the Effective Supernumeraries List, it appears to His Excellency that a provisional promotion only can be made in the room of Store Serjeant W. Smither, and that until Smither is pensioned, the Staff allowance only of the appointment will be available for the man who is nominated to the vacancy. If the Soldier who succeeds to the appointment should already be a Serjeant, he will of course take his rank and Pay with him; but no promotion with Pay will apparently be allowable in his Regiment, until the Serjeant is permanently nominated to the situation.

3. The decision in this reference will, it is assumed, govern all similar cases occurring among the men of the Effective Supernumeraries who have volunteered for General Service.

From the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Fort Saint George, 24th June 1863, *No.* 1660; *to the Officiating Adjutant General.*

Store Serjeant W. Smither of the Ordnance Department, whose papers were forwarded with Memorandum, No. 9316, dated 28th February 1863, with a view to his transfer to the Pension Establishment, having embarked for England on the Ship *Royal Stuart*, on the 18th April 1863, I have the honor to inquire whether he is to be struck off the strength of the Ordnance Department from date of embarkation, or whether he should be borne on the Returns until the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital is made known at Madras by an order being published in G. O.

With Report from the Controller of Military Finance, 31*st August* 1863, *B.*

ORDER, No. 2964, 16*th September* 1863.

The Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed in paragraph 2 of the Adjutant General's Memorandum, dated 4th July 1863, No. 13. Store Serjeant Smither will accordingly be borne on the Returns of the Ordnance Department, until the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital is notified; *provisional* promotion only will be made in his room, and until he is pensioned, the Staff allowance only of the appointment will be available for the man who is nominated to the vacancy: this practice will also be followed in similar cases.

2. There does not appear to be any reason for the difference of practice referred to by the Controller* of Military Finance, between the cases of men proceeding to England for the purpose of being discharged, and those electing to remain in India. In future, therefore, promotions in lieu of the latter will, in like manner with those in lieu of men proceeding to England, be *provisional*—until authority is received for the transfer of the men electing to remain in India to the Pension List in this country.

* *Paras.* 4 *and* 5 *of letter* 31*st August* 1863.

3. With the view, however, of ensuring uniformity, the above orders will be communicated to the Government of India, and a reference made to ascertain whether they are in accordance with the practice in Bengal, or approved of by that Government.

Rec'd 1863 Oct. 6th
No. 2385
Proceedings of Govt. Mily. Dept. dated 15th Sept. 1863.
Read 20th Oct. 1863.
Answered 24th Oct. 1863.
Copy of Proceedings of Govt. Mily. Dept. dated 15th Sept. 1863.
Copy of Memorandum from Officiating Adjutant General, dated 4th July 1863, No. 13.
Copy of Letter from Inspector General of Ordnance, dated 24th June 1863, No. 1660.
Copy of Report from Controller of Military Finance, dated 31st August 1863, B.
Copy of Order, No. 2964, dated 16th Sept. 1863.
REGISTERED.
30th Sept. 1863.

4. Adverting to paragraph 3 of the letter from the Controller of Military Finance, the Governor in Council observes that it has been decided by the Government of India,† that *Warrant Officers* should have their claims to Pension decided entirely by the Local Government.

†*Telegram from Government of India, in Proceedings 14th November 1862, No. 3913.*

To the Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. | Here enter 16th September 1863, No. 2965.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Adjutant General.
„ Inspector General of Ordnance.
„ Commissary General.
„ Controller of Military Finance.
„ Principal Inspector General Medical Dept.
„ Clothing Department.
„ Military Accountant.
„ Examiner Pay Department.
„ Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Judicial Department.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Barrack Master, Fort Saint George.

Exd. T. Stubbs.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 18th September 1863.

No. 399. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th September 1863, No. 5,526:—

Read the following letter from J. FRASER, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chittoor, 14th July 1863, No. 134.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to report on the operation of the Public Works during the official year 1862-63.

Works.	Expenditure of 1861-62.	Expenditure of 1862-63.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.	Estimate of 1862-63.
New Works.					
Irrigation	50,532	90,950	40,418	.....	.....
Communication ...	50,189	1,026	.....	49,163	.....
Buildings	2,091	5,051	2,960	.....	.....
	1,02,8 2	97,027	43,378	49,163	.....
Repairs.					
Irrigation	40,630	58,752	18,122	.....	.....
Communication ...	45,018	51,162	6,144	.....	.....
Buildings	6,982	3,395	.....	3,587	.....
	92,630	1,13,309	24,266	3,587	.....
Total	1,95,442	2,10,336	67,644	52,750	.....
Net Increase ...		14,894			

2. The marginal abstract exhibits the expenditure incurred during 1862-63, as compared with the outlay in the preceding year.

3. The annual report of works executed during the year under review has not yet been received from the District Engineer's Office. I am obliged therefore to prepare this report on the information contained in the Progress Reports of the different Ranges for the month of April last. The remark columns are generally left blank; and as I have not inspected many of them myself, I am unable to state in what condition the several works are.

4. NEW IRRIGATION WORKS.—Of Rupees 90,950 expended during the year on new works of irrigation, Rupees 18,628-8-4 were spent on the Mahindravadi Channel, Rupees 8,918 on the Palar Anicut bridge and Head Sluice, and Rupees 5,153-10-11 on the parapet walls, &c., to Mahindravadi, Kaveripauk, and Doosy head sluice. The remainder was expended on the Anicut projects of Poini and other works.

5. REPAIR OF IRRIGATION WORKS.—The increase of Rupees 18,122 incurred under this head calls for no remarks.

	Rs.
New	90,950
Repairs	50,752
	1,49,702

6. I may here remark that of 1,49,702 Rupees expended on irrigation works more than half the sum, viz., Rupees 82,637, was spent in the Wallajah Range, while there was no outlay in the Chendragery Range.

7. The District Engineer was requested to estimate for the repair of certain works in it reported to be in a dilapidated condition, but I regret to find no notice has been taken of this requisition. The Estimates of some of the important works have not been in the first instance sent to me for countersignature.

8. Upon the whole, I consider that the minor irrigation works, viz., tanks and spring channels of this District, are not sufficiently attended to. During the recent Jumabundi, I had in several cases to remit Nunjah waste, no repairs having for many years been executed to the tanks which failed to hold the little water that was available in a bad season like the past.

9. The Inâms belonging to certain Dasabundum tanks, which have been neglected by the Inamdars, were in due form attached, and the Engineer was requested to provide for their repair. These are likewise unattended to. Some Tahsildars brought to my notice that certain works, estimated and reported to have been executed by Department Public Works, are in the same state in which they previously were, if not worse. I shall refer to one case here for the Board's

information. An Estimate, amounting to Rupees 340, was sanctioned for the construction of a sluice to the Kallakutur tank, in Palamanair Táluq. In the Progress Report for February last, the work is stated to have been commenced, while in the report of the following month, a remark is made to this effect, viz., "will be completed in April." On referring to the Progress Report for April, however, I find that the work is exhibited as commenced.

10. An Estimate of Rupees 175, for constructing a sluice to Kottapalle tank in Palmanair Táluq, was sanctioned. Up to April last, only Rupees 39-1-10 are spent, and yet the work is reported as completed.

11. Under these circumstances, it is clear, that the Ryots of the District have not been fairly dealt with. Of the complaints as Takarars which they had to make to me during the Jumabundi, a great portion related to the repairs of tanks, &c.

12. The Estimates for these works have not been sent to me. The expenditure incurred during 1862-63 on "New roads" is only Rupees 1,026, of which Rupees 971-12-9 were spent on the road from Vellore* to Arnee, and the rest in constructing a bridge.

* This is in good order.

13. The repairs of roads amount to Rupees 51,162. I think that the metal used in repairing the Trunk Roads, is not broken sufficiently small. In many cases unbroken stone of small size is used, but it does not pack well. The surface of those roads is frequently so rough from pointed stones projecting above the general surface that they are unsafe for a horse to trot over. They stand traffic well, but should be smoother.

14. I beg to refer to the state of the road from Tripati to Calastri. An Estimate for this road, amounting to Rupees 15,660, was sanctioned in May 1861 by Government. The amount of the estimate has been spent, and 5,000 more, and yet Mr. Dopping in his letter marginally noted, states that it is in disgraceful order, positively unsafe in fact. The road is not more than 30 miles long, so that I feel sure there must have been a great waste of money here. I have declined to expend local funds on this, and other purely *Z*amindary roads. It would not be just to the road-fund-paying community in other parts of the District to do so.

Dated 3rd March 1863, 2,457.

15. The expenditure incurred on buildings old and new calls for no remarks. The building at Tripati, referred to in paragraph 10 of the last report, has been completed, and the Sub-Magistrate has been ordered to hold his Office there.

	In repair.	Out of repair.
Tanks	2,142	560
River channels	457	51
Spring do.	427	180
	3,026	791

16. As will be seen from the Quinquennial Statement accompanying the Jumabundi report, the number of Government tanks and channels which are out of repoir is nearly a fourth of the aggregate number for the whole District. Particulars are given in the margin.

17. In conclusion, I beg to state that I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figures given in the report showing the expenditure. They have been taken from the Progress Reports for April. The expenditure exhibited in the reports of each month under the head of "in this month," should when totalled, be equal to the amount entered in the report for April in the column headed "up to this month." This is not the case however, as there is a difference of Rupees 1,761-11-4.

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1. Although the expenditure on Public Works in North Arcot in 1862-63 has been greater by 14,894 Rupees than that incurred in the previous year, the above report does not by any means convey a satisfactory account of progress. The irrigation repairs would appear to be sadly neglected; and on this point, the attention of Government will be solicited to paragraphs 7 to 11, and 16.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 18th September 1863.

2. In paragraphs 7 and 12 Mr. Fraser notices that the Estimates of certain irrigation repairs were not sent to him for countersignature. Paragraph 52, Chapter V of the Public Works Code requires that "every Estimate for the repairs of an irrigation work shall be countersigned by the Collector before the work can be begun."

3. The Board beg attention to the Acting Collector's remarks on the unsatisfactory condition of the road from Tripati to Calastri. As the road is a Zamindary line, the Board approve his declining to expend any local funds on its maintenance, as Zamindaries contribute nothing to those funds.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

No. 400. ORDER THEREON, 18th September 1863, No. 2,708.

1. Communicated to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division. The Collector will be requested, through the Board of Revenue, to submit for the information of Government, a statement showing the works of irrigation in the North Arcot District which are not in an efficient state of repair, as also to report, with reference to paragraph 8 of his letter, how much of the remissions granted during the recent Jumabundi was owing to the absence of repairs, and how much to the bad season.

2. The Board of Revenue will likewise ascertain from the Acting Collector, with reference to the many cases where remissions are reported by him in paragraph 8 to have been given on account of the absence of necessary repairs to tanks, whether the respective names and alleged bad condition of those tanks were promptly, or ever, brought to the notice of the officers of the Department.

3. Colonel Boileau's attention will be requested to the case of the Kallukutur and Kottapalle tank sluices mentioned in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Collector's letter, and he will explain the discrepancies connected with the progress of these works, as entered in the reports for different months. In making the inspections above ordered, Colonel Boileau will also enquire into the alleged wasteful expenditure of money on the road from Tripati to Calastri.

4. The particular attention of the Superintending Engineers of Divisions will be requested to paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings, and they will be reminded that every Estimate for the repair of irrigation works should be submitted for the countersignature of the Collector.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.
To all other Superintending Engineers.
To the Board of Revenue.
„ Revenue Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 18th September 1863.

No. 404. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India (Public Works), to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 8th August 1863, No. 11:—

No. 405. ORDER THEREON, 18th September 1863, No. 2,711.

No. 31. Result of the experiment of laying a toll on the Pennar Anicut at Nellore.

10. The system of renting such tolls as those which are levied on the roadway over the Anicut at Nellore is preferable to that of leaving the management with the Collector's Office, but, in calculating an upset price at which the tolls should be put to auction, an allowance should be made for the days during which the road might be closed, so as to avoid the necessity of entertaining subsequent applications for remissions.

5. Paragraph 10 will be communicated to the Revenue Department, the Board of Revenue and the Superintending Engineers of Divisions for information.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No. 5,958.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 19th September 1863.

Read the following letters:—

From C. A. ROBERTS, Esq., Acting Collector of Sea Customs, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 29th July 1863, No. 365.

1. In reply to the order of the Board of Revenue of yesterday's date, forwarding the Order of Government, No. 1,387 of the 24th instant, I have the honor to explain that the decrease of Rupees 50,000 in the Estimate for 1863-64, is owing to the reduction of duty on the following items since the 1st May last:—

Iron, from 10 to 1 per cent.
Wines „ 2 Rupees to 1 Rupee per Gallon.
Malt Liquors „ 2 Annas to 1 Anna per Gallon.

2. The actual import collections for 1862-63, amounted to Rupees 8,43,594.

From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 27th August 1863, No. 308.

1. With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 28th ultimo, No. 4,687, I have the honor to state, that when the Budget Estimate for the current official year, was submitted, the actual receipts of the preceding year 1862-63, were not known, and the estimate of the Customs revenue was therefore framed with reference to that which had been submitted for the year preceding.

Miscellaneous No. XLV.

	Rs.
Estimate for 1862-63	1,76,425.
Actual receipts.....	3,17,900.
Increase.....	1,41,475.

2. Subsequently however, and when a revised Estimate was called for by the Board's Circular of the 8th June last, the comparative result of the estimate and receipts of the preceding year was known, and from which it was found that the actual receipts of 1862-63, considerably exceeded the estimate as shown in the margin. This circumstance taken together with the fact that the import of betel nuts, timber and other articles, as well as the export of grain and rice to Ceylon, were then being briskly carried on, and further showed an upward tendency consequent on the Railway having been commenced from Columbo to Kundi, led to a large increase being anticipated in the receipts of the current year over the Budget Estimate; this was accordingly provided for in the *revised* estimate.

Ordered that the foregoing letters be submitted to Government with reference to their Proceedings dated 24th July 1863, No. 1,337, calling for more complete explanation of the large decrease anticipated in Madras, increase expected in the Customs revenue in Tanjore, and of the decrease anticipated in Madras.

(True Copies and Extract.)

W. Hudleston

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to C. A. Roberts, Esq., Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

„ to W. M. Cadell, Esq., Collector of Tanjore.

Exd. J. Wright.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 21st September 1863.

No. 452. Read the following letter from Colonel S. O. E. LUDLOW, R. E., Acting Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Saint Thomé, 8th September 1863, No. 59:—

SIR,

1. With reference to the Proceedings of Government No. 2,557 of the 4th instant, I have the honor to state, that, the savings on the amount provided in the current year's Budget for the salaries, &c., of my own Department and that of the Deputy Collector engaged in making over land to the Company, will be more than sufficient to cover the salaries of the Surveyor and of his Lascars now proposed to be employed.

2. I think that the services of one Surveyor will suffice for all purposes.

No. 453. ORDER THEREON, 21st September 1863, No. 2,736.

1. The Consulting Engineer for the Irrigation and Canal Company in his letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 48, suggested that a properly qualified Surveyor on a salary of Rupees 120 per mensem (including travelling allowance) and four Lascars on 6 Rupees each, should be attached to the Establishment of the Deputy Collector who is engaged in the settlement of the price of land required by the Company in the Kurnool District. The object in view in proposing this additional Establishment is to afford the Deputy Collector the means of exercising an effectual check on the land plans, &c., sent up by the Company's Officers, by comparing them with the actual sites, the examination being made before the submission of the documents to the Consulting Engineer.

2. The Government recognize the advisability of these arrangements, and authorize the employment of the Surveyor and Lascars from the 1st proximo at a monthly expenditure of Rupees 144, the charge being met from the source mentioned in the letter recorded above.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant General.
„ Consulting Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company.
„ Agent for do. do.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Rec'd 1863. Department.
No. 2,736

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 19th September 1863.

Rec'd 22 Sept. 1863.

No. 5,953.

Submitting letters from the Collectors of Sea Customs and Tanjore, accounting for the decrease in the Budget Estimate of the former and the increase in that of the latter regarding Customs Revenue.

RECORDED.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th July 1863, No. 4,334.

Read letter from D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam; to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 4th July 1863, No. 442.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the Board's Proceedings, No. 3,749 of 23rd June ultimo, being Standing Circular No. LXXII, on the subject of Civil Dispensaries.

2. I understand from the Zillah Surgeon that the 1st of January next has been fixed upon as the date when Government will cease to provide for "the food, clothing and attendance of the sick poor" attending such Institutions; and I have pleasure in reporting that from that date the Native Community of Vizagapatam are prepared to defray these charges, which are estimated at 80 Rupees a month. This will be done through the Municipal Association, out of a "Poor Fund" lately established in connection therewith.

3. The towns-people complain a good deal of the uses to which their Civil Dispensary (for which they subscribed ten thousand Rupees in 1854) is put. There is a daily average of *twenty-eight* Police Constables, as in-patients. Not only do these men take up the space which would otherwise be available for a Lying-in-Ward; but their presence, I am assured by the Medical Officer, has very sensibly diminished the attendance of females. No decent woman will come into Hospital with eight and twenty lusty young Policemen lying about in the same wards and verandahs all night.

4. Under the present improved system, a sick Policeman, like a sick Sepoy, is compelled to go into Hospital, and to stay there till he is cured. But Civil Dispensaries were in most places established before this contingency was contemplated; and those who subscribed to build them are, by consequence, somewhat sore, at the results of the new system.

1. Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government, with the request that special consideration may be given to the subject of the latter part of the letter.

2. The conversion of Civil Dispensaries *into Government Hospitals is calculated to injure* these institutions very seriously, and when the public have *largely subscribed towards the erec-*tion of the building, they have good grounds of complaint.

3. The Board beg leave to recommend that an additional and separate ward be provided with the least possible delay at all Civil Dispensaries for the Police, and other Government servants similarly situated, and that pending their erection special temporary accommodation may be provided.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Magistrate of Vizagapatam; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vizagapatam, 26th August 1863, No. 460.

Government, in their Order, Judicial, No. 1,723 of 21st October 1862, directed that Lunatics should no longer, in this District, be confined with Criminals.

Under the arrangements then sanctioned, I rented a small separate house in the town for their use, where they are guarded by Constables and attended on by Convicts.

2. The average number of Lunatics thus provided for is *ten*, for this District alone, and patients are occasionally sent here from other Districts. It has become a Lunatic Asylum for the Northern Division; and the Medical Officer in charge strongly urges the expediency of providing for these Insane patients in a more systematic and liberal manner.

3. The house they at present occupy is as good as any we can get for the money (Rupees 6 (six) a month), but there is no doubt that it does not provide for the seclusion or convenience of the intimates to the extent humanity would dictate. Nor does it seem desirable that their food should be cooked and their wants attended to by Convicts, or that their supervision should be entrusted to Police Constables, who can know nothing about the moral treatment of the Insane.

4. In short, what is required is a better house and a small establishment consisting of a 2nd Dresser, a ward cooly, a cook, waterman and scavenger, at the usual rates for Hospitals. Whether the Medical Officer should have an extra allowance for the charge of the Asylum, the Government will determine.

5. It so happens that there are premises in the town just now available, which could be hired for (50) fifty Rupees a month, and which would provide the necessary accommodation, both for the Asylum and for a Police Hospital. There are two detached houses, in one compound, surrounded by a wall. The necessity for a separate Hospital for the Police, whose sick members now monopolize the best wards of the Civil Dispensary, driving away all female patients and disgusting the towns-people who contributed so handsomely to the building and who have cheerfully consented to support all sick paupers in future, has been already described in my letter to the Board of Revenue, forwarded to Government by the Board on the 15th July last, No. 4,334. Printed copy of the correspondence is enclosed for ready reference.

6. I beg to state that the old Jail (in case Government should inquire why that should not be put to this use) is condemned as utterly unfit for the accommodation of human beings. Nor in any case could it be turned into an Asylum for maniacs, seeing that the upper story is the Court House of the Civil and Session Judge, while the Jail Hospital within the same enclosure is to be turned into a Moonsiff's Court, for the newly created District Moonsiff of Vizagapatam. Judicial business could not go on, amidst the gibbering of Lunatics and the clankings of the chains in a mad house.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd September 1863, No. 1,510.

Pending the erection of a Lunatic Asylum at Vizagapatam, the Governor in Council authorizes the Magistrate to rent the houses referred to in the foregoing letter at Rupees 50 per mensem, for the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum, and also as a Hospital for the Police, making any trifling disbursements that may be required for making the buildings secure and for separating the Police Hospital ward from the Lunatic Asylum.

2. The Asylum will be under the charge of the Civil Surgeon, who will engage the establishment proposed in the Principal Inspector General's letter* of the 16th June last.

3. The Principal Inspector General will issue the requisite instructions to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Northern Division, in regard to the diet, clothing, medicines, &c., for the use of the patients who may be admitted into the Asylum, to the effect recommended by him in paragraph 3 of his letter† of the 28th October 1862, No. 200.

(True Extract.)

* Recorded in Proceedings of this date, No. 1,539.

† Recorded in Proceedings, 10th November 1862, No. 1,839.

Offg. Chief Secretary to Govt.

To the Magistrate of Vizagapatam.
" Principal Inspector General Medical Department.
" Inspector General of Jails.
" Board of Revenue.
" Inspector General of Madras Police.
" Civil Paymaster.
" Accountant General.

Revenue Dept.

Exd. T. McMootry.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, C.B., Collector of Madras; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

dated Saidapet, 22nd September 1863, No. 59.

As the time draws near for the meeting of the Governor General's Legislative Council, I am anxious to devote my undivided attention to the subjects of the Bills proposed to be passed at the next meeting of that Council. Especially, I would wish to arrange and condense all the information available in regard to the two important Bills, of which I have charge, namely, the Bills to provide for the registration of Assurances, and to provide for the solemnization of marriages in India of persons professing the Christian religion.

2. The current duties of my office, as Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, occupy the whole of my time; and I therefore request that you will obtain the permission of the Government, to my being allowed from the 1st proximo to hand over my office to Mr. Banbury, the Sub-Collector, and to my being considered as being on special duty, until I am summoned up to Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Governor General's Legislative Council.

3. Should this application meet with the approval of the Governor in Council, it will be necessary to appoint an Officer to officiate as Sub-Collector instead of Mr. Banburry.

ORDER THEREON, 24th September 1863, No. 1,542.

Under the circumstances represented in the foregoing letter, Mr. Ellis will be relieved from his duties as Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District on the 1st proximo, and from that date will be considered to be employed on special duty in connexion with his appointment as a Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations. Pending the appointment of an Acting Collector, Mr. Ellis will make over charge of his office to the Sub-Collector.

(True Extract.)

A. J. Arbuthnot
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Madras.
" Board of Revenue.
" Revenue Department.
" Civil Paymaster.

Exd. T. McMootry.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 24th September 1863.

Read the following papers:—

No. 528. From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Revenue Secretary to Government, dated Bellary, 15th August 1863, No 36.

SIR,

1. With reference to a project which has been mooted for utilizing the water of the Toombuddra river, when in flood, in the months of June, July, August and part of September, the river being affected by the south-west monsoon, during these months, and flowing to a considerable depth, generally full up to the banks, and much of the water, it is believed, escaping to the sea over Anicuts constructed lower down, I beg to represent that, supposing the practicability of the project to be ascertained by the necessary levels taken at a sufficiently high point of the river, a very large tract of land would be benefited. The canal would be taken round the base of the Ramunmulla range, through the gorge by Hospett; and in an eastward direction there is good red soil by Koodatain. Further east, towards the Huggri, there is a large tract of cotton soil which though not the best for irrigation, if wholly of the black or ragud sort, yet, when mixed with sand, as is the case in many parts from the decomposition of granite, is called *mussub*, and its value is immensely increased by the facility of water. At present, in this locality, the people depend on well irrigation, the water being ten yards and more below the surface, for whatever wet crop they may raise. Were a channel carried for forty or fifty miles from the Anicut, it would command a large plain to the north of the Town of Bellary, to which place, if water could be supplied during the months of the river's flood, an early wet crop might be raised.

2. The irrigable plain eastward of the Daroji tank may be estimated at least at 100 square miles, the quantity of water obtainable would be the limit of irrigation; the benefit to a District, whose western range of hills appears to turn off the rain during the south-west monsoon, and over which the north-east monsoon is also very precarious, would be very great. Wells would be sunk along the sides of the channel, even if it ran below the level of the country in some places; reservoirs might be formed in convenient localities to store the water, and the result would be to render cultivation less dependent on the local season, and to facilitate the production of more valuable crops, as well as more abundant a yield. The valuable staple of cotton would be much improved if means of irrigation were provided to modify the aridity of the climate. It is known that the American Cotton introduced from Dharwar, thrives in the western Táluqs which benefit by the south-west monsoon. With a prospect of water, agricultural operations might commence at an earlier date than they now do, because the first ploughing depends at present on rain falling in June and July, and it often fails.

3. Therefore, both for the improvement of the present cultivation, and for the introduction of new crops, the irrigation scheme would be an undoubted benefit.

4. From the successive failure of local rains, the District of Bellary has suffered much. In the year 1853-54, besides the loss of 6 lacs of Rupees of revenue, 13 lacs of Rupees were spent on local roads, in many cases to little good, owing to the want of supervision and hurry of providing work and subsistence for the people. This was the last famine year, but in 1832 there was also a famine, though no funds were then expended.

5. But there was a great loss of population. Bellary, as a District, is thinly peopled even now, but, if irrigation were supplied, population and comfort would increase, as in irrigated Districts like Tanjore. Every cubic yard of water, which can be intercepted from running waste into the sea and utilized, will aid cultivation and increase revenue. There is abundance of land to be watered, and it only remains to ascertain by a careful survey, whether the project is feasible in an engineering point of view, and for that object, I would respectfully urge the advisability of instituting the necessary preliminary survey.

6. The people would for irrigated land gladly pay a consolidated cess of Rupees 5 per Acre, instead of Rupee 0-12-0 the present average dry rate, on 60,000 Acres; this would amount to an increase of Rupees 3,00,000, against which is the cost of the Anicut, channel cutting, and

embankments. The work may be called the "Bellary Táluq local irrigation scheme" utilizing the surplus flood of a river which runs twenty feet deep, and has an average breadth of 300 yards, for a quarter of the year. It has no connection with, and is supposed to be without prejudice to, other irrigation projects.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, on conferring with the late Acting District Engineer Captain Babington on the subject, I learn that the project has been already examined, and found feasible, and that plans and levels may be found in the record of the Chief Engineer's Office, drawn out by Captain Tyren in the year 1856 or thereabout.

(Signed) A. WEDDERBURN, *Acting Collector.*

No. 529. Memorandum from Captain J. F. FISCHER, R. E., dated Madras, 27th August 1863.

1. In the years 1857, 1858 and 1859 canals for irrigating large areas of country in the Bellary District from the Toongabuddra were surveyed and levelled for, by myself and by subordinates under my orders: the particulars of all these, having no notes by me, I am unable to give in detail; but I will endeavour to describe the selected line of canal as well as I can from recollection. I cannot, however, give the exact levels of any of the points.

2. Commencing at Wullallapoor there is no difficulty in tracing a canal to Hospett and thence to the valley feeding the Camlapoor tank: across this valley the canal has to be embanked on *one* side, the hilly country on the other side supporting the water without requiring any other works: thence to the foot of the Nellapoor pass the canal must be carried alternately in cuttings and between embankments: between Nellapoor and Ooparhully the great difficulty of the project occurs, but to obtain water from the Toongabuddra for the irrigation of the plains of Bellary this work *must* be undertaken. I have examined every other pass in the country by actual levelling and then calculating the cost of executing each of the works, and I found the cutting of the Nellapoor pass was the most economical of all: the idea that this pass consists of nothing but one mass of granite is, I am convinced, erroneous; spurs of granite will no doubt exist, but the greater portion of the mass to be cut through is formed of the debris of the two parallel ranges of granite hills between which this pass runs, and at the village of Nellapoor, nearly at the top of the pass, a well is to be seen, and, as far as I remember, no solid rock was to be observed in it, and the water was remarkably good: from Ooparhully the canal will, I think, have to be carried by embankments, on *one* side, as far as two small hills, four miles to the eastward of that village: thence it will have to be carried over the surplus of the Daroji tank above Honhully; here all difficulties cease and the canal can be taken either in cutting or between embankments, as may be found most economical, viâ Sailbenchy, Siddamanhully, Yerra, Juglegy, above Somasamoodra, &c., towards Kupgul down the dividing ridge, between the large nullah to the westward of that village and the Huggri river as far as Gooleum; here if it is carried across the Huggri by an aqueduct thirty feet above that river's bed, there is no difficulty in extending it along the right bank to the hills to the north, and through them near Hollalagoondy towards Adom and round to above the Heera Toombalum tank, no difficulties occur; near Moochgherry as far as I recollect, a small cutting has to be made, but this done, the canal can be carried at once on to the dividing ridge between the rivers Toongabuddra and Hindri, and the whole area of country down as far as Kurnool is under its command.

3. When in charge of the Bellary District, I estimated the extent of land available for irrigation to be between 6 and 700,000 Acres, and I showed by the registers kept by my predecessors and myself for a number of years, that from about the middle of June to the middle of November, there was water enough in the Toongabuddra, without failure during any one year, for irrigating three times the extent of country to which we could economically lead the water to.

4. To supply the Cantonment of Bellary with water from the Toongabuddra would necessitate the alteration of the Canal's inclination to such an extent as to make its capacity for carrying water for irrigation as well, impracticable: three or four times the quantity of work

would have to be done; but on this subject, I have already submitted a project to the Government. Taking the canal as high up as Koodatunny, as suggested by the Acting Collector, is hardly practicable, the ground about Koodatunny Bungalow is five feet above the Wallaleapoor Anicut, the proposed head of the canal.

5. From Kupgul a branch channel could be carried to the south up the valley of the Pedda Huggri to irrigate a small area of land in that direction, but this is a work of minor importance. The Táluqs which would be principally affected by this project are Kumply, a small area; Bellary a large area; Gooleeum a very large area between Hollalagoondy and Adoni, and nearly two-thirds of the large Táluq of Adoni; in all these Táluqs the land is very good, and in favorable seasons large crops of grain are obtained from it.

6. The Bellary District suffers so cruelly from the frequent failure of the rains, the heated plains, whence the hot air rises and prevents the precipitation of the rain brought up by the south-west monsoon, that any work executed on a large scale to ameliorate this evil, would probably not only benefit the area irrigated by it, but, by cooling the temperature would render the fall of rain, in other parts more uniform.

P. S.—I have omitted all consideration of navigation as I do not consider this can be combined with irrigation.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) JOHN F. FISCHER, Captain, R. E.

No. 530. Minute by the Honorable the President.
(Here enter 15th September 1863.)

No. 531. ORDER THEREON, 24th September 1863, No. 2,773.

1. The foregoing papers relate to the project of irrigating the Bellary District from the Toombuddra river.

2. From Captain Fischer's Memorandum of the 27th August 1863, recorded above, the Government observe that the preliminary investigations in connection with this project were made by that Officer in the years 1857, 1858 and 1859. The work is consequently one for the investigation of which measures were originally commenced by the Madras Government, and it cannot therefore be claimed by the Irrigation Company.

3. The Honorable the President, on the occasion of his recent visit to Bellary, observed that the main tank which is shallow at all times, and receives the drainage of the town of Bellary, was then quite dry, and ascertained that such was always the case during the hot months. The existing supply is from wells, and from the ditch of the Fort, but the wells are pumped dry nearly every day, and a dry season would doubtless be fraught with suffering to the inhabitants as well as to the troops located in the Station.

4. The Collector represents that the project alluded to above would benefit a very large tract of land; render cultivation less dependent on the local rains; facilitate the production of more valuable crops as well as more abundant a yield, and improve the cultivation of cotton. He moreover states that in consequence of the successive failure of local rains, the District has suffered much, and that there has been a great loss of population.

5. The Government quite concur in opinion with the Collector as to the advantages which would accrue in the event of the project under notice being carried out, and they would be in a position to pass definite orders on the subject, if a village survey of the Bellary District, and a set of levels along the bed of the Toombuddra, with sets of contour lines either at vertical distances of, say, twenty feet, or at horizontal distances of every five miles, were forthcoming.

6. But looking to the extent of Major Priestley's duties, the Government consider that the preparation of the necessary surveys and levels cannot be imposed on that Officer at present without detriment to the progress of the important operations on which he is engaged, and that to

No. 5,975.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 21st September

Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vellum, 8th September 1863, No. 328:—

1. With reference to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular of the 11th March last, No. XVI, I have the honor to state that from inquiries made on the subject it appears, that an insect very nearly answering to the description given in the communication of the Talukdar of the Raichore Doab, was introduced in a village in the Combaconum Taluk by a private individual about two or three years ago, and that in the course of three months it had the effect of entirely destroying the Prickly-pear which had grown in that village. It also appears that the insect formerly existed in certain other places in this District, but no traces of it can now be found either in the village above alluded to or any where else, and the insect is not generally known in this District.

2. The Prickly-pear does not exist in Tanjore to any considerable extent, and is confined to some few places, and even there its growth is not over-abundant. It being however desirable that the growth of this plant should be checked, I will adopt measures for introducing the insect above specified and trying its efficiency. The proper time for procuring it is stated to be the season when heavy dews fall, and I am informed that in the instance above mentioned, the insect was brought from a village in the Trichinopoly District.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Board approve of the Collector's intention to attempt the re-introduction of the insect, and request him to inform them in due course of the result.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to W. M. Cadell, Esq., Collector of Tanjore.

Exd. J. Wright.

Rec'd 1863 Oct. 6.
Pro. of Part for Sale
Dt. 2313.

Proceedings of the Board
Revenue Department
Dated 21st September
1863.
No. 5,975.

Copy to Collr. of Tanjore
Dated 24th September
1863.
No. 2773.

Registered
Kaveri melakeyl to the Bay
of Bengal
Executive Officer
Colonel Pearse &c &c
Seconded Meeting -

Kain No 186.

Recd 1794.
RECORDED.
30th Sept
1863.

Proc 20 January 1864. No 385 5

Rev. 1863. Department.

Rec: of Govt for Lepstr.

No. 2318.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 21st *September* 1863.

Received 28th —

No. 5,979.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Tanjore intimating his intention of introducing a kind of aseet to check the growth of Prickly Pear in his district.

RECORDED.

15 viii No: 385.

Nobles 0231