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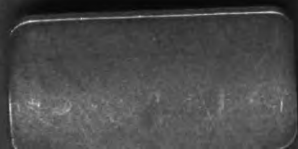
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—(14.)—

EAST INDIA.

PROGRESS AND CONDITION.

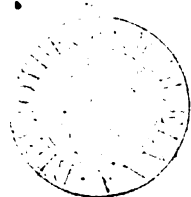
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N. B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

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EAST INDIA (PROGRESS AND CONDITION).

S T A T E M E N T

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

I N D I A,

DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

India Office, }
14 May 1863. }

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

(Presented pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 53.)

P A R T I I.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 May 1863.*

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STATEMENT exhibiting the MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS and CONDITION
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ANNUAL REPORT of the ADMINISTRATION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
for the Year 1861-62.

JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATIVE.

1. THE following Acts applicable to the Mofussil Courts were passed during the year 1861-62 by the Government of India :—

1861.

Act XI.—An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

Act XII.—An Act to amend Act XLII. of 1860 (for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter).

Act XXII.—An Act to amend Act III. of 1857 (relating to Trespasses by Cattle); since partially repealed by Act XVII. of 1862.

Act XXIII.—An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859 (for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

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A 2

Act XXV.

Act XXV.—An Act for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

Act XXXII.—An Act to postpone the operation of a portion of Clause 8, Section I. of Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

Act XXXIII.—An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

1862.

Act X.—An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties.

Act XIV.—An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

Act XV.—An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The following Acts were discussed and passed by the Government of Bombay during the year, and have received the assent of the Government of India :—

1862.

Act I.—An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts certain lands ceded by His Highness the Guicowar for Railway Purposes.

Act II.—An Act for extending the powers of Municipal Commissioners appointed under Act XXVI. of 1850.

Act III.—An Act to amend Act X. of 1843.

Act IV.—An Act for the preservation of the Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree Tenures.

Act V.—An Act for regulating the establishment of Markets and Fairs.

Act VI.—An Act for the amelioration of the condition of Talookdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from Debt.

3. Several projects of law have been under consideration by Government during the year. Besides the six Acts of the Local Legislature, the objects of which are sufficiently apparent from their titles, the important Bill for the Registration of Assurances (in its original shape, and in the form it assumed in Committee) has formed the subject of anxious consideration. The opinions of the chief judicial and administrative authorities have been gathered, and will be laid before the Council of the Governor General. Bills for the reconstitution of the civil and criminal courts have been discussed. A Bill has been prepared for consolidating and amending the laws of this Presidency in relation to the Police; an Insolvent Law for the Mofussil is under consideration; by another it is proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court of Bombay; and a Bill will be proposed for bringing Sattara and other non-regulation districts, exclusive of Sind, under the operation of the ordinary laws of the Presidency.

4. The Code of Civil Procedure has now been in operation sufficiently long to enable Government to express a decided opinion on its generally beneficial effects. The Judges of the Sudder Court, in a special report on the working of the Code, state "that many and substantial improvements have been introduced by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure; and that the tendency of the Code has undoubtedly been to diminish litigation, and to facilitate the satisfactory disposal of such suits as come before the Courts." A number of rules for carrying out more effectually the provisions of the Code have from time to time been published by the Sudder Court. The scale of fees for the service of process has been reduced, and the rate of batta for witnesses raised. An entirely new set of forms for accounts and for recording the business of the courts has been successfully introduced. An effective scrutiny of the accounts has been secured, and, concurrently with these improvements, the ordinary work of the courts has advanced at a greatly accelerated pace, as will be evident from the Returns of Civil Business in the Appendix.

5. All has been done that could have been done to fulfil the hope expressed by the Secretary of State for India, in his Despatch No. 45, of 15th November 1861. The provisions of the Code have both been "diligently examined," and their application "carefully superintended." The only great obstacle remaining to the utmost success attainable by the Code consists in the fact that here, as in other parts of India, "the subordinate agents required to carry it out are not ready." All, from the highest to the lowest, have much to unlearn as well as to learn when a new Code is introduced; though the difficulty has, perhaps, been rendered less in this Presidency, in consequence of the training afforded by the system of civil justice established by the Elphinstone Code of 1827. It is hoped that the difficulty will be entirely overcome by the rules for the examination of pleaders and moonsiffs, drawn up upon the basis of those already in operation, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State, expressed in Despatch No. 22, of 16th May 1861, and published, with the concurrence of Government, at the close of 1861.

6. A Digest of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, as gathered from the replies of the Law Officers of each denomination for several years past, has been in preparation during the year. It is not yet completed; but in anticipation of that event, which will furnish the courts with a sufficient body of the law for all ordinary cases, Government intend shortly to

to introduce a Bill into the Local Legislative Council for reducing the number of the law officers of the subordinate courts, which will effect a considerable saving of expense.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

7. The first establishment in this Presidency of a small-cause court in the Mofussil, under the provisions of Act XLII. of 1860 and Act XII. of 1861, took place on the 1st of July 1861, at Ahmednuggur. Some months later, a second court was opened at Poona. In consequence of the law preventing the transfer of suits from the moonsiffs' file to that of the Small Cause Court, and of the Limitation Act having overwhelmed the moonsiffs' courts with suits very shortly before the establishment of the new courts, there were at first very few suits filed in the Small Cause Courts. Their procedure appears well adapted to the wants of the country; their establishment has greatly relieved the moonsiffs' courts, and it is proposed to extend the system to some of the principal towns of this Presidency.

8. In the department of Criminal Judicature, the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure came into operation simultaneously on the 1st January 1862. The form of procedure prescribed by Act XXV. of 1861 being in many respects different from that formerly in use in this Presidency, its introduction has, like that of the Code of Civil Procedure, been attended with difficulties; but Government trust they will soon be overcome.

9. The Code of Civil Procedure and the Penal Code were introduced into the non-regulation provinces of Sind and Sattara on the 1st January 1862, and it is the intention of Government to introduce shortly the Code of Criminal Procedure into these two provinces.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

10. Detailed Returns of the administration of Civil Justice during the year will be found in the Appendix. In the following Table the chief results are collected and compared with those of the preceding year:—

Original Suits.	For Adjudication during the year.				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Courts -	136,600	333,848	197,188	-	85,174	122,371	37,197	-	21,768	152,565	130,797	-
Agency Court -	564	2,136	1,572	-	252	631	397	-	180	1,175	995	-
Revenue Courts	2,533	4,310	1,777	-	1,374	1,660	286	-	458	1,420	962	-
TOTAL -	139,757	340,294	200,537	-	86,800	124,662	37,862	-	22,406	155,160	132,754	-

11. From this it will be seen that there was a vast increase in the business before the courts in 1861, as compared with 1860. This was owing to the introduction of the Limitation Act (XIV. of 1859), which led, in May and December, to the filing of an unprecedented number of suits, by creditors who feared losing all legal rights to their debts under the operation of the new law. It thus happened that, though 60 per cent. more suits were disposed of in 1861 than in 1860, the arrears at the close of 1861 had increased to no less than 150,000 suits; the disposal of which would, at the ordinary rate of working, occupy the whole time of the judicial officers of the Presidency for a year. The institution of small-cause courts at some of the principal stations will prevent suits being filed in the moonsiffs' courts, and will leave the Moonsiffs and Ameens in those places free to devote all, or nearly all, their time to the disposal of these arrears, while in other places additional aid will be given to clear off arrears. A larger proportion than usual of the claims will probably be admitted without contest, and thus it may be hoped that, in spite of the extraordinary pressure put upon the courts just at the moment when they were but freeing themselves from the embarrassment of an unfamiliar procedure, the close of the present year will present a very great diminution of the mass of arrears. It will be observed that the increase of business disposed of extended to the courts of every class.

12. This last circumstance will explain how it was that, notwithstanding the increase in the number of suits disposed of, the average duration of suits was longer by at least a month in 1861 than in 1860. The actual duration in each year is presented in the following Table:—

No. 10.—Average Duration of Suits in Revenue Courts.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	1	10	15	-	5	11	-	3	22	-	8	2	-	10	27
Collector	-	9	10	-	7	17	-	9	11	-	7	3	-	6	25
Assistant Collectors	-	4	1	4	-	24	-	5	28	-	9	28	-	7	11
Mamludars	-	4	22	-	3	25	-	3	6	-	3	1	-	2	25

Average Duration of Suits in the Civil Courts.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut - - -	2	1	20	-	5	16	-	5	27	-	7	29	-	8	14
District and City Judges - - -	1	2	20	1	-	17	-	6	27	-	7	6	-	8	24
Subordinate and Additional Judges - - -	-	-	-	-	10	29	1	8	19	3	-	12	-	-	-
Assistant Judges - - -	1	6	-	-	9	24	-	6	10	-	11	2	-	11	25
Principal Sudder Ameens - - -	-	4	6	-	3	10	-	3	24	-	4	9	-	4	9
Sudder Ameens - - -	-	3	16	-	2	26	-	3	12	-	3	5	-	4	4
Moonsiffs - - -	-	3	9	-	2	23	-	2	19	-	2	24	-	4	2

13. Any great decrease in the average duration is hardly to be looked for in the Returns of the present year; but with the additional aid provided and to be provided by Government, it is hoped that all delays, beyond what are quite inevitable, will be avoided, and that the country will in another year reap the full benefit of the simple and speedy procedure provided by Act VIII. of 1859.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

14. The Small Cause Court of Ahmednuggur was established on the 1st July 1861, and up to the 30th April 1862 it had received 2,151 suits, and disposed of 1,772—an average of 177 a month, and leaving a balance of 379 suits undisposed of at the date last mentioned. This number of suits hardly equals the number filed in an ordinary Moonsiff's Court; but the circumstances are exceptional, as shown in paragraph 7.

15. The forms of the annual returns of civil and criminal justice require entire alteration, in order to adapt them to the new codes. The High Courts of Judicature will have their attention directed to this important point.

BOMBAY.

16. The subjoined Statement shows the results of the operation of the Presidency Court of Small Causes in 1861-62 :—

Y E A R S.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Fees carried to the Credit of Government.	Number of Judgments given.	Amount received in Cases decreed and compromised.	Amount paid to Suitors in Cases decreed and compromised.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1861-62 - -	20,003	11,42,246 10 2	1,29,349 8 2	12,541	2,08,093 - 8	2,06,843 7 7
1860-61 - -	17,673	8,59,179 2 7	1,15,061 8 10	10,377	1,61,590 3 1	1,60,757 6 11
Increase in 1861-62	2,330	2,83,067 7 7	14,287 15 4	2,264	46,502 13 2	46,086 - 8

17. From this it will be seen that the number of suits increased by about 14 per cent., and the fees carried to the credit of Government by 14,287 rupees. The total expenses of the court during the year were Rs. 84,013. 12. 9., the receipts Rs. 1,29,531. 4. 2., leaving a balance of Rs. 45,517. 7. 5. to be carried to the reserve fund of the court.

18. This favourable financial result was attained notwithstanding a reduction of 25 per cent. in the institution fee; and Government now has under its consideration a proposition for still further reducing the fees on the issue of process, &c., and for extending the jurisdiction of the court to suits of 1,000 rupees value.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

SIND.

19. A court of small causes has been established at Kurrachee. It is composed of two judges, the judicial deputy magistrate and the moonsiff, each of whom performs the work thus devolving on him in addition to his other duties. The number of suits disposed of from August to April (inclusive) was 1,228, or an average of 136½ a month.

20. The

20. The business disposed of in the other civil courts of original jurisdiction in Sind is exhibited in the subjoined Table :—

ZILLAH.	Filed and Arrears.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Kurrachee - - - - -	4,691	4,850	4,569	4,761	122	89
Hydrabad - - - - -	3,642	3,646	3,579	3,791	63	55
Shikarpoor - - - - -	3,202	2,743	3,067	2,635	135	108
Frontier - - - - -	317	311	300	305	17	6
Thurr and Parkur - - - - -	213	189	207	174	6	15
TOTAL - - -	12,065	11,939	11,722	11,666	343	273

From this it appears that the number of suits filed, as well as of those decided, was somewhat smaller in 1861 than the previous year. The balance of suits at the close of the year was less by 70 than in 1860.

The subjoined Summary shows a falling-off in the number of appeals filed greater than in that of the appeals disposed of; so that the arrears at the close of the year had sunk from 151 in 1860 to 64 in 1861. The Limitation Act was also extended to this province, by a notification dated the 1st April 1862, and will, therefore, take effect from the 1st April 1864:—

ZILLAH.	Filed and Arrears.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Kurrachee - - - - -	188	132	167	130	21	2
Hydrabad - - - - -	86	57	73	43	13	14
Shikarpoor - - - - -	241	250	124	202	117	48
Frontier - - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-
Thurr and Parkur - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	515	440	364	376	151	64

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

21. The Criminal Returns for 1861, which will be found in the Appendices, exhibit a decrease in the number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year. The number of convictions was also less than in the previous year, but in a smaller proportion, as will be seen from the subjoined Table :—

	Offenders Apprehended and brought to Trial.	Convicted and Sentenced to					Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Died before Trial.
		Flogging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.	TOTAL.			
1860 - - - - -	50,068	32,058	5,829	53	28	37,968	12,099	1	-
1861 - - - - -	48,293	30,242	6,086	55	29	36,392	11,884	2	-
Increase - - - - -	-	-	227	2	1	-	-	1	-
Decrease - - - - -	1,800	1,816	-	-	-	1,566	245	-	-

22. The number of prisoners in gaol at the close of the year was less by 274 than in 1860, a diminution spread pretty evenly over long and short-term prisoners in proportion to their total numbers.

SIND.

23. From the two Returns which are appended, it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the number of convictions of offenders of 660, and in the number of acquittals of 576 in 1861 as compared with 1860. It hence appears that 1,236 fewer offenders were apprehended and brought to trial in 1861 than in the previous year. As Government have no reason to suppose that the police has become less efficient in apprehending offenders, this result is satisfactory, as showing a progressive decrease of crime; and a further examination will show that this is particularly the case with respect to crimes of violence.

24. The large number of persons confined, though acquitted of any specific offence, in default of finding security, last year attracted the attention of Government. It had already, however, been inquired into by the late Commissioner in Sind (Honourable J. D. Inverarity), who had issued instructions under which the number of persons thus confined has declined from 661 in 1860 to 275 in 1861.

SATTARA.

25. The Criminal Returns will be found in the Appendices. They show a considerable decrease in the total number of convictions, and a decline also in the number of those brought to trial. The large and increasing number of persons discharged without trial, and the growing proportion of acquittals to convictions attracted the notice of Government; as these facts seemed to indicate either an ill-regulated severity on the part of the police, or else a lax discharge of their duty by the judicial officers. The magistrate was called on for a report upon this subject, which has still to be submitted.

REWA KANTA AND PUNCH MAHALS.

26. The Punch Mahals came under the British Government on the 1st May 1861. They are placed under the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, and the Criminal Returns of both will be found in the Appendices. They indicate a decline in the number of offences in Rewa Kanta, from 1632 to 1193. No means exist for comparing the state of crime in the Punch Mahals with that of the previous year. The large number of cases left undisposed of at the close of the year attracted the notice of Government, and the Political Agent was called on for an explanation, which he submitted, and which proved satisfactory to Government.

ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

27. The Returns of Crimes in the Town and Island of Bombay will be found amongst the Appendices. They show an increase in the number of offences of 177, or 1·3 per cent., and a decrease in the number of offenders apprehended, which has been satisfactorily shown to have arisen from a corresponding decrease in the number of persons implicated in the offences committed. The proportion of convictions rose from 71 to 75 per cent. A decrease in the value of property recovered was fully accounted for, and notwithstanding a slight increase in the total number of offences (much less in proportion than the probable growth of the population), Government consider the result as, upon the whole, satisfactory.

ADEN.

28. The Returns will be found in the Appendices. It will be seen from them that the number of offenders brought to trial declined from 739 in 1860 to 545 in 1861. Of the latter number, no less than 520 were convicted and sentenced, a result which Government regard as highly satisfactory.

POLICE.

29. The Police Establishments of this Presidency have been subjected to a thorough revision in the course of the year. The reform of the police system, which was introduced in 1852, had been proved by every available test to have greatly increased the security of life and property. Serious gang-robberies had become extremely rare. The total amount of property stolen had decreased 48 per cent., while the proportion of that recovered had risen from 11·5 to 28·5 per cent. The average number of prisoners confined had sunk from about 6,000 to less than 4,000. These facts proved the efficiency of the police for its ordinary duties; while the apprehension of the Chief of Nurgood, of the Sawunis, the operations against the Bheels in Ahmednuggur and Khandeish, and many other excellent services of the same kind, showed that it was prepared, on occasion, to cope even with extraordinary emergencies.

30. In the presence of this proved success of the police system, it seemed needless and inadvisable to venture on wholly new experiments in organization; and all that Government proposed to itself was the removal of some defects and anomalies of detail which interfered with the completion of certain portions of the reform, as originally proposed, and with this improvement to combine as great a reduction of expense as circumstances should permit.

31. The police of Sind was that first taken in hand. Its organization was left unchanged; but, by a thorough financial revision, its cost to Government was reduced from 7,31,147 to 4,99,968 rupees. The police of the remainder of the Presidency had been up to 1860 under the control of a commissioner, who combined with this function that of Inspector-general of Prisons. Upon the retirement of Mr. Bettington, in 1860, it was thought advisable to separate the offices, and the police duties of the former Police Commissioner have been divided, for their respective provinces, between the Revenue Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions. This arrangement, while it effects a considerable saving of expenditure, has been found hitherto to work satisfactorily in other respects, while the employment of a separate officer as inspector of prisons has contributed materially to the progress of gaol reform.

32. The relations of the Commissioners of Police to Government, to the superintendents of police, and to the magistrates, and of the two latter classes of officers to each other, were not altered. The superintendent of police has in this Presidency been regarded as the magistrate's assistant for that particular purpose, and entirely subordinated to the magistrate in relation to the ends to be attained by the force, though in practice the discipline of the force has been left in his hands. This has ever been viewed as a radical principle of the Bombay system, and the alterations which have been effected have been in conformity with these principles. The position and pay of the class of foudjars, or subordinate police officers, was greatly improved, as experience had shown the necessity of attaching men of higher character and intelligence to that branch of the service. The relation of the foudjar to the subordinate magistrates is analogous to that which the superintendent bears to the magistrate. The means for affording a higher remuneration to the subordinate police officers were found in a redistribution and reduction of the force, and a careful paring away of every useless expense. While the efficiency of the police has been promoted, the total cost of the force to Government has been diminished from about 28 lacs, at which it stood on the 1st May 1860, to about 22 lacs of rupees. Including the Sind police, the reductions amount to upwards of 8 lacs.

33. This saving has not, of course, been secured without a considerable diminution of the total police force employed. Including Sind, this diminution amounts to about 7,000 men for the whole Presidency; but by a more careful and even distribution of the force, the wants of every district have, it is thought, been adequately provided for. The numbers, after all reductions, stand as one policeman to every 4-7 square miles and to every 553 inhabitants, or, including Sind, to 6-8 square miles and 549 inhabitants.

34. The village police, which had gradually decayed up to the time of the reforms of 1852, had, under the rules then laid down, recovered some portion of its proper efficiency. The revival of the system, however, had not made the satisfactory progress that Government had a right to expect, and instructions were issued for a more energetic prosecution of this branch of the general reform. Further details on this and other subjects connected with the police will be found in Sir George Clerk's minute of the 11th October 1861, in the Government Selections (Police Department), No. 3, which has been already made public.

35. The condition of the Presidency throughout the year has been one of almost unbroken tranquillity. There was some little excitement on the northern frontier of Khandeish, owing to a plundering irruption of the Bheels of the district of Burwanee in Nimar, which is under the control of the agent for the Governor General in Central India: but this has been entirely suppressed. Highway robbery, which was formerly prevalent in the Ahmedabad Zillah, is reported to be on the decrease; and throughout the Presidency the police have fully sustained their character for efficiency, with the single and, it is hoped, casual exception of the city of Poona. There has been no increase of any particular class of crimes to such an extent as to arrest attention. Some slight indications, it is reported, have lately appeared, that the efforts of treasonable emissaries have not wholly ceased; but no success appears to have attended them, nor do they occasion any serious uneasiness.

36. In Sind there has been a decrease in the number of offences and of offenders, an increase in the value of the property stolen, and a decrease in the value of that recovered. The differences, however, are not of great importance, or such as to indicate any marked falling-off of the police as detectives. The number of murders has decreased, and Dacoity and Thuggee have, apparently, been extirpated from the province.

GAOLS.

37. The number of criminals, which was reported last year as having diminished, has again decreased during the year under report; the total average daily numbers having been 3,435 in 1860, and 3,286 in 1861.

38. The recommitments were 14 less than in 1860. The juvenile committals, on the other hand, were greater by 68 than in the previous year. These committals, as will be seen from the accompanying report of the Inspector-general of Prisons, have been very unevenly distributed, and Government has directed an inquiry to be made into the subject.

39. The health of the prisoners has not been so good as in 1860. The gaol at Dharwar suffered a severe visitation of cholera; and the general ratio of deaths to strength rose from
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from 5.1 per cent., in 1860, to 5.6 per cent. in 1861, or, excluding those from cholera, from 2.8 to 3.9 per cent. The difference is not of an alarming character, and is due probably, in a great measure, to causes which the experience of the year will enable the medical officers and gaol authorities to provide against in future.

40. The experiment of out-door labour has been vigorously prosecuted during the year under report. The results have not yet been placed before Government in a form which enables it to pronounce decisively for or against the system; but thus much has been ascertained, that a large amount of useful work, in localities where free labour was hardly procurable, has been accomplished, and that the prisoners employed on the roads have been subjected to genuine punitive discipline.

41. The cost of guarding the gaols has been reduced by Rs. 30,490. 0. 11. per annum in the course of the year, and further reductions are still in progress. The cost of gaol establishments, which had been greatly diminished in 1860, has been further diminished by a sum of 4,426 rupees in 1861. Reductions have also been made in the cost of food and clothing, and in the outlay upon petty repairs.

42. Three gaols have been abolished during the year, at a saving of 2,700 rupees per annum. The effect on the prisoners' health has been reported as unfavourable; but it is hoped that the injurious effects brought to the notice of Government will either disappear in future years, or may be remedied by judicious transfers of the prisoners from one gaol to another.

43. A great deal of attention has been directed during the year, not only to the reduction of expenses, but to the improvement of gaol discipline. Considerable progress in this department has actually been made, and experience gained which points out the way to further improvements, by which it is hoped that the whole system will be placed on a sounder basis and rendered more effective.

R E V E N U E.

L A N D R E V E N U E.

Northern Division.		In the Northern Division the monsoon is reported to have been very variable. The fall of rain was as plentiful as could be desired in Tanna and Khandeish, but in Ahmedabad and Kaira it was scanty. In Surat the fall seems to have been moderate.	
1860-61 - - -	- Rs. 1,07,08,613		
1861-62 - - -	- 1,06,52,132		
Decrease in 1861-62 - -		- Rs. 56,481	The land revenue in Kaira, Tanna, and Khandeish, had increased; in Ahmedabad and Surat there was a decrease. The total realisations in the division amounted to 1,06,52,132 rupees, being less than those of the previous year by 56,481 rupees.
			The total realisations on account of sayer revenue amounted to 11,03,790 rupees, being an increase of 89,182 rupees over the amount collected during the preceding year.
1861-62 - - -	- Rs. 11,03,790		
1860-61 - - -	- 10,14,608		
Increase in 1861-62 - -		- Rs. 89,182	The arrangements mentioned in the preceding year's Administration Report* for transferring to the Government of Bombay certain villages belonging to their Highnesses the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar, outlying in the British territories of this Presidency, in exchange for lands in Central India, situated nearer their own capitals, have since been nearly completed.
Southern Division.		In the Southern Division the season is reported to have been, for the most part, a favourable one, and the prospects of agriculture to have been generally good. The land revenue had increased in all the collectorates of this division, except Rutnagherry, where there was a decrease, owing mainly to the low rates at which the Government grain revenue of the year was commuted—a result stated to be invariably attendant in this collectorate on a favourable fall of rain, in consequence of the anomalous mode of settlement, which awaits correction by the operations of the Revenue Survey now in progress in the collectorate.	
		The increase in the other collectorates is ascribable chiefly to extended cultivation, and the application of the summary settlement to unadjudicated Inam holdings. In Ahmednuggur, the increase is stated to be due also, in some measure, to the transfer of his Highness Scindia's villages to the British Government. The total realisable revenue in the division exceeded that of the previous year by 3,57,500 rupees.	
1861-62 - - -	- Rs. 97,99,416		
1860-61 - - -	- 94,41,916		
Increase in 1861-62 - -		- Rs. 3,57,500	
		In the sayer revenues there was also an increase of 3,21,534 rupees. This increase is attributable, principally, to the operation of the Income-tax and Stamp Acts, as well as to the effect upon the latter of the new law for the limitation of suits.	
1861-62 - - -	- Rs. 28,83,489*		
1860-61 - - -	- 25,61,955*		
Increase in 1861-62 - -		- Rs. 3,21,534	Towards the close of the year under report, the Collectorate of North Canara, with the exception of the district of Condapoor, was transferred to the Bombay Presidency, and now forms one of the collectorates under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

* Including collections on account of Income-tax and Stamp Revenue.

A statement furnished by the Collector of North Canara, showing the collection of the revenues for the years 1860-61 and 1861-62, is appended (Appendix A).

The land revenue of the island of Bombay for 1861-62 amounted to 77,486 rupees, being 360 rupees more than the revenue of the preceding year.

The abkaree revenue amounted to 1,62,298 rupees: this is the largest sum which has ever been realised under this head in the island, being an increase on the amount realised during the preceding year of 43,266 rupees. The increase is due to Act XVII. of 1859.

The duties of the Collector of Stamp Revenue were transferred, in July 1861, to the Superintendent of Stamps. The Stamp Revenue realised in the office of the Collector of Bombay previous to this transfer amounted to 2,345 rupees.

The total land revenue for collection in the several collectorates and divisions of Sind, during the year 1860-61, was stated approximately only in the Administration Report * for that year. The Commissioner in Sind has since shown the totals of land revenue for collection in the province during that year and 1861-62 to have been as follows:—

* Sind, page 12.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kurrachee - - - - -	5,03,093	5,44,000
Hydrabad - - - - -	9,56,047	9,92,273
Shikarpoor - - - - -	12,77,554	15,42,316
Frontier of Upper Sind - - - - -	99,879	1,16,945
Thurr and Parkur - - - - -	1,09,592	1,55,026
TOTAL - - -	29,46,165	38,50,560
		29,46,165
Increase in 1861-62 - - Rs.		4,04,395

The above increase is stated to be owing partly to the improved condition of the canals, but mainly to the season having been more favourable than the previous season.

The inundation, on which the land revenue is chiefly dependent, was, on the whole, very favourable. The river rose rather late, but it remained steady during the season. A remarkable flood crossed the northern portion of the Shikarpoor districts, seriously damaging the high road between Jacobabad and Shikarpoor; the rubbee crops, however, benefited by this inundation, and a great portion of the excess of revenue shown against Shikarpoor and the frontier districts is to be attributed to it.

The winter of 1861 is stated to have been one of the coldest on record: severe frost occurred in many places, which blighted a large proportion of the wheat crops, and snow is reported to have fallen on the hills west of Larkhana.

The sayer revenues of the province for 1861-62 are reported to have amounted to 10,99,751 rupees. This includes, besides the receipts from abkaree and opium and other items, collections on account of the income-tax and stamps. The sayer revenues from the same sources for the preceding year are stated to have amounted to 9,26,522 rupees.

ALIENATED REVENUES.

During the year under report the attention of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and of the revenue and alienation officers under his control, was directed to the carrying out of the measures which had been sanctioned by Government, at the close of the preceding year, for a summary settlement, by way of compromise, of claims to exemption from the payment of land revenue in the districts* subject to Act XI. of 1852. The settlement operations were commenced at the beginning of the year, and before its close had been nearly completed in all the collectorates, except one (Belgaum), in which difficulties arose, which have, for the most part, been recently removed. From the returns submitted by the Collectors, it appears that during the year under report 37,238 unadjudicated claims were finally settled, and that at the close of the year the number remaining for settlement was only 1,091,† or a little less than 3 per cent. of the settled claims. The terms of the settlement were refused by only 19 persons, possessing 35 holdings, who elected for a regular adjudication of their titles.

Southern Division.

† Notices served, but period allowed for answer not yet expired -	304
Notices not yet served -	787
Total - - -	1,091

The financial result of the settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April last, is a permanent addition to the annual public revenues of 2,68,976 rupees, arising from the levy of quarter assessment and annual muzzerana (amounting in all to 5 annas on each rupee of what would be the full Government assessment) on unadjudicated holdings, which will

* In the Southern Division:—Sattara Collectorate, Poona Collectorate, Ahmednuggur Collectorate, Dharwar Collectorate, Belgaum Collectorate, Sholapoor Collectorate.

† In the Northern Division:—Khandeish Collectorate, Colaba Sub-Collectorate.

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will henceforth be continued permanently, either as private property or as endowments to temples, and suchlike public institutions. To the above sum may be added the receipts, amounting to about 21,520 rupees, which may be expected to accrue from the levy of annual nuzzerana on 1845 adjudicated hereditary Inams. These, under the old rules, were neither transferable nor heritable by adopted sons, or by the collateral heirs of the grantee; but under the summary settlement they will be continuable as the private property of the holders, without any restrictions whatever. In all cases in which the annual nuzzerana amounts to 10 rupees or upwards, the option of paying in lieu thereof a sum equal to one year's assessment of the holding on the occasion of each succession, and two years' assessment on the occasion of transfers, was offered to each holder; but only 49 have elected to pay the nuzzerana occasionally, instead of annually. The total annual value of these is 42,305 rupees, and the average annual income which will probably accrue to Government from them may be estimated at 3,000 rupees. The total annual profit to the State from the settlement, completed up to the 30th April last, may therefore be estimated at about 2,93,000 rupees.

The result of the settlement operations in each collectorate is shown in the annexed Appendices B, C, D.

The special alienation officers took no active part in carrying out the summary settlement, which was left to the Collectors, and the European and native officers under their control; they were, however, constantly referred to by the Collectors and by the Revenue Commissioner in doubtful cases.

Owing to the introduction of the summary settlement, no decisions were passed under Act. XI. of 1852 during the year under report. Those cases which had already been decided, but were under appeal, were admitted to the settlement, except in those instances in which there was proof of fraud, or in which there were special reasons for withholding the indulgence.

Three hundred and ninety-nine claims to cash allowances, of the annual value of 21,550 rupees, were decided during the year under report—248, valued at 20,231 rupees, in the Deccan Division; and 151, valued at 1,319 rupees, in the Southern Mahratta country.

The results of the adjudication of claims to cash allowances in the Southern Division, since the organization of the Alienation Department, are as follow:—

		No.	VALUE.
			Rs.
Declared permanent - - -	{ Deccan Division - - - -	203	39,526
	{ Southern Mahratta Country Division	109	11,113
Declared hereditary - - -	{ Deccan Division - - - -	159	13,483
	{ Southern Mahratta Country Division	511	14,001
Declared continuable for two or more lives - - -	{ Deccan Division - - - -	47	14,259
	{ Southern Mahratta Country Division	43	3,665
Declared continuable for life only -	{ Deccan Division - - - -	176	28,919
	{ Southern Mahratta Country Division	255	14,171
At once discontinued - - -	{ Deccan Division - - - -	292	46,099
	{ Southern Mahratta Country Division	581	18,472
Struck off under the deduction rules	{ Deccan Division - - - -	392	2,149
	{ Southern Mahratta Country Division	362	1,373
TOTAL - - -		3,181	2,07,285

And the following figures show the total amount of alienated revenue which has been recovered through the operations of the Alienation Department up to the 30th April last, the total expenditure on account of the department up to the same date having amounted to 14,77,520 rupees * :—

* Deccan Division - - - Rs. 5,52,068
S. M. C. Division - - - 9,25,452
Total - - - Rs. 14,77,520

	Deccan Division.			Southern Mahratta Country Division.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Lands.	Allowances.	Total.	Lands.	Allowances.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Resumed at once - - - - -	1,62,438	63,148	2,25,587	81,410	19,844	1,01,255	3,26,842
Prospectively resumable, having been declared not continuable hereditarily or in perpetuity -	1,68,003	83,560	2,51,564	1,50,270	17,835	1,68,105	4,19,669
Arrears credited to Government, which would but for the inquiry have been paid - -	2,51,536	95,208	3,46,744	41,067	24,005	65,072	4,11,816

The

The amount expended on account of establishment and other charges in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, in connexion with the Alienation Department during the past year, was 49,088 rupees. The recoveries during the same period amounted to 6,178 rupees (a) of immediate annual revenue, 3,079 rupees (b) of prospective annual revenue, and 13,434 rupees (c) in the shape of arrears.

The establishments of the two Alienation Offices, which had been considerably reduced during the preceding year, were further reduced during the past year, so as to effect an additional saving of 15,462 rupees* per annum.

Claims to 818 cash allowances of the annual value of 25,587 rupees in Guzerat, and to 70 of the annual value of 4,345 rupees in the Northern Concan, making a total of 888 allowances, amounting to 29,932 rupees per annum, were disposed of. Besides these, 156 allowances in Guzerat were, after preliminary inquiry, continued provisionally, pending a final general questions.

The following Table shows the nature of the decisions passed :—

	Number.	Annual Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Guzerat :				
Continued permanently - - - - -	20	2,871	12	3
Ditto - hereditarily - - - - -	135	15,322	2	10
Ditto - for life - - - - -	41	2,850	14	3
Ditto - provisionally - - - - -	156	3,477	13	11
Discontinued at once - - - - -	618	4,113	13	9
Ditto - by commutation - - - - -	9	109	14	1
TOTAL - - -	974	29,064	10	-
Northern Concan :				
Continued permanently - - - - -	50	2,002	3	3
Ditto - hereditarily - - - - -	7	218	14	-
Ditto - for one or more lives - - - - -	6	548	6	6
Discontinued at once - - - - -	7	1,575	13	5
TOTAL - - -	70	4,345	5	2

The expenditure during the year under report on account of the alienation inquiry, in the Northern Division, was 27,680 rupees. Against this there may be set off an immediate and prospective recovery of allowances, amounting to 9,497 rupees per annum, and upwards of 9,720 rupees of arrears, which have been struck off the books.

Immediate - - -	Rs. 6,098
Prospective - - -	3,399
Total - - -	Rs. 9,497

The following Table shows the result and cost of litigation regarding alienated revenue in the Northern Division, during the year 1861-62 :—

Number of Suits finally decided.	Nature of Decision.	Value of Suits.	Cost incurred by Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
11	Decided in favour of Government on trial -	6,810 6 10	3 8 -
3	Withdrawn, or struck off the file - -	138 - 10	8 13 9
2	Compromised - - - - -	5,071 3 6	-
9	Decided against Government - - -	427 10 -	22 4 9
25	TOTAL - - - Rs.	12,447 5 2	34 10 6

Sixteen bonds of the value of 14,336 rupees, granted to individuals as compensation for claims to abolished duties and cesses, were redeemed in the division during the year under report.

Pending the decision of Government on the question of the applicability or otherwise to Guzerat and the Northern Concan of the summary settlement of claims to exemption from the payment of the land revenue, on the terms on which it has been effected in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, nothing has been done in the Northern Division, during the year

* A portion of this amount is the salary (1,200 rupees per annum) of a sub-assistant transferred to the Revenue Commissioner's Office to take the place of the head-clerk, whose appointment has been temporarily reduced. The net saving effected by this transfer is 720 rupees per annum.

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year under report, in regard to alienated lands, except in Khandeish and Colaba, which, as above shown, have always been classed in matters connected with the treatment of alienated revenue with the Deccan provinces, and where the claims to exemption have been brought under the summary settlement by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

INCOME TAX.

The provisions of Act XXI.* of 1861 were made applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, except in the town and island of Bombay; and the assessments made in the first year of the Income-tax Act were, with the above exceptions, confirmed for the second year, commencing on the 31st July 1861.

As stated, it was only in the town and island of Bombay that fresh assessments were made. There the number of special notices issued amounted to 63,144, and the number of returns received to 57,435, of which 55,506 were assessed. The number of surcharges authorised by the Income-tax Commissioners was 18,525, of which 17,600 were confirmed, either in whole or in part, and 357 withdrawn. The number of charges made under Section 48 of the Income-tax Act was 1064; of these, 873 were confirmed, and 28 withdrawn.

The total of the income-tax collections made throughout the whole Presidency, from		1st August 1861 to 31st July 1862, amounts to 39,31,185 rupees, as shown
		in the margin. This is exclusive of 1,35,655 rupees realised at Bhundara,
		Chunda, Chundwarah, Nagpore, and Raipoor, between 1st August 1861
		and 30th April 1862. The addition of the latter sum gives a total of
		40,66,840 rupees, being an increase of 4,66,840 rupees over the collections
		of the preceding year.
One per cent. - - -	Rs. 7,69,880	
Two per cent. - - -	9,33,786	
Three per cent. - - -	22,27,519	
	<u>Rs. 39,31,185</u>	
1861-62 - - -	Rs. 40,66,840	
1860-61 - - -	36,00,000	
	<u>Rs. 4,66,840</u>	

STAMPS.

The Stamp Duties realised during 1861-62 were levied under Act XXXVI. of 1860. From the statement given below, it will be seen that the duties collected amounted to 31,03,947 rupees, or 7,12,808 rupees more than in the previous year. In reference to this increase it must, however, be remembered that the Act was in operation only for seven months of the year 1860-61. The demand for stamped paper has been fully met everywhere.—

1861 :	Rs.	1862 :	Rs.
May - - - - -	4,61,384	January - - - - -	2,72,884
June - - - - -	2,21,973	February - - - - -	1,97,994
July - - - - -	2,02,603	March - - - - -	1,79,836
August - - - - -	1,72,799	April - - - - -	2,30,148
September - - - - -	1,89,585		
October - - - - -	2,06,823	Total - - - - -	Rs. 31,03,947
November - - - - -	2,25,153	Amount for 1860-61 - - -	23,91,139
December - - - - -	5,42,765		
		Increase - - - - -	<u>Rs. 7,12,808</u>

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

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Customs.
Import Customs,
Export Customs,
Frontier Duties.

The chief items of revenue under this head are those noted in the margin. The following is a contrasted statement of the sums realised during the past as compared with the preceding year, and shows a total decrease, in the year under review, of 6,01,088 rupees:—

No.	Items.	Collections.		
		1860-61.	1861-62.	Decrease.
1	2	3.	4.	5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Import Customs - - - - -	90,56,651	86,65,420	3,91,231
2	Export Customs - - - - -	7,48,985	5,44,618	2,04,367
3	Frontier Duties - - - - -	65,017	59,527	5,490
			<u>Rs.</u>	<u>6,01,088</u>

The

* "An Act for limiting in certain cases, for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1861, the amount of Assessment to the duties chargeable under the Income Tax Acts, Nos. 32 and 39 of 1860."

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The decrease on the receipt from imports is chiefly to be accounted for, firstly, by a falling-off in the item of tobacco, the sum realised on that article in the year 1860-61 having been - - - - - 1,32,104 Whereas in 1861-62 it only amounted to - - - - - 17,089

Showing a decrease of - - - Rs. 1,15,015

This falling-off in the tobacco trade is to be attributed to the high rate of duty which was imposed, but which has since been reduced, by Act XI. of 1862.

Secondly, the decrease may be accounted for by the reduction of the rate of duty on twist, which was levied at 10 per cent. up to 29th April 1861, but reduced to 5 per cent. after that date, as also by the reduction of duty on other articles by Act. XI. of 1862, which came into operation on the 23d April 1862.

Among the exports there has been a great decrease in the amount of the duty realised on saltpetre, to the extent of 88,258 rupees, as follows :—

	Indian Maunds.	Duty. Rs.
1860-61 - - - - -	98,402½	1,96,710
1861-62 - - - - -	54,529½	1,08,452
Decrease - - -	43,873	88,258

The following is a statement of the sums collected at the Bombay Custom House on account of Exports and Imports during each of the months of the past and preceding years :—

No.	Months.	1860-61.	1861-62.
1.	2.	3.	4.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	May - - - - -	7,33,296	8,61,761
2	June - - - - -	8,59,939	5,84,768
3	July - - - - -	6,78,216	6,77,246
4	August - - - - -	5,22,452	6,76,092
5	September - - - - -	6,11,863	6,51,875
6	October - - - - -	6,02,151	7,88,549
7	November - - - - -	9,97,791	6,33,986
8	December - - - - -	6,39,617	6,67,528
9	January - - - - -	9,24,547	8,70,448
10	February - - - - -	5,62,443	7,81,476
11	March - - - - -	9,73,993	8,97,099
12	April - - - - -	10,33,996	5,70,798

The amount collected under the head of Salt Revenue during the past and preceding years is as follows :—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise Duty on Salt removed from Salt Pans - - - - -	30,12,855	34,27,122
Duty on Salt imported by Sea - - - - -	35,088	28,928
Duty on Salt imported by Land - - - - -	1,42,966	1,96,516
Produce of the Government Salt Pans - - - - -	68,245	63,963
Sale proceeds of smuggled Salt - - - - -	961	2,481
	32,60,115	37,19,010
		32,60,115
Increase - - -		4,58,895

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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Bombay.

This increase in revenue is to be accounted for by the increase in the rate of excise from 1 rupee to R. 1. 4. during the year; for there was actually a decrease in the quantity of salt removed for consumption on payment of full duty, the quantity removed in the year 1860-61 having been - - Indian maunds 31,53,867 and in the year 1861-62 - - - - - " 29,31,901

Showing a decrease in 1861-62 - - - - - " 2,21,966

Opium.

The amount realised on pass-fees on Opium, during the year under report and the preceding year, is as follows:—

	Rs.
1861-62 - - - - -	2,44,41,400
1860-61 - - - - -	2,44,00,600
Showing an increase in 1861-62 of - - -	Rs. 40,800

Notwithstanding that, there was a decrease in the number of chests on which the fees were levied—

1861-62 - - - - -	Chests 38,667
1860-61 - - - - -	„ 45,072
Decrease - - - - -	6,405

The passes were charged for at the rate of 600 rupees per chest up to the 1st October last, and at 700 rupees per chest since that date. The number of chests passed at the rate of 600 rupees was - - - - - 26,255 and at the rate of 700 rupees - - - - - 12,412

Total - - - 38,667

This latter rate is to be again reduced, from the 1st October next, to 600 rupees. It might, perhaps, be supposed that many of the merchants would have kept back their opium to take advantage of this reduction; but the Officiating Deputy Agent in Malwa, in a letter dated the 12th March last, states—"I do not think there are more than one or two who can afford to act thus."

The number of chests of opium on which pass-fees have been paid, from the year 1852-53, is as follows:—

Years.	No. of Chests.	Years.	No. of Chests.
1852-53 - - - - -	27,896	1857-58 - - - - -	40,405½
1853-54 - - - - -	24,005	1858-59 - - - - -	36,111½
1854-55 - - - - -	27,491	1859-60 - - - - -	32,506½
1855-56 - - - - -	25,141	1860-61 - - - - -	45,072
1856-57 - - - - -	28,913½	1861-62 - - - - -	38,667

The aggregate realisations under the head of Customs, Salt, and Opium (including miscellaneous items), during the year 1861-62, amounted to 3,78,97,037 rupees; while during the preceding year, the amount realised was 3,79,89,192 rupees, showing a decrease of 92,155 rupees in the year under report:—

1860-61.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs - - - - -	1,02,63,999	
Salt - - - - -	32,82,995	
Opium - - - - -	2,44,42,198	3,79,89,192
1861-62.		
Customs - - - - -	96,83,212	
Salt - - - - -	37,38,274	
Opium - - - - -	2,44,76,551	3,78,97,037
Decrease - - - - -	Rs.	92,155

NORTH CANARA.

Customs.

In the Sea and Land Customs collections, there is an increase of 259 and 5,102 rupees respectively, attributable partly to the increased duty levied on the imports of salt, and partly to the introduction of the new tariff. The sums realised during the year under report, from duties on imports and exports, were 5,216 and 14,704 rupees respectively.

SIND.

SIND.

The value of the sea-borne trade during the year has been 2,96,65,543 rupees, being an increase on that of the preceding year by 28,29,044 rupees, or nearly 10½ per cent. This is exclusive of Government stores.

The value of the import trade has decreased by 1,85,507 rupees, or 1½ per cent. on the value of the imports of 1860-61. The imports of cotton piece goods, from England, shows an increase of 4,21,112 rupees; coals and coke, 1,49,224 rupees; raw and manufactured metals, 78,417 rupees.

In the export trade there has been an increase of 34,03,774 rupees, or 33 per cent., on the trade of the preceding year. The articles in which this increase has chiefly taken place are salt, wood, cotton, indigo and hides. Cotton appears now for the second time as an article for export from Sind. The indigo trade has made great advances during the past year, there having been an increase of no less than 206 per cent. in the exports of this article. From Khyrpoor a superior indigo has during the year been imported, which has been valued at 10 rupees a maund more than the best Mooltan indigo. It is stated to closely resemble good Bengal indigo, and possesses the metallic hue which characterises that description. As indigo is indigenous both to Sind and the Punjab, it might, it is stated, be exported to any extent from these provinces. The past has been the first year in which it has been exported from either of them to England.

Wool again appears as the chief staple of export. It is brought chiefly from Beloochistan and Afghanistan. The value of this article exported during the past year was 51,71,025 rupees, being an increase over 1860-61 of 18,96,023 rupees, or of 58 per cent.

An increase in the exports to Great Britain has taken place in the following items:—

	1861-62.	1860-61.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indigo - - - - -	1,72,499	- -	1,72,499
Cotton - - - - -	3,84,272	81,560	3,02,712
Wool - - - - -	1,00,760	70,242	30,518
Hides and skins - - - - -	41,864	4,495	37,369

The Customs receipts during the past year have amounted to 4,03,433 rupees on imports, and 1,10,455 rupees on exports, showing an increase in the former of 59,010 rupees, but a decrease in the latter of 60,974 rupees. This decrease is owing chiefly to diminished exports of grain to Cutch, Muscat and Kattyawar, and of grain and oil seeds to England.

Under the head of salt excise there has been an increase during the year under report, amounting to Rs. 73,893. 15. 4. The total quantity of salt exported was 5,83,848 Indian maunds; of this 3,77,364 Indian maunds were exported free; the rest, 2,03,562 maunds, paid 12 annas a maund, and the remainder Rs. 1. 4. a maund.

In addition to the above items there are some of a miscellaneous nature, which are usually included in the Customs revenue, but which rather concern the Harbour Department than the Customs. These are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Harbour craft licenses - - - - -	1,559	15	-
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	3,000	6	9
Confiscated goods - - - - -	45	12	-
Pilotage - - - - -	2,890	12	-
Port Dues - - - - -	20,799	12	3
Towing charges - - - - -	12,621	13	6
Fines, fees, &c. - - - - -	10,774	3	-
TOTAL - - - - -	51,692	10	6

The Abkaree revenues were during the year managed, as in 1860-61, by a system of licenses.

The revenue derived from the sale of opium and poisonous drugs also continues to be managed under the license system introduced in 1860-61. It amounted to 1,58,705 rupees. Permission to export from the Punjab *via* Kurrachee to Bombay, under a system of passes, has been granted, but no exports had up to the 30th April been made.

Abkaree.

Opium and Drugs.

ADEN.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.
Customs.

The following is a statement of the external trade of Aden during 1861-62, contrasted with that of the previous year:—

	Imports			Exports.		
	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Goods - - -	37,29,327	3,18,852	23,84,068	21,74,273	5,58,395	1,99,808
Treasure - - -	12,38,978	- -	1,35,488	11,16,978	1,06,703	- -
TOTAL - - Rs.	49,68,305	3,18,852	25,19,576	32,91,251	6,65,098	1,99,808
			3,18,852		1,99,808	
		Decrease	22,00,724	Increase.	4,65,290	

The decrease in imports, amounting to 22,00,724 rupees, is mainly attributable to a less quantity of coal having been imported during the year under report, owing partly to the unusually large stock which remained in the depôt of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at the close of the preceding season, and partly to the fact that by means of the Egyptian Railway, coal can now be delivered at Suez so cheaply that the demand for it at Aden has very much declined. Formerly steamers took in little or no coal at Suez, whereas now nearly as much is taken there as at Aden.

Excluding coal (which can hardly be regarded as an article of regular commerce at Aden) from the account, the gross value of the imports and exports at Aden was 75,05,420 rupees, being an increase over the previous year of 3,58,226 rupees.

The value of goods passed into the interior during the year amounted to 13,20,252 rupees, showing a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 13,164 rupees. Excepting as regards cotton and dates, there has, however, been an increase in the amount of every article of merchandise imported into the interior.

Of goods brought from the interior into Aden there were 1,47,285 camel-loads, the estimated value of which was 16,35,756 rupees, or 5½ lakhs more than during the previous year.

The following is a summary of the External and Internal Trade:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Imports by sea - - - - -	49,68,305	
Exports by sea - - - - -	32,91,251	
		82,59,556
Imports by land - - - - -	16,35,756	
Exports by land - - - - -	13,20,252	
		29,56,008
TOTAL - - - Rs.		1,12,15,564

This shows a decrease of 11,96,065 rupees, as compared with the previous year; but deducting the item of coal, which, as above observed, cannot be regarded as an article of regular commerce at Aden, the regular trade of the place during the year under review has increased by 8,97,594 rupees.

FINANCIAL.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

THE amount of Cash Balances at the commencement and close of the year under report were as follows:—

Cash Balances.

	Balance on the 1st May 1861.	Balance on the 30th April 1862.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Bombay - - - - -	*2,73,81,907	2,54,99,154
Sind - - - - -	26,64,412	24,95,437
Aden - - - - -	2,82,871	2,36,565
Bushire - - - - -	1,60,745	1,67,272
TOTAL - - -	*3,04,89,935	2,83,98,428
Nagpore - - - - -	16,58,019	18,23,559
Indore and Nimar - - - - -	54,892	9,38,079
Baroda - - - - -	52,384	3,33,006
GRAND TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	*3,22,55,230	3,14,93,072

The amount of balance on the 1st May 1861, entered opposite "Bombay," includes Mint bullion for which certificates were outstanding on that date to the extent of 77,69,285 rupees, while the balance on the 30th April 1862, is exclusive of such bullion, which is now treated, under the Paper Currency Act, as a deposit of the Currency Department paid for in Currency Notes.

The four statements appended to this Report show the receipts and charges of the past official year (so far as the information on this point at present extends) of the Bombay Presidency proper, Sind, Nagpoor,† and the Government Treasuries at Indore, Aden, Baroda, Nimar, Bushire, Muscat, and Zanzibar, the accounts of which are prepared by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of this Presidency. It will be seen from these statements, that no extraneous aid was required to meet the charges of this Government during the past year; on the contrary, the Bombay Treasury was drawn upon by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to the extent of 30 lakhs of rupees.

Receipts and Ex-
penditure.

The reduction of expenditure actually carried out during the year in every branch of the Civil Administration amounts to 4,80,957 rupees per annum.

Reduction of Ex-
penditure.

In Appendix E will be found a statement showing the operations of the Bombay Mint for the year 1861-62.

The amounts of certificates issued during the last five years on account of silver bullion received for coinage are as follows:—

Mint operations.

	<i>Rs.</i>
1857-58 - - - - -	3,67,62,500
1858-59 - - - - -	2,02,11,700
1859-60 - - - - -	2,21,31,500
1860-61 - - - - -	1,71,50,475
1861-62 - - - - -	5,15,43,035

Silver bullion.

The silver coin made over to the general treasury by the Mint during the year amounted to 4,05,88,000 rupees, or more than double the amount coined during the previous year. The entire time of the Mint having been taken up in working off the unprecedentedly large amount of silver bullion tendered for coinage, no small silver coin or copper coin could be struck during the year, and consequently the issue of the former at the Presidency has had to be restricted. This restriction will shortly be removed on receipt of a supply of that coin to the extent of eight lakhs, which has been applied for and promised from Madras. There will, however, be no occasion for extraneous assistance in this respect when the arrival of the new machinery expected from England shall have increased the working power of the Mint.

Silver coinage.

Small silver coin
and copper coin.

Considerable

* Includes Mint certificates amounting to 77,69,285 rupees.

† The accounts of this province have, however, been removed from the control of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of this Presidency from the 30th April 1862.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

Circulation of copper
coin.

Amount in circula-
tion.

Transfer of the
business of the
General Treasury to
the Bank of Bom-
bay.

Agency of issue and
payment of Govern-
ment Currency
Notes.

Considerable attention has been bestowed on the subject of increasing the circulation of Government copper currency previous to and since the receipt of the recent orders from the Government of India permitting the sale of this coin at a discount, and reports from the district officers show that the copper coin is now to be had at par throughout the Presidency, and in some places at a slight discount. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General estimates the amount of the new Government copper coin in circulation at the close of the year at 42,41,071 rupees, to which should be added the old dumpy pice still extant, estimated at about 16 lacs of rupees.

Pursuant to the provisions of Acts XIX and XXIV of 1861, an agreement was entered into with the Bank of Bombay on the 28th February 1862, whereby the balance and business of Her Majesty's General Treasury at the Presidency were transferred to the Bank, who at the same time undertook an agency for the issue and payment of the Government Paper Currency Notes at the Presidency. This agreement came into operation from the 1st March 1862, and is to continue for five years, renewable at the expiration of that period with or without modification, as may be agreed between the Government and the Bank.

The amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation on the 30th April 1862, was 150 lacs of rupees, and a corresponding amount* in silver coin and bullion was in reserve with the Department of Issue on the same date.

POLITICAL.

THE attention of Government has been directed during the past year towards ensuring to the Principalities and Chiefships under their political supervision a greater freedom of administrative action in pursuance of the now acknowledged policy of Her Majesty's Government. This policy, so happily inaugurated by the late lamented Viceroy, has already exercised a beneficial influence on the relations of Government with the various chieftains and feudatories of this Presidency. The restoration to his Highness the Raja of Kolapoor, of a share in the administration of his principality, the actual grant of authority to two of his principal Jagheerdars, and the diminution of the direct interference of Government in other States, have contributed to inspire a strong sentiment of attachment to Her Majesty's rule—a sentiment which the recent recognition of the principle of adoption cannot fail to render stronger and more enduring.

KOLAPOOR.

The present Raja of Kolapoor succeeded to the principality on the death of his father in 1837. He was then an infant, and the administration was assumed by a Council of Regency, headed by the Raja's aunt, a lady called the Dewan Saheb, to the exclusion of the Raja's mother. To avoid all interference in the affairs of Kolapoor, the British Government approved the Dewan's ministry, but the misrule and general mismanagement which prevailed under it, compelled the Government in 1843, after an attempt to reorganise the ministry had failed, to appoint an officer of their own as Minister of the State. This measure was met by open rebellion, and after a contest which lasted for several months, order was at length restored, the Dewan and her faction were banished, and the entire administration of the State was undertaken by Government. Under British superintendence the system of administration was altogether remodelled, the social condition of the State gradually improved, the revenues steadily increased, and a large reduction was effected in the debts due to the British Government on account of insurrectionary charges.

During the disturbances at Kolapoor and in the Southern Muratha Country in 1857-58, the Raja adhered with the utmost constancy to the British cause, while the influence of his half-brother, Chimma Saheb, was thrown into the opposite scale. The loyalty thus displayed by the Raja, his mature age, and the promise afforded by his abilities and disposition, were circumstances which gave him strong claims to be intrusted with the administration of his principality. Deeming therefore that, after a brief period of probation, the Raja would be competent to undertake the duties and responsibilities of his position, measures were adopted during the past year, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, for gradually transferring the administration to the Raja, without unduly sacrificing other important interests. In accordance with this determination, a formal agreement was concluded with the Raja, having the object of securing the financial claims of Government upon the State, and of preserving, in a modified form, the system of administration which has proved so beneficial to the Raja himself. On the 13th October last, the date of the Dussera festival, the first public step was taken towards the transfer of the administration to the Raja, by the public correspondence being conducted in his Highness' name, and he has since been occupied in making arrangements for his new establishment, in selecting a Kharbaree, to be approved by Government, and in acquiring

* Coin rupees 28 lacs, and bullion rupees 122 lacs.

acquiring experience of his new duties under the guidance of the Political Agent, prior to the final inauguration of his authority.*

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

Vishalgur and Bowra.—One of the terms of the agreement with the Raja of Kolapoor provides for the retention by the British Government of the supervision which they have hitherto exercised over the principal Jagheerdars of the Kolapoor State. The relations of the Political Agent with them will, in future, be conducted, as far as possible, in co-operation with the Raja's Government, without in any way infringing the seigniorial rights of the Raja, the object of the arrangement being merely to secure good government, and to prevent intestine disputes, which formerly were the frequent cause of disturbance and bloodshed. During the past year, two of these Jagheerdars were invested with the management of their estates under the most favourable auspices. One of them, the Chief of Vishalgur and Punt Prithineedee, or Vicegerent of the Raja, succeeded to his estate by adoption, under the sanction of the British Government in 1844. The estate was then heavily encumbered with debt, and suffered still more by a forfeiture of territory on account of the decided part taken by the late Chief in the intrigues which led to the Kolapoor rebellion. During the minority of the present Chief, the estate was successfully managed by Government Agency, and has now been made over to him free from all liabilities, and with a large cash balance in the Treasury, under a stipulation that he shall contribute 5,000 rupees per annum towards the expenses of the Military Establishments at Kolapoor, and that he shall yield all claim to certain Ghat tolls, which will be formed into a fund for the improvement of the Ghat roads and adjacent communications.

The chief of Bowra also succeeded to his estate by adoption in 1851. On the introduction of British superintendence, this estate, like that of Vishalgur, was found to be heavily in debt. Its management was undertaken by Government during the minority of the chief, and was transferred to him in March last freed from a load of liabilities, upon condition of his paying an annual contribution of 3,420 rupees towards the Military Establishment of Kolapoor, in commutation of service.

SAWUNT WAREE.

The condition and prospects of this small estate engaged the attention of Government during the past year. The inability of the chief, or Sur Dessae, as he is more commonly called, to deal with his more turbulent feudatories, compelled the British Government in 1838, with the Sur Dessae's consent, to assume the management of the State. A desperate effort was made in the following year, and again in 1844, by some of these feudatories, to free themselves from the restraint imposed upon their excesses by the British Government. In the insurrection of 1844, the chief's eldest son, Ana Saheb, then in his 14th year, joined his relative, Phond Sawunt, who headed the rebel party. On the suppression of the insurrection, the Government declared that the State would be held at their disposal on the death of the chief. The conspicuous loyalty displayed by the Waree State in 1857-58, and the good conduct of Ana Saheb during that period, and since the insurrection of 1844, led the Government, in the early part of the year, to recommend to Her Majesty's Government, the propriety of granting a full pardon to Ana Saheb for his youthful error, and of recognising him as the heir apparent of the Sur Dessae. To this recommendation Her Majesty's Government acceded as an act of grace, upon condition that he should only be allowed to succeed to the management of the State on the liquidation of the entire debt due to the British Government on account of insurrectionary charges, and then only on payment of a suitable Nuzzerana, and on his entering into an agreement which would guarantee the protection of his people and the continued maintenance of a British agency.

Since the recognition of Ana Saheb as heir apparent, the balance of the charges due by the Waree State to the British Government, which, on their imposition in 1851, amounted to 4,72,710 rupees, has been entirely liquidated, a result which may be chiefly ascribed to the improved condition of the revenues of the State under the efficient management of successive political superintendents.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

The Chief of Meeruj, Gungadhur Rao Bala Saheb, died after a lingering illness in December last. He had been permitted in 1859, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to adopt a son in failure of heirs, as a mark of favour for his meritorious conduct during the late disturbances. In order to free the estate from debt before the young chief closes his minority, the management of its affairs has been placed under the direct control and supervision of the political agent. Arrangements have also been made for the education of the young chief, who is now pursuing his studies at Belgaum.

Moodhole.—The Chief of Moodhole, whose accession to his ancient estate, under the very favourable circumstances noticed in the report of the previous year, died in March last, from an attack of fever, leaving an only son, a child of about a year old. The untimely death of this young chief, while earnestly engaged in projects for the moral and material improvement

* The selection of Ram Rao Nursew, late Dufterdar to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, as the Kharbaree under the new administration, with the approval of Government, has received the approbation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and the further proceedings which may shortly be adopted for completing the transfer of the administration to the Raja will be noticed in the next Administration Report.

improvement of his estate, is much to be regretted, as he promised to furnish to the chiefs of the Southern Muratha Country a laudable example of the benefits accruing from early training and education. The arrangements for the future management of the State are now under consideration.

KHANDESH.

Allusion was made in the previous year's report to measures devised by the Bombay Government, in concert with the Governor General's agent in Central India, for restraining the future depredations of the Bheels in the Burwanee districts bordering on Khandesh. Experience had shown that these marauders, when pressed by our police from the North and South, invariably escaped to a fastness called the Toorun Mull,* one of the highest hills of the Satpura range, situated about 20 miles north of Sooltanpoor. Its height is a little more than 3,300 feet; it is of comparatively easy ascent, is well wooded, and has the advantage of water on its summit, there being an extensive artificial lake about 200 feet below its highest point. This lake, with the remains of some temples, fortified walls, and a rock excavation bearing Jain inscriptions, afford evidence of its former religious importance. Arrangements were made to station two British officers, with a suitable escort, in the country about this hill during the dry season. Lieutenants Hanson and Hall, of the Bombay Army, were selected for the duty, and proceeded to the Toorun Mull for the first time in January 1861. They remained at their post until the setting in of the monsoon, acquiring a knowledge of the surrounding country, and conciliating the wild tribes with whom they came in contact. The success which attended this experiment led to the same officers being again deputed to the Toorun Mull on the opening of the season (1861-62). They had scarcely returned to their post when the Bheels to the west and south-west of Burwanee showed symptoms of turbulence, and attacked a detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps stationed in the hills, burned their lines, and succeeded in killing three men and wounding 13 others. Active measures were immediately adopted by Major Keatinge, the political agent in Nimar, for inflicting a signal retribution on the tribes by whom this unprovoked attack was made. Several expeditions were organised against them under Lieutenants Hanson and Hall, assisted by Lieutenant Cadell, assistant political agent, with a company of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry. The energetic character of their operations, coupled with a scarcity which then prevailed in the Burwanee districts, exposed the Bheels to the severest privations and sufferings. Many of their followers and cattle were cut off, their families dispersed, and their distress eventually became so extreme that they were fain to sue for pardon. Their principal leader, Shamjee Naik, fled to the camp of Lieutenant Probyn, the Bheel agent in Khandesh, and sought his intercession, stating that he was solely influenced by the "Peishwa" in the late attack. Lieutenant Probyn declined to give any guarantee; but, acting under that officer's advice, Shamjee surrendered himself unconditionally to Lieutenant Cadell immediately afterwards. An amnesty was then offered to the common followers of the Naik, which speedily led to their submission and the restoration of order.

March 1862.

It is satisfactory to record here that within the Bheel districts of Khandesh order and tranquillity have continued uninterrupted during the past year, under the successful exertions of the officers entrusted with the reclamation and control of these predatory tribes.

While the occurrences above described were in progress, the Naikras, a cognate tribe in the Jhund Hills, bordering the Rewa Kanta, assembled in large numbers under their leaders, apparently with hostile intent, instigated by the same agency which influenced the rising in Burwanee. The judicious measures taken by the political agent soon had the effect of checking the movement. It then assumed a more subdued form, as one for the settlement of private grievances, which were carefully decided by arbitration with the consent of the leading Naikras, after they had tendered their submission.

These movements on our north-east frontier were somewhat similar in character to those described in the previous year's report, and, like them, were instigated by a Brahmin styling himself the agent of the Peishwa. This man, with some of his followers, was captured near Ali Rajpoor by the political authorities in Nimar soon after the rising of the Burwanee Bheels, and evidence is now being collected to bring him to trial.

THE DANGS.

A disturbance, which was entirely local in its causes and consequences, took place in January last in the Dangs, a forest tract situated at the foot of the Syhadree range, between the British district of Nowapoor and his Highness the Guicowar's district of Loangur. This tract is inhabited by a very wild tribe of Bheels, divided under five principal and two minor chiefships. Their ferocious character, and the natural strength and unhealthiness of their fastnesses, have long enabled them to preserve a rude independence. The country derives its chief value from its extensive teak forests, in which the British and Guicowar Governments enjoy mutual rights. The increasing importance of this forest tract led the Government in 1852 to vest the Bheel Agent in Khandesh with political authority over its petty chiefs, in subordination to the magistrate of the province. This authority is now exercised by an officer of the Forest Department as being the nearest British officer to the spot. The interposition of Government has, however, been hitherto limited to the punishment of flagitious cases of crime and oppression.

On

* A name derived from the *Zizyphus Albigensis*, the Sanscrit Toorun, which abounds on the hill.

On the death of Shreeput, the principal Chief of the Dangs, and of his eldest son, who survived him but a short time, Deveesing, the next heir, was opposed by his younger brother in his succession to the Gadee. They eventually agreed to resign their claims in favour of their uncle, Oodeysing, on whose death his son, Keeralsing, succeeded. In the meantime (1854) Deveesing grossly misconducted himself, and having wounded two men, he was apprehended and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Castle of Surat. Soon after, he showed symptoms of insanity, and was in consequence removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. In April 1860, Deveesing effected his escape from the asylum, and succeeded in reaching the Dangs. After his return, he resumed his former lawless habits, and having been joined by some followers, they attacked and plundered several villages, which their inhabitants were compelled to abandon for security. On the commencement of these raids, Deveesing sent a warning to Keerulsing, the Chief of Garvee, to the effect that one of them must die, and he carried out his threat by seizing Keerulsing in his own house, and shortly after took part in his murder.

On these occurrences being reported to Government, the party of the Bheel Corps was immediately despatched into the Dangs in pursuit of Deveesing, and a reward was offered for his capture. Being closely pressed, he gave himself up to the magistrate of Khandesh on the 5th of February last, and several of his followers, including his brothers, Dowlutsing and Roopder, were shortly afterwards captured. The magistrate of Khandesh is now about to bring the prisoners to trial, and measures are in progress for ensuring the future peace of the Dangs, and for otherwise improving the condition of this remote Bheel habitat.

GUZERAT.

His Highness the Guicowar was invested by the Resident at Baroda, with much ceremony, on the 1st of November last with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In receiving the insignia from the Resident, his Highness expressed his deep gratitude for this signal mark of distinction bestowed upon him by Her Majesty.

His Highness has been engaged during the past year in carrying out some important reforms in the several departments of his administration. His efforts in this direction may be regarded as a new trait in the history of his family, whose rigid adherence to Mahratta tenets and traditions have long proved detrimental to the social and administrative improvement of his dominions.

Among the measures of reform carried out by his Highness may be noticed the re-organisation of his police, with the separation of the police from the Revenue Departments; the reform of his revenue system by the substitution of a money rent in lieu of the various items which hitherto made up the revenue; the restriction of the power of district officers in inflicting penalties; the reform of 300 of his contingent of horse; and lastly, the execution of some works of public utility, the most important of which may be instanced, the tramway uniting the town of Dubhooe to the railway.

Umreilly and Okhamundel.—In December and January last, his Highness, accompanied by the Resident, Colonel Wallace, made a tour of his districts in Kattywar, with the happiest results. These districts had until lately been invariably farmed, and the effect of this system of management led to numerous abuses of the Revenue and Police Departments, as shown in the degradation of the agricultural classes, the discontent of petty landholders, and in the decay of public works of all kinds. The successive insurrections of the Wagheers of Okhamundel during the past three or four years, and their inroads into the adjoining states of Kattywar, had occasioned serious grounds of complaint against the maladministration of his Highness' districts in this quarter. To remedy these evils his Highness agreed, in February 1861, to the supervision of affairs in his Kattywar possessions being vested in two British officers under the general authority of the Resident. One of these officers, it was arranged, would be employed in raising a corps of about 300 men from the Wagheer and other cognate tribes for the defence and police of Okhamundel. This important measure was briefly adverted to in the report of the previous year, and it is gratifying to notice that the beneficial results anticipated from it have, under the judicious management and fostering care of Major Johnstone, been in a great degree realised. On the arrival of his Highness at Korinar, a full company of the new corps was paraded for his inspection by Major Johnstone, and, at the same time, several of the Wagheer leaders paid their respects to his Highness, and were received by him in a very flattering manner. This company was found by the Resident to be a very fair sample of the whole corps, whose equipment and soldier-like appearance so much pleased his Highness that he requested the number might be increased to the full complement of a corps of the line.

The principal measure instituted by his Highness on the occasion of his visit to his Kattywar possessions was the abolition of the old land revenue system, and the substitution of a moderate money rent, in assimilation to the measure introduced into his other districts. He instituted at the same time a land survey, and an establishment of surveyors has been at work since the beginning of January in Umreilly, defining village boundaries, measuring holdings, and preparing maps. His Highness has also sanctioned the formation of an efficient body of police for the Umreilly district, which Major Anderson, the officer in charge, is to organise. He has, moreover, sanctioned the construction of several works of public utility, the principal of which is a fair-weather road through the "Gheer," a tract of forest land separating the pergunna of Korinar from the rest of his Highness' possessions in Kattywar, and certain improvements of the harbour of Korinar itself.

KATTYWAR.

The general tranquillity of this province continued undisturbed during the past year, but its social and political condition has continued almost stationary, while the returns of crime show little or no diminution as compared with former years. The petty states of this province are so intermixed with each other, and their rights of jurisdiction and property so divided, that frequent boundary and territorial disputes occur from mutual aggression and encroachment. During the past year, six cases of this description were reported, attended with a loss of eight lives and seven persons wounded. Another remarkable feature of crime in this province is presented by the excesses committed by Bahirwuttais, or outlaws, who, smarting under oppression, or real or imaginary wrongs, seek satisfaction for their grievances by recourse to a life of brigandage. The number of separate jurisdictions into which the province is split up, affords great facilities for the commission of this offence, while the state of public feeling in the province operates very much as an encouragement to it. In the British districts of Guzerat this offence has wholly disappeared before a regular form of Government, while in the districts under our political supervision—the province of Kattywar excepted—it is steadily decreasing. In view of these facts, the Government deemed it necessary during the past year to take some decisive action for the repression of the crime in Kattywar; and, as a preliminary step, issued in May last, in consultation with the political agent, a proclamation offering an amnesty to all Bahirwuttais in the province who had committed no heinous offences, provided they returned to the protection of the British Government, and stated their complaints and grievances in two months. Further measures are now under consideration for effectually dealing with this serious evil.

REWA KANTA.

The Punch Mahal districts, situated on the common frontier between Guzerat and Malwa, became British by exchange with the Maharaja Scindia on the 1st May 1861. These districts had been transferred to the management of the Governor General's Agent for Central India in 1853 under a lease of 10 years, and were, during this period, freed from many disorganising influences. The possession of these districts consolidates the Presidency as regards Eastern Guzerat, the frontier now running in an unbroken line from the Upper Mahee to the Nerbudda.

SURAT AGENCY.

The Raja of Bansda, Maharawul Shree Umeer Sing, died on the 16th June last, without male heirs. His widows sought permission to adopt a son, but Government, after duly considering the customs and practice prevailing among Rajpoots as regards succession in such cases, declined to comply with their request, and conferred the chiefship on Goolabsinjee, a collateral relative and nearest of kin of the late Raja. He was placed on the Gadee with all due honours on the 7th January last. A liberal provision has been made for the widows.

KUTCH.

This province has in a great measure recovered from the effects of the famine of the year 1860, notwithstanding that the fall of rain during the past year was little more than half the average quantity. This assurance is strengthened by the reported return to their homes of a large number of persons who left the province during the famine year.

The state of crime in the province is remarkably low. No case of highway or gang robbery occurred during the year.

His Highness the Rao has carried out several works of public utility since his accession, among which may be instanced a new hospital and a jail, and is otherwise evincing a zealous interest for the welfare and improvement of his province.

ADEN.

The administration of this settlement during the past year forms the subject of an interesting report, which is appended in *extenso* (Appendix A). It is gratifying to notice, from the political occurrences recorded, that the relations of Government with the Arab tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden have been satisfactorily maintained, and that the measures concerted by the political authorities have been successful in preventing the exportation of slaves from the Somalie ports to the markets on the Arabian coasts outside the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. On the other hand, the extension by the Ottoman Government of their possessions on the African coast of the Red Sea has given a fresh impetus to the slave trade carried on in that quarter. Our cruisers unfortunately do not possess the right of seizing slavers sailing under Turkish colours, and the traffic must continue to be carried on with impunity until this right is ceded by the Porte. The subject is engaging the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

MUSCAT AND ZANZIBAR.

The relations of the Bombay Government with the chiefs of the Persian Gulf and the rulers of Muscat and Zanzibar assumed during the past two years an unusual importance, in

in connexion with events in those quarters affecting our maritime and commercial interests.

The late Imaum of Muscat, Syud Saeed, succeeded his father, with the suffrages of the principal tribes of Oman, in 1807. He early directed his efforts towards extending and consolidating the possessions acquired by his father on the East coast of Africa. During his reign, which lasted over a period of 50 years, the general condition of these possessions underwent a remarkable change. Large numbers of Arabs from Oman settled on the African mainland and the adjacent islands of Zanzibar, Mombassa, and Pemba; agriculture and commerce were rapidly promoted, and Zanzibar, which was described in 1834 as having but an insignificant trade, possessed in 1859 a trade estimated at 1,664,577*l.* sterling. The rising importance of his African possession led Syud Saeed to remove the permanent seat of his Government to Zanzibar in 1840, committing the subordinate rule of Muscat and other provinces in Oman to his sons or relatives. In July 1844 the Imaum addressed a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announcing his intention of appointing his two elder sons, Khaled and Thowenee, to succeed in the Government of his African and Arabian possessions respectively, and, in accordance with this intention, he vested both these sons with authority to carry on the administration as his deputies in the provinces assigned to them. Prince Khalid died in 1854, and a younger son, Majid, was appointed by the Imaum to be his successor. On the Imaum's death, each son assumed, with the consent of the principal chiefs and tribes included within the limits of their rule, the government which he administered as his father's deputy.

Syud Thowenee being thus elected Sovereign of Muscat, put forward claims as the *de jure* Sovereign of Zanzibar, and sought by negotiation to obtain some recognition of his claims in that character. An agent was deputed by Syud Thowenee to Zanzibar for this purpose, and an agreement was negotiated, in virtue of which Syud Majid was to be left in possession of his father's African possessions on payment to the ruler of Muscat of an annual sum of 40,000 crowns, but whether as tribute or subsidy implying no inferiority on the part of the donor, was afterwards disputed. By one party it was contended that the payment was a gift, charged with certain obligations, and by the other, that it was a tribute to be paid absolutely as such, unfettered by any conditions. Both parties, there was reason to believe had been deceived by the agent who had negotiated the transaction. Syud Thowenee prepared to assert his claims by an appeal to arms, and equipped an imposing force in the early part of 1860, a part of which had actually sailed for Zanzibar when the British Government deemed it expedient to interpose. At Lord Elphinstone's solicitation Syud Thowenee agreed to abandon the expedition, and to refer his claims to the arbitration of the Governor General of India. Syud Majid, at Zanzibar, consented, through the British Agent there, to abide in like manner by the Viceroy's decision. A Commission, presided over by Brigadier Coghlan, the Political Resident at Aden, was accordingly appointed to inquire into the merits of the dispute between the contending parties. After visiting Muscat and Zanzibar, and collecting a large body of valuable evidence, showing the exact rights of the one party in relation to the other, by religious law, family custom, the force of circumstance, &c., the Commission submitted their final Report on the 4th December, 1860. The result of these inquiries showed that in the Imaum's family, succession depended on election; that on the death of the late Syud Saeed, his son, Majid, was elected by the people of Zanzibar and its African dependencies to be their ruler; that the altered circumstances and condition of those dependencies during the last half century fully entitled them to that privilege, and that they would have been justified in resisting any attempt made by Syud Thowenee, the ruler of the parent State, to coerce them into submission. On all these grounds, the Commission arrived at the conclusion that Syud Majid's claim to sovereignty over Zanzibar and its dependencies was superior to any which could be adduced in favour of Syud Thowenee. The Government, while concurring in this conclusion, considered the facts that Syud Thowenee was prepared to assert his claim by force of arms, and that he relinquished his purpose only in deference to the British Government, as investing him with a claim to compromise when contesting a title which was principally derived from force. In seeking for a basis of compromise, attention was naturally directed to the terms on which Syud Thowenee had consented to resign his claims on his father's African possessions, viz., on payment of an indemnity of 40,000 crowns per annum by Zanzibar to Muscat. The various questions at issue having been submitted to the Government of India, the Viceroy declared the following as the terms of his decision:—

1. That his Highness Syud Majid be declared ruler of Zanzibar and the African dominions of his late Highness Syud Saeed.
2. That the ruler of Zanzibar pay annually to the ruler of Muscat a subsidy of 40,000 crowns.
3. That his Highness Syud Majid pay to his Highness Syud Thowenee the arrears of subsidy for two years, or 80,000 crowns.

This annual payment was not to be understood as a recognition of the dependence of Zanzibar upon Muscat, neither was it to be considered merely personal, but should extend to successors, and be held as a final and permanent arrangement, compensating the ruler of Muscat for the abandonment of all claims upon Zanzibar, and adjusting the inequality between the two inheritances.

The terms of the Viceroy's arbitration were formally communicated to the rival parties in the early part of the year of report, and it is satisfactory to record that they were accepted

in a cordial spirit by the rulers themselves, as well as by the principal chiefs and tribes concerned.

When Syud Thowenee prepared to contest the sovereignty of Zanzibar, he resorted to every stratagem to attain his ends, and succeeded in winning over a party at Zanzibar, chiefly among the El-harth tribe. After the return of his expedition to Muscat, this tribe rose in support of Syud Burgash, one of the younger surviving sons of the late Imaum, but were promptly coerced, with the assistance of a party of British seamen. He was then expelled from Zanzibar, and sought an asylum at Bombay, where he remained for more than a year, a pensioner on the bounty of Government. Having made an abject submission in writing to his offended brother, and afforded strong assurances of amendment for the future, he was permitted, at the recommendation of Government, to return to Zanzibar in August last.

Syud Majid was equally active in fomenting intrigues in Oman to thwart the schemes of his brother and antagonist. Syud Toorkee, another of the late Imaum's sons, Governor of a petty dependency of Muscat, instigated by Syud Majid's agents, made several attempts to form a coalition in Oman with the view of undermining the sovereign authority, and establishing his own independence. These attempts more than once led to the suspension of the stipend which he received from the Treasury at Muscat. In the meantime serious complaints of misrule at Sohar, attended in some instances by the oppression of British subjects there, reached the Acting British agent at Muscat, and advice and admonition freely tendered by him to Syud Toorkee proved of no avail in remedying these evils. On the recognition of Syud Thowenee by the Government of India as the paramount Sovereign of Oman, it was deemed expedient that his recognition in that character should be formally announced to Syud Toorkee, with a friendly injunction that, by timely submission, he would avert mischief to himself, and secure the good-will of his Sovereign. The British Agent at Muscat was, at the same time, instructed to employ his best offices in effecting a reconciliation between the brothers. These pacific endeavours having proved futile, and fresh complaints having been daily received by the Sultan of the continued misgovernment at Sohar, he determined to proceed to extremities, and, by force of arms, to reduce his brother to submission. Lieutenant Pengelley, the British Agent, sought, by mediation and advice, to prevent a resort to hostilities, which would involve the tribes of Oman in a civil war, and eventually obtained the consent of the Sultan to an interview with his brother. It was arranged that the meeting would take place at Seeb, a town on the coast, about 25 miles from Muscat. Syud Toorkee had agreed to meet his brother at this place under an "aman," or pledge of security for his safe return to Sohar. This aman was granted by Lieutenant Pengelley in the following words:—"The British Agent agreed to be responsible for the safe custody of his Highness Syud Toorkee from Sohar to Seeb, and during such time as might be necessary in attending a conference with the British Agent." The Sultan promised to treat this pledge with the same respect as if emanating from himself. Syud Toorkee accordingly proceeded to Seeb in a native vessel, and presented himself to the British Agent. He had nothing to say in extenuation of his conduct, and begged that the British Government would recommend him to the clemency of his brother. In returning on board, Syud Toorkee promised to be present when required by Lieutenant Pengelley to meet his brother. On the following day, the Sultan arrived at Seeb, escorted by a force of cavalry and artillery; but at the hour appointed for the proposed conference, Syud Toorkee failed to make his appearance, excusing himself on the score of indisposition. Lieutenant Pengelley having ascertained that Syud Toorkee designed sailing for Sohar during the night, sent him a message to the effect that his duty as a mediator had terminated. The Sultan having been at the same time informed that the "aman" no longer protected his brother, took immediate steps for arresting him, and removing him to Muscat. The British Agent's proceedings in this matter were severely condemned by the Government of India, who regarded them as involving a breach of faith, and deemed it necessary, for the vindication of the British name, that Lieutenant Pengelley should be removed from his appointment, and that immediate steps should be taken to effect Syud Toorkee's release, with a guarantee for a suitable allowance towards his future maintenance, so long as he remained quiet.

Syud Toorkee's arrest had been followed by an insurrection among the tribes on the coast of Batinah, near Muscat, and the disturbances threatened to extend to the neighbouring tribes of the Persian Gulf.

These conjectures, viewed in connection with the growing importance of our trade with Oman, and the prospect of a line of telegraph being shortly carried through the Sultan's possessions, impressed on Government the necessity of appointing an officer who would adequately represent British interests at Muscat. With this view, the status of the agency at Muscat was raised to an equality with that of Zanzibar, and Major Malcolm Green, an officer whose valuable services on the frontiers of Sind had given him strong claims on the consideration of Government, was selected for the appointment in December last. Major M. Green arrived at Muscat on the 11th February following, and took an early opportunity of communicating to the Sultan the views of the Government of India regarding Syud Toorkee. His Highness at first evinced some hesitation to the course proposed to him, but the remonstrances of Major Green speedily had the effect of obtaining from His Highness a full compliance with the demands of the British Government. The affairs of Oman are now in a fair way of pacification.

PERSIAN GULF:

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

For a series of years past the Island of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, has been the centre of intrigues, which have occasioned various maritime irregularities in the gulf.

This state of things had its origin in the expulsion of a ruling branch of the Uttoabee tribe some twenty years ago from Bahrein. A representative of this branch has, since the death of his father, Abdoolah bin Ahmed, been a persistent claimant to the chieftainship of the island, supported throughout by the Wahabee ruler of Kejd.

On every occasion that Bahrein has been threatened by this pretender, the British Government have tendered their friendly advice and mediation; but these temporising measures proving of no avail, Government resorted in 1860 to the severe expedient of expelling him from his asylum in the neighbouring port of Demaum.

The ruling Chief of Bahrein, Mahomed bin Kaleefa, has, however, evinced very little appreciation of the efforts of the British Government to preserve his possessions from maritime disorder, and has been guilty of repeated acts of tyranny towards British subjects residing at Bahrein. He has also been guilty of late years of several acts of maritime aggression on tribes under British protection. His want of principle and stability of character has been unmistakably manifested during the past two years by his behaviour in receiving the overtures of foreign powers, and even going so far as to declare his dependence first on Persia and then on Turkey. These proceedings elicited from Her Majesty's Government in 1860-61 the declaration that Bahrein should be regarded as independent, and subject neither to Persia nor to Turkey. Notwithstanding this decision, and the repeated warnings of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, Mahomed bin Kaleefa at the beginning of the present year of report blockaded the Wahabee ports in contravention of his treaty engagements. The Resident, therefore, found it necessary in May last to make a demonstration with the Persian Gulf Squadron before Bahrein. On arrival at the island, the Chief was invited to a friendly meeting for the purpose of adjusting differences, but he neglected even to send a reply. The squadron, without firing a shot, then took possession of two of Sheik Mahomed's finest war vessels. This proceeding immediately re-called the Chief to a sense of his rashness, and he pleaded for pardon, and subsequently at the Resident's request, recalled the blockading vessels from the Wahabee ports. As a security against future aggression, the Resident entered into a provisional treaty with the Chief of Bahrein "having for its object the advancement of trade and the security of all classes of people navigating or residing upon the coast of this sea."

This convention was approved by the Government of India, and ratified by the Government of Bombay on the 25th February last.

SIND.

His Highness the Khan of Khelat continues to testify an earnest desire to act in accordance with the wishes of the British Government. He deputed a confidential servant to accompany Major Goldsmid while that officer was surveying the proposed line of electric telegraph along the Mekran coast; and both the Khan and his feudatories, the Jam of Beyla and the Naib of Kedge, whose territories include the proposed route from the Hubb river to Gwader, have undertaken to use every means in their power to further the construction and maintenance of the line of telegraph.

The caravan route through the Khan's territory to Shikarpoor has been well protected throughout the year.

The Murree and Bhoogtee tribes have become somewhat restless. The Sind frontier has been untouched; but two raids are reported to have been committed near Asnee, on the Punjaub frontier, at the end of February. The Murrees, by whom the outrage was committed, are nominally the subjects of the Khan, of Khelat; but they care little or nothing for his authority, and it is to be feared that he has no power to assert it. For the present we must trust to our own vigilance to guard us against the predatory incursions of these wild tribes; in process of time it may be hoped that they will be won over to more peaceful pursuits. A good augury is afforded by the progress of the Belooch colonies within our own border; not 20 years ago they were as savage as any of the frontier tribes at the present time; the Political Superintendent now speaks of them in the following terms:—

"The progress of these colonies has been satisfactory. As their means increase, they add to their landed property, which binds them to the place. Near this out-post, whence this Report is dated, the Jakranees and Doombkees lately took up several thousand beegas of land on long leases. These they watered by canals 10 or 12 miles in length, excavated last year by themselves, and taken from the new canal, Muksaedawah, near Kusmore. This morning we passed through several miles of Jowaree cultivation, which six years ago was a thing almost unknown in these parts, and nearly the whole of it the work of these reclaimed marauders. Such a state of things cannot fail to have an excellent effect on the generation coming on, as also on the neighbouring tribes beyond the border. A few of these latter, as it is, come over, assist the Jakranees and Doombkees in cultivation, and going back to the hills with the proceeds of their labour, take away not only food, but ideas and tales of peace and plenty, which must influence their hearers for good, and make them wish for equal benefits."

The survey of the boundary line between Sind and Khelat has been completed by Captain Macauley, of the Sind Horse, who has performed a duty attended with no

ordinary difficulties, in a manner which has earned for him the acknowledgments of Government.

His Highness Meer Ali Morad has remained, during the year within his own territories. He has evinced his wish to promote the health of his subjects by agreeing to place hakeems or native physicians for instruction under Dr. Martin, the vaccinator in Sind. He has also expressed his readiness to co-operate in the systems of river conservancy organised during the past year.

In October last, two rebels, named Mogul Beg and Gooljar accused of complicity in the atrocities committed at Delhi in May 1857, were apprehended at Khyrpoor, in his Highness Meer Ali Morad's territory, and, having been identified by an approver, were sent to Delhi, where Mogul Beg was convicted and executed.

The definition of the Southern boundary of his Highness Meer Ali Morad's territory has been completed.

Mahomed Khawajee, Envoy from the Ruler of Kokan, with his son and three attendants, arrived in Kurrachee in November last *en route* to Constantinople. He was hospitably entertained at the expense of the Government during his stay of a fortnight, and was provided with a free passage to Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE Bombay Public Works Budgets for 1861-62 was submitted to the Government of India in February 1861, in the six following parts:—

Part I.—Original works, the Estimates for, which required either the approval of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, amount to 5,30,000 rupees.

Part II., Section A.—New original works, the Estimates, for which were sanctioned by the Local Government, amount to 4,39,859 rupees.

Part II., Section B.—Projects previously sanctioned by all authorities, and which were in course of execution, amount to 16,13,679 rupees.

Part III.—Original works on general or approximate Estimates, amount to 2,40,000 rupees.

Part IV.—Repairs on approximate Estimate, amount to 15,52,388 rupees.

Part V.—Estimated charges for Establishments and Contingencies amount to 11,67,088 rupees.

Part VI.—General abstract of the five preceding parts, amount to 55,43,014 rupees.

In passing orders on the Budget, the Government of India observed that there was a very great preponderance of military demand over works of other descriptions; the proposed expenditure in construction on the former amounted to 15,55,332 rupees irrespective of the amount required for military repairs. They therefore ordered a reduction of 10,89,994 rupees on military works and repairs; this reduction included the family quarters at Kirkee and subsidiary buildings for the Khundalla Barracks, which were subsequently sanctioned in consequence of their urgency. A reduction of 24,368 rupees was, at the same time, ordered in Civil Expenditure. The Budget thus re-cast amounted to 44,28,652 rupees. This amount was increased by the Government of India by the following allotments to works of Public Improvement:—

	Rs.
Additional amount for the Agra-road - - - -	70,000
Ditto ditto Mittrow Canal - - - -	60,000
Roads in Dharwar or elsewhere, as the Government of Bombay might select - - - -	1,50,000
TOTAL -	Rs. 2,80,000

The Reserve Fund was raised from 2,40,000 rupees to 2,91,348 rupees. Thus the total Budget allotment for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, amounted to 50 lacs.

On the representations of the Government of Bombay pointing out the inadequacy of the means placed at their disposal for expenditure on public works during 1861-62, and previous years, the Government of India in Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Yule's letter, No. 3122, of the 29th August 1861, made an additional grant of 2½ lacs of rupees. This was distributed in the following manner:—

Military

	Rs.
Military Works at Aden - - - - -	75,000
Portion of the Hooblee and Sedashewghur-road - -	14,668
Malligaum and Munmar-road - - - - -	12,000
Gogo and Ahmedabad-road - - - - -	25,000
Khandesh Division of the Bombay and Agra-road - -	50,000
Kondabharee Ghaut-road - - - - -	10,000
Purchase of Land at Kotree - - - - -	12,000
Burial Ground at Khundalla - - - - -	2,000
Alterations and Additions to the military buildings at Ahmednuggur - - - - -	5,600
Repairs to the Cathedral, Bombay - - - - -	5,000
Postal road from Nassick to Bulsar - - - - -	14,122
Repairs generally - - - - -	24,610
TOTAL - -	Rs. 2,50,000

Subsequently, in the month of October 1861, the Government of India announced their intention of assigning a further grant of $3\frac{1}{4}$ lacs of rupees to be chiefly devoted to increasing the facilities for the export trade of the country, and more especially for the export of cotton; and called for a brief statement of the objects on which this Government proposed to extend the extra grant. The statement was accordingly submitted with Government letter No. 5980, of the 4th of November 1861. All the proposals therein enumerated were approved of, except that for reclaiming a portion of Apollo Bay, for expenditure on which, a sum of 50,000 rupees was proposed; and on a further representation that was also sanctioned, to be defrayed from the one per cent. Income Tax.

Thus the total sum of Imperial assignment for expenditure on Public Works during 1861-62, amounted to 55,25,000 rupees.

The sanctioned conveyed in the Government of India's Circular No. 5, of 18th January 1862, to an expenditure of eight lacs, on account of the proceeds of the one per cent. income-tax was received too late in the official year under report, to admit of any considerable expenditure being incurred; detailed returns of this expenditure have not yet been submitted. The accompanying classified abstract of expenditure shows an outlay of 52,80,781 rupees, in 1861-62, debitable to Imperial assignments, against $55\frac{1}{4}$ lacs of rupees sanctioned. The fact of 2,44,219 rupees less than the amount sanctioned having been expended, it is to be accounted for, principally, by the inability of Executive officers to expend the amounts placed at their disposal, from deficiency of labour or other local causes, and also in a great measure to their not having brought the same to notice in sufficient time to admit of transfers to works in other districts where labour was comparatively abundant; the low rates upon which estimates are framed by the Public Works Department, and the stringent orders to keep within sanctioned estimates, preclude officers from attempting to import labour to any great extent. In this year, however, when a larger annual expenditure than heretofore on public works has been sanctioned, measures have been taken by relaxing the existing contract rules, and by impressing upon Executive officers the necessity of profitably expending the amounts placed at their disposal, even at the expense of exceeding estimates and temporarily increasing the rates of labour; and it is hoped that by these means the expenditure of 1862-63 will be more nearly commensurate with the sum sanctioned for that year.

The cost of establishment in 1861-62, excluding "direction," is equivalent to 22·4 per cent. of the expenditure on Imperial assignments; returns of expenditure, including local funds, private contributions, and proceeds from income-tax, have not been yet received.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1861-62.

A 1.—Fortifications.

THE following extracts from the Annual Report of Lieutenant Colonel De Lisle, the Superintendent of the Bombay Harbour Defences, show the progress which has been made in those works in the year under report:—

Oyster Rock Battery.

The masonry has been brought up to a level 6·2 feet below high-water mark all round; at the north-east and south-west angles it stands about a foot higher. The filling in is up to the same level, except at the south-west angle, where, owing to the scarcity of workmen at Cross Island, we could not deliver a sufficient quantity of rubble. A large quantity of dressed stone is ready for next season's work.

Cross Island Battery.

The removal of the upper portion of the rock for the platform of the battery was nearly finished on the 1st May last.

The battery at Malabar Point is complete and in good order with its armament. It requires very little attention.

*Reclamation.**

This has been completed, and tramways have been laid to facilitate the removal of heavy stones. A pier has been commenced into deeper water to enable the barges to load at all tides, both neaps and springs. The sea-walls of drystone have suffered during the heavy gale at the setting in of this monsoon; but no serious damage has been done.

Boats.

Another wooden barge was received from the dockyard, and has been very useful. Two iron barges, of about 48 tons each, were purchased from Messrs. Bates and Company. No hired boats have been employed this year, owing to want of funds and the high rates demanded during the last two months of the season.

Middle Ground Battery.

Two iron saddle-back barges were ordered down from Kurrachee to commence this work, but were lost at sea, and nothing has been done in consequence.

The expenditure for the year has been on—

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Oyster Rock Battery	-	-	-	-	1,48,846	9	9
Cross Island Battery	-	-	-	-	31,588	11	9
Malabar Point Battery	-	-	-	-	3,034	15	9
Butcher's Island Battery	-	-	-	-	3,800	2	10
Pan Pir Quarry	-	-	-	-	8,150	11	7
Reclamation	-	-	-	-	31,576	8	-
Ditto Pier	-	-	-	-	1,259	-	7
TOTAL					<i>Rs.</i> 2,28,256	12	3

A 3.—Accommodation for Troops.

Bombay and Khundalla.

Staff Sergeants' Quarters at Khundalla completed. Expended in the year, 9,954 rupees. Additions and alterations have been made to European Hospital at Colaba. Expended in the year, 8,025 rupees.

The Officers' Quarters in the Town Barracks, Bombay, have been altered, to adapt them for Government Offices. Expended, 6,413 rupees.

Military buildings in Fort George, Bombay, adapted for temporary use as European General Hospital, at a cost of 6,065 rupees.

Aden.

Accommodation at Front Bay for two companies of European Infantry, with Hospital Family Quarters, &c., provided. Expended in the year, 20,591 rupees.

Hospital for Native Infantry, Artillery, and Sappers in progress. Expended in the year, 35,594 rupees.

A sum of 5,898 rupees expended on the barracks on Ras Tarshyne.

Additions and alterations, costing 10,789 rupees, to the European General Hospital, Steamer Point.

Rs. 22,735 expended upon the Artillery Barracks in Front Bay.

Belgaum.

A plunge-bath and well for European regiments completed and now in use. Expended in the year, 1,953 rupees.

Permanent privies for Native Infantry, without roofs, completed.

These privies are stated to be of a very substantial nature, and afford accommodation for 60 males and 32 females. Expended, 4,082 rupees.

Sattara.

Four permanent barracks for European Infantry, to accommodate 25 men each, completed. Expended in the year, 4,161 rupees.

Poona cantonment.

Six permanent upper-storied barracks, at Wanowree, were completed prior to 1st May 1861. A sum of 24,738 rupees has been expended in 1861-62, on account of final payments to contractors, and for timber.

Kirkee cantonment.

Of the five new ranges of Family Quarters, the first range was completed in July 1861, the second in December 1861, and the third and fourth are now (June 1862) under construction. Expended, 20,890 rupees.

Poona cantonment.

Three inexpensive detached urinal-sheds constructed at the Ghorepore Barracks as an experiment. Expended, 161 rupees.

Poorundhur.

A reading-room for soldiers commenced. Expended, 439 rupees.

Two solitary cells nearly completed. Expended 925 rupees.

Improvement to the roof of, and additions and alterations in, the Hospital completed. Expended, 11,563 rupees.

Ahmednuggur.

The enlargement of the female ward of the Cavalry Hospital, commenced in 1860-61, has been completed. Expended, 1,378 rupees.

Mhow.

Three of the temporary barracks in the south lines were re-roofed and made ready for the troops by the rains of 1861; the cost of this work amounted to 3,485 rupees; finished on the 27th August 1861.

An hospital at Mahidpoor for the use of the Native troops, constructed from the ruins of

* The reclamation was indispensable to afford space for cutting and storing the stones for the Oyster Rock Battery and the pier to allow of the convenient shipment of the same; the space reclaimed will be fully worth the money expended, which will be credited to the harbour defences on the conclusion of the work.

of one of the bungalows burnt by the mutineers in 1857, cost 4,360 rupees, and was ready for occupation on the 19th June 1861.

Barracks, for a complete regiment of Infantry, were wholly completed on the 30th April 1862, they were sufficiently so to allow the regiment to occupy them before the rains of 1860-61; these barracks were designed to fit the iron-work sent from England for Bengal, and transferred to the Bombay Presidency: the cost has amounted to 4,20,942 rupees, exclusive of the iron framing for the floors, stairs, and roofs.

The temporary barracks were prepared at a cost of 1,037 rupees, for the accommodation of a regiment of Dragoons ordered to Mhow, in the month of December. Completed on the 31st March last.

An expenditure of 4,246 rupees was incurred during the year in completing the Native Infantry lines, finished on the 30th June 1861; total cost, 15,015 rupees. These lines are stated to be of a very superior description. Augur.

Subsidiary buildings for the detachment of Artillery at Indore, completed on the 30th April last, cost 7,915 rupees. The buildings comprise gun-shed for carriages, shed for shoeing horses, for stores, a magazine, cells, quarter-guard, dry-room, and harness-room. Indore.

Two barracks have been erected, the wood work of which was originally intended for barracks for Europeans in Persia. They accommodate 100 men each, and are commodious, lofty, and well-ventilated; cost 54,084 rupees for both; commenced in April 1861, and completed in March 1862. Ahmedabad.

Two large and two markers' butts for rifle practice constructed. Expended 1,191 rupees. Deesa.*

A washhouse, privy, with covered passage, to the European Artillery Hospital, completed. Expended 1,821 rupees. Nusseerabad.

Plunge baths and wells for the European Infantry and Artillery, completed. Expended in the year, 1,425 rupees. Neemuch.

Solitary cells for European Infantry, completed. Expended 6,324 rupees.

A. 4.—Ordnance.

The following works at the Gun-carriage Manufactory completed:—

Bombay.

- (1.) Upper-storied store-room. Expended 18,150 rupees.
- (2.) Six skylights in the roof of the turners' shed. Expended 1,031 rupees.
- (3.) Wooden beams, cast-iron columns, and teak wood transverse beams in the new turners' shed, to support the driving shaft. Expended 1,218 rupees.

The following works at the Gun-carriage Factory were nearly completed at the close of the official year:—

- (1.) New turners' and smiths' shed. Expended 8,324 rupees.
- (2.) Foundation for steam-engine, and also for steam-hammer, flues for 28 forges. Expended 4,835 rupees.

A second story to the laboratory in the Grand Arsenal, completed. Expended in the year, 5,164 rupees.

Laying on Vehar water to the Gunpowder Works at Mazagon. Expended 2,180 rupees.

The additions and alterations to the Belgaum Arsenal, commenced in 1858-59, were completed at the commencement of the official year. Expended in the year 302 rupees. Belgaum.

A. 5.—Commissariat.

The condensers at Isthmus and Steamer Point were completed in 1860-61, but the accounts of the work were not closed till after 1st May 1861. Expended in the year, 5,604 rupees. Aden.

The conversion of a porter shed in the Commissariat-yard, Poona, into a range for ovens, commenced in February 1862. Expended in the year, 850 rupees. Poona.

A. 7.—Staff.

Additions and alterations to the Staff-buildings, to adapt them as public offices, completed. Expended in the year, 6,877 rupees. The same to the south wing, and centre of the Town Barracks for the same purpose. Expended 30,096 rupees.

Additions and alterations to the north wing of the same barracks, are in progress. Expended, 5,000 rupees.

B.—Naval.

The Naval Hospital at Butcher's Island half completed. Expended in the year, 17,990 rupees. Bombay.

C. 5.—

* This should not be a Public Works charge, although the sandy nature of the soil threw the construction on the Public Works Department.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.C. 5.—*Post Office.*

- Belgaum. A new Post-office, constructed on the standard plan for a district Post-office. Expended in the year, 2,431 rupees.
- Sholapoor. A Post-office and residence for postmaster, under one roof, constructed. Expended in the year, 2,525 rupees.
- Neemuch. A Post-office built at Neemuch. Expended, 2,422 rupees.

D. 1.—*Government Houses and Residences.*

- Aden. The roof of the Residency at Aden reconstructed, cost 1,980 rupees.

D. 4.—*Charitable Institution.*

- Ahmedabad. A lunatic asylum commenced. Design, a centre upper-storied room with four radiating wings. Expended in the year, 6,301 rupees.
- Surat. A sum of 26,594 rupees expended upon the Hospital at Surat, building by the Public Works Department, on funds supplied by Cowasjee Jehangheer, Esq.

D. 6.—*Miscellaneous.*

- Bombay. The enlargement of the Mint in progress, and two-thirds completed. Expended in the year, 29,998 rupees.

E.—*Churches and other Buildings.*

- Bombay. Repairs to St. Thomas's Cathedral, effected at a cost of 5,170 rupees in the year.
- Indore. St. Anne's Church at Indore re-roofed at a cost of 2,556 rupees, of which amount 2,039 rupees were expended during the year 1861–62. The roof is of cut teak wood king-post trusses, to replace the collar beam truss roof which failed, completed on the 30th October 1861.

G. 3.—*Jails.*

- Bombay. The Hospital, House of Correction, enlarged. Privy accommodation improved. Expended 3,411 rupees.
An upper-storied building for the turnkeys completed, in the County Jail. Expended 6,877 rupees.

H. 5.—*Water Supply.*

- Aden. Captain Pym, Executive Engineer, Aden, reports concerning the tanks in the Taweela Valley :—
 “Coghlan Tank completed; masonry pool below Coghlan Tank finished.
 “No. 1.—Shield Bund plastered on water side, pipe and cocks fixed.
 “No. 2.—Shield Bund ditto do. do.
 “No. 3.—Shield Bund nearly finished last year; completed.
 “Nos. 4, 5, and 6.—Bunds commenced and completed this year. The shoot below Coghlan Tank, to prevent damage to the watercourse by waste water flowing over pool below Coghlan Tank, completed. The works are now complete as far as pool below Coghlan Tank.”

I. 1.—*Harbours and Navigation.*

- Bombay. Widening the Apollo Pier to double its former width, nearly completed. Expended, 64,189 rupees.
A portion of Apollo Bay reclaimed. Expended, 10,050 rupees.
- Aden. A new quay has been built at Steamer Point, cost 8,383 rupees.
- Vingorla. A new sea-wall, to replace the old one destroyed, commenced. 2,474 rupees expended in the year under report.
- Southern Concan. A wharf-wall at Gowul Kote, the terminus of the extension of the road from the Khoombharlee Ghaut to Chiploon, commenced. Expended, 10,091 rupees.
- Surat. A hard at Randier, in the Surat Collectorate, constructed. Expended in the year, 1,821 rupees.
- Kurrachee Harbour Works. The works at the Quarries at Hands Hill were in a sufficiently forward state to supply stone by rail, to the works at the end of July, when one train consisting of (56) fifty-six tons was daily sent down. The arrangements for commencing the Keamaree Groin were completed, and a branch line of rail laid down to it by the end of November, since which time the groin has made good progress. For some time past the quarries have furnished
 three

three train loads daily, each containing (107) one hundred and seven tons of stone. The length of the groin on 30th April 1862 was (1,759) one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine feet, nearly one-fourth of its proposed length, and contained (22,299) twenty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine tons of stone from the Hands Hill Quarries, and (1,908) one thousand nine hundred and eight from Munora. Convict labour has been tried at the Quarries, and has proved satisfactory; (150) one hundred and fifty men have been employed, and it is now proposed to increase the number to (500) five hundred. Some progress has been made in opening a quarry at Munora.

The screwing in of the piles for the Napier Mole Bridge was commenced in the middle of July 1861, and up to 30th April (36) thirty-six piles had been screwed to the proper depth. This has been a laborious and tedious operation, and the failure of the capstans sent from England, which proved unfit for the purpose, caused much delay.

The great delay in the receipt of the Deodar timber from the Punjaub, which, though applied for in August 1860, reached Kotree only on the 30th April last, has prevented any effective progress in the construction of the masonry abutments of the bridge, and the southern face of the Native Jetty.

About (1,100) one thousand one hundred feet of wharf-wall have been built, one-half of which, near the Napier Obelisk, has been an useful addition to the accommodation for native boats.

The new channel has been excavated to the proper level for (4,000) four thousand feet in length, and (150) one hundred and fifty in width, and a further length of (1,500) one thousand five hundred feet is about half finished. The work has been chiefly done by the steam dredges. It was found impracticable to tow the mud boats outside the harbour as originally intended, and nearly the whole of the spoil has been landed on Keamaree, and deposited in low ground adjoining the dockyard; the ground thus filled in will prove very valuable. About (52,800) fifty-two thousand eight hundred tons of mud have thus been removed.

The two 150-ton saddle-back barges received from England, for depositing stone on the site of the groin, were put together during the year. They were quite unsuited for the use for which they were intended, as they drew too much water; and orders were received for their transfer to the harbour defences at Bombay. Both vessels foundered at sea, when being towed by Her Majesty's steamers, "Auckland" and "Berenice."

The two small locomotive engines have been put together, and one has been brought into use on the groin. The workshop, engine, and machinery, including mortar mills, have been completed.

There were five fatal accidents on the works during the year.

I. 2.—*Light Houses and Beacons.*

A light beacon, constructed at Oomersaree, at the mouth of the Par river. Expended Surat. 345 rupees.

A large quantity of material collected, and a part of Beikul Cove reclaimed, prior to the construction of a pier and wharfage at Beikul. Expended in the year 22,008 rupees. North Canara.

K. 1.—*Irrigation Canals.*

Captain Playfair, the Executive Engineer, reports concerning the irrigation canal at Misreecote:—"The dam, a good piece of masonry, has been finished; its length of overfall is 256 feet, and extreme height 15 feet, flanked by substantial masonry towers: a regulating sluice lets the water into the canal at a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ below the crest of the dam; this sluice is nearly ready. The canal runs in cutting at an extreme depth of 17', and average of about 10', until it comes out on the surface of the country about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head; on this course it is carried over a masonry aqueduct of some height, necessitated by a nullah which crosses the line; two rough road bridges are also in progress. It is expected that the water may be let out on the lands to be irrigated by the 20th June, after which there will only remain the continuation of the canal, and the building irrigating sluices."

Several small bundaras have been in progress. A masonry dam has been built across the river Ban Gunga, at a cost of 8,639 rupees. The other irrigational works in the Nassick Collectorate, are of minor importance. Nassick.

No irrigational works of importance have been undertaken, or in progress during the year. Khandesh.

Improvements to the irrigation from the Kharee river commenced; the river deepened; and sluices constructed at four adjacent villages. Expended in the year 11,455 rupees. Ahmedabad.

This work has been extended from the 29th to the 42d mile. No means having been adopted to regulate the use of the water by the cultivators during the last Khurreef season, much waste took place, especially on the first 10 miles of the canal. Mittrow Canal, Sind.

The canal clearance expenditure for the year amounts to three lacs, eighty-five thousand, six hundred and fifty-three (3,85,653) rupees. Canal Clearances, Sind.

CHAP. XI.

Bombay.
Dharwar.K. 2.—*Tanks.*

The Executive Engineer, Captain Playfair, reports on the restoration of the Mudduck Tank :—"The tunnel below the old native sluice is well advanced, out of 870 feet, a little more than 100 feet only remains to be finished; this portion is in hard rock, and sad delay is caused by the difficulty of cutting it. As blasting, owing to the fear of the old native work above coming down, cannot be resorted to, I hope that by the end of August the water can be let off, when the difficulties of the scheme will be at an end, and irrigation, after the lapse of centuries, that the tank has been idle, recommenced."

Kaira.

A tank at Torna has been deepened, and a retaining wall 540 feet in length built. Expended 2,532 rupees.

K. 3.—*Dykes.*

Dharwar.

A dam at Dumul has been commenced. The Executive Engineer, Captain Playfair, reports :—"This is a new work, but on the site of an old native weir, that failed from faults of execution; the old masonry has been removed, and the new dam is rising, and will probably stand well, as its predecessor's errors of bad foundation and too great height have been avoided, the one, by carrying all down to a hard bed, never minding the depth of excavation consequent thereon; the other, by inserting planks for the upper two feet, which can be removed, and afford a freer passage for floods."

Northern Concan.

Extensive repairs to the Government Khar, at Bhainder, in the Tanna Collectorate, undertaken; earthen embankment to the length of six miles re-erected, and new sluice gates provided. Expended in the year 3,555 rupees.

L. 1.—*Metalled Roads.*

Dharwar.

A sum of 14,400 rupees has been expended on the Tenai Ghaut road; the work has been suspended in consequence of a difficulty raised by the Goanese Government, about the boundary of Portuguese and British territory.

Belgaum.

The new road from Belgaum to Vingorla, *viâ* the Parpoolee Ghaut, which was suspended soon after its commencement in 1857, was resumed in the year under report, and a sum of 36,344 rupees has been expended.

The following, taken from the report of Captain Merriman, Executive Engineer, shows the present state of the work :—"A considerable amount of work has been executed on the ghaut portion; most of the earth work is completed, and as much of the rock as could possibly be taken in hand has been got out. The present state of the ghaut is as follows :—Upwards of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles is out to its full breadth of 25 feet, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 18 feet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 16 feet, and about 3 miles to 10 feet. There has been a bullock track down this ghaut for some years past, following the gauge path generally, except along the scarps and difficult places, where it was cut into the hill-side, without reference to gradient, to effect an immediate communication. Little or no masonry has been attempted this year. About $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Belgaum approach, near Ambolee and Kanoor have been constructed. A great portion of this is embanked road over rice land, and was constructed in order that it might get the benefit of the approaching monsoon."

Sattara.

The work of embanking and laying moorum on the road from Sattara to the Warna river has been nearly completed. The only streams between Sattara and Kurrar, a distance of 29 miles, the bridging of which has not been completed, are those at Oomooronee and Tarla; the portion of road between Kurrar and the Warna river is not so far advanced as that north of Kurrar, but is progressing rapidly. Expended in the year on road work 49,203 rupees.

Sholapoor.

A road from Barsee to the Barsee Road Railway Station has been commenced, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the earthwork were completed to a width of 12 feet, on the 30th April; the necessity of reference for permission to proceed with that portion of the road which lies in the territory of his Highness the Nizam, is the cause of this work being delayed. No reply has yet been received from the Political Department.

Belgaum.

A new line over the Bhugawaree Ghaut, on the high road between Belgaum and Dharwar, commenced. This is a small work, estimated to cost 5,695 rupees, of which 1,245 rupees have been expended in the year.

Ahmednuggur.

A sum of 14,554 rupees has been expended in the year in breaking and collecting metal for the road from Ahmednuggur to the foot of the Imampoor Ghaut.

Northern Concan.

A causeway from Chemboor to Kerole, in the Tanna Collectorate, is being constructed by the Public Works Department, at the cost of the widow of the late Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama; the causeway is 8,600 feet in length, and 20 feet broad. Expended in the year 8,915 rupees.

Nassick.

A metalled road from Deofalee (railway station) to Nassick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, nearly completed. Expended in the year 11,544 rupees. This is a portion of Poona and Nassick Road.

A quantity

A quantity of metal for the road between Gogo and Vertej, stacked. Convicts have been employed embanking that part of the Gogo and Ahmedabad Road which lies near Chumardes. Expended on the road, including 11 bridges, in the year, 40,680 rupees.

CHAP. XI.
—
Bombay.
Ahmedabad.

A portion of the road between Ahmedabad and Surkej, five miles in length, raised about four feet above its former level, and additional cross drains provided. Expended 10,194 rupees.

A sum of 36,660 rupees expended in the year on the Kyga Ghaut Road, which has been opened to 12 feet to Kourypett, on the bank of the Kalee Nudee. North Canara.

L. 2.—Unmetalled Roads.

The following extracts from the Report of Captain Playfair, Executive Engineer, shows the progress which has been made in the Dharwar Districts in constructing unmetalled roads :— Dharwar.

“The great work of the year has been the Hooblee and Sedashewghur Road as far as it lies in the Dharwar Districts, 28 miles; it was commenced on the 2d May, and is finished (drained and gravelled complete), with the exception of three bridges not included in the original programme of work. The road will be ready for the earliest traffic after the monsoon, and carts get along very well now partly on the old, partly on the new road. Expended in the year, including bridges, 1,43,313 rupees.

“*The Hooblee and Anigeri Road.*—This is a continuation of the Sedashewghur Road into the cotton plains; it runs entirely through black soil, and therefore requires embanking all the way. The rough embankment is completed, and several drains have been built; others are in progress; the top of the bank is being brought to a proper barrel, and the gravelling to the surface has been commenced. Strenuous endeavours will be made to have it open by the end of the Christian year 1862.

“*Betigery to Kittoor.*—This is merely a roughly cleared line; it was commenced many years ago, and then stopped; it has now been finished. Expended in the year 4,226 rupees.

“*Dharwar to Lingunmitt.*—With a small sanction, rough drains have been executed for the whole distance of 21 miles.

“*Goonjee to Inglepeit.*—This was one of the roads ordered to be made some years ago, principally for military communication in the country about the ghauts and Goa frontier at the time a party of outlaws were in arms against Government”: it has been completed.

Road from Bunkapoor to Moondagode.—This will be a first class, gravelled road to unite the important cotton mart of Bunkapoor with Sedashewghur; the earthworks and many of the drains are completed; the gravelling will now be taken in hand, and it is to be hoped that it will be open to traffic this year.

Road from Kode to Hurrihur.—A roughly cleared line to connect the system of roads in North Canara with those in the Madras Presidency, terminating at Hurrihur; it has been cleared throughout its whole length, and the balance of the sanction is being expended in embanking bad places, gravelling the surface, and making a few drains.

Road from Guduck to Hesroor is divided into nearly equal parts by the town of Dumbul; the line between Guduck and Dumbul only has been undertaken for the present; it has been cleared throughout, and a great many substantial masonry drains built. This part of the line runs principally in black soil, and the grant of 300 rupees a mile has been found so insufficient, that a proposal (which will doubtless be acceded to) has been made to confine the whole grant to the aforesaid division, and not to attempt that part lying between Dumbul and Hesroor (which does not present much difficulty to traffic) until a further sum is available.

The improvement of the road between Kurar and Beejapoor, commenced in 1860-61, completed in the year under report, during which a sum of 3,354 rupees has been expended. Belgaum.

A new road from Baramuttee, *viâ* Deeksal (railway station) to the Bheema river, 21½ miles in length, has been commenced. Expended in the year 3,569 rupees. Poona District.

A fair-weather road from Ahmednuggur to Patas (railway station), 40 miles, has been nearly completed by convict labour. Expended 14,340 rupees. Ahmednuggur.

A fair-weather road, from the foot of the Imampoor Ghaut to Pyton, 38½ miles, has been completed. Expended in the year 8,366 rupees.

A sum of 13,332 rupees has been expended in constructing a moorum road from Baboolsur to Yeola, which forms part of the Ahmednuggur and Malligaum Road.

The approaches to the Godavery river at Toka have been improved. Expended in the year 2,894 rupees.

CHAP. XI.

Bombay.
Khandeish.

Of that portion of the Bombay and Agra Road which lies in the Khandeish Collectorate, the piece between Nildana and the River Taptee, five miles in length, has been completed, and is open for traffic. In consequence of an unusually unhealthy season, the portion north of the Taptee has not progressed very rapidly; but a width of 12 feet will, it is hoped, be available for traffic during the rains of 1862.

On account of sickness, the work at the Kondabharee Ghaut, on the road from Dhoolia to Surat, has not progressed rapidly. The road from Malligaum to Munmar (railway station), 24 miles in length, has been under construction by convict labour. The executive engineer reports that this measure has led to a saving of about 10,000 rupees.

Total expenditure on unmetalled roads in the Khandeish Collectorate in the year, 1,05,355 rupees.

Mhow Division,
Bombay and Agra
Road.

The whole length of the section between Indore and Dewas boundary, with the exception of about two miles, including two deviations in all, has now been embanked to 30 in width, besides several heavy fillings made for approaches to bridges, culverts, &c.; 290,434 cubic feet of moorum have been spread, and 5,55,050 cubic feet stacked. Three bridges of 15 span nearly completed; 26 culverts and slab drains completed, 8 in progress, and 5 have been commenced. Actual expenditure Rs. 52,182. 13. 7.

Of the section between Bhoreghur and Mhow, 55½ miles, completed by clearing out old gutters, or excavating fresh ones, as required; spreading a new coating of moorum 2½ thickness; 2¾ miles remain without moorum; the gutters having been completed, several heavy cuttings and fillings, the latter more particularly, for approaches to culverts and drains, have been made; 15,27,198 cubic feet moorum have been excavated, carted, and stacked; 77 culverts and drains from 10' to 1' span built, 9 in progress, and 3 commenced. Actual expenditure Rs. 68,367. 12.

Dewas and Beaura
division, Bombay
and Agra Road.

This section of road, 82 miles in length, has, during the year under report, been made a separate executive charge. A sum of 19,404 rupees expended almost entirely upon embanking and excavation of moorum. This section, which has been liberally provided for in the Budget 1862-63, is being pushed on with vigour.

Surat.

A sum of 11,684 rupees has been expended in constructing a road from Bulda Pardee to Cheerwul.

A road from the cotton factory to the railway station at Broach has been undertaken, and 4,550 rupees, obtained from local funds and grants by the municipality, expended in the year.

L. 2.—*Unmetalled Roads.*

Ahmedabad.

A line of road from Tintolee to Neriad (railway station) has been partly laid out at a cost in the year of 965 rupees.

North Canara.

The Hullial and Unshy road, opened to 12 feet throughout, with the exception of two miles on the Unshy Ghaut. Expended in the year 28,091 rupees.

L. 3.—*Bridges.*

Dharwar.

A bridge of one centre arch, 50 feet span, and two side arches 30 feet span; also one of 2·20 feet arches, and one of 1·20 feet arch, all on the Hooble and Sedashewghur, have been built up to the level of the arch springings.

Two timber bridges, the one of 15 openings, the other of 12, each 16 feet span, are in progress over the Benihal Nullah, at Nowlgoond, and its tributary, the Tapree Nullah, near Nurgoond; they are being built partly by subscription, partly from the proceeds of the one per cent. income tax. The Nowlgoond bridge is nearly completed; that near Nurgoond has been only recently commenced; some of the piers are ready, and the rest in rapid progress; both bridges, it is stated, will be finished during the present rains.

Sattara.

Five of eight large bridges on the road from Sattara to the Warna river have been completed; the remaining three are in progress. Expended in the year 69,553 rupees.

A bridge causeway across the Wasishtree river, at Chiploon, commenced, and 4,537 rupees expended on it in the year.

Sholapoor.

Two bridges on the road from Sholapoor to Hyderabad (Deccan) have been undertaken; one across the Hurnee stream at Tantolwaree, consisting of eight arches of 30 feet span, on piers 20 feet high, the other at Boramunee, consisting of nine arches of 15 feet span, on piers seven feet high; three piers of the former were nine feet high on the 30th April, and the latter work was carried up to within nine inches of the springing on the same date.

Ahmednuggur.

Bridges at Nimbgaum and Wuddala, on the Poona and Aurungabad Road, nearly completed; they are built on the same design, five arches of 30 feet span. Expended in the year 7,681 rupees.

Nassick.

At Waghary, on the Bombay and Agra Road, a bridge of 58 feet span has been substituted

substituted for one of three arches of 25 feet. Expended, 3,999 rupees, the waterway having been found insufficient.

CHAP. XI.
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Two bridges at Kotumbee and Kurumjalee, on the Nassick and Peint and the Nassick and Bulsar Road respectively, have been nearly completed; they each consist of two elliptical arches, 30 feet span and eight feet rise. Expended in the year, 5,172 rupees.

Two bridges at Munglia and Tillowlee, on this portion of the Agra Road, have been nearly completed. Expended in the year, 6,476 rupees. Mhow Division, Agra Road.

Twelve bridges, on the road between Gogo and Dundookha, commenced; the largest nine arches, of 30 feet span each, and the smallest one arch of 20 feet span.

3,789 rupees expended on bridges on the Gairsoppa Ghaut, which are in progress. North Canara.

L. 4.—*Boat Bridges and Ferries.*

Two boats for the ferry at Hingungaum, on the Poona and Sholapoor Road, completed. Expended in the year, 1,028 rupees. Poona Collectorate.

A new raft for the ferry at Koregaum, on the Poona and Ahmednuggur Road, built at Tanna, has been completed. Expended, 2,127 rupees.

A flying-bridge constructed across the Godavery at Kopergaum, on the Ahmednuggur and Malligaum Road, and the boat formerly in use at Seroor transferred to Kopergaum. Expended in the year, 4,192 rupees. Ahmednuggur.

Two pontoons, one for the Gorebunder and one for the Datewra Ferry, constructed. Expended in the year, 4,230 rupees. Northern Concan.

L. 7.—*Accommodation for Travellers.*

Travellers' Bungalows at Beitkul, Pallah, and Gairsoppa Ghaut commenced; the foundations of the first laid, the second nearly finished, and the third only commenced on the 30th April 1862. Expended in the year, 1,331 rupees. North Canara.

Bombay Castle, 1 August 1862.

Walter Scott, Major General,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Operations for 1861-62.

1. THE additional length of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway opened for public traffic during the year under report was 87 miles, all on the North-Eastern Line, making a total of 438 miles of open line.

2. Of this total, the portion between Bombay and Callian Junction, 33½ miles, is common to each of the lines of this Company.

3. From Callian Junction, the South-Eastern Line (intended eventually to meet the Madras Railway, and thereby connect Bombay with Madras) has been completed to Sholapoor, a distance of 276½ miles from Bombay. The further progress of this line is at present suspended, owing to delays in the extension of the Madras Railway.

4. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has authorised surveys being made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, with a view to carrying the extension of the line beyond Sholapoor considerably to the east of the line formerly selected; as it is believed that a more favourable junction can thus be formed with the Madras Railway, at the same time that the rich district adjoining Hyderabad would furnish a local traffic to an extent which could not be expected from the country traversed by the line originally contemplated.

5. The only unfinished portion of the line between Bombay and Sholapoor is the Bhore Ghaut Incline, situated about 68 miles from Bombay; and this, it is hoped, may be opened for traffic towards the commencement of 1863. Of the works on this incline, the viaducts are completed, headings have been driven through all the tunnels, while many of the tunnels have been cleared out to their full width and height; rails have been laid along nearly one-half of the incline, and the execution of the remaining work is in active progress. In fact, it is only the forced suspension of most of the works during

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the approaching monsoon which prevents an earlier opening of this incline than that already assigned as the probable date—viz., the commencement of 1863.

6. Some idea of the vigour with which the works on this incline of 13 miles have been carried on may be formed from the fact of the average daily number of labourers employed having been 24,000, of whom a large proportion were skilled artisans; while the total value of work completed during the past 12 months has amounted to nearly 25 lacs of rupees.

7. The North-Eastern Line, leaving Callian Junction, is intended to meet the East Indian Railway at Jubbulpoor, and thereby connect Bombay with the Valley of the Ganges.

8. With the exception of an unfinished portion of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the Thull Ghaut Incline, this North-Eastern Line is now completed to Chalisgaum, a distance of $193\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bombay; while the expected opening, in August next, of a further length of 57 miles will complete about $\frac{5}{12}$ ths of the entire distance between Bombay and Jubbulpoor.

9. On the remaining portions of this main line a large amount of work has been completed, and the arrangements of the contractors for accelerating their progress are such as to satisfy the Acting Chief Resident Engineer. The value of work executed during the past year has been only 6 lacs of rupees, but the ratio of progress will increase rapidly as the preliminary arrangements of the contractors (which in all large works occupy much time, and make but little show) begin to bear their fruits.

10. At Bhosawul, a point on the North-Eastern Line, distant $274\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bombay, a branch is thrown off in a direction nearly due east, to traverse the cotton district of Berar, and connect Nagpoor with the main line. The works on the portions next Bhosawul are so far advanced as to render probable the early completion of several sections there. On the other portions also good progress has been made; while along the entire length the works are being carried on satisfactorily, with the exception of the masonry in certain sections, where the alleged difficulty of procuring stone or making bricks has induced the Company's Chief Resident Engineer to urge a revision of the contract rates, so as to assist the contractors in their difficulties.

11. The total value of work executed on the Nagpoor Branch during the past year has been nearly 21 lacs of rupees.

12. Returning to the break on the North-Eastern Line caused by the unfinished state of the Thull Ghaut Incline, it is satisfactory to know that the works of this incline have made, and continue to make, rapid progress.

13. On an average, 15,000 labourers are daily employed on it, while the value of work executed during the past year has amounted to upwards of 11 lacs of rupees. This incline may possibly be completed towards the commencement of 1864.

14. The works intended to replace the viaduct over the Goolbaru Ravine, immediately on the Bombay side of the Thull Ghaut Incline (which gave way in July last) have progressed so far as to warrant a probability of their being soon available for traffic, which has in the meanwhile been worked over the break by bullock-carts.

15. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has recently arranged for the immediate construction of the portion of the East India Railway between Allahabad and the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpoor. The importance of the completion of this link in the railway communication between the east and west sides of India is great to Government, to the public, and both the railway companies. The benefits to be derived from this communication have been fully set forth by those to whom the merits of its conception are due.

16. The experience already derived from such portions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as have been opened for traffic—and these, too, subject to interruptions at the ghauts—warrants a belief in those benefits being realised to the fullest extent.

17. For the goods terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bombay, a large and convenient space of ground is now being reclaimed from the sea, on the harbour side of the island.

18. The reclamation is being effected by a company, who, in recompense, have obtained from Government concessions enabling them to reclaim other adjoining portions of the shore.

19. The necessity for a commodious station-ground becomes daily more apparent, especially during the season when consignments of cotton continue to pour along the line to Bombay. The value of land, and the difficulty of procuring storage room in the island, tend to keep the terminus choked with goods, the consignees of which prefer paying demurrage fees to taking immediate delivery, when such may be inconvenient to them.

20. By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway 32,748 tons of cotton have been brought to Bombay for shipment during the past 12 months.

21. This quantity, moreover, does not represent the entire amount offered for conveyance, but simply the amount for which the Company could engage to provide transport over the breaks of communication at the Bhore and Thull Ghauts. The limited amount and enormous cost of animal transport procurable at these ghauts prevent the lines being worked to their fullest extent.

22. So long as the inclines by which these ghauts are to be surmounted remain unfinished, any additional section of line opened for traffic causes the ratio of impediment and cost arising from working the breaks by animal power to be increased.

23. The amount expended in India on the capital account of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the year ending 30th April 1862, was 1,275,477 l. sterling.

24. The total expenditure on this line up to 15th April 1862, as collected from available statistics, was 8,274,368 l. sterling.

25. The

25. The extent of the traffic operations of this line during the past year has been satisfactory, considering the breaks in the through communication already referred to.

26. The gross receipts per mile open were 7,338 rupees during the calendar year ending 31st December 1861, which is selected as the period best suited for examination.

27. The working expenses, however, were exceedingly high, forming a proportion of 74 per cent. of gross receipts for the first six months, and of 78·11 per cent. for the last six months of that period. Much of this high cost of working expenses is due to the breaks at the ghauts. It is, however, necessary that every effort should be used by the Company to reduce the present rate of expenditure.

28. The dividend on the capital expended on the open portions of line was, for the first six months, 2*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per cent. per annum, and for the last six months, 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per cent. per annum.

29. The total number of passengers of all classes conveyed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year was 2,399,673, of which the various classes contributed the following proportions:—

1st	Class	.	.	.	88 per cent.
2nd	"	.	.	.	6·73 "
3rd and 4th	"	.	.	.	92·39 "

The 3rd and 4th classes, having been amalgamated, are here treated of together.

30. 211,189 tons of merchandise and 50,690 tons of railway material were conveyed during that period.

31. The gross earnings of the line during the year were 26,78,872 rupees.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Operations for 1861-62.

1. DURING the official year 1861-62, considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, between Bombay and Ahmedabad, 310 miles in length. At the commencement of that year 99½ miles, from Sucheen (9½ miles south of Surat) to Dhoolia (90½ miles north of Surat), were open to traffic. The Nerbudda Viaduct was opened on the 22d June 1861. On the 20th May, 9½ miles, from Sucheen to Nowsaree (18½ miles south of Surat), and on the 2d September a further portion of 22½ miles, from Nowsaree to Bulsar (42½ miles south of Surat), were opened; so that on the 30th April 1862 132½ miles, from Bulsar to Dhoolia, were open to traffic.

2. Starting from Bombay, no progress is visible until we reach Mahim (157 miles from Surat), a distance of nine miles. Here a causeway of stone across the Mahim Creek—3,500 feet in length, in which are two iron bridges, one of three and the other of four 60-foot spans, commenced during the monsoon of 1860—was nearly completed.

3. Between Mahim and Bassein (136 miles from Surat), a distance of 21 miles, the earthworks have been nearly completed. Ballast and permanent-way have also been laid down on about six miles of this length, on which there are no works of importance.

4. Over the Bassein Creek two important iron screw-pile bridges were in course of construction during the past year—that over the south channel having 66 spans, and that over the north 25 spans of 60 feet each (Warren's patent girders). The first pile was screwed in on the 26th May 1861, and on the 30th April 1862, 38 spans were completed in the south, and 17 spans in the north channels, for one line of rails, in addition to which 10 other piers had been screwed in for the two bridges. The Bassein Viaduct, which is the longest, is also one of the most difficult on the line, owing to the depth of water in the creek, which rendered necessary the erection of temporary staging, 50 feet in height, at the deepest part. This important work appears to have progressed without mishap and in the most satisfactory manner.

5. Between Bassein and the Vyturnee river (122 miles from Surat), a distance of 14 miles, good progress has been made. The greater portion by far of the earthwork, now almost finished, has been thrown up in the past year. The masonry works do not appear to have been touched; however, they are unimportant, and can be speedily executed.

6. Over the south and north channels of the Vyturnee River, hollow screw-pile bridges of 20 and 28 sixty-foot spans (Warren's patent girders), respectively, are in course of construction. Altogether 15 spans have been completed for a single track, and piles for 18 others have been screwed in, showing good progress.

7. From Vyturnee river to Capasee (117½ miles from Surat), a distance of 4½ miles, the earthworks, in which but little progress had been made in former years, were nearly completed; the masonry bridges, which are small works, can also show considerable progress.

8. Between Capasee and Dahnoo (90 miles from Surat), a distance of 27½ miles, but little progress has been made. The earthworks have been carried forward and some small masonry bridges built. It is most important that the embankment over the Dahnoo Swamp and all the remaining earthworks on the line should be completed before the monsoon of 1863, in order that at its close they may be found well consolidated by the rain and ready for use.

9. From the Dahnoo to the Damaun river (60 miles from Surat), a distance of 30 miles, the earth and masonry works are in a forward state. About 10 miles of rails have been delivered on this portion. A large quantity of dressed stone has also been prepared for the masonry piers and abutments of the Damaun Bridge, of 14 spans of 60 feet each.

10. From the Damaun to the Par river (48 miles from Surat), a distance of 12 miles, the permanent-way is linked in, except at the Koluck Bridge, which is completed, with the exception of the longitudinal stringers—the timber provided for which, of Kauri pine, is altogether unsuitable. The fencing on this portion, of teakwood posts and rails, is finished, and some progress has been made with the ballasting.

11. The Par river bridge, of 10 sixty-foot spans, which was in progress during the year 1860-61, is a most difficult work, owing to the depth of water and mud lying over the rock, which has to be cut into to admit the piles; but still some progress was effected during the past year, as at present only two piers are wanting for the completion of the bridge.

12. Between the Par river and Bulsar ($42\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Surat), a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the earthworks, fencing, and permanent-way have been completed, but a large amount of ballasting has still to be done. The line between Bulsar and Damaun, 18 miles, may be opened before the monsoon of 1863, if the difficulties at the Par river can be overcome.

13. We now reach the open line, $132\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, from Bulsar to Dhoolia, which has been maintained in fair order during the past year. Between Broach and Baroda, where the line might have been raised with advantage higher over the black-soil plains, ballast is still required; and many of the small brick bridges, to the building of which sufficient attention was not originally paid, require constant repairs and watchfulness.

14. The line from Dhoolia to Mehmoodabad, 35 miles in length, may be opened for traffic as soon as the improvements ordered to be effected in the Mhye Bridge are completed. This portion of the road has been brought into very good order during the past year, and especially is the work done in the Mhye Viaduct worthy of notice. This is the loftiest viaduct on the line, consisting of 27 spans of 60 feet each, the rails being as much as 83 feet above the sandy bed of the river. Very little indeed was executed until after the monsoon of 1861; and yet on the 28th April 1862, it was tested with two heavy 40-ton engines, showing the great rapidity with which iron screw bridges may be erected by energetic engineers. The work done is most satisfactory, and the bridge, when strengthened as proposed, will be a very fine specimen of its class.

15. Between Mehmoodabad and Ahmedabad, a distance of 17 miles, the earthworks are completed, and a large quantity of ballast laid down. To the bridges, of 10 spans and 7 spans respectively, over the Watruck and Meswo rivers, little was done during the past year; but these works can without any difficulty, now that material is available, be speedily finished. There is reason to hope that the line into Ahmedabad may be opened for traffic soon after the monsoon of 1862.

16. The permanent workshops which are to be erected at Bulsar have not yet been commenced. It is to be hoped that the plans for these buildings will soon be received. Permanent station-buildings are in course of erection at Surat, and plans are being prepared for similar buildings at Baroda, Ahmedabad, and other stations on the line.

17. To sum up the account of the line and its prospects—

Bombay	{	$132\frac{3}{4}$ miles are likely to be open in June 1863 for traffic.
Extension.	{	18 " from Bulsar to Damaun are likely to be open in June 1863.
	{	107 " " Damaun to Bombay—date of completion uncertain.
Ahmeda- bad Line.	{	35 " " Dhoolia to Mehmoodabad—likely to be open in September 1862.
	{	17 " " Mehmoodabad to Ahmedabad—likely to be open in November 1862.

18. The Indian expenditure on capital account during the past year has been 60,52,650 rupees. During the present year, probably, an equal sum will be required if the line into Bombay be carried on; but until the location of this line is decided, any estimate for this and future years must necessarily be vague. Since the commencement to the 1st May 1,726,576*l.* have been spent in India, and 1,460,130*l.* in England up to the same date. Payments, however, in shares, have only amounted to 2,247,452*l.*, Government having advanced the remainder.

19. A Return of the rolling-stock is appended. Considerable additions have been made during the year, but as yet it is insufficient to carry a large trade.

20. Return of the traffic receipts is also appended. More favourable results may be confidently anticipated when the line is opened to Ahmedabad, as it will be after the monsoon; for Guzerat will then be placed in easy communication with the ports of Broach and Surat, considered by some as the natural outlets for its trade. Much might be done to promote the prosperity of the railway, by clearing roads through the country to the stations, and thus giving every facility to the inhabitants of this province for availing themselves of the advantages offered by the railway.

SIND RAILWAY.

Operations for 1861-62.

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1. The Sind Railway was opened for public traffic on the 13th May 1861. The length of the main line, from Kurrachee Station to Kotree, is 105 miles; of the Ghizree branch three miles, and of the Bunder-head branch one mile. With the exception of interruptions in July and August of that year, caused by the action of heavy floods on embankments which had not been consolidated owing to the scanty rainfall of previous years, and the unfinished state of the drainage arrangements, the line has been worked in a satisfactory manner ever since.

2. The opening of the line being an object of importance was sanctioned as early as the works absolutely required for immediate purposes were ready.

3. After the opening and during the past year side drains, extra ballasting, the planking of girder bridges, the provision of additional station accommodation, and works of minor importance have been carried out.

4. The arrangements for drainage require great attention, as the flatness of the surface in some districts prevents the natural drainage from being well defined, at the same time that the flood waters rapidly cut away the soft, friable soil which there prevails.

5. At Kotree an extensive system of sidings, carried along the rivetted bank of the Indus, enables the interchange of traffic between the river and the railway to be effected with great facility.

6. On the up-stream side of the Company's station ground at Kotree, works have been constructed for protecting the bank from the effects of the annual floods of the Indus.

7. At Kurrachee the construction of the causeway, intended to carry the line from the main land to the Port of Keeamaree, remains suspended. Portions of the iron bridge work, designed to afford waterway through the causeway, for which the progress of the work was delayed, have lately been received.

8. The short branch line constructed by the Company from a point near Kurrachee to Guizree—a port on one of the creeks connecting the sea with one of the mouths of the Indus—has not yet been brought into use.

9. Station buildings of a rough but serviceable description have been erected at the terminus as described in the last Report; at Joongshai Station, in the middle of the line, good accommodation for the public as well as the Company's servants is being provided; at other minor stations platforms and ticket offices have been furnished, and are sufficient for the local traffic.

10. The total estimated expenditure on the Sind Railway up to the 15th April 1862 was 125,242*l.* sterling; so that, when station buildings to the full extent that may hereafter be required have been provided, and the causeway to Keeamaree and other minor works completed, the cost per mile, including branches and Steam Ferry at Kotree, is likely to be somewhat less than 14,000*l.* sterling.

11. In examining the traffic operations of the Sind Railway, it must be borne in mind that the original object of the line, viz., that of securing for itself the through traffic between the sea and the Punjab by superseding the inconvenient navigation at the mouths of the Indus, could only be attained by the river borne traffic being stopped at Kotree. As this traffic was carried on in boats belonging to the upper Indus and the Punjab, it was natural that some time should elapse before the old course of trade could be diverted.

12. In fact, the project could never be thoroughly realised until a special river service were established in connexion with the railway, having Kotree as the down stream limit of its operations.

13. This service it is the purpose of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company to furnish, but hitherto their operations have been too limited to feed the Sind Railway with any considerable amount of traffic; although the steamers lately obtained by the flotilla company are likely to be the source of future profit to the railway.

14. In the meantime, the number of native boats from the upper Indus which stop at Kotree on their down stream voyages and use it as a point of departure on their return trips, continues to increase, and consequently, the traffic of the Sind railway.

15. During the month of May, June, July, and August, the mouths of the Indus are closed as regards navigation, and this forces the railway to be employed, and its merits to be made known.

16. The interruptions of communication which were caused by the heavy rains of July and August for the time, weakened the confidence of native traders in the Sind Railway, and injuriously affected its traffic.

17. To this disturbing cause may be added others, most of which have since been removed but which for long influenced the traffic to a serious extent, viz., a deficiency of rolling stock, an absence of arrangements for facilitating the interchange of rail and river traffic to Kotree, and a want of a competent establishment to work and develop both the through traffic and the local traffic.

18. The want of that establishment and subsequent death of the company's agent have
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hitherto prevented accounts of the revenue operations being prepared with reliable accuracy.

19. There seems, however, reason to believe that, after effecting certain adjustments on account of materials of the Company's Engineer's Departments conveyed by the line, the receipts from traffic for the half year ending 31st December 1861, will as nearly as possible balance the working expenses for that period.

20. If this result be obtained, as will shortly be proved when the corrected accounts have been rendered, it must be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances already mentioned.

21. The gross earnings from traffic have been steadily swelling, and now average about 10,000 rupees per week; those for goods showing a four-fold increase compared with those of the corresponding week of last year, and a three-fold increase over those of six months ago. That this rate of increase will continue is probable, seeing the extent of country whose trade must seek the Indus as its outlet.

22. The quantity of seeds conveyed by the Sind Railway is large, and promises of itself to form an extensive down trade.

23. The late demand for cotton has been the means of bringing 2,000 tons on to the Sind Railway within the last six months.

24. For the up-trade, in addition to articles of import, such as piece goods, &c., the annual supplies of porter and other stores forwarded on account of Government to the Punjaub, afford a considerable amount of traffic, to which must be added the materials imported for the use of the Punjaub Railway. The materials for the proposed line from Lahore to Delhi also will probably be conveyed by this route.

25. The Sind Railway, as already mentioned, depends on through traffic between the sea and the districts of the upper Indus; and, as will be apparent from its position, this must be almost entirely confined to goods. The passenger traffic is chiefly a through one as regards the Railway, but is local in so far that third-class passengers, who represent the section of travellers most profitable to Indian Railways, are principally residents of Hyderabad and Kurrachee, or the neighbouring districts.

26. The average number of all classes conveyed each week is rather less than 2,000.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA COMPANY.

Operations for 1861-62.

1. At the present time the Indus Steam Flotilla Company have four passenger steamers on the line between Kotree and Mooltan; a fifth, now undergoing some slight repairs, will be ready in the middle of June.

2. Of the above number, four have been transferred to the Company from Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla. These are good vessels.

3. The remaining one, the "Stanley," after extensive modifications and renewals of various parts of the original design, is pronounced a serviceable boat, although in no way answering the expectations originally formed of her. She has made two trips over the line.

4. Twenty-one barges, of various sizes, are also available for traffic.

5. Of six passenger steamers to be provided by the Company's contractors, Messrs. Richardson and Duck, one is completed as regards construction, but has hitherto failed to meet the obligations of the contract, viz., of proving a good and efficient vessel, suitable in every way for the navigation of the Indus.

6. Her defects, which are numerous, are at present the subject of a discussion between the Company's Agent in India and the Contractors, the former of whom urges that the original contract specification has not been adhered to, while the latter plead that such deviations as have been undertaken were authorised by the Company's Engineer in England. The matter has been referred for the disposal of the London Board, acting under the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

7. It may be well to mention that the most serious defect in this vessel of the Contractors, and consequently of the remaining five which are now nearly completed on a precisely similar model, is the arrangement of the boilers, which, even fired with coal fuel, are unable to feed the engines adequately with steam. If wood, the only fuel procurable on the future course of these vessels, were burned, and the steamer made to contend against the rapid but shallow stream of the Indus, instead of in the still deep and more buoyant waters of Kurrachee Harbour, where previous trials have been made, the results would be still more unsatisfactory than those already obtained.

8. It can only be hoped that some means may yet be devised to render these steamers serviceable.

9. Of six small Tug Steamers sent out in pieces from England for re-erection in India, two have been put together; one on the original design, which proved a failure, and one on a modified design recommended by the Company's Engineer, which was also a failure. Neither of these have ever plied on the proper line of the Company between Kotree and Mooltan. Such work as they have been engaged upon has been confined to towing barges and

and materials between Kurrachee and Kotree, and points on the intervening creeks at the mouth of the Indus.

10. Latterly one of them has been used as a Ferry Boat between Kotree and the opposite bank of the Indus, with a prospect of success in a commercial point of view, and certainly with advantage to the interests of the local public.

11. The erection of the other Tug Steamers has been suspended in consequence of the failure of those above-mentioned.

12. This class of boats is built of weak material, rivetted together on a bad principle, upon a model quite unsuited for the Indus. These vessels possess neither strength, speed, power, nor good steering qualities; while they entail an expenditure for crews and engineers, and a consumption of fuel utterly disproportionate to their dimensions.

13. The traffic operations of the Company have hitherto been so limited, that no reliable results can be deduced therefrom. A statement of the first trip of the steamer "Stanley" will be found in an Appendix, which shows that the receipts from traffic exceeded the actual expenses of the vessel during that trip by about 10 per cent.; this result, however, is independent of interest on outlay, proportion of shore expenses, and many other important and considerable items chargeable against receipts.

14. The vessels available for traffic, now possessed by the Company, will enable that traffic to be worked on a somewhat larger scale, but it is doubtful whether their present limited number be sufficient to keep up a bi-monthly service between Kotree and Moodtan in connexion with the arrivals at, and departures from, Kurrachee, of the steamers communicating at Bombay with the English mail packets. The contingencies attending the navigation of the Indus entail frequent repairs on the vessels there employed, which, for the time, have to be taken off the line. In calculating for such a service, it is therefore prudent to assume that a certain proportion will probably be at all times under repairs.

15. The amount of traffic pouring along the Indus is already large, and continues to increase. That a large portion of this traffic can be induced to adopt a somewhat more expensive but more rapid and safe transport afforded by steamers compared with native boats has been established by the results of the late operations of Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla carried on under a system suggested by the long experience and appreciation of the requirements of the traffic possessed by its commander, Captain Balfour, of Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

16. The only question to be determined is whether a commercial undertaking, in whose balance sheet no considerations beyond those of actual money receipts can be taken into account, can work profitably a traffic requiring vessels of so exceptional and expensive a description as those necessary for the Indus,—requiring, too, large and highly paid establishments, and involving heavy charges for working expenses, and frequent repairs and renewals. In a Government undertaking, such as that of Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla, the importance of the communication afforded in a military and political point of view, would naturally be regarded as a set-off against a large proportion of its annual cost.

17. The larger the scale within reasonable limits, on which the Flotilla Company's operations are carried out, the less heavy will certain charges fall on each trip of each vessel, and the greater will be the prospect of success. At the same time, it is by no means advisable that any proposals to provide additional vessels from England should be entertained, until some experience has been obtained of these now available, nor should any orders be given for constructing such vessels until the proposed design shall have been submitted for the opinion of the Company's officers in India who have a practical acquaintance with the navigation of the Indus. A similar precaution would have prevented the occurrence of the glaring defects visible in every vessel which the Company have yet sent out from England.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE Report of last year mentioned that the transport train between Bombay and Mhow had been reduced to a small establishment. That establishment has since been discontinued, involving the entire abolition of the Transport Train.

Measures have been adopted with the view to improve the quality of the gunpowder manufactured at this Presidency, by the introduction of improved machinery. In furtherance of this object, Mr. Rustumjee Merwanjee, the head powder-maker, was deputed to England to acquire a knowledge of the mode of manufacture carried on at Waltham Abbey. The completion of the introduction of new machinery is, however, deferred, it being in contemplation to remove the manufactory to the Deccan.

In furtherance of the measures adopted to furnish the European soldiers with suitable recreation and employment, the Bombay Government issued a general order, on the 16th of August 1861, sanctioning the issue of gardening tools for the use of barrack and regimental gardens, and the supply of a certain quantity of seed.

This Government has also adopted the scheme introduced under the Bengal Presidency

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for the establishment of workshops in her Majesty's regiments to enable European soldiers to carry on, in their leisure hours, the trades and occupations by which they gained their living before enlisting, and to afford opportunities to soldiers and their children to acquire a knowledge of such trades.

The European force under this Presidency has been reduced by sending to England three Batteries, viz., the 5th, 6th, and 7th of the 13th Brigade Royal Artillery. These left Bombay in 1862.

During the past year the question as to the expediency of removing the ramparts on the landward side of the Fort of Bombay, was considered and discussed at length, but a final decision was not arrived at until after the close of the official year. The subject, therefore, falls to be noticed in the year 1862-63.

For the same reason, the subject of the re-organization of the Cavalry is left to be taken up in the Report of the year 1862-63.

Much has been done by the Bombay Government during the past year to diminish military expenditure. The measures adopted to this end, and their effects, are best shown in a tabulated form. This information is given in the annexed statement.

The strength of the Bombay army of all ranks, except European commissioned Officers, and excluding troops in China, was—

				On 1st May 1861.		On 1st May 1862.	
Artillery	-	{	European	2,560	4,164	1,749	3,293
			Native	1,604		1,544	
Cavalry	-	{	European	1,349	6,021	1,252	5,352
			Native	4,672		4,600	
Sappers	-	{	European	50	616	88	668
			Native	566		580	
Infantry	-	{	European	8,773	34,122	8,820	30,451
			Native	25,349		21,631	
					44,923		40,264

E D U C A T I O N.

THE points chiefly noticeable in the results of the educational administration for the year 1861-62, in the Bombay Presidency, are the following:—

1. Progress of the Bombay University and the institutions connected with it.
2. Introduction of the budget system into the educational department, and the drawing up of the first educational budget.
3. Extension of vernacular education.
4. Successful introduction of an increased school fee in the central division.
5. Progress of education in Sind.

The University.

The Bombay University may be said now for the first time to have come into full working. It has held during the past official year six examinations, namely, one first examination in arts (or Little-go) for under-graduates who matriculated in 1859; one examination for the degree of bachelor of arts for those under-graduates who passed the above examination; one first examination in arts for under-graduates who matriculated in 1860; one matriculation examination; one first examination for the degree of licentiate of medicine; and one final examination for the same degree.

The University, at a convocation held on the 28th April 1862, conferred degrees for the first time, viz., four degrees of bachelor of arts, and four degrees of licentiate of medicine, upon under-graduates who had been successful in their respective final examinations.

The

The following is a synopsis of the numbers who passed and failed at the several University Examinations:

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	Passed.	Failed.	TOTAL.
First Examination in Arts for Under-graduates who matriculated in 1859 :			
Candidates from Elphinstone College - - -	6	4	10
Ditto - Poona College - - -	0	3	3
Who had studied in both the above - - -	1	0	1
Who had studied privately - - -	0	1	1
	7	8	15
Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts for Under-graduates who had passed the above :			
Candidates from Elphinstone College - - -	3	2	5
Ditto - Elphinstone and Poona Colleges -	1	0	1
	4	2	6
First Examination in Arts for Under-graduates who matriculated in 1860 or 1859 :			
Candidates from Elphinstone College - - -	5	3	8
Candidates who had studied privately - - -	0	1	1
	5	4	9
Matriculation Examination held in March 1862 :			
Candidates from the Elphinstone College - - -	15	24	39
Ditto - Poona College - - -	6	21	27
Ditto - Grant Medical College - - -	2	3	5
Ditto - Elphinstone School - - -	3	25	28
Ditto - Kurrachee and Elphinstone Schools -	1	0	1
Ditto - Hyderabad and Elphinstone Schools -	1	1	2
Ditto - Parsee High School at Bombay -	1	5	6
Ditto - Private School, Poona - - -	1	0	1
Ditto - Poona College School - - -	0	9	9
Ditto - Poona Engineering School - - -	0	2	2
Ditto - Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	0	4	4
Ditto - Free General Assembly's Institution, Poona.	0	2	2
Ditto - Fort Proprietary School, Bombay -	0	4	4
Ditto - Robert Money School, Bombay -	0	2	2
Ditto - Sirdar's School, Belgaum - - -	0	1	1
Ditto - Anglo-Vernacular School, Dhoolia -	0	1	1
	30	104	134
First Examination for Licentiate of Medicine, March 1862 :			
Candidates from the Grant Medical College - -	3	4	7
Final Examination for L. M. Degree of Students who had passed the First Examination in 1861 :			
Candidates from the Grant Medical College - -	4	0	4

The above tables (especially those relating to the Arts Examinations) are alone sufficient

to show the value of the University as furnishing an independent test of the Colleges and English Schools throughout the Presidency. It is to be noted that of all Educational Establishments the Elphinstone College alone has succeeded in bringing up students to the standard of the higher University Examinations, and that while there is evidently a widespread desire among the scholars of Anglo-Vernacular Schools to pass the matriculation examination, the teachers have almost universally failed in bringing their pupils up to the mark. The large failure of matriculation candidates in the recent examination appears to have resulted from inability to answer the paper on English grammar and idiom with sufficient correctness. There is no reason to believe that the University matriculation standard is too high. The condition of the higher schools has been repeatedly said to be the weak point of the department, and until by renewed exertions these schools are improved, the colleges must continue to be placed at a disadvantage for want of qualified pupils.

Among other operations, the University, during the past year, has affiliated the Free General Assembly's Institution of Bombay, though it will be observed that this institution has not succeeded this year in bringing any of its pupils up to the matriculation standard.

Other previously affiliated colleges are the Elphinstone College, the Poona College, and the Grant Medical College.

Elphinstone College.

On the 30th April 1862, the number of students on the rolls was 69, this being an increase of six upon the numbers as they stood on the 30th April 1861. Of these 69, during the past year, three have passed the University examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 11 have passed the little-go, and 15 the matriculation examination. In point of quality, the work of the students has been creditable. One student, Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranaday, attracted marked attention from the University examiners. The numbers of the college are still too low, but for an increase we must be entirely dependent on an improved condition of the English schools. The college has recently been moved into a large and suitable house, and arrangements have been made for affording lodgings to students. Towards the necessary expenses, four native gentlemen have liberally contributed. On the 29th April the Principal, Dr. Harkness, retired after 22 years' service. He was succeeded by Sir A. Grant.

Poona College.

The number of students in this college has been increased from 40 to 60 by the admission of a number of Mofussil students, who were, it is true, for the most part below the college standard, but who appear to have made fair progress since their admission. Of the members of the college, six have during the past year passed the matriculation examination, and one, not a student, but a Dukshina Fellow and tutor of the college, has passed the B. A. examination. The Sanscrit studies under Dr. Haug continue to prosper, and the interest shown in them is even pleaded as an excuse for the comparative neglect of English and the consequent failure of students to pass the University matriculation test. Probably greater diligence on the part of the professors might have obviated this result. A complete change will now take place in the staff of the college authorities owing to the promotion of Mr. Russell, late Principal, to be Inspector Central Division (*vice* Mr. Cooke retired), and owing to the superannuation of Mr. McDougall, late Professor of Mathematics. The new Principal is Mr. Wordsworth (B. A. of Oxford, First Class in Modern History). The mathematical chair will be filled by Professor Draper, and it is expected that much aid will be given by two assistant professors (natives) who have passed the B. A. degree.

Grant Medical College.

The number of students of all classes stands as follows :

Students	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Student-apprentices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Vernacular class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTAL								88

The most noticeable feature of the year consists in the substitution of University examinations for those formerly held in the college. The results of the University examinations for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine have been mentioned above. Entrance examinations to the Grant Medical College are now abolished, and none but matriculated students of the University are henceforth to be admitted.

English Schools.

The remarks on the University examinations will have shown sufficiently that the high schools of the Presidency have a good deal of work before them. The appointment of four superior schoolmasters having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, the Elphinstone Central School has already received a Principal. Mr. Baker, late Deputy Inspector in the Southern Division, has been appointed head master of the high school at Belgaum.

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Belgaum, but was obliged to absent himself on sick leave immediately after his appointment. Two qualified persons have arrived from England for the schools of Poona and Rutnagherry. The statistics of the numbers under English education as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

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English Schools.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division -	9	1,737	9	1,854	-	117	—	—
Northern ditto -	7	984	7	1,088	-	104	—	—
Southern ditto -	5	484	5	478	-	44	—	—
Sind ditto -	5	307	5	298	-	-	-	14
TOTAL -	26	3,462	26	3,713	-	265	-	14

The Educational Budget.

It is needless to dwell upon the advantages which this innovation will confer. It will give a definiteness hitherto wanting with regard to the ends to be aimed at, and the means to be used in all educational operations. The budget was ably drawn up by the combined labours of the gentlemen named in the margin.*

It may be remarked here that the arrangements sanctioned by Government in March 1860, for the re-distribution of funds have been carried forward with advantage during the past year, and it is expected that they will soon be completed.

* Mr. T. C. Hope, Private Secretary to his Excellency Sir G. Clerk ; Mr. H. Coke, M.A., Educational Inspector, Central Division ; and Mr. J. Christie, First Assistant, Accountant General's Office.

Extension of Vernacular Education.

A large increase of the pupils in Government vernacular schools (amounting to no less than 5,895), took place in the year 1860-61. It has now to be reported, that in the year 1861-62, without any additional expenditure, an increase, amounting to 5,544, has taken place. This increase is distributed as follows among the several educational divisions:—

Central Division.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,615
Northern ditto.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,967
Southern ditto.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,611
Sind. ditto.	-	-	-	-	-	-	351
TOTAL -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,544

During the previous year there was a falling off in Sind, and the numbers in Guzerat were stationary; but now there has been a recovery in Sind, and a marked increase in Guzerat.

The following table shows the general progress of vernacular education in this Presidency:—

Vernacular Schools.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division -	239	11,087	247	12,702	8	1,615	—	—
Northern ditto -	132	8,514	144	10,481	5	1,967	—	—
Southern ditto -	197	11,080	198	12,691	1	1,611	—	—
Sind - ditto -	56	1,841	57	2,192	1	351	—	—
TOTAL -	631	32,522	646	38,066	15	5,544	—	—

General Progress of Education.

The above results show an increase of English and vernacular schools and scholars taken together as follows:—

Increase of schools { English - - } 15.
 { Vernacular 15 }

Ditto of scholars { English - 251 } 5,795.
 { Vernacular 5,544 }

School Fees.

Nothing is more noticeable among recent educational events than the successful imposition of a higher school fee in the Central Division. This measure was adopted by the acting Director of Public Instruction in the month of August last. Mr. Coke, finding that it was difficult to collect money from the people in the shape of voluntary contributions, abolished the "partially self-supporting system," and doubled the fees in all vernacular schools. A fee of two annas was universally imposed; and instead of the number of scholars being diminished, it was found that they were considerably increased under the new system. Mr. Coke's experiment appears to bear out his opinion (in which Mr. Curtis, Inspector of the Northern Division, coincides), that a tolerably high school fee is the method of levying "the people's contribution" most acceptable to the people themselves.

Progress of Education in Sind.

The most encouraging facts with regard to education in Sind are—

(1.) Ready and valuable assistance rendered to Major Goldsmid, the zealous officiating inspector, by persons holding influential positions under Government, especially Captains Lionel Dunsterville and Widdicombe, Mr. Middleton, Captain Phillips, and Mr. Worthington.

(2.) Raising of a fund independent of Government or municipal aid, to support Sindee pupils desirous of matriculating in the Bombay University. Five Sindee students have in the past year come down to Bombay for this purpose, of whom two had been successful in passing the matriculation examination.

(3.) Foundation and maintenance of an English school by the community of Sukkur, without any assistance whatever from Government.

School Book Department.

In every respect the operations of this branch of the educational department have been much extended. In the first place, there has been an increase of subordinate book depôts to the number of 158 beyond those previously established; secondly, there has been a considerable increase in the sale of books. In consequence of the non-receipt of annual returns from the subordinate depôt keepers, it is not yet possible to state the total number of books sold during the year. But the following is a statement of the actual amounts received in the Central Depôt on account of sales effected in 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-62:—

Years.					Amount received.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
1859-60	-	-	-	-	39,651	3	-
1860-61	-	-	-	-	38,743	2	1
1861-62	-	-	-	-	51,136	10	7

The number of volumes printed for the department and of those purchased either in India or in England during the past year, with their cost, is as follows:

		Volumes.	Cost.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Books of various kinds printed	- -	251,650	64,963	3	5
Books purchased in India	- -	58,198	19,832	-	3
Books purchased in England	- -	21,085	14,282	13	11
TOTAL	- - -	330,933	99,077	1	7

Amongst

Among works printed for the department may be specially noticed an edition of Milton's "Samson Agonistes," with notes, adapted for native students, by Professor Hughlings, and maps of the Tanna and Poona Collectorates, drawn creditably by P. Woomajee Lingojee, under the superintendence of Mr. Coke.

Educational Periodicals.

During the past year the "Elphinstone School Paper," having been edited by Professor Hughlings, has quite changed its character, and has become very useful and popular. It is now taken in at the principal schools, and is made a medium for issuing orders to school-masters.

W. H. Havelock, Acting Secretary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE change has taken place in the Medical Institutions of the Bombay Presidency during the past year. No new dispensary or civil hospital has been opened. A dispensary, however, is about to be opened at Allvar-ka-Tanda, in Sind, and an excellent building has been erected by the Municipality of Kurrachee for the dispensary which has been in existence there for some time. A lunatic asylum, capable of containing 90 patients, has also been opened at Larkhana, and another is being erected at Ahmedabad. A new civil hospital, and a hospital for native troops at Aden, as well as substantial outhouses for the accommodation of the second-class servants attached to the European General Hospital at that station, are also being erected.

2. The barracks at Poona are approaching completion, while those at Sattara have been finished and occupied for some months. Two excellent barracks, to accommodate 50 men in each, were commenced at Asseerghur: one has been completed and is occupied, but the building of the second was suspended in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the State.

3. Several improvements have been made in some of the hospitals in different parts of the Presidency, as regards urinals and latrines. In the House of Correction in Bombay, Vehar water has been introduced into the building, which is not only a great boon to the inmates, but is important in a sanitary point of view, as the drains can now be flushed and kept clean.

4. The number of patients treated in the civil, police, and gaol hospitals, and in the dispensaries, during the past year, is as follows:—

	HOSPITALS.	DISPENSARIES.	TOTAL.
Presidency Division - - - - -	9,240	34,081	43,321
Poona „ - - - - -	4,226	24,942	29,168
Northern „ - - - - -	5,867	34,058	39,925
Southern „ - - - - -	3,642	14,809	18,451
Sind „ - - - - -	7,695	24,271	31,966
Aden - - - - -	1,024	- - -	1,024
TOTAL - - -	31,694	1,32,161	1,63,855

This shows a decrease of 2,720 in hospital cases, and an increase of 12,002 in dispensary patients. There is an increase in the total number treated of 9,282.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.*Civil Hospitals.*

The following Table shows the number of admissions and deaths in the civil hospitals of the Presidency :—

	Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remaining.	TOTAL.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division - -	32	881	913	843	22	48	913	2.4
Poona " - -	100	1,447	1,547	1,288	180	79	1,547	11.6
Northern " - -	146	2,362	1,508	1,286	100	122	1,508	6.6
Southern " - -	36	554	590	534	33	23	590	5.5
Sind " - -	108	3,625	3,733	3,396	185	152	3,733	4.9
Aden - - - -	32	757	789	693	30	66	789	3.8
TOTAL - - -	454	9,626	9,080	8,040	550	490	9,080	6.0
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital	239	5,057	5,296	4,121	941	234	5,296	17.7
European General Hospital, Bombay.	104	1,378	1,482	1,267	104	111	1,482	7.0
TOTAL - - -	797	16,061	15,858	13,428	1,595	835	15,858	10.0

The percentage of deaths to treated was 8.2 in 1860-61, and 10.0 in 1861-62. During the past year there were fewer cases treated in the Bombay European General Hospital than in the year 1860-61; while in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital the number treated was 505 greater in the latter than in the former year.

Police Hospitals.

	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	TOTAL.	Ratio per Cent.		
									Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division -	2,791	14	678	692	672	12	8	692	24.7	0.4	1.7
Poona " -	3,424	50	1,056	1,106	1,049	14	43	1,106	32.3	0.4	1.2
Northern " -	3,295	94	2,888	2,982	2,904	18	60	2,982	90.5	0.5	0.6
Southern " -	2,527	16	1,190	1,206	1,162	5	39	1,206	47.7	0.2	0.4
Sind " -	3,284	59	1,851	1,910	1,847	27	36	1,910	58.1	0.8	1.4
Aden - - - -	144	1	41	42	41	-	1	42	29.1	-	-
TOTAL - - -	15,465	234	7,704	7,938	7,675	76	187	7,938	51.3	0.4	0.9

The strength of the police is upwards of 4,000 less than last year: there is a decrease of nearly 3,000 in the number of cases treated. In 1860-61 the percentage of deaths to treated was 0.8, while in 1861-62 it was 0.9.

Gaol Hospitals.

	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	TOTAL.	Ratio per Cent.		
									Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division -	803	24	833	857	801	27	29	857	106.7	3.3	3.1
Poona " -	1,105	59	1,514	1,573	1,467	65	41	1,573	142.3	5.8	4.1
Northern " -	851	34	1,343	1,377	1,291	52	34	1,377	161.8	6.1	3.7
Southern " -	1,048	22	1,824	1,846	1,683	124	39	1,846	176.1	11.8	6.7
Sind " -	1,739	81	1,971	2,052	1,934	51	67	2,052	117.9	2.9	2.4
Aden - - - -	137	6	187	193	184	2	7	193	140.8	1.4	1.0
TOTAL - - -	5,683	226	7,672	7,898	7,360	321	217	7,898	138.9	5.6	4.0

The

The number of prisoners during the year was 368 less than in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of cases treated of 468, and an increase of 104 deaths. The per centage of deaths to treated was 2·5 in 1860-61, and 4·0 in 1861-62.

Dispensaries.

DIVISIONS.	Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Daily Average Number of Sick.	Sex.				Caste.				
								Males.	Females.	Children.	TOTAL.	Christians.	Hindoo.	Muslimans.	Parses.	Other Castes.
Presidency. - - -	617	31,544	32,161	31,393	31	737	322·6	18,730	6,205	7,226	32,161	5,909	11,479	9,618	4,586	569
Poona - - - -	304	24,638	24,942	24,506	42	394	213·6	13,422	4,189	7,331	24,942	1,064	19,327	3,750	521	280
Northern - - -	541	33,517	34,058	33,462	106	490	511·3	17,928	6,980	9,150	34,058	464	23,166	6,003	4,095	330
Southern - - -	227	14,582	14,809	14,506	31	272	270·5	9,021	2,510	3,278	14,809	691	11,550	2,497	69	2
Sind - - - -	455	23,816	24,271	23,513	213	545	575·2	15,918	3,820	4,533	24,271	376	7,909	15,773	119	4
TOTAL - - -	2,144	1,28,097	1,30,241	1,27,380	423	2,438	1808·2	75,619	23,704	31,518	1,30,241	8,504	73,521	37,641	9,300	1,185
Eye Infirmary - - -	139	1,781	1,920	1,802	1	117	95·0	1,213	707	-	1,920	93	801	750	206	68
TOTAL - - -	2,283	1,29,878	1,32,161	1,29,182	424	2,555	1988·2	76,232	24,411	31,518	1,32,161	8,599	74,322	38,391	9,506	1,253

This Table, as compared with that in last year's report, shows an increase in the number of patients treated at the dispensaries of 11,993. The number of deaths in 1860-61 was 454, while this year, amongst almost 12,000 more cases, the deaths were 30 less.

Vaccination.

The following Table shows the number vaccinated during the year, and the results:—

	Sex.		Caste.					Age.		Result.			
	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Hindoo.	Muslimans.	Parses.	Other Castes.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
Presidency Division -	4,435	3,115	770	5,048	1,198	442	92	3,463	4,087	5,877	870	803	7,550
Poona - " - -	25,947	23,824	1,149	43,898	2,617	7	2,100	9,837	39,934	45,506	1,880	2,385	49,771
Northern " - -	49,339	42,307	12	77,726	10,018	154	3,736	42,091	49,555	81,608	6,087	3,951	91,646
Southern " - -	25,350	22,714	322	43,031	3,870	-	841	10,911	37,153	43,914	2,591	1,559	48,064
Sind - " - -	29,530	22,691	69	7,919	42,483	47	1,703	17,147	35,074	50,255	771	1,195	52,221
Aden - - - -	580	344	11	44	664	3	202	116	808	622	185	117	924
TOTAL - - -	1,35,181	1,14,995	2,333	1,77,666	60,850	653	8,674	83,565	1,66,611	2,27,782	12,384	10,010	2,50,176

CONSERVANCY.

THE municipal management of the town of Belgaum was placed in the hands of a more efficient body of Commissioners, selected in lieu of the former non-official body; the removal of all of whom, except one, by Government from the Commission was found to be indispensably necessary, owing to their utter indifference to, and neglect of, the sanitary requirements of their town.

The Municipal Act has, during the year, been introduced into the 12 towns in Sind noted in the margin, and is now in force in 39 towns in that province. The affairs of the Kurrachee Municipality continue in a satisfactory state. The resolution of the Municipal Commissioners, referred to in the Administration Report of 1860-61, to devote two-fifths of their income to improvements in the cantonment of Kurrachee, in consideration of the share contributed by the inhabitants of the camp towards the municipal revenues, has worked well, and has proved of great benefit to the camp.

During the year, the Municipal Act was introduced in the towns of Kippra, Deepla, and Veerawow, in the Thurr and Parkur Districts.

Vehar Waterworks.—The experience of 1860 was conclusive as to the insufficiency as well as inefficiency for public supply of the stand-pipes sent out from England, and fixed at 271—I. different

Arazi, Dadoo, Mah junda, Kundiara, Nowshera, Taroo-shah, Beeria, Mora Raja Khonani, Nev Sukkur, Kumber, Rutta Dhera.

different stations in the street; and it became evident that, apart from the special defects in the stand-pipes, dipping-wells or shallow reservoirs, from which a number of persons at a time could fill their vessels for domestic use, were much better suited to the local habits and requirements of the people.

The 25 dipping wells constructed during 1860 were in constant use during the year 1861, and further experience confirms their advantages in comparison with stand-pipes. The dipping-wells are chiefly old wells, adapted to receive Vehar water, and are liable to no exceptional causes of stoppage or accident. Several of them, however, owing to original defective construction, leak considerably, and cause a serious waste, which, in the aggregate, must have a very prejudicial effect on the general discharging power (for house supply, &c.) of the mains, which are already found to be too small for their purpose.

The extension of Vehar water for house service during the year has been very considerable. Against 177 connections made up to the 1st January 1861, there were 850 connections on the 31st December, showing an increase of 673. The water-rates due during the year amount to Rs. 20,855. 6. 8., but this amount is far from fairly representing the money which should have been received on account of water-supply by the Municipal Fund. Many, perhaps most of the more important connections have been made to houses having extensive stables, large gardens, or perhaps one or more fountains; and there can be no doubt that, practically, however much the practice may be denied, large quantities of water are, in these cases, used for irrigation, ornamental fountains, and other purposes; and that the assessment rated on the rental, although fair enough when applied to the strictly domestic consumption of a house, is far from representing the value of the water used by a large number of the consumers.

To utilize the Vehar water for the working of the public roads in the island, 40 watering posts were erected in different parts of the town, at a total cost (including all charges) of Rs. 6,791. 2. The work was performed by the waterworks officer, and the charges were defrayed from the Municipal Fund. These posts have answered the purpose for which they were intended.

Towards the end of the year, Vehar water was freely used for flushing the open gutters in the Dhobee Talao and Camatteepoora districts, as well as to a less degree in other parts of the town. During the severe attack of epidemic cholera in December 1861, the work was carried on without intermission, and with good effect.

Scavenging and Watering the Roads.—Reforms have been effected in the scavenging and watering of the public roads, whereby 81,858 rupees were saved during the year, as compared with the expenditure of the previous year, by the adoption of a departmental system of carrying out these operations, strictly supervised by selected members of the police force.

Public Markets and Slaughterhouses.—The supervision, cleansing, and repairs of the public markets form a considerable annual charge on the funds of the municipality. In 1861, the Municipal Commissioners, therefore, determined to endeavour to make these markets, &c. pay their own expenses, by levying an occupation fee on each stall in each market, and a capitation fee on every animal slaughtered; but having found considerable resistance to the levy of the market-fees from the various occupants, they deemed it expedient not to press their demand of them in the case of the older markets. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the Commissioners considered that certain improvements which they had projected in the various markets should still be carried out, and accordingly caused the whole of the markets to be fitted with proper stalls, reserving accommodation for the free and unobstructed passage of purchasers. These arrangements have proved of great convenience, both to the tradesmen and the general public.

Working of the Building Clauses of Act XIV. of 1856.—In 1861, the defective state of the Building Clauses of the Act was strongly forced on the notice of the Commissioners, in consequence of which they came to the determination of forwarding to Government, for submission to the Legislative Council of India, Draft of a Building Act, but other important matters have prevented them from carrying out their intention. The Commissioners, however, propose to take up the subject again shortly.

Annual Repairs.—The annual repairs to roads were of the usual description, and cost Rs. 1,09,795. 12. 10.

Annual Accounts.—Appendix A. contains the annual account of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

New Works executed.—The following are the more important of the new works which have been executed during the year:—

Renewal of the gates and gate-frames to the outfall sluice at Worlee, cost 5,918 rupees.

Making certain improvements to Pallow-street, in the New Town, cost 2,895 rupees.

Paving an open passage called Rope Walk-lane, cost 5,250 rupees.

A new slaughterhouse and cattle-pen at Mahim, cost 1,958 rupees.

Making certain improvements in Camatteepoora, Centre-street, cost 5,402 rupees.

Making certain improvements in Camatteepoora, Bazar-street, cost 4,720 rupees.

Making

Making certain improvements to the open unmade gutter or drain on the south side of the Bellasis-road, cost 4,063 rupees.

Rebuilding the slope at the Sonapoor public necessary, cost 3,127 rupees.

Certain improvements in Punchayet Wady-lane, cost 3,340 rupees.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

SURVEY.

REVENUE.

THE revenue survey operations have progressed satisfactorily.

Northern Division.

In Guzerat, the superintendent of the survey was engaged during the season in the completion of the settlement of Ahmedabad before commencing the revision of assessment in the Kaira Collectorate, and in the rectification of errors in the work carried on during the incumbency of his predecessor.

In Tanna, the new rates were introduced into two more districts, and the measurements in this collectorate have been entirely completed.

Nizam-poor and
Bassein.

In Khandesh, two districts were also brought under the revised assessment.

Nundoorbar and
Sougier.

Revised rates of assessment have been introduced into 297 villages of the Sattara Collectorate.

Southern Division.

In the Kurrachee Collectorate, field measurements in 14 villages, and boundary surveys in 46 villages, have been completed. The classification of the Kotree Talooka has also been brought to a close.

Sind.

The progress of the survey operations in the Hyderabad Collectorate is shown in a statement furnished by the Commissioner in Sind, and which forms Appendix A.

Appendix A.

In the Shikarpoor Collectorate the operations were carried on simultaneously on both banks of the Indus, in the Roree and Mehur Deputy Collectrates. Boundary surveys have been completed in 162 villages, and boundary pillars erected in 237 villages. The field survey of 65 villages has also been completed, and an extensive tract of waste land in the Larkhana district, measuring 1,22,850 beegas, has been surveyed and plotted, in view to being brought under cultivation. The prevalence of cholera is stated to have materially interfered with the progress of survey operations in the Roree district.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

There were two parties engaged during the year in the topographical survey of the province of Sind, one on the right and the other on the left bank of the Indus. The second party was organised during the previous year. The operations of this survey appear to be efficiently carried on, but it is estimated that it will yet occupy four or five years to complete it.

FORESTS.

Bombay Presidency.

THE aggregate receipts and disbursements on account of the Forest Department, excluding Sind, during the year 1861-62, are as follows :—

		Receipts.	Disbursements.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Not including supplies sent to Bombay Depôt.	By the Conservator of Forests - - - -	2,15,183 11 9	49,082 3 8	
	By the Deputy Conservator, Calicut - - - -	38,461 7 5	64,351 7 -	{Including purchase of timber.
	By the First Assistant, Guzerat - - - -	44,225 11 7	28,377 3 4	{Including rent of Dangs.
	By the First Assistant, Bombay - - - -	1,04,454 1 6	11,660 15 -	
TOTAL - - - Rs.		4,02,325 - 3	1,53,471 13 -	

The expenses of the timber agencies and depôts having been found to exceed their receipts, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the question of the supply of timber

to the public departments, and the agencies and depôts have, at their recommendation, been abolished.

The transfer of the district of North Canara to this Presidency has added to it an important tract of forests.

Sind.

The revenues of the Sind forests during the past year show, after deducting all expenses on account of establishment, a net surplus of Rs. 61,243. 12. 11, being Rs. 1,836. 2. 1. in excess of the profit shown during the preceding year.

This surplus would have been larger but for a decrease (3,832 rupees) in the revenue derived from the grazing fees. This is attributable to the unusual deficiency in the rainfall during the past three or four years, in consequence of which those portions of the older forests which are on ground too high to be flooded by the ordinary inundations have been left dry. Owing to this continued drought, many of the older trees on the high lands referred to are also said to have died, or to have suffered very much.

The claims of landholders and zemindars in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, to compensation for land included within the forest limits in 1854-55, were finally inquired into and settled.

By this settlement a large amount of arable land has been restored to cultivation.

Similar claims in the Hyderabad Collectorate are in course of settlement by the forest ranger and collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE population in Khandesh is so sparse, that proposals have from time to time been submitted for attracting settlers to the province; and although favourable terms were offered to the over crowded population of the Rutnagherry districts in 1853 to migrate to it, none were found willing to accept the terms.

The reduction in the Native Army, which took place during the year, was, however, considered to offer a good opportunity of attracting settlers, by holding out to the discharged and pensioned sepoys inducements to colonize in Khandesh, by allowing them to take up land for cultivation on easy terms for a period of years, and by granting them other facilities for establishing themselves as agriculturists in the province.

The result was, that about 100 families of pensioned sepoys agreed to settle, and have been formed into a small colony, under the superintendence of Captain P. Dodds.

The locality selected is in the vicinity of the railway station at Challisgaum; and it has both good soil and is well supplied with water.

The colony is reported to be thriving, and promises to do well.

During the year, the territorial division of several talookas in the Northern Division was revised, and the whole of the district establishments were reorganised and placed on an efficient footing. This revision resulted in a net saving to the State of about 90,000 rupees per annum.

The Hoozoor establishments of the several collectors of the Southern Division (excepting Sattara) were also reorganised during the year, the result of which was a further saving of 13,395 rupees per annum.

A revision of the district stipendiary establishments of the collectorates of the Southern Division named in the margin has, in addition, been effected and sanctioned by Government; the results of which, when fully carried out, will effect a still further saving to the public of about 43,000 rupees per annum.

Poona, Ahmednugur, Sholapoor, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Sattara.

Stationery.

During the year a committee was appointed to inquire whether the stationery charges of this Presidency were not capable of reduction; the result of their proceedings was, that by substituting in some cases less expensive materials, and by revising the existing standard allowances of stationery of public offices, a saving of 35,000 rupees per annum might, it was estimated, be effected.

Agriculture.

Rewards were offered by Government during the year for improvements in the cultivation of cotton, the results of which will be noticed in the next year's report. The attention of Government was also directed to the clearing of fair-weather roads for the purpose of facilitating the transport of this staple to the seaboard.

In the Hyderabad Collectorate, the experiments in the cultivation of imphee were continued during the year with success; the quantity sown was, however, small. The collector states:—"The Nowshera Zemindars are not disposed to continue the cultivation of it. Captain Cowpar's reports on it were very flourishing, but the Zemindars say that the extraction of the goor does not pay, and that the jowaree already grown in the districts is equal, if not superior, to imphee. In the latter opinion I am much inclined to coincide, for

I never

I never saw such fine jowaree anywhere. The Nowshera Zemindars are men of intelligence; they have capital at command, and they would not throw away a chance of making money. Their opinion as to imphee must, therefore, be of considerable weight."

The cultivation of indigo in Upper Sind is described as likely to prove successful. The area under cultivation in 1861-62 is shown at 6,600 beegahs, against 6,459 during the previous year; the selling price of the manufactured article being from 70 to 80 rupees per maund. A beegah is reported to produce from 15 to 18 seers of indigo. The Collector of Shikarpoor, Captain Phillips, is of opinion that this branch of agriculture might, with some capital and enterprise, be developed to a very great extent in his districts.

The returns of cotton cultivation for the past year show a decrease in cultivation of 4,915 beegahs, as compared with 1860-61. The gross extent of land cultivated with this staple during the year was 85,576 beegahs.

Emigration.

The following Statement shows the ships which have been despatched with Emigrants from Bombay to Mauritius, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862:—

Name of Vessels.	Name of Masters or Commanders.	Date of Departure.	Total Number of Adults.	Total Number of Souls.
Boyne - - -	Samuel Kemp - -	13 May - -	298	312
Eranee - - -	Henry Swinscow -	1 August - -	306½	325
Colgrain - - -	William Gardiner -	14 September -	291½	309
Boyne - - -	Samuel Kemp - -	29 October - -	311½	331
Hydere - - -	H. R. Miles - -	19 December -	337	356
Euphemus - - -	Robert Sheppard -	11 February -	299½	321
TOTAL - -			1,844	1,954

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A.

CIVIL.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year - -	28	32	37	9	7
TOTAL - - -	28	32	37	9	7
Decided on merits - - -	28	32	37	9	6
Dismissed on default - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	28	32	37	9	6
Depending 31st December - -	—	—	—	—	1

No. 2.—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Decided on merits - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed on default - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Depending 31st December - -	—	—	—	—	—

There are no Village Moonsiffs under this Presidency.

No. 3.—DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	25,587	18,384	21,950	34,639	17,364
Instituted during the year - -	76,327	98,432	1,14,487	74,813	2,54,129
Received by transfer - - -	4,525	5,290	3,621	1,565	5,288
TOTAL - - -	1,06,439	1,22,106	1,40,058	1,11,017	2,76,781
Decided on merits - - -	65,374	68,084	71,811	68,143	98,662
Dismissed on default - - -	2,882	3,092	3,349	4,661	4,033
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	15,234	23,730	26,313	19,482	44,161
Otherwise disposed of - - -	4,565	5,250	3,946	1,367	3,914
TOTAL - - -	88,055	1,00,156	1,05,419	93,653	1,50,770
Depending 31st December - -	18,384	21,950	34,639	17,364	1,26,011

No. 4.—SUDDER AMEENS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	4,335	3,313	3,916	6,873	2,765
Instituted during the year - -	13,061	14,951	18,747	10,888	40,841
Received by transfer - - -	851	677	535	428	152
TOTAL - - -	18,247	18,941	23,198	18,189	43,758
Decided on merits - - -	11,012	10,791	11,729	11,031	16,444
Dismissed on default - - -	1,092	1,027	976	834	780
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	1,995	2,983	3,530	2,024	5,886
Otherwise disposed of - - -	835	224	90	635	2,531
TOTAL - - -	14,934	15,025	16,325	15,424	25,641
Depending 31st December - -	3,313	3,916	6,873	2,765	18,117

No. 5.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January - - -	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	-	1,582	27
Instituted during the year - - -	7,832	38	10,989	15	10,568	7	5,535	2	17,016	-
Received by transfer - - -	638	692	391	566	217	208	249	100	501	175
TOTAL - - -	10,875	876	14,032	780	13,516	256	9,511	102	19,099	202
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant -	5,690	218	6,958	160	6,024	56	5,019	20	6,348	21
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent -	677	321	811	294	1,001	89	894	29	850	60
Remanded - - -	-	101	-	61	-	14	-	2	-	5
Dismissed on default - - -	515	8	681	5	576	-	370	2	277	1
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	1,063	10	2,291	4	2,141	-	1,598	1	3,084	-
Otherwise disposed of - - -	278	19	560	215	47	98	48	21	179	113
TOTAL - - -	8,223	677	11,301	739	9,789	256	7,929	75	10,738	200
Depending 31st December - - -	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	-	1,582	27	8,361	2

No. 6.—ASSISTANT JUDGES.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January - - -	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768	79	894	41	907
Instituted during the year - - -	26	1,388	51	1,705	56	1,466	37	923	36	719
Received by transfer - - -	49	1,928	46	1,344	28	971	17	1,249	36	1,123
TOTAL - - -	174	4,439	183	4,075	183	3,205	133	3,066	113	2,749
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant -	20	777	15	634	35	509	16	539	19	540
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent -	28	1,661	19	1,395	47	1,122	40	1,284	22	956
Remanded - - -	-	498	-	428	-	309	-	199	-	101
Dismissed on default - - -	9	202	11	110	4	35	12	39	1	45
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	13	62	17	77	13	25	15	24	9	-
Otherwise disposed of - - -	18	213	22	663	5	311	9	74	1	292
TOTAL - - -	88	3,413	84	3,307	104	2,311	92	2,159	52	1,934
Depending 31st December - - -	86	1,026	99	768	79	894	41	907	61	815

No. 7.—SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January - - -	-	676	-	-	32	849	-	-	-	-
Instituted during the year - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received by transfer - - -	-	-	32	1,638	21	921	3	206	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	676	32	1,639	53	1,770	3	206	-	-
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant -	-	-	-	159	7	272	-	56	-	-
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent -	-	-	-	440	14	745	1	76	-	-
Remanded - - -	-	-	-	150	-	142	-	15	-	-
Dismissed on default - - -	-	-	-	16	1	9	-	2	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	-	-	-	24	5	13	1	2	-	-
Otherwise disposed of - - -	-	676	-	1	26	589	1	55	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	676	-	790	53	1,770	3	206	-	-
Depending 31st December - - -	-	-	32	849	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. 8.—DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January - - -	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724	34	942	16	991
Instituted during the Year - - -	53	3,324	34	3,228	37	3,244	26	2,868	51	2,500
Received by transfer - - -	19	509	4	161	44	664	8	159	12	406
TOTAL - - -	100	5,879	80	5,247	100	4,632	68	3,969	79	3,897
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant -	12	416	6	360	8	472	11	399	17	521
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent -	2	1,061	4	1,003	7	1,142	10	883	3	946
Remanded - - -	-	280	-	268	-	296	-	130	-	133
Dismissed on default - - -	8	105	4	95	9	36	3	40	2	34
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	5	56	7	58	9	41	4	35	9	-
Otherwise disposed of - - -	31	2,103	40	2,739	33	1,703	24	1,491	34	1,297
TOTAL - - -	58	4,021	61	4,523	66	3,690	52	2,978	65	2,931
Depending 31st December - - -	42	1,858	19	724	34	942	16	991	14	966

No. 9.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADWLUT.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January - - -	13	328	4	44	12	59	7	81	14	102
Admitted during the year - - -	4	121	16	142	7	136	8	139	10	510
TOTAL - - -	17	449	20	186	19	195	15	220	24	612
Dismissed on default - - -	4	36	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confirmed - - -	4	155	3	40	4	38	1	44	9	39
Amended - - -	1	38	-	14	4	12	-	15	2	4
Reversed - - -	3	82	3	51	1	49	-	23	-	18
Remanded - - -	1	92	-	20	3	15	-	36	-	18
TOTAL - - -	13	405	8	127	12	114	1	118	11	79
Depending 31st December - - -	4	44	12	59	7	81	14	102	13	533

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - - -	32,454	24,477	28,747	45,352	21,768
Instituted during the year - - -	97,327	1,24,489	1,43,932	91,308	3,12,080
TOTAL - - -	1,29,781	1,48,966	1,72,679	1,36,660	3,33,848
Decided on merits - - -	82,843	86,720	90,720	85,174	1,22,371
Dismissed on default - - -	4,506	4,815	4,915	5,880	5,093
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	18,310	29,028	32,011	24,024	53,149
Depending 31st December - - -	24,747	28,747	45,352	21,768	1,52,565
Decided by European Judges - - -	97	83	159	113	82
Ditto - Native - ditto - - -	1,05,534	1,20,448	1,27,450	1,14,956	1,80,525
Ditto - Panchayets - - -	28	32	37	9	6
TOTAL decided - - -	1,05,659	1,20,563	1,27,646	1,15,078	1,80,613

No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.						SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.						ASSISTANT JUDGES.						PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMERAS.																					
	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.											
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.										
Suits appealable	14	1,477	10	1,363	15	1,614	21	1,282	20	1,467	-	-	-	599	21	1,017	1	132	-	-	48	2,438	34	2,029	82	1,631	56	1,823	41	1,496	6,367	539	7,769	454	7,025	144	5,913	49	7,198	81
Appealed	4	47	16	61	3	42	7	53	9	234	-	5	-	-	4	34	1	31	1	28	30	63	22	-	32	51	22	54	31	230	529	6	539	16	563	9	387	1	309	18
Appeals depending on 1 January	13	159	4	16	12	26	3	24	9	47	-	11	-	-	-	-	4	27	5	14	29	120	42	23	20	24	14	27	12	41	620	38	1,599	5	406	9	196	3	249	-
TOTAL	17	206	20	77	15	68	10	77	18	281	-	16	-	-	4	34	5	58	6	42	59	183	64	23	52	75	36	81	43	271	1,149	44	1,138	21	969	18	583	4	558	18
Affirmed	4	84	3	17	4	14	1	14	4	15	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	14	5	4	9	52	27	20	27	17	19	13	18	19	283	16	403	3	494	4	214	3	204	1
Modified	1	18	-	9	4	4	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	2	1	16	3	5	3	6	1	5	-	-	44	2	61	-	56	1	38	-	50	-
Reversed	3	32	3	18	1	18	-	7	-	13	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	1	4	33	4	24	3	20	4	9	-	4	70	13	82	9	119	9	60	1	72	-
Remanded	1	39	-	7	3	8	-	8	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	5	3	44	7	13	5	5	-	13	2	7	93	4	96	-	83	1	12	-	27	-
Dismissed on default	4	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	51	4	67	-	19	-	11	-	9	-
Adjusted or withdrawn	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	30	-	14	-	10	-	-	-	
TOTAL	13	190	8	51	12	44	1	30	6	36	-	16	-	-	-	7	-	44	5	12	18	160	44	64	39	48	24	40	23	30	567	39	739	12	785	15	345	4	362	1
Depending 31st December	4	16	12	26	3	24	9	47	12	245	-	-	-	-	4	27	5	14	1	30	42	23	20	24	14	27	12	41	20	241	600A	5	406	9	196	3	249	-	197	17

A. The difference of one appeal is explained in the foot-note A affixed to the Supplement to No. 11.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

Supplement to No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from - - -	Sudder Amiens.				Moonshiffa.				Jagheerdars.				Punchayats.				Revenue Corps.			
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1859.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable - - -	11,012	10,791	11,729	11,031	16,444	65,374	68,084	71,811	68,143	98,662	233	191	250	112	162	28	32	37	9	6
Appealed - - -	673	661	625	576	379	3,504	3,698	3,482	2,791	2,496	9	10	10	17	2	3	-	2	-	2
Appeals depending on 1st January	756	502A	324	310	296	2,569	1,919A	1,619	1,303	1,349	6	12	5	8	18	1	2	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	1,429	1,163	949	886	675	6,073	5,617	5,101	4,094	3,845	15	22	15	25	20	4	2	2	-	3
Affirmed - - -	452	501	382	402	276	2,278	2,126	2,133	1,606	1,359	2	7	5	4	14	-	-	1	-	2
Modified - - -	101	83	52	41	60	367	368	371	252	358	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Reversed - - -	142	81	102	81	102	694	676	652	558	526	1	-	2	1	3	1	2	1	-	3
Remanded - - -	148	131	89	47	18	634	665	584	285	192	-	8	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dismissed on default - - -	71	40	11	11	19	193	119	49	61	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	29	23	11	12	-	72	107	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
TOTAL - - -	943	859	647	594	475	4,238	4,061	3,839	2,802	2,484	3	17	7	7	17	2	2	2	7	2
Depending 31st December - - -	504A	324	310	296	200	1,916A	1,619	1,303	1,349	1,363	12	5	8	18	2	2	-	-	1	1

A.—The difference between these numbers is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad :—"The 368 appeals shown as undisposed of on the 31st December 1857, in last year's statement, are correct in number, but a mistake appears to have crept into the number inserted in the inner columns. Instead of 66 appeals which appear against the name of the Principal Sudder Ameen, there were 65 appeals undisposed of on the 31st December 1857; and instead of 97 appeals against the decision of the Sudder Ameen, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 95; and instead of 200 appeals against the decisions of the Moonshiffa, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 203. These mistakes have therefore been rectified in the present Statement."

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION of ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Connected with Land Rent -	238	184	150	107	89
Otherwise connected with Land	2,816	3,131	3,218	2,908	2,655
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	1,00,584	1,15,082	1,22,030	1,10,476	1,75,284
Connected with Caste, Religion, &c.	245	145	126	112	47
Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	1,776	2,021	2,122	1,475	2,538
TOTAL - -	1,05,659	1,20,563	1,27,646	1,15,078	1,80,613

No. 13.—RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff - - - - - 1,12,275 A

In favour of Defendant - - - - - 10,096 A

A.—These include only those suits which are decided on their merits.

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut - - -	2	1	20	-	5	16	-	5	27	-	7	29	-	8	14
District and City Judges - - -	1	2	20	1	-	17	-	6	27	-	7	6	-	8	24
Subordinate and additional Judges - - -	-	-	-	-	10	29	1	8	19	3	-	12	-	-	-
Assistant Judges - - - - -	1	6	-	-	9	24	-	6	10	-	11	2	-	11	25
Principal Sudder Ameens - - - -	-	4	6	-	3	10	-	3	24	-	4	9	-	4	9
Sudder Ameens - - - - -	-	3	16	-	2	26	-	3	12	-	3	5	-	4	4
Moonsiffs - - - - -	-	3	9	-	2	23	-	2	19	-	2	24	-	4	2

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE of SUITS DEPENDING.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Before Sudder Adawlut - -	1,45,781	1,65,899	98,833	3,25,960	6,59,300
Before other Courts original -	30,15,866	32,44,911	36,94,468	23,72,757	1,33,53,723
Ditto - ditto - Appeals -	10,49,868	8,03,072	5,96,075	7,56,177	5,11,938
TOTAL - -	42,11,505	42,13,882	43,89,376	34,54,894	1,45,24,961

No. 16.—DEBTORS IN GAOL.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
At the instance of individuals	872	60,450 11 8	852	58,947 7 6	698	75,387 4 11	561	66,474 - 10	556	90,660 6 2
At the instance of Government	1	954 3 -	1	969 - 3	-	- - -	-	- - -	1	14 13 5
TOTAL Number in Gaol - - }	873	61,404 14 8	853	59,916 7 9	698	75,387 4 11	561	66,474 - 10	557	90,675 3 7

AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYET.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
Instituted during the year - -	- -	11	- -	5	-
TOTAL - - -	- -	11	- -	5	1
Decided on merits - - -	- -	11	- -	4	1
Dismissed on default - - -	- -	-	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	- -	-	-	-	-
Otherwise disposed of - - -	- -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	- -	11	- -	4	1
Depending 31st December - -	- -	- -	- -	1	-

No. 2.—JAHAGEERDARS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	132	148	184	145	145
Instituted during the year - -	451	458	489	333	1,827
Received by transfer - - -	51	13	5	3	-
TOTAL - - -	634	619	678	481	1,972
Decided on merits - - -	300	297	369	218	545
Dismissed on default - - -	28	7	18	7	16
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	122	127	143	110	263
Otherwise disposed of - - -	86	4	3	1	26
TOTAL - - -	486	435	533	336	860
Depending 31st December - -	148	184	145	145	1,112

No. 3.—ASSISTANT AGENT.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - - - -	45	34	48	36	29
Instituted during the year - - - -	13	28	29	29	92
Received by transfer - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - -	58	62	77	65	121
Decided on merits - - - -	15	18	37	26	80
Dismissed on default - - - -	9	1	2	6	1
Adjusted or withdrawn - - - -	—	—	2	4	8
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - -	24	14	41	36	89
Depending 31st December - - - -	34	48	36	29	32

No. 4.—AGENTS.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January - - -	10	1	10	8	6	2	6	7	5	4
Instituted during the year - -	7	6	2	5	4	16	10	10	37	18
Received by transfer - - -	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	19	10	12	13	10	18	16	17	42	22
Decreed for plaintiff or appellant -	5	—	4	4	1	1	4	8	5	11
Decreed for defendant or respondent -	3	1	1	5	3	7	—	4	—	6
Remanded - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Dismissed on default - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	6	—
Otherwise disposed of - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	9	2	6	11	4	11	11	13	11	19
Depending 31st December - -	10	8	6	2	6	7	5	4	31	3

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADALUT.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January - - -	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted during the year - - -	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTAL - - -	3	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	2
Dismissed on default - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confirmed - - -	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Amended - - -	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Reversed - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded - - -	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Depending 31st December - -	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - - - -	187	192	238	187	180
Instituted during the year - - - -	471	499	522	377	1,956
TOTAL - - -	658	691	760	564	2,136
Decided on merits - - - -	323	326	410	252	631
Dismissed on default - - - -	38	9	20	14	17
Adjusted or withdrawn - - - -	122	127	145	120	277
Depending 31st December - - - -	192	238	187	180	1,175
Decided by European Judges - - - -	33	20	45	47	100
Ditto - Native - ditto - - - -	450	431	530	335	824
Ditto - Panchayets - - - -	-	11	-	4	1
TOTAL decided - - -	483	462	575	386	925

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from - - -	AGENTS.										ASSISTANT AGENTS.					JEHAGHERDARS.					PUNCHAYETS.									
	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	
Suits appealable	8	1	5	9	8	-	4	12	5	17	15	13	39	26	80	300	297	102	218	44	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Appealed - - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	1	9	6	15	1	4	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appeals depending on 1st January	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	3	4	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL - - -	3	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	6	6	9	9	19	1	7	9	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Affirmed - - -	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	2	6	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Modified - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Reversed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Remanded - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dismissed on default -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Adjusted or withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL - - -	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	5	19	-	5	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Depending 31 December	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	5	-	3	4	-	3	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Connected with land rent - - - -	4	1	4	2	5
Otherwise connected with land - - - -	5	8	20	13	5
Connected with debts, wages, &c. - - - -	474	453	549	371	915
Ditto - - caste, religion, &c. - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
Ditto - - indigo, sugar, silk, &c. - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL - - -	483	462	575	386	925

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff - - - - - 595 A.

In favour of Defendant - - - - - 36 A.

A.—These include only those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut - - -	2	3	27	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agents - - - - -	1	6	15	2	5	17	1	-	6	1	8	2	-	8	1
Assistant Agents - - - - -	2	3	16	1	11	12	1	11	25	-	11	10	-	3	10
Jehageerdars - - - - -	-	4	26	-	4	8	-	9	6	-	5	26	-	4	24

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Before Sudder Adawlut - - -	-	1,764	-	-	14,776
Before other Courts Original -	2,04,875	1,45,438	1,16,024	1,70,161	3,12,892
Ditto - ditto - Appeals -	753	48	1,064	2,760	662
TOTAL - - -	2,05,628	1,47,250	17,088	1,72,921	3,28,330

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN GAOL.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
At the instance of Individuals -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At the instance of Government -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Number in Gaol - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year - -	- -	- -	1	- -	4 A
TOTAL - - -	- -	- -	1	- -	4
Decided on merits - - -	- -	- -	1	- -	4
Dismissed on default - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	- -	- -	1	- -	4
Depending 31st December - -	—	—	—	—	—

A.—These suits were transferred by the Mamlutdar of Rutnagherry, and they are not therefore included in Statement 10, under the heading “instituted.”

No. 2.—MAMLUUDARS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	475	484	351	672A	457
Instituted during the year - -	1,415	1,565	2,179	1,859	3,936
Received by transfer - -	175	67	106	41	33
TOTAL - - -	2,065	2,116	2,636	2,572	4,326
Decided on merits - - -	890	1,007	1,218	1,372	1,652
Dismissed on default - - -	269	320	253	235	270
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	380	427	459	498	857
Otherwise disposed of - - -	42	11	35	10	140 .
TOTAL - - -	1,581	1,765	1,965	2,115	2,919
Depending 31st December - -	484	351	671 A	457	1,407

A.—The difference of one between these numbers is thus explained by the Collector of Kaira :—
“In the Return for 1859, 38 suits are shown as depending on 31st December 1859. This is owing to a suit which was re-admitted on the file in that year, having inadvertently not been taken into account. The error is now rectified.”

No. 3.—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	2	1	- -	1	—
Instituted during the year - -	6	2	1	- -	4
Received by transfer - -	- -	- -	- -	2	4
TOTAL - - -	8	3	1	3	8
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	5	- -	- -	2	—
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.	1	1	—	—	—
Remanded - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed on default - - -	- -	1	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	1	1	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of - -	- -	- -	- -	1	1
TOTAL - - -	7 A	3	- -	3	1
Depending 31st December - -	1	- -	1	- -	7

A.—These include six suits decided by the Deputy Collector of Kaira.

No. 4.—COLLECTORS.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January - - -	4	214	3	192	2	154	1	198 ^A	1	226
Instituted during the year - - -	1	211	1	180	-	241	-	208	12	215
Received by transfer - - -	-	-	-	57	-	39	1	47	-	106
TOTAL - - -	5	425	4	429	2	434	2	453	13	547
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	-	12	-	43	1	66	-	63	2	59
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	-	121	1	107	-	99	-	68	2	98
Remanded - - -	-	48	-	40	-	20	-	28	-	18
Dismissed on default - - -	2	19	-	20	-	6	-	11	1	14
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	-	-	1	7	-	9	-	4	-	2
Otherwise disposed of - - -	-	3	-	58	-	37	1	53	2	110
TOTAL - - -	2	233	2	275	1	237	1	227	7	301
Depending 31st December - - -	3	192	2	154	1	197 ^A	1	226	6	246

^A—The Colaba Sub-Collector's Return for 1859 was closed with 14 appeals in arrears, and instead of the Return for 1860 being opened with that number, it commences with 15; and he explains the cause of the difference to have arisen from an error in entering the number instituted during the former year, which should have been 38, not 37.

The statement includes the work of the Sub-Collectors of Colaba and Broach, and the number of appeals disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Tanna, Rutnagherry, and Ahmednuggur.

No. 5.—SUDDER DENAWEE ADAWLUT.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January - - -	2	17	-	2	-	2	1	3	1	4
Admitted during the year - - -	-	3	-	6	1	4	-	5	-	29
TOTAL - - -	-	20	-	8	1	6	1	8	1	33
Dismissed on default - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confirmed - - -	2	8	-	2	-	2	-	3	1	-
Amended - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Reversed - - -	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded - - -	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	2	18	-	6	-	3	1	4	1	-
Depending 31st December - - -	-	2	-	2	1	3	-	4	-	33

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - - - -	481	488	353	674 ^A	458
Instituted during the year - - - -	1,422	1,568	2,181	1,859	3,852
TOTAL - - -	1,903	2,056	2,534	2,533	4,310
Decided on merits - - - -	896	1,009	1,220	1,374	1,660
Dismissed on default - - - -	271	321	253	235	271
Adjusted or withdrawn - - - -	381	429	459	498	857
Depending 31st December - - - -	488	353	678 ^A	458	1,420
Decided by European Judges - - - -	3	5	1	2	5
Ditto - Native - ditto - - - -	1,545	1,754	1,939	2,105	2,779
Ditto - Punchayets - - - -	-	-	1	-	4
TOTAL decided - - -	1,548	1,759	1,932	2,107	2,788

^A. The difference of one between these numbers is explained in Note A. at the foot of Statement No. 2.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. 7.—AGGREGATE of APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

APPEALS from -	REVENUE JUDGE OF BOMBAY.										COLLECTORS.									
	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	1	150	-	-	-	131	4	157	-
Appealed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	1	4	-	5	-	29	-
Appeals depending on 1st Jan. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	2	-	2	1	3	1	4	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	8	1	6	1	8	1	33
Affirmed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	2	-	2	-	3	1	-
Modified - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Reversed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissed on default - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	6	-	3	-	4	1	-
Depending 31st December - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	1	4	-	33	-

APPEALS from -	ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.					MAMLUKDARS.					PUNCHAYETS.				
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable - - -	6	1	-	2	-	890	1,007	1,218	1,372	1,652	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed - - -	1	1	-	-	-	210	179	241	208	215	-	-	-	-	-
Appeals depending or 1st Jan. - - -	-	1	1	1	-	214	191	153	197A	226	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	1	2	1	1	-	424	370	394	405	441	-	-	-	-	-
Affirmed - - -	-	-	1	-	-	113	102	90	77	93	-	-	-	-	-
Modified - - -	-	1	-	-	-	26	7	13	14	24	-	-	-	-	-
Reversed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	24	40	61	40	40	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded - - -	-	-	-	-	-	48	40	20	28	18	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissed on default - - -	-	-	-	-	-	19	20	6	11	14	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	1	1	-	-	230	216	199	174	191	-	-	-	-	-
Depending 31st December - - -	1	1	1	-	-	191	153	196A	226	246	-	-	-	-	-

A.—Vide Note A. to Statement No. 4.

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Connected with Land Rent - - -	1,407	1,685	1,854	2,081	2,757
Otherwise connected with Land - - -	141	74	78	26	31
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - - Caste, Religion, &c. - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - - Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	1,548	1,759	1,932	2,107	2,788

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,333 A.
In favour of Defendant	-	-	-	-	-	-	327 A.

A.—These include only those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlet	1	10	15	-	5	11	-	3	22	-	8	2	-	10	27
Collector	-	9	10	-	7	17	-	9	11	-	7	3	-	6	25
Assistant Collectors	-	4	1	4	-	24	-	5	28	-	9	28	-	7	11
Mamlutdars	-	4	22	-	3	25	-	3	6	-	3	1	-	2	25

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Before Sudder Adawlut	33	118	809	1,363	2,570
Before other Courts Original	13,061	10,612	23,689	19,731	65,349
Ditto - ditto - Appeals	6,902	5,763	6,084	7,958	9,853
TOTAL	19,996	16,493	30,582	29,052	77,772

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN GAOL.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
At the instance of Individuals.	23	518 2 11	13	263 2 2	10	351 12 2	8	596 4 10	10	351 3 8
At the instance of Government.	14	5,133 15 -	9	913 1 9	1	57 10 -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Number in Gaol	37	5,652 1 11	22	1,176 3 11	11	409 6 2	8	596 4 10	10	351 3 8

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency during the Year 1861, and what was the Proportion of Business disposed of by each.

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business.					REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Ahmedabad	A. B. Warden, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 24th April 1861.	23	-	26	939	3,500	In addition to this, Mr. Warden reviewed 11 cases upon petitions from convicts, and 14 referred by the senior assistant and assistant session judges for confirmation. In addition to this, Mr. Warden investigated 18 claims to certificates of heirship, and one to sue or defend in <i>forma pauperis</i> . Mr. Warden was in the districts from 4th to 8th February 1861.
	C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 18th May to 31st December 1861.	58A	-	74	2,592B	5,721	A.—This includes two criminal cases decided by the acting session judge on circuit at Kaira.
	A. Bosanquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 4th to 8th February 1861.	-	-	-	37	100	B.—This includes 20 miscellaneous orders issued by the acting session judge on circuit at Kaira.
	J. King, Esq.	Principal Sudder Ameen in charge, Adawlut.	From 25th April to 17th May 1861.	-	-	-	69	779	In addition to this, the acting session judge reviewed 43 cases upon petitions from convicts, and six on warrants, &c., and five referred by the senior assistant and assistant session judges for confirmation.
	Jugjeewundass Khooshaldass, Esq.	Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate in charge, Gaol.	From 25th April to 18th May 1861.	-	-	-	125	-	In addition to this, the acting judge investigated 52 claims to certificates of heirship, and one to sue or defend in <i>forma pauperis</i> .
	A. K. Nairne, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 20th to 22d July, and from 11th to 17th November 1861.	-	-	-	62	137	
Kaira	A. Bosanquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 5th April 1861.	18	-	104	16	166	The acting session judge was on circuit from 20th to 22d July, and from 11th to 17th November 1861.
	A. K. Nairne, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 22d June to 26th December 1861.	45	3	41	135	1,027	In addition to this, the assistant session judge decided two cases of forfeiture of recognizance and security bond.
	The Honourable G. A. Hobart.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	59	-	85	1,820C	7,449D	C. D.—These include 45 criminal miscellaneous orders, and 318 civil miscellaneous orders passed by the officers in charge, during the absence of the senior assistant judge from the Sudder station. The senior assistant judge was in the district from 2d to 5th, and from 14th to 18th January, and 17th to 23d December 1861. The senior assistant judge investigated 26 claims to certificate of heirship.
Surat	A. K. Forbes, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 15th March 1861.	6	-	34	484E	1,287F	E.—Includes 18 appeals against the decision of the assistant session judge at Surat and the senior assistant session judge at Broach, and two cases for confirmation received from Broach. F.—Includes three applications for certificates, and three to sue in <i>forma pauperis</i> .
	A. D. Warden, Esq.	- Ditto ditto -	From 1st May 1861 to 30th October, and from 5th November to 31st December 1861.	63G	1	101	1,618H	4,316I	G.—Includes 11 criminal cases decided by the session judge at two sessions at Broach. H.—Includes five appeals against the decisions of the assistant session judge at Surat and the senior assistant session judge at Broach.
	R. H. Pinhey, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 26th January, and from 9th to 23d February 1861.	4	14	7	34	222	I.—Includes 35 applications for certificates.
	W. Sandwith, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 24th February to 16th June 1861.	15	5	21	258	1,151	
	W. R. Pratt, Esq.	3d Assistant Collector in charge.	From 21st June to 3d July 1861.	-	-	-	78	220	
	Khan Bahadoor Framjee Nusserwanjee.	Hoozoor Deputy Collector in charge, Adawlut.	From 31st October to 4th November, and 15th to 20th November 1861.	-	-	-	48	120	

MORAL PROGRESS OF INDIA, FOR 1861-62.

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STATEMENT showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts, &c.—continued.

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business.					REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Breach	R. F. Mactier, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 27th January 1861.	—	1	15	47	50	Besides the criminal cases entered in column 5, there were 11 cases decided by the session judge of Surat.
	R. H. Pinhey, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 28th January to 8th February 1861.	—	—	—	14	45	Among the civil miscellaneous orders are included 15 applications disposed of; viz., 14 for certificates of heirship, and 1 to sue in <i>forma pauperis</i> .
	R. White, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 9th February to 17th May 1861.	2	1	58	169	236	
	J. E. Oliphant, Esq.	Collector and Magistrate in charge, Adawlut.	From 18th May to 3d June.	—	—	—	25	—	
	W. Sandwith, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 4th June to 31st December 1861.	7	3	61	157	354	
Tanna	C. Forbes, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	56½	—	157	2,649	4,749	The judge was on leave from 15th October to 14th November.
	M. Melvill, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 11th May, and from 6th December 1861, to 31st Idem.	25	5	169	712	3,608	J.—Eight of these were tried at Rut-nagherry.
	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 13th to 28d May 1861.	—	—	—	7	98	
	W. H. Newnham, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 15th June to 5th December 1861.	27	8	76	750	3,493	
	C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge	From 1st January to 23d April 1861.	6	1	80	484	2,537	
Ratnagherry	R. White, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge.	From 11th June to 31st December 1861.	22	—	125	1,344	4,608	
	Khan Sahib Goolam Mohideen wallud Abdool Kader.	Sudder Ameen in charge, Sudder Station.	From 1st to 31st January 1861.	—	—	—	—	1,951	
	Ditto -	Ditto in charge, Adawlut.	From 24th April to 10th June 1861.	—	—	—	—	—	
	C. M. Hogg, Esq.	3rd Assistant Magistrate.	From 1st to 3d January 1861.	—	—	—	10	—	
	A. W. Hughes, Esq.	Deputy Magistrate -	From 4th to 31st January, and 24th April to 10th June 1861.	—	—	—	520	—	
Poona	T. C. Loughnam, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	49	2	365	2,182	6,629	
	R. White, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 25th January 1861.	2	—	—	112	590	
	C. Gonne, Esq.	- ditto -	From 4th February to 25th May 1861.	16	1	43	459	2,220	
	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	- ditto -	From 26th May to 31st December 1861.	27	1	167	702	5,234	
	T. C. Loughan -	Agent - - -	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	—	9	19	—	1,948	
Sholapoor	R. White, Esq.	Assistant Agent -	From 1st to 25th January 1861.	—	—	—	—	27	
	C. Gonne, Esq.	- ditto -	From 4th February to 25th May 1861.	—	44	—	—	282	
	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	- ditto -	From 26th May to 31st December 1861.	—	45	—	—	473	
	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 7th January to 4th April, from 12th April to 3d May, and from 4th June to 31st December 1861.	45	1	373	2,230	9,397	The judge was on circuit from 26th December 1860 to 7th January 1861, and from the 4th to 12th April 1861.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

STATEMENT showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts, &c.—*continued.*

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.					REMARKS.
				Criminal Case.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Ahmednugur.	C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	31	-	166	459	4,450	Was on circuit from 1st to 23d February, and from 23d November to 31st December 1861; and on leave of absence from 5th October to 4th November 1861.
	C. Gonne, Esq. -	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 31st January 1861.	3	-	14	57	350	In addition to this, the session judge reviewed 19 cases upon petitions from convicts in the criminal gaol, which had been tried by the assistant session judge and the magisterial department, and 16 referred by the assistant session judge for confirmation, as well as one called for from the magisterial department upon the warrant of a convict.
	R. H. Pinhey, Esq.	- ditto - ditto -	From 15th March to 12th November 1861.	36	1	237	1,239	13,344	The principal Sudder Ameen, Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Bhicajee, when in charge Sudder station (from 1st to 24th February, and from 1st to 15th December 1861), issued 109 miscellaneous orders on the criminal side, and 1,018 on the civil side.
	M. Melvill, Esq.	Acting ditto - ditto -	From 20th to 30th November 1861.	4	-	-	21	584	In addition to the number of criminal cases shown as disposed of in this Return, five cases decided by the magistracy were reviewed, and the session judge also tried two cases against witnesses who denied and forfeited the recognizance bonds executed by them before the police officers, binding them to attend the session court to give evidence, and decided 13 cases of disputes regarding removal of attachments. He also wrote 89 warrants and English correspondence, 1,151 letters (including memoranda and indorsements), and 419 periodical Returns, Bills, &c.
	W. H. Newnham, Esq.	- ditto - - -	From 16th to 31st December 1861.	5	-	-	114	1,641	The principal Sudder Ameen, when in charge Sudder station, issued 350 miscellaneous orders on the criminal side, and 1,565 on the civil side. These are not included in the amount of miscellaneous civil and criminal business.
Khandish -	A. St. John Richardson, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 10th September, and from 9th November to 31st December 1861.	98	25	130	1,439	5,190	L.—These do not include 34 cases disposed on appeal, and seven submitted for confirmation by the assistant session judge.
Dharwar -	F. Lloyd, Esq. -	- ditto - ditto -	From 28th January to 9th November, and from 3d to 31st December 1861.	67L	2	208	3,100	8,020M	M.—These do not include inquiries into a petition of a person claiming to sue as a pauper, and 33 cases of persons claiming to be declared heirs or executors of persons deceased.
	R. West, Esq. -	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 9th February, and from 12th April to 5th December 1861.	54	7	339	333	726N	N.—These include investigations in one pauper suit, and 33 claims for certificate of heirship, and opinions thereon, forwarded to the judge.
	L. H. B. Tucker, Esq.	Acting Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country.	From 1st January to 15th July 1861 -	-	-	-	-	17	
Belgaum -	Major G. S. A. Anderson.	- ditto - ditto -	From 16th July to 15th September 1861.	-	1	-	-	5	
	L. H. B. Tucker, Esq.	- ditto - ditto -	From 16th September to 31st December 1861.	-	1	-	-	26	
TOTAL - - -				873	182	3,295	27,650	1,09,067	

Bombay, Sudder Adawlut,
12 March 1862.(signed) **Robert Hill Pinhey,**
Acting Registrar.

STATEMENT showing the Number of ORIGINAL SUITS of different value decided by the PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and MOONSIFFS of the *Bombay* Presidency in the Year 1861.

		Above 10,000 Rupees.	From 5,000 to 10,000 Rupees.	From 2,500 to 5,000 Rupees.	From 1,000 to 2,500 Rupees.	From 500 to 1,000 Rupees.	From 300 to 500 Rupees.	From 100 to 300 Rupees.	From 50 to 100 Rupees.	From 10 to 50 Rupees.	Not exceeding 10 Rupees.
Principal Sudder Ameens.		19	12	16	65	103	114	779	812	4,121	1,157
Sudder Ameens	-	-	17	21	56	141	148	1,372	1,910	9,511	3,268
Moonsiffs	-	-	-	63	229	582	901	6,889	10,044	61,214	18,740

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,
12 March 1862.

Robert Hill Pinhey,
Acting Registrar.

APPENDIX (B.)

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Summoned during the year	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591	1,103
TOTAL	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591	1,103
Discharged without trial	584	577	562	359	305
Acquitted after investigation	354	398	474	375	186
Convicted and punished	911	982	1,058	857	612
Under trial on 31st December	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591	1,103

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	178	148	50	74	88
Summoned during the year	56,967	57,711	52,445	52,895	51,307 (a)
TOTAL	57,145	57,859	52,495	52,969	51,395
Discharged without trial	5,023	4,852	5,713	4,664	4,660
Acquitted after investigation	10,924	9,642	9,671	8,980	8,791
Convicted and punished	33,019	34,008	28,708	30,693	28,888 (b)
Referred to higher Courts	8,031	9,307	8,329	8,594	8,975
Under trial on 31st December	148	50	74	88	80

(a) Of these, one died before trial.

(b) These include 209 discharged on security.

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, Sudder Ameens, and LAW OFFICERS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Referred during the year - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged without trial - -	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Convicted - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges.	16	11	15	30	68
Otherwise disposed of - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Under trial on 31st December -	—	—	—	—	—

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - -	33	41	55 (a)	23	86
Apprehended or referred during the year.	4,543	4,214	3,858	3,843	4,742
TOTAL - - -	4,576	4,255	3,913	3,866	4,828
Discharged without trial - -	314	230	296	261	375
Acquitted - - - - -	771	755	634	596	828
Convicted - - - - -	2,905	2,668	2,535	2,492	3,075
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges.	410	480	332	374 (b)	420
Otherwise disposed of - - -	135	79	93	57	74 (c)
Under trial on 31st December -	41	53	23	86	56

(a) These include four prisoners transferred by the magistrate of Sholapoor, for disposal by the deputy magistrate, and exclude two acquitted by the joint magistrate of Colaba, who ordered their names to be erased from the register.

(b) Of these, one prisoner was twice committed to the sessions by the deputy magistrate of Rutnagherry.

(c) The whole of these were discharged on security.

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - -	46	159	113 (a)	129	124
Apprehended during the year - -	470	641	578	569	434
Received by transfer - - -	5,195	6,688	5,782	5,895	5,647
TOTAL - - -	5,711	7,488	6,473	6,593	6,205
Discharged without trial - -	637	861	692	745	795
Acquitted - - - - -	1,590	1,486	1,426	1,577	1,385
Convicted - - - - -	2,117	3,754	3,040	2,947	2,666
Committed to Session Judges	1,112	1,120	1,048	1,034	1,098
Otherwise disposed of - - -	96	151	138	166	131 (b)
Under trial on 31st December -	159	116	129	124	130

(a) These exclude four transferred to the file of the deputy magistrate of Sholapoor (*vide* note (a.) to Statement No. 4.), and include one on the file of the magistrate of Bhownuggur, which was erroneously omitted.

(b) Of these, 128 were discharged on security, one died before trial, and two surrendered to the Gaikwar's Government.

No. 6.—SESSION JUDGES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - -	46	153	48	61	94
Committed during the year - -	1,549 (a)	1,555	1,408	1,446 (c)	1,586
Received by transfer - -	1	3	-	4	5
TOTAL - -	1,596	1,711	1,451	1,511	1,685
Discharged without trial - -	5	7	8	12	4
Acquitted - - - -	510	626	562	609	694
Convicted - - - -	762 (b)	863	733	665 (d)	811
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court.	150	127	72	125	127
Otherwise disposed of - -	16	40	15	6	15 (e)
Under trial 31st December - -	153	48	61	94	94

(a) These include 11 persons committed in 1856.

(b) Against two of these prisoners there were two separate cases, in which they were convicted and sentenced separately; they therefore appear twice in No. 10, and twice in No. 13.

(c) These do not show one prisoner twice committed to the Sessions Court by the Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagherry, (*vide* note (b) to Statement No. 4), but include one prisoner committed by the Session Judge of Khandesh, and eight by the Assistant Magistrate and Superintendent of the Dhoolia Gaol.

(d) Against one of these prisoners there were three separate cases: he was sentenced in two and acquitted in one; he therefore appears twice in Nos. 10 and 13.

(e) Of these, seven were discharged on security, and eight having absconded and not having made their appearance within 12 months of the receipt of their cases, the cases are struck off the files, under instructions from the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

No. 7.—NIZAMUT or FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - -	57	44	29	16	33
Committed or referred during the year.	150	127	72	125	137 (a)
Proceeding called for - - -	152	148	158	249	376
TOTAL - -	359	319	259	390	546
Released unconditionally - -	56	58	64	106	226 (b)
Released on security - - -	-	-	1	2	-
Convicted - - - -	231	231	176	247	304 (c)
Otherwise disposed of - - -	1	1	2	2	2 (d)
Depending on 31st December -	44	29	16	33	14

(a) Of these, 10 were referred by the Commissioner appointed by Government under date the 7th May 1861 (No. 1749), to try a case of treason, and the remaining 127 by Session judges.

(b) Of these, 30 are from cases referred during the year, and are included in Statement 13, under the column "Acquitted."

(c) Of these, 121 are from cases referred, and are included in Statement No. 13 as "Convicted."

(d) These are insane, and have been transferred to the lunatic asylum at Colaba. They are shown in Statement 13.

(Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. 10.—STATEMENT of SENTENCES passed by the several CRIMINAL COURTS during the Year 1861.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Ditto above 1 Month, and not exceeding 6 Months.	Ditto above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Ditto above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Ditto above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Ditto above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Ditto above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Ditto above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	-	-	1	-	2	6	9	3	-	-	-	-
Session Judges	7	-	55	-	35	125	130	188	118	83	51	11
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	128	2	1,089	41	258	985	291	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy Magistrates	74	-	2,224	63	146	550	92	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Police	209	-	26,037	14	2,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Police	-	-	298	-	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	418	2	29,704	118	3,383	1,660	522	191	118	83	53	11

	Imprisonment above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Ditto above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Ditto above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Ditto above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Ditto above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Ditto above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Ditto above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Ditto above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Ditto above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Ditto above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Ditto above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	55	29
Session Judges	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy Magistrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	26	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	55	29

No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION of CASES REFERRED to the NIZAMUT or FOJJDAREE ADAWLUT.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
1857	19 days	28 days	25 days	14 days	86 days
1858	25 "	35 "	24 "	19 "	103 "
1859	16 "	19 "	25 "	19 "	79 "
1860	27 "	38 "	23 "	17 "	105 "
1861	20 "	30 "	19 "	15 "	84 "

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN GAOL.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Imprisonment for life (with labour with irons) -	277	236	209	235	230
Ditto above 14 years -	39	81	58	98	94
Ditto from 10 to 14 years -	198	241	166	166	114
Ditto from 7 to 10 years -	308	286	265	322	294
Ditto for less than 7 years -	2,071	2,525	2,175	1,966	1,833
Ditto without labour -	356	351	209	208	156
TOTAL on 31st December	3,249	3,720	3,072	2,095	2,721
Deaths in the year	146	146	178	187	207

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of CRIMINAL Cases referred or appealed to the SUDDER FOUDAREE ADAWLUT, inclusive of Cases disposed of by the JUDGES and JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS, during the Year 1861, and of the Orders passed thereon.

1.	Year.	CASSES REFERRED FOR CONSIDERATION.										Cases called for from the Session Judges and Magistrates on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and the Petitions of Appeal shown in Columns 31 to 36.								Cases referred on a difference of opinion between the Session Judge and Magistrate, and on doubtful points, &c., by the Magistrate, to extend the Period of Imprisonment in cases in which Prisoners have failed to give Security for Good Conduct.								Referred by the Judicial Commissioners.								Petitions of Appeal against the Decisions of the Session Judges and Magistrates.						Of the 256 Trials decided during the Year 1861.	Cases referred under the Regulations called for, on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and on Petitions of Appeal.	Cases disposed of by the Judicial Commissioners.
		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.								
1861	-	5	96	153	93	30	30	1	30	154	162	66	13	76	7	1	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	485	485	334	151	1	1	TOTAL - - -	525	1					
		Cases, pending on 1st January 1861.	Cases received during the year 1861.	Total number of Persons under trial.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons whose sentences were mitigated.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons whose cases were remanded.	Number of Cases pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Pending on the 1st January 1861.	Received during the Year 1861.	Total.	Order confirmed.	Order modified.	Order reversed.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Pending on the 1st January 1861.	Received during the Year 1861.	Total.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Pending on the 1st January 1861.	Received during the Year 1861.	Total.	Petitions rejected.	Petitions admitted, and proceedings called for.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Received during the Year 1861.	Received during the Year 1861.	Received during the Year 1861.	Petitions rejected.	Petitions admitted, and proceedings called for.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	R. Keays, Esq., recorded his opinion on W. Hart, Esq. ditto H. Hebbert, Esq. ditto H. Newton, Esq. ditto								

Mr. Keays having obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, left the Court on the 2d October 1861, and rejoined on the 20th November 1861; and having obtained a furlough to England from the 12th December 1861, again left the Court on that date.

Mr. Hart having been appointed Officiating Revenue Commissioner, left the Court on the 20th March 1861, and Mr. Newton, who was appointed to act for him, took his seat on the 22d idem.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

1860 - -	4	75	112	84	16	12	-	5	3	139	142	61	10	63	8	1	7	8	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	556	373	183	-
1861 - -	5	96	153	93	30	30	-	4	8	154	162	66	13	70	7	-	4	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	486	486	334	151	-
Increase -	1	21	41	9	14	18	-	-	5	15	20	5	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	71	39	32	-	

Bombay, Sudder Foudaree Adawlut, 25 February 1862.

Robert Hill Pinhey, Acting Registrar.

No. 13.—TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS Apprehended and brought to Trial in 1861, and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

No. III.—Offences against Property, committed without violence.

No. III.—Offences against Property, committed without violence.

(No. 1601 of 1862.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Acting Registrar of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 13 May 1862.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th March last, No. 539, submitting Returns of Crime for the year 1861.

2. These Returns do not call for any particular remark. Contrasted with the preceding year, they show a decrease in the aggregate number of offenders for trial before all the authorities during the year 1861.

3. The subjoined is a comparative statement framed from the Returns, and shows how all the prisoners for trial, during the year reported on, were disposed of:—

	Offenders Apprehended and Brought to Trial.	CONVICTED					Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Died before Trial.
		And Sentenced to				TOTAL.			
		Flogging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.				
1860 - - - - -	50,068	32,058	5,829	53	28	37,968	12,099	1	-
1861 - - - - -	48,238	30,242	6,056	55	29	36,382	11,854	2	-
Increase - - - - -	-	-	227	2	1	-	-	1	-
Decrease - - - - -	1,830	1,816	-	-	-	1,586	245	-	-

4. The following Table shows how the several authorities disposed separately of the offenders they had for trial before them:—

	Village Police Officers.				District Police Officers.				Deputy Magistrates.				Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates.				Session Judges.			
	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
For trial during the year.	1,591	1,103	-	488	52,969	51,394	-	1,574	3,866	4,828	962	-	6,593	6,205	-	388	1,511	1,685	174	-
Discharged without trial.	359	305	-	54	4,664	4,660	-	4	261	375	114	-	745	795	50	-	12	4	-	8
Acquitted - - -	375	186	-	189	8,930	8,791	-	139	596	828	232	-	1,577	1,385	-	192	609	634	25	-
Convicted - - -	857	612	-	245	30,693	28,888	-	1,805	2,492	3,075	583	-	2,947	2,666	-	281	665	811	146	-
Committed to Session Judges, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,034	1,098	-	64	-	-	-	-
Referred to higher Courts.	-	-	-	-	8,594	8,975	381	-	374	420	46	-	-	-	-	-	125	127	2	-
Otherwise disposed of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	74	17	-	166	131	-	35	6	15	9	-
TOTAL - - -	1,591	1,103	-	488	52,881	51,314	381	1,948	3,780	4,772	992	-	6,469	6,075	50	572	1,417	1,591	182	8
Untried at the close of the year.	-	-	-	-	88	80	-	8	86	56	-	30	124	130	6	-	94	94	-	-

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is gratified to observe that the average duration of cases referred to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut has decreased from 105 to 84 days.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. J. Shaw Stewart*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX (C.)

S I N D.

LIST of CASES disposed of in the Province of *Sind*, by the MAGISTRATES, JUDICIAL DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, and KARDARS, during the Year 1861.

	CONVICTIONS.																					Total Convictions.	Acquittals.	Grand Total.
	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Rape.	Serious Assault.	Trivial Assault.	Adultery.	Conspiracy.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Robbery, with Force, by Night.	Robbery, with Force, by Day.	Robbery, without Force, by Night.	Robbery, without Force, by Day.	Simple Theft.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Simple Robbery of Cattle.	Receiving Stolen Cattle.	Robbery Traced to Villages.	Unnatural Crime with Human Being.	Unnatural Crime with Cattle.	Other Offences.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Kurrachee - - -	7	3	2	14	996	4	2	5	11	76	7	168	44	613	74	274	50	-	-	-	525	2,874	2,018	4,892
Hydrabad - - -	8	13	3	11	1,362	7	-	5	2	73	3	158	86	719	61	188	132	1	-	1	533	3,166	1,650	4,816
Shikarpoor - - -	10	1	2	34	1,632	14	-	-	2	52	5	164	29	410	21	330	32	76	2	3	452	3,211	1,481	4,692
Frontier - - -	-	-	-	1	141	4	-	-	2	10	4	25	3	23	1	31	-	-	1	-	238	484	128	612
Thur and Parkur -	1	3	-	-	140	-	-	-	1	8	1	101	34	80	4	141	14	-	-	-	100	628	364	992
TOTAL - - -	26	20	7	60	4,270	29	2	10	18	219	20	556	196	1,845	161	964	228	77	3	4	1,648	10,363	5,041	16,004
TOTAL of 1860 -	29	12	19	98	4,805	72	10	13	21	174	26	487	266	1,792	119	892	135	157	5	10	1,971	11,023	6,217	17,240
Increase - - -	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	69	-	53	42	162	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease - - -	3	-	12	38	535	43	8	3	3	-	6	-	70	-	-	-	-	80	2	6	323	660	576	1,236

RETURN showing the Sentences passed by the several CRIMINAL COURTS in *Sind* during the Year 1861, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	Death.	Transportation or Imprisonment for Life.	Imprisonment from 15 to 20 years.	From 10 to 15.	From 7 to 10.	From 5 to 7.	From 3 to 5.	From 1 to 3.	From 8 to 12 Months.	From 6 to 8.	From 4 to 6.	From 2 to 4.	From 1 and under 2 Months.	Under 1 Month.	Personal Restraint.	Fined.	Flogged.	Security in addition to Sentence.	Confined as Insane.	Total Number of Prisoners Sentenced.	Security demanded, although Prisoners were Acquitted.
Kurrachee - - -	2	-	-	-	-	2	11	67	137	55	104	173	79	361	-	1,860	6	18	-	2,875	101
Hydrabad - - -	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	66	150	36	91	150	181	226	2	2,388	177	52	6	3,537	95
Shikarpoor - - -	4	5	-	-	1	-	7	16	92	24	49	179	91	136	13	2,482	91	17	4	3,211	44
Frontier - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	2	16	27	8	1	2	410	43	1	-	534	21
Thur and Parkur -	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	46	61	20	22	42	37	43	-	381	61	-	8	744	14
TOTAL - - -	14	5	-	-	1	7	40	198	461	137	282	571	396	767	17	7,521	378	88	18	10,901	275

APPENDIX (D.)

C R I M I N A L

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Summoned during the year - - - -	91	85	115	45	61
TOTAL - - - -	91	85	115	45	61
Discharged without trial - - - -	26	29	27	5	13
Acquitted after investigation - - - -	17	4	23	3	26
Convicted and punished - - - -	48	52	65	39	22
Under trial on 31st December - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	91	85	115	45	61

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - - - -	19	12	22	8	3
Summoned during the year - - - -	7,065	7,203	7,740	8,902	8,609
TOTAL - - - -	7,084	7,215	7,762	8,910	8,612
Discharged without trial - - - -	745	629	695	741	984
Acquitted after investigation - - - -	2,118	1,677	2,431	3,006	3,064
Convicted and punished - - - -	3,461	4,120	4,045	4,549	3,956
Referred to Higher Courts - - - -	748	767	583	611	598
TOTAL - - - -	7,072	7,193	7,754	8,907	8,602
Under trial on 31st December - - - -	12	22	8	3	10

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and LAW OFFICERS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Referred during the year - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged without trial - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Acquitted - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Under trial on 31st December - - - -	-	-	-	-	-

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No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - - - -	3	7	5	1	-
Apprehended during the year - - - -	6	43	25	6	37
Received by transfer - - - -	268	317	217	308	200
TOTAL - - -	277	367	247	315	237
Discharged without trial - - - -	52	67	25	63	25
Acquitted - - - -	37	75	33	91	50
Convicted - - - -	120	187	104	110	107
Referred to Session Judges or Judicial Assistant Magistrates - - - -	61	33	77	51	51
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	-	-	7	-	3
TOTAL - - -	270	362	246	315	236
Under trial on 31st December - - - -	7	5	1	-	1

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - - - -	37	4	11	6	-
Apprehended during the year - - - -	20	12	8	9	8
Received by transfer - - - -	475	450	366	316	398
TOTAL - - -	532	466	385	331	406
Discharged without trial - - - -	140	111	85	136	144
Acquitted - - - -	88	38	45	21	64
Convicted - - - -	234	271	203	140	164
Committed to Judicial Assistant Magistrates - - - -	66	33	46	34	29
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	-	2	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -	528	455	379	331	408
Under trial on 31st December - - - -	4	11	6	-	3

No. 6.—JUDICIAL ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - - - -	17	9	3	18	4
Committed during the year - - - -	125	69	114	95	80
Received by transfer - - - -	4	27	6	5	2
TOTAL - - -	146	105	123	118	86
Discharged without trial - - - -	-	1	9	2	2
Acquitted - - - -	45	27	17	42	36
Convicted - - - -	71	67	60	51	27
Referred to Government - - - -	14	5	4	7	18
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	7	2	15	12	6
TOTAL - - -	137	102	105	114	84
Under trial on 31st December - - - -	9	3	18	4	2

No. 7.—SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

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	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Committed or referred during the year - -	34	16	-	-	-
Proceedings called for - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	34	16	-	-	-
Released unconditionally - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Ditto on security - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted - - - -	33	16	-	-	-
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	34	16	-	-	-
Depending on 31st December - - -	-	-	-	-	-

No. 8.—TRIALS referred and COMMITMENTS made from Inferior to Higher Courts.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending - - - -	2	7	7	2	4
From District Police - - - -	97	104	128	233	189
„ Sudder Ameens - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
„ Principal Ameens - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
„ Deputy Magistrate - - - -	12	20	16	39	28
„ Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates -	42	36	53	38	38
„ Judicial Assistant Magistrate - -	28	71	53	34	26
„ Special Commissioners - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	181	239	257	346	295

No. 9.—RESULT of REFERENCES and COMMITMENTS in Preceding Table.

	1857.				1858.				1859.				1860.				1861.			
	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence mitigated.	Sentence annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence mitigated.	Sentence annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence mitigated.	Sentence annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence mitigated.	Sentence annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence mitigated.	Sentence annulled.
From District Police Courts - -	4	59	27	-	1	95	9	4	7	100	22	-	8	198	23	3	15	149	19	7
„ Sudder Ameen's Courts - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Principal Ameen's Courts - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Deputy Magistrate - -	-	9	3	-	-	17	1	2	-	11	5	-	1	31	5	-	-	22	2	4
„ Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates - -	1	36	5	-	5	16	15	-	5	39	8	1	2	28	6	2	2	15	11	10
„ Judicial Assistant Magistrate - -	4	25	1	-	1	42	13	10	-	42	6	9	-	26	4	5	-	21	2	1
„ Special Commissioner - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	9	129	36	-	7	170	39	16	12	192	41	10	11	283	38	10	17	207	34	22
Depending on 31st December - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 remain.				7 remain.				2 remain.				4 remain.				5 remain.			

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. 10.—STATEMENT of SENTENCES passed by the several CRIMINAL COURTS during the Year 1861.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Ditto above 1 Month, and not exceeding 6 Months.	Ditto above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Ditto above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Ditto above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Ditto above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Ditto above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Ditto above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Judicial Assistant Magistrate	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
„ Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates	-	-	67	5	17	55	18	-	1	-	-	-
„ Deputy Magistrates	-	-	67	10	5	22	3	-	-	-	-	-
„ Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ District Police	6	-	3,561	-	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Village Police	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	-	3,695	16	433	79	29	7	6	1	2	1

	Imprisonment above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Ditto above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Ditto above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Ditto above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Ditto above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Ditto above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Ditto above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Ditto above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Ditto above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Ditto above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Ditto above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Judicial Assistant Magistrate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
„ Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Deputy Magistrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ District Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Village Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1

* The Magistrate of Satara, having the power of a Commissioner, tried and sentenced this prisoner to transportation.

No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION of CASES REFERRED to the NIZAMUT or FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1857	—	—	—	—	—
1858	—	—	—	—	—
1859	—	—	—	—	—
1860	—	—	—	—	—
1861	—	—	—	—	—

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN GAOLS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Imprisonment for life (with labour in irons)	20	41	48	28	17
Ditto (without labour in irons)	18	16	14	14	14
Ditto, above 14 years	3	5	12	9	3
Ditto, 10 to 14 years	32	32	19	20	7
Ditto, 7 to 10 years	24	18	49	20	8
Ditto, less than 7 years	168	171	141	117	79
Ditto without labour	26	19	5	5	10
Ditto of untried prisoners	14	3	12	4	2
Prisoners under sentence of transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto under sentence of death	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL on 31st December	305	305	300	217	144
Deaths in the year	6	13	35	3	3

No. 13.—TABLE, showing the Number of PERSONS Apprehended and Brought to Trial in 1861, and the Result of the Proceedings.

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																				Continued as House.	Acquitted.		
			Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years, and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.			Transportation.	Death.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	14	29	
	Wounding, with intent to kill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Suspicion of murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Attempt to commit murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Homicide (culpable)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
	Affray, with homicide	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Assault, with wounding	121	40	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	61
	Attempt to assault and wound	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Suttee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Suttee (aiding and abetting)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Attempt at rape	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Child-stealing	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Ditto, for the sake of ornaments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ditto, for the purpose of selling in slavery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Poisoning	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Sitting dhutia	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	Abortion, &c.	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Importation of slaves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sale of married women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Illegal arrest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	False imprisonment	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Adultery	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Riot and assault	58	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deserting newborn infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Affray	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Resistance of process	318	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	
Making away with a person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oppression	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Petty assault	2,969	1,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,523	
Accusation of kidnapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Exposure of infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	3,579	1,799	113	4	5	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	1,940	1,639	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. 13.—TABLE, showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and Brought to Trial in 1861, and the Result of the Proceedings—continued.

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																							Confined as Inmate.	Acquitted.
			Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years, and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Dacoity, with murder -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto, with torture -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto, with wounding or personal injury -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto, unattended with aggravating circumstances -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	River dacoity, with murder -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto, with wounding or personal injury -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto, unattended with aggravating circumstances -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Highway robbery, with murder -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto - - with wounding or personal injury -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto, unattended with aggravating circumstances -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Suspicion of highway robbery -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Burglary, with murder -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto, with wounding or personal injury -	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Theft, with murder -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Ditto, with wounding -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto, by administering poisonous or stupefying drugs -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Cattle-stealing, with murder -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto - with wounding or personal injury -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Affray, with homicide, caused by dispute respecting property -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto, with violent breach of the peace, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Attempt at dacoity -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ditto at river dacoity -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Plunder, with violence -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Riot, with assault and robbery, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Suspicion of dacoity -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL		24	-	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	14	27
		89	6	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	
		1,003	388	246	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368	
		143	41	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	
		35	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

APPENDIX (E.)

REWA KANTA.—CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

N.B.—No Village Police in Rewa Kanta.

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1860.	1861.
Depending - - - - -	3	-
Apprehended during the year - - - - -	71	137
	74	137
Discharged without trial - - - - -	10	22
Acquitted after investigation - - - - -	12	37
Convicted and punished without reference to the Political Agent - - - - -	46	64
Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	6	14
Depending - - - - -	-	-

No. 3.—ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE and MAGISTRATE.

	1860.	1861.
Depending - - - - -	-	-
Apprehended during the year - - - - -	48	142
	48	142
Discharged without trial - - - - -	-	7
Acquitted - - - - -	3	25
Convicted - - - - -	31	110
Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	14	-
Depending - - - - -	-	-

No. 4.—APPEALS to Criminal Courts of Superior Jurisdiction.

1860 - - - - -	None.
1861 - - - - -	None.

No. 5.—RESULTS of APPEALS in Preceding Table.

1860 - - - - -	None.
1861 - - - - -	None.

No. 6.—SENTENCE by VILLAGE POLICE.

1860 - - - - -	None.
1861 - - - - -	None.

No. 7.—SENTENCES by DISTRICT POLICE.

	1860.	1861.
Fined - - - - -	46	63
Imprisoned - - - - -	-	1

No. 8.—SENTENCES by MAGISTRATE and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE.

	1860.	1861.
Death - - - - -	-	1
Transportation - - - - -	-	2
Imprisonment, above a year - - - - -	8	9
Ditto - from 9 to 12 months - - - - -	5	22
Ditto - from 6 to 9 „ - - - - -	4	12
Ditto - from 3 to 6 „ - - - - -	4	6
Ditto - for 3 months and under - - - - -	1	16
Fined - - - - -	9	42
TOTAL - - -	31	110

No. 9.—PRISONERS in GAOLS.

	1860.	1861.
Imprisonment (in irons) with labour for less than 7 years - - -	11	41
TOTAL on 31st December - - -	11	41
Death in the year - - - - -	-	1

RESULTS OF CRIMINAL WORKING AT THE NATIVE CHIEFS' COURTS
IN THE REWA KANTA.

No. 1.—NATIVE CHIEFS.

	1860.	1861.
Depending - - - - -	14	-
Apprehended during the year - - - - -	1,103	956
	1,117	956
Discharged without trial - - - - -	18	23
Acquitted - - - - -	187	123
Convicted - - - - -	898	805
Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	14	5
Depending - - - - -	-	-

No. 2.—SENTENCES by NATIVE CHIEFS.

	1860.	1861.
Death - - - - -	-	1
Imprisonment for life - - - - -	-	1
Ditto - for above a year - - - - -	1	3
Ditto - from 9 to 12 months - - - - -	-	4
Ditto - from 6 to 9 „ - - - - -	4	7
Ditto - from 3 to 6 „ - - - - -	-	2
Ditto - for 3 months and under - - - - -	17	9
Fined - - - - -	867	771
Dismissed the service - - - - -	5	2
Flogged - - - - -	2	2
Banishment from the State limits - - - - -	2	3
TOTAL - - -	898	805

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	During 1860.	During 1861.			Number of Cases actually disposed of during 1861.
		Settled.	Remaining.	Total.	
Adultery - - - - -	66	51	35	86	60
Assault - { With homicide - - - - -	4	-	2	2	-
{ With wounding or other violence - - - - -	37	9	21	30	24
{ Simple - - - - -	335	190	121	311	227
Arson - - - - -	36	8	19	27	15
Murder - - - - -	18	5	11	16	9
Receiving stolen property - - - - -	19	8	5	13	9
Gang robbery { Unaggravated - - - - -	10	2	7	9	5
{ With murder - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-
{ With wounding - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary { With wounding - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
{ Above 50 rupees - - - - -	27	6	25	31	6
{ Above 10 " - - - - -	83	11	40	51	22
{ Under 10 " - - - - -	20	10	19	29	14
Cattle-stealing { Above 50 rupees - - - - -	28	8	14	17	13
{ Above 10 " - - - - -	199	27	57	84	56
{ Under 10 " - - - - -	81	31	48	79	40
Highway robbery { With wounding - - - - -	6	-	3	3	-
{ Simple - - - - -	28	8	12	20	12
Disobedience of orders - - - - -	37	13	7	20	18
Embezzlement of Public Revenue - - - - -	-	-	2	2	-
Destruction of property - - - - -	64	24	22	46	29
Women who have been injured or annoyed from their being supposed to be witches - - - - -	7	2	1	3	2
Suicide - - - - -	5	5	7	12	7
Attempts at suicide - - - - -	2	-	3	3	-
Kidnapping - - - - -	-	1	-	1	1
Practising deception - - - - -	11	5	6	11	7
Concealing crime - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-
Abuse - - - - -	36	18	4	22	21
Possession of other persons' property - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Intimidation - - - - -	6	1	2	3	1
Robbery - - - - -	223	57	138	195	103
Bribery - - - - -	4	1	4	5	2
Procuring abortion - - - - -	1	1	-	1	1
Tragga - - - - -	1	1	3	4	1
Remissness in the discharge of duty - - - - -	2	-	1	1	-
Smuggling - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	24	23	32	55	32
Ordeal - - - - -	-	1	-	1	1
TOTAL - - - - -	1,432	522	671	1,193	738

Rewa Kanta Agency, Camp Verrumpoora,
9 March 1862.(signed) *C. Buchle*,
Political Agent.

PUNCH MAHALS.

RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES from 1st May to 31st December 1861.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

N.B.—No Village Police in the Punch Mahals.

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.—1861.

Depending - - - - -	26
Apprehended during the year - - - - -	730
	756
Discharged without trial - - - - -	27
Acquitted - - - - -	119
Convicted and punished without reference to Political Agent - - - - -	575
Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	23
Depending - - - - -	12

No. 3.—ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE and MAGISTRATE.—1861.

Depending - - - - -	—
Apprehended during the year - - - - -	431
	<hr/> 431
Convicted - - - - -	235
Acquitted - - - - -	122
Discharged without trial - - - - -	54
Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	20
	<hr/>
Depending - - -	—

No. 4.—APPEALS to CRIMINAL COURTS of Superior Jurisdiction.—1861.

None.

No. 5.—RESULT of APPEALS in Preceding Table.—1861.

None.

No. 6.—SENTENCE by VILLAGE POLICE.—1861.

None.

No. 7.—SENTENCES by DISTRICT POLICE.—1861.

Imprisonment with hard labour - - - - -	7
Fined - - - - -	568
	<hr/> 575

No. 8.—SENTENCES by MAGISTRATE and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE.—1861.

Death - - - - -	2
Transportation - - - - -	1
Imprisonment, above a year - - - - -	5
Ditto - from 9 to 12 months - - - - -	6
Ditto - from 6 to 9 months - - - - -	28
Ditto - for 3 months and under - - - - -	55
Fined - - - - -	134
Flogged - - - - -	1
Banished from the limits - - - - -	3
	<hr/> 235

No. 9.—PRISONERS in GAOLS.

Total on the 31st December 1861 - - - - -	124
Deaths in the year - - - - -	—

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	During 1861.		
	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
Adultery - - - - -	13	1	14
Assault - - { With homicide - - - - -	—	—	—
{ With wounding or other violence - -	8	8	16
{ Simple - - - - -	111	33	144
Arson - - - - -	1	1	2
Murder - - - - -	—	1	1
Receiving stolen property - - - - -	16	5	21
Gang robbery - { With murder - - - - -	—	—	—
{ Unaggravated - - - - -	—	—	—
{ With wounding - - - - -	—	—	—
Burglary - { Above 50 rupees - - - - -	9	6	15
{ Above 10 „ - - - - -	30	25	55
{ Under 10 „ - - - - -	9	3	12
Cattle-stealing - { Above 50 rupees - - - - -	18	10	28
{ Above 10 „ - - - - -	60	36	96
{ Under 10 „ - - - - -	10	6	16
Highway robbery { With murder - - - - -	—	1	1
{ Simple - - - - -	9	7	16
Disobedience of orders - - - - -	98	7	105
Destruction of property - - - - -	38	10	48
Suicide - - - - -	—	—	—
Attempts at suicide - - - - -	3	—	3
Women who have been injured or annoyed from their being supposed to be witches - - - - -	4	2	6
Robbery - - - - -	74	21	95
Procuring abortion - - - - -	1	—	1
Forgery - - - - -	1	—	1
Practising deception - - - - -	11	3	14
Remissness in the discharge of duty - - - - -	1	—	1
Bribery - - - - -	1	—	1
Incendiary - - - - -	2	2	4
Intimidation - - - - -	10	4	14
Concealing crime - - - - -	2	1	3
Embezzlement of Public Revenue - - - - -	1	—	1
Affording asylum to offenders - - - - -	2	—	2
Using false weights - - - - -	3	—	3
Perjury - - - - -	1	—	1
Miscellaneous - - - - -	69	10	79
TOTAL - - - - -	616	203	819

Rewa Kanta Agency, Camp Verrumpoora,
9 March 1862.(signed) C. Buckle,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX (F.)

ANNUAL POLICE RETURN showing the State of CRIME in the Town and Island of
Bombay, during the year 1861.

No. 74 of 1862.—Judicial Department.

To M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to forward, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying annual police returns, numbered 1 to 6, showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay during the year 1861.

2. The Return No. 1 is in the usual form, showing at one view the whole amount of crime brought to notice during the past year, classified according to the several descriptions of offence; also showing the amount of property stolen or fraudulently obtained and recovered, the castes of persons charged with the commission of crime, and at the foot a comparison of the crime committed last year with that of the preceding year. The Return No. 2 shows the increase or decrease of each separate description of crime in the Return No. 1, as compared with the year 1860.

3. Four

3. Four cases of murder were reported to the police during the past year. The first was that of a woman of the name of Gunga, who was arraigned before the Supreme Court at the sessions held in March last, and convicted of wilful murder, in the previous January, of a female child named Premabae. The prisoner was sentenced to death by his Lordship the Chief Justice, and she was executed in April last. In the second case, a Mussulman of the name of Noor Mahomed was arraigned for the murder of his wife. He was convicted of manslaughter, and transported for the term of seven years.

4. In the third case, a man of the name of Balcrustna Omedsing was tried, at the sessions held in March last, for the murder of his servant Rama. The prisoner was, however, pronounced to be insane. In the fourth case, a woman named Jainabae was charged with murdering her own infant, but she was also acquitted on the ground of insanity.

5. It will be seen that there is a decrease in the crime of murder as compared with the previous year: five cases have been reported in 1860, and four cases in 1861, in which four persons were concerned, all of whom were apprehended and brought to trial:—

Murder.

Years.				Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	-	-	-	4	4
1860	-	-	-	5	5
Decrease	-	-	-	1	1

6. Six cases of manslaughter were reported to the police during the year 1861. Four cases were sent for trial before the Supreme Court, one was dismissed by the magistrate for want of evidence, and one remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1861. Manslaughter.

7. In the first case, one Meer Asgur Ally Razof Ally was committed for trial at the sessions on a charge of manslaughter. While the person above mentioned was riding through Ghogaree-street, in the Native Town, his horse came in contact with a Mahomedan woman, named Massoombee, who was knocked down and so severely injured that she died six days after the accident occurred. The bill preferred against Meer Asgur Ally was thrown out by the Grand Jury at the sessions held in March last.

8. The second case was that of a seaman, named William Cahill, against whom an indictment was preferred for the manslaughter of the boatswain of the ship "City of Agra," whose death was caused by a stab inflicted on him with a sheath-knife by Cahill. He was tried at the special sessions held in June last, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

9. Jamsetjee Burjorjee, a Parsee contractor, was committed, in June last, to take his trial at the sessions on a charge of manslaughter. Five persons lost their lives while digging the foundation for a cotton-mill at Tardeo Hill. The accused was the contractor and director of the works; and as it appeared that the death of the persons referred to had been caused by a want of due caution on the part of the contractor, he was indicted for manslaughter. The bill was ignored by the Grand Jury.

10. In the other cases, four persons were charged with causing the death of three persons by furious driving; in one of these cases, two persons were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour. One case was dismissed by the magistrate for want of evidence, and the prisoner in the other case was acquitted at the sessions held in March last. One case remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1861.

11. It will be seen that there is an increase of four cases and five prisoners in the manslaughter cases during the past year:—

Manslaughter.

Years.				Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	-	-	-	6	7
1862	-	-	-	2	2
Increase	-	-	-	4	5

12. From the statement given below, it will be observed that there is a decrease in the offences referred to. Four cases of administering poison, stabbing, &c., in which five persons were concerned, were before the magistrates in the last year. Two cases and three prisoners were dismissed for want of evidence. In the other cases, which were sent for trial before the Supreme Court, the two prisoners (Hindoos) were convicted and sentenced to transportation, one for 14 years, and the other for five years. A European seaman of the name of Thomas Roberts, belonging to Her Majesty's steamer "Victoria," was committed for trial for cutting and wounding his shipmate Thomas Johnson while on shore. Roberts was convicted and sentenced in March last to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. One prisoner (a Portuguese) was implicated in three cases of cutting and wounding with intent to maim, &c. He was, however, acquitted by the Supreme Court. In all the other cases under this head, convictions were obtained (except in one case—that of a prisoner who was convicted in another case) in the Supreme Court, and the prisoners sentenced to various terms of imprisonment :—

Administering Poison, Stabbing, Cutting or Wounding, with intent to Murder.			Shooting at, Stabbing, Cutting or Wounding, with intent to Maim.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	4	5	1861 - -	10	11
1860 - -	8	13	1860 - -	10	16
Decrease - -	4	8	Decrease - -	- -	5

13. From the statement given below, His Excellency the Governor in Council will perceive that there has been a further decrease during the past year in the crime of abduction, but in the other offences alluded to there has been an increase. There is, however, a decrease of 289 in the number of prisoners brought before the magistrate in 1861 for assault, forcible entry, or injury to the person; and also a decrease of 21 in the number of prisoners brought up for assaults on police officers :—

	Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
Abduction - - -	1861 - - -	4	5
	1860 - - -	6	6
	Decrease - - -	2	1
Assault on Police Officers, } &c.	1861 - - -	196	291
	1860 - - -	192	312
	Increase - - -	4	—
	Decrease - - -	- -	21
Assault, forcible entry, or } injuring person - - -	1861 - - -	2,675	3,985
	1860 - - -	2,653	4,274
	Increase - - -	22	—
	Decrease - - -	- -	289

14. On referring to the class of crime designated "Offences against property, burglaries, &c.," it will be found that there is an increase of one case and two prisoners as compared with the previous year. Three of the parties accused of this crime were convicted and sentenced, one to 12 months', and the other to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour :—

Burglary.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - - -	4	6
1860 - - -	3	4
Increase - - -	1	2

15. The following statement shows that there has been an increase of 226 offences and 174 prisoners in the crime of robbery not exceeding 50 rupees, and a decrease of 11 offences; and 39 prisoners in the offence of robbery exceeding 50 rupees. There is also an increase of 19 cases and 16 prisoners under the heading "receiving stolen goods, &c.," but there is a decrease of 17 cases and 21 prisoners in the number of cases of embezzlement and breach of trust.

Robbery exceeding 50 Rupees.				Robbery not exceeding 50 Rupees.			
Years.		Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.		Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	- -	134	154	1861	- -	1,552	1,777
1860	- -	145	193	1860	- -	1,326	1,603
Decrease - -		11	39	Increase - -		226	174

Receiving Stolen Goods, knowing them to be stolen.				Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.			
Years.		Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.		Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	- -	64	76	1861	- -	63	66
1860	- -	45	60	1860	- -	80	87
Increase - -		19	16	Decrease - -		17	21

16. There is also an increase in the other offences noticed under the head of obtaining money or goods by false pretences, and being in possession of property suspected to be stolen. One hundred and two cases and 117 prisoners were before the magistrates for the first-mentioned offence during the past year, and there were 500 cases of the latter offence (that of being in possession of property suspected to be stolen), in which 610 persons were concerned, before the police courts during the year 1861.

Obtaining Money or Goods by false pretences.				In possession of Property suspected to be stolen.			
Years.		Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.		Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	- -	102	117	1861	- -	500	610
1860	- -	93	113	1860	- -	490	585
Increase - -		9	4	Increase - -		10	25

17. Eight cases of forgery were brought before the magistrates last year. In two cases the prisoners concerned were Europeans, both of whom were convicted before the Supreme Court. Serjeant William Alfred Woodman was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for forging a cheque for 163 rupees on the Oriental Bank, in the name of Major Bacon, then brigade major at Bombay. The other European, a seaman, John Rooney, who had lately left the Indian navy, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for forging an order for 200 rupees (on John Smith, a gunner in the dockyard) in the name of a seaman James Lewis, belonging to Her Majesty's steamer "Ferooz." A Portuguese was implicated in two cases, and two Hindoos, one Mussulman, and one Parsee, were concerned in the other cases. The Portuguese who was indicted for forging an order in the name of Lieutenant M'Rae on Messrs. Watson & Co. and J. Burn, tailors, &c., Bombay, was acquitted in one case, but convicted in the other, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour. A Parsee of the name of Pestonjee Merwanjee was charged with forging a bill of exchange, and obtaining money by false pretences. He was sentenced to transportation for five years. In the other case, one Hindoo was acquitted by the Supreme Court; and two other prisoners, one Mussulman and one Hindoo, were sentenced, the latter to 18 months and the former to 12 months' imprisonment. From the return it will be seen that there is an increase in the number of forgeries of one case and one prisoner as compared with the previous year.

Forgery.			
Years.		Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	- -	8	8
1860	- -	7	7
Increase - -		1	1

18. Six cases of perjury, in which eight prisoners were concerned, came before the magistrates during the past year. One case only, in which two persons were implicated, was sent before the Supreme Court. The prisoners in this case were sentenced by His Lordship, the Puisne Justice, at the Sessions held in July last to one month's imprisonment. Five cases, in which six persons were charged with this crime, were dismissed by the magistrates for want of evidence.

Perjury.			
Years.		Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	- -	6	8
1860	- -	7	15
Decrease - -		1	7

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

19. Four cases of conspiracy, in which 20 persons were concerned, came before the police courts last year. In two cases the prisoners were acquitted by Her Majesty's Supreme Court. In another case (the Bhatia case), Goculdass Lilladhur and eight others were committed for trial at the sessions held in December last on a charge of conspiring to obstruct and defeat the course of public justice by attempting to intimidate and dissuade certain witnesses from giving evidence in a cause pending on the Civil Side of the Supreme Court. The first and second defendants were fined in the sum of 1,000 rupees each, and the others were fined 500 rupees each. One case was dismissed by the magistrate. Six persons were charged with conspiracy to defraud a person of the name of Ibrahim Wydeena of the sum of 1,200 rupees, by a pretended sale of pearls, but the prisoners were acquitted in this case.

Conspiracy.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	4	20
1860 - -	4	13
Increase -	- - -	7

Offences against the Coinage Laws.

Uttering Counterfeit Coin.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	7	8
1860 - -	5	7
Increase -	2	1

20. The present year's returns exhibit an increase in the number of offences against the Coinage Laws brought to the notice of the magistrates. Three cases and three persons were committed for trial at the Supreme Court, and four cases, in which five persons were charged with this crime, were dismissed by the magistrate for want of proof. Convictions were only obtained in two of the cases committed to the sessions, and the prisoners sentenced in each case to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

21. In the other offences noticed under the head of miscellaneous offences, it will be seen that there is a considerable decrease in the number of prisoners brought up for riotous conduct in the public streets. And in the number of persons put before the Court for a breach of the Conservancy Act, under the latter heading, there is a decrease of 1,274 cases, and 2,614 in the number of persons charged with that offence during the year 1861. In 1860 there were 2,129 cases, and 3,788 persons before the Court for a breach of the Conservancy Act. During the past year there were only 855 cases, in which 1,174 persons were brought up.

Riotous conduct on the Public Road.				Furious or Careless Driving, &c.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.		Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	1,547	3,282		1861 - -	521	615
1860 - -	1,694	3,708		1860 - -	411	479
Decrease -	147	426		Increase -	110	136
Ill treating Animals.				Breach of Conservancy Act.		
1861 - -	539	557		1861 - -	855	1,174
1860 - -	512	521		1860 - -	2,129	3,768
Increase -	27	36		Decrease -	1,274	2,614

22. His Excellency the Governor in Council will perceive from the statement given below, that 21,647 persons were brought before the police magistrates for trial during the year 1861, including the cases which remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1860. During the past year 96 prisoners were convicted by the Supreme Court and 63 acquitted, 15,941 were convicted, fined, imprisoned, and bound over to be of good behaviour, &c., and 5,498 were acquitted by the magistrates; 26 were convicted, and 17 acquitted before the Court of Petty Sessions, and six prisoners were remanded. It will thus be seen that there is a decrease of 259 prisoners as compared with the year 1860.

For Disposal in 1861, 21,647.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Supreme Court - - -	96	63
Magistrates - - -	15,941	5,498
Court of Petty Sessions - -	26	17
Convicted - - -	16,063	5,578
Acquitted - - -	5,578	
Remanded - - -	6	
Total - - -	21,647	
1860 - - -	21,906	
Decrease - - -	259	

23. The

23. The proportion of convictions in the Supreme Court was about 60 per cent. In the Police Court the summary convictions by the magistrates amount to about 73 per cent., and in the Court of Petty Sessions about 60 per cent.

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24. On referring to the columns under the head of "sentence" in the Return No. 1, it will be seen that of the persons convicted one was executed, nine transported, 1,712 imprisoned, 13,999 were fined. Two hundred and thirty-one persons were bound over to keep the peace, and to be of good behaviour, and 111 suffered corporal punishment.

25. The following Statement shows the castes of the different offenders brought before the magistrates during the year 1861 :—

C A S T E.

—	Europeans.		Indo-Briton and Native Christians.		Hindoo.		Mahomedana.		Parsee.		Others and Unknown Castes.		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1861 - -	1,203	12	943	84	11,796	1,087	5,291	321	754	5	254	17	20,171	1,476
1860 - -	924	10	865	77	12,044	1,130	5,175	468	960	23	209	1	20,197	1,709
Increase -	279	2	58	7	- -	- -	116	- -	- -	- -	45	16	- -	- -
Decrease -	- -	- -	- -	- -	318	93	- -	147	206	18	- -	- -	26	233

As compared with the previous year, the statement shows an increase of 279 males and two females in the number of Europeans brought up in 1861. It will be seen from the returns that this class of the community have been concerned in nearly all of the offences noticed. In the complaints between masters of ships and seamen there is an increase of 216 persons brought before the court in 1861. There is also an increase in the number of Indo-Britons and native Christians brought before the police during the past year. In the other castes referred to, there is (with the exception of unknown castes) a decrease, more especially in the number of the prisoners from the Parsee community.

Drunkenness.

Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	1,665	2,293
1860 - -	1,251	1,679
Increase -	414	614

26. The Return, No. 3, is the usual statement of inquests held by the coroner during the past year, which shows an increase of 42 cases compared with the year 1860. The Return, No. 4, is a statement of the cases disposed of by the Court of Petty Sessions in 1861; from which it will be observed that the cases which came before that tribunal show an increase of 20 cases and 30 prisoners, 16 of whom were convicted and 14 acquitted.

Coroners' Inquests
and Court of Petty
Sessions.

27. The Statement, No. 5, shows the number of juvenile offenders of the age of 14 years and under, brought before the magistrates during the year 1861, and the offences with which they were charged. There were 526 persons belonging to this class of criminals brought before the magistrates in 1861. Three hundred and forty-one of these offenders were convicted, and 185 discharged; of those convicted 25 were transferred to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, where they will no doubt be trained to habits of industry, and taught trades, by which they will hereafter be enabled to maintain themselves honestly.

Juvenile offenders.

28. The amount of property believed to have been stolen during the year 1861 was Rs. 1,39,409. 10 a. 7 p., being a decrease of Rs. 38,798. 0 a. 10 p. as compared with the preceding year. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 47,412. 0 a. 9 p. was recovered by the police. It will, however, be observed that the amount set down as stolen includes the large sum of Rs. 44,208. 9 a. 2 p., which is said to have been embezzled by servants employed by merchants, native bankers, traders, and others. In one of these cases, two persons, named Kavuldass Javerdass and Manunckchund Mootechund, were charged with embezzling the sum of 35,100 rupees, the property of Virjall Motteechund, a native banker, but the case was dismissed by the magistrate, and the prosecutor was directed to pay 50 rupees to the accused for loss of time and expenses incurred by them in defending themselves against what was believed to be a false and vexatious charge.

Amount of Property Stolen.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Year 1861 - -	1,39,409	10	7
Year 1860 - -	1,78,207	11	5
Decrease - -	38,798	-	10

Recovered.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Year 1861 - -	47,412	-	9
Year 1860 - -	75,367	15	9
Decrease - -	27,955	15	-

29. In the cases of robbery exceeding 50 rupees the property believed to have been stolen is estimated at Rs. 63,000. 7 a. 7 p. Of this amount Rs. 21,454. 12 a. 7 p. were recovered

recovered by the police. In the other cases next noticed (those of robbery not exceeding 50 rupees) the property believed to have been stolen is set down at Rs. 12,055. 9 a. 11 p.; of this sum Rs. 9,731. 15 a. 3 p. were recovered by the police. Excluding the case noticed in the preceding paragraph, which was dismissed by the magistrate, and in which property amounting to 35,000 rupees was alleged to have been embezzled, it will be seen that nearly one-half of the property set down as stolen has been recovered by the police. Under all the circumstances I do not think that these results can be regarded as unfavourable to the executive police, who have, I believe done their duty under their able and zealous superintendent.

Mortality.
Increase in the rate
of, during the year
1861.

30. The Return, No. 6, shows the mortality among all classes of the inhabitants of Bombay during the year 1861. The total number of deaths from all causes amounts to 15,377, showing an increase of 615 as compared with the previous year, but it will be observed that there is a decrease of 684 cases under the heading "epidemic disease." In 1850 the number of the deaths among all classes of the community was 15,492, and in 1855, 15,128; and, considering that the population, both European and native, is increasing yearly, I do not think that the rate of mortality among the inhabitants of this island can be regarded as very high; and the large decrease under the heading "epidemic" seems to me to be very satisfactory.

Fires.

31. Twenty-four fires occurred in the town and island during the past year, and property of the estimated value of Rs. 59,799. 8 a. is said to have been destroyed. A fire occurred in May last among the cotton at Colaba, in which cotton valued at 25,000 rupees was destroyed. Another fire lately took place in December last in the native town Bhundarwaddee Vuddacheegadee, on which occasion a large house and other property of the estimated value of 23,000 rupees was destroyed, and I regret to state that on this occasion a native man lost his life.

32. In February last a house was burnt down in Balloo Sarung street, and property of the value of 7,100 rupees was destroyed. On this occasion also an old woman perished. The other fires were of a trifling character. All these fires are said to have been accidental.

33. The present returns do not seem to call for any further remarks from me. I have only to add, in conclusion, that my colleagues in the magistracy have applied themselves assiduously to the adjudication of the numerous cases which have come before them during the past year.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Crawford,*

Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Office,
30 January 1862.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of OFFENCES committed within the Town and Island of *Bombay* which came under the cognizance of the Police, and of the OFFENDERS Apprehended; distinguishing the Nature of the Offences, and the Result of the Accusation; together with the Amount of PROPERTY Stolen and Recovered, in the Year 1861.

OFFENCES.	Remaining undisposed of on 31 December 1860.						Number of Offences Reported to Police in the Year 1861.	Number of Persons Apprehended in the Year 1861.	For Trial in 1861.		Result of Examination before Magistrates.							
	Before the Magistrates of Police.		Before the Court of Petty Sessions.		Before the Supreme Court.				Total Number of Offences.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Committed for Trial to Supreme Court.		Committed for Trial to Court of Petty Sessions.		Summarily Tried.		Discharged.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.					Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON :																		
Murder	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	5	7	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	7	7	8	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	2
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder.	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	5	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	10	11	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	5	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	291	196	291	-	-	-	-	196	291	-	-
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,675	3,985	2,675	3,985	1	8	-	-	2,674	3,977	-	-
Breach of the peace	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY :																		
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gang robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery exceeding 50 rupees	-	-	-	-	7	10	134	154	141	164	41	59	5	5	-	-	60	89
Robbery not exceeding 50 rupees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,552	1,777	1,552	1,777	-	-	18	26	1,533	1,751	78	33
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.	-	-	-	-	1	1	64	76	65	77	4	4	1	3	54	63	5	6
Embezzlement and breach of trust	1	2	-	-	1	1	63	66	65	69	-	-	3	3	47	52	8	11
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences	-	-	-	-	1	1	102	117	103	118	4	4	2	2	66	78	24	33
In possession of property suspected to be stolen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	610	500	610	-	-	-	-	499	609	1	1
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	41	29	41	-	-	-	-	29	41	-	-
Forgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE LAWS :																		
Counterfeiting the current coin	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering counterfeit coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	7	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	5
Possessed of more than 10 pieces of counterfeit coin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defacing the current coin, or fabricating base coin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES :																		
Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	6	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	6
Conspiracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	4	20	3	17	-	-	-	-	1	3
Causing interruption to the transmitting of signals along electric telegraph lines, by cutting wire near Poona.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offering a bribe to a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tampering with, uttering, and making additions to messages which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offering a promissory note of the Bank of Bombay for payment on demand which proved to be false, forged, and counterfeited.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complaints between masters of ships and seamen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	623	202	623	-	-	-	-	202	623	-	-
Keeping gaming-houses, and gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	716	188	716	-	-	-	-	188	716	-	-
Riotous conduct in the public streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,547	3,282	1,547	3,282	-	-	-	-	1,547	3,282	-	-
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,665	2,293	1,665	2,293	-	-	-	-	1,665	2,293	-	-
Breach of License Laws for sale of spirituous liquors, and for keeping places of public resort.	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	123	118	123	-	-	5	6	113	117	-	-
Found in the streets at night under suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	81	51	81	-	-	-	-	51	81	-	-
Found at night with implements of house-breaking, or in any premises with a felonious intent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	123	93	123	-	-	-	-	93	123	-	-
Furious or careless riding or driving, and driving without sufficient light.	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	615	521	615	-	-	-	-	521	615	-	-
Playing music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	7	13	-	-	-	-	7	13	-	-
Misconduct as police officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	45	39	45	-	-	-	-	39	45	-	-
Failing to support families or illegitimate children.	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42	42	42	-	-	-	-	42	42	-	-
Discharging fireworks on the public road	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	53	43	53	-	-	-	-	43	53	-	-
Nuisance	-	-	-	-	-	-	865	2,222	865	2,222	-	-	-	-	865	2,222	-	-
Obstructing the public road	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	1,415	663	1,415	-	-	-	-	663	1,415	-	-
Breach of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	855	1,174	855	1,174	-	-	-	-	855	1,174	-	-
Breach of the Market Rules	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	349	245	349	-	-	-	-	245	349	-	-
Breach of the Conveyance Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	69	59	69	-	-	-	-	59	69	-	-
Breach of the Post Office Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Breach of Arms Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using indecent and abusive words	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	136	105	136	-	-	-	-	105	136	-	-
Illtreating animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	539	557	539	557	-	-	-	-	539	557	-	-
Keeping common brothels, or lodging-houses for prostitutes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	76	34	76	-	-	-	-	34	76	-	-
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, and wells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	203	113	203	-	-	-	-	113	203	-	-
Attempting to commit suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-
Breach of Railway Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	72	54	72	-	-	-	-	54	72	-	-
Begging for alms	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	86	75	86	-	-	-	-	74	85	1	1
TOTAL in 1861	1	2	-	-	14	22	13,544	21,023	13,559	21,047	94	138	34	45	13,259	21,268	117	171
TOTAL in 1860	9	10	1	1	2	2	13,367	21,893	13,351	21,906	120	279	15	16	13,085	21,520	127	186
INCREASE	-	-	-	-	12	20	177	-	208	-	-	-	19	29	174	-	-	-
DECREASE	8	8	1	1	-	-	-	270	-	259	26	41	-	-	-	232	10	15

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Offences Committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, &c.—continued.

OFFENCES.	CONVICTIONS.								ACQUITTALS.							
	Before the Supreme Court		Before the Court of Petty Sessions.		Before the Magistrates of Police.		TOTAL.		By the Supreme Court.		By the Court of Petty Sessions.		By the Magistrates of Police.		TOTAL.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON:																
Murder - - - - -	3	4	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3
Manslaughter - - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3	-	-	1	1	4	4
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder.	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	-	-	2	3	3	6
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim.	5	6	-	-	-	-	5	6	4	4	-	-	1	1	5	5
Rape - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	5
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.	-	-	-	-	150	215	150	215	-	-	-	-	46	76	46	76
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons -	-	-	-	-	1,549	2,073	1,549	2,073	1	8	-	-	1,125	1,904	1,126	1,912
Breach of the peace - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY:																
Burglary - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Gang robbery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway robbery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery exceeding 50 rupees - - - - -	39	49	5	5	-	-	44	54	9	20	-	-	60	89	69	109
Robbery not exceeding 50 rupees - - - - -	-	-	7	11	981	1,061	988	1,072	-	-	10	14	552	600	562	704
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.	1	1	1	2	16	17	18	20	4	4	-	1	43	52	47	57
Embezzlement and breach of trust - - - - -	-	-	3	3	13	13	16	16	1	1	-	-	42	50	43	51
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences -	3	3	2	2	21	22	26	27	2	2	-	-	69	89	71	91
In possession of property suspected to be stolen	-	-	-	-	328	374	328	374	-	-	-	-	172	236	172	236
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	4	9
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property -	-	-	-	-	15	17	15	17	-	-	-	-	14	24	14	24
Forgery - - - - -	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Arson - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piracy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE LAWS:																
Counterfeiting the current coin - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uttering counterfeit coin - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	4	5	5	6
Possessed of more than 10 pieces of counterfeit coin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defacing the current coin or fabricating base coin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES:																
Perjury - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	6	5	6
Conspiracy - - - - -	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	8	-	-	1	3	3	11
Causing interruption to the transmitting of signals along electric telegraph lines by cutting wire near Poona.	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offering a bribe to a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tampering with, uttering, and making additions to messages which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore.	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offering a promissory note of the Bank of Bombay for payment on demand which proved to be false, forged, and counterfeited.	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Complaint between masters of ships and seamen	-	-	-	-	133	486	133	486	-	-	-	-	69	137	69	137
Keeping gaming-houses, and gaming - - - - -	-	-	-	-	150	551	150	551	-	-	-	-	38	165	38	165
Riotous conduct in the public streets - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,281	2,555	1,281	2,555	-	-	-	-	266	727	266	727
Drunkenness - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,611	2,180	1,611	2,180	-	-	-	-	54	113	54	113
Breach of License Laws for sale of spirituous liquors, and for keeping places of public resort.	-	-	3	3	77	78	80	81	-	-	1	2	36	39	37	41
Found in the streets at night under suspicion -	-	-	-	-	32	43	32	43	-	-	-	-	19	38	19	38
Found at night with implements of house-breaking, or in any premises with a felonious intent.	-	-	-	-	45	61	45	61	-	-	-	-	48	62	48	62
Furious or careless riding or driving, and driving without sufficient light.	-	-	-	-	434	511	434	511	-	-	-	-	87	104	87	104
Playing music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license.	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	4	7	4	7
Misconduct as police officers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	25	27	25	27	-	-	-	-	14	18	14	18
Failing to support families or illegitimate children.	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	30	30	30	30
Discharging fireworks on the public road - - -	-	-	-	-	40	48	40	48	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	5
Nuisance - - - - -	-	-	-	-	825	2,122	825	2,122	-	-	-	-	40	100	40	100
Obstructing the public road - - - - -	-	-	-	-	579	1,229	579	1,229	-	-	-	-	84	186	84	186
Breach of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856 -	-	-	-	-	742	987	742	987	-	-	-	-	113	187	113	187
Breach of the Market Rules - - - - -	-	-	-	-	216	306	216	306	-	-	-	-	29	43	29	43
Breach of the Conveyance Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	42	47	42	47	-	-	-	-	17	22	17	22
Breach of the Post Office Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Breach of Arms Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using indecent and abusive words - - - - -	-	-	-	-	36	45	36	45	-	-	-	-	69	91	69	91
Illtreating animals - - - - -	-	-	-	-	489	507	489	507	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50
Keeping common brothels, or lodging-houses for prostitutes.	-	-	-	-	15	40	15	40	-	-	-	-	19	36	19	36
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, and wells.	-	-	-	-	90	165	90	165	-	-	-	-	23	38	23	38
Attempting to commit suicide - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	20
Breach of Railway Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	45	60	45	60	-	-	-	-	9	12	9	12
Begging for alms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	-	-	60	68	60	68	-	-	-	-	15	18	15	18
TOTAL in 1861 - - - - -	73	96	21	26	10,076	15,941	10,164	16,063	34	63	11	17	3,306	5,498	3,351	5,578
TOTAL in 1860 - - - - -	82	101	10	11	9,416	15,384	9,508	15,496	26	58	6	6	3,796	6,322	3,828	6,386
INCREASE - - - - -	-	-	11	15	654	557	656	567	8	5	5	11	-	-	-	-
DECREASE - - - - -	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	824	477	808

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Offences committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, &c.—continued.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.														
	By the Supreme Court.					By Court of Petty Sessions.				By Magistrates of Police.				TOTAL.	
	Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Flogging.	Fines.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Imprisonment.	Flogging.	Fines.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Imprisonment.	Flogging.	Fines.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Death.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON :															
Murder - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter - - - - -	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim. - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of the peace - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY :															
Burglary - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gang robbery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway robbery - - - - -	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Robbery exceeding 50 rupees - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery not exceeding 50 rupees - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement and breach of trust - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
In possession of property suspected to be stolen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery - - - - -	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Arson - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piracy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE LAWS :															
Counterfeiting the current coin - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uttering counterfeit coin - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Possessed of more than ten pieces of counterfeit coin. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defacing the current coin or fabricating base coin. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES:															
Perjury - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Conspiracy - - - - -	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Causing interruption to the transmitting of signals along electric telegraph lines by cutting wire near Poona. - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Offering a bribe to a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tampering with, uttering, and making additions to messages which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore. - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Offering a promissory note of the Bank of Bombay for payment on demand which proved to be false, forged, and counterfeited. - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Complaints between masters of ships and seamen. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping gaming-houses, and gaming - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous conduct in the public streets - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of License Laws for sale of spirituous liquors, and for keeping places of public resort. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Found in the streets at night under suspicion - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Found at night with implements of house-breaking, or in any premises with a felonious intent. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furious or careless riding or driving, and driving without sufficient light. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Playing music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misconduct as police officers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Failing to support families or illegitimate children. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharging fireworks on the public road - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuisance - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obstructing the public road - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of the Market Rules - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of the Conveyance Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of the Post Office Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Arms Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using indecent and abusive words - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illtreating animals - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping common brothels, or lodging-houses for prostitutes. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, and wells. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempting to commit suicide - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Railway Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Begging for alms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL in 1861 - - - - -	1	9	77	-	9	-	23	-	3	-	1,612	111	13,987	231	1
TOTAL in 1860 - - - - -	1	10	89	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	1,224	50	13,811	290	1
INCREASE - - - - -	-	-	-	-	9	-	12	-	3	-	388	61	176	-	-
DECREASE - - - - -	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Offences committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, &c.—continued.

OFFENCES.	Prisoners Dead before Trial.	Number of Cases Reported in which no Persons were Apprehended.	Remaining undisposed of on the 31 December 1861.						Number of Persons Suspected to have been Concerned.	Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.			
			Before the Supreme Court.		Before the Court of Petty Sessions.		Before the Magistrates of Police.			Reported as Stolen.	Recovered.	Believed to be False and Exaggerated.	Believed to have been Actually Stolen.
			Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.					
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON :													
Murder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Rape - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sodomy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291	-	-	-	-
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,985	-	-	-	-
Breach of the peace - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY :													
Burglary - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2,553 5 1	1,332 13 1	-	2,553 5 1
Gang robbery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway robbery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery exceeding 50 rupees - - - - -	-	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	188	64,701 7 7	21,454 12 7	1,701 - -	63,000 7 7
Robbery not exceeding 50 rupees - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1,778	12,340 3 -	9,731 15 3	284 9 1	12,055 9 11
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement and breach of trust - - - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	72	44,208 9 2	472 13 0	-	44,208 9 2
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	9,984 5 5	6,886 5 5	-	9,984 5 5
In possession of property suspected to be stolen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	-	1,807 5 5
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5,800 - -	5,726 - -	-	5,800 - -
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-
Forgery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Arson - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piracy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE LAWS :													
Counterfeiting the current coin - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering counterfeit coin - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Possessed of more than 10 pieces of counterfeit coin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defacing the current coin, or fabricating base coin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES :													
Perjury - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Causing interruption to the transmitting of signals along electric telegraph lines, by cutting wire near Poona.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Offering a bribe to a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tampering with, uttering, and making additions to, messages which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Offering a promissory note of the Bank of Bombay for payment on demand, which proved to be false, forged, and counterfeited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Complaints between masters of ships and seamen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	623	-	-	-	-
Keeping gaming-houses, and gaming - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	716	-	-	-	-
Riotous conduct in the public streets - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,282	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,293	-	-	-	-
Breach of License Laws for sale of spirituous liquors, and for keeping places of public resort.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	123	-	-	-	-
Found in the streets at night under suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-
Found at night with implements of house-breaking, or in any premises with a felonious intent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-
Furious or careless riding or driving, and driving without sufficient light.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615	-	-	-	-
Playing music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Misconduct as police officers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-
Failing to support families or illegitimate children.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-
Discharging fireworks on the public road - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-
Nuisance - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,222	-	-	-	-
Obstructing the public road - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,415	-	-	-	-
Breach of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,174	-	-	-	-
Breach of the Market Rules - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	-	-
Breach of the Conveyance Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-
Breach of the Post Office Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Breach of Arms Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using indecent and abusive words - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-
Illtreating animals - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	-	-	-	-
Keeping common brothels, or lodging-houses for prostitutes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-
Bathing, or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, and wells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	-
Attempting to commit suicide - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
Breach of Railway Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-
Begging for alms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-
TOTAL in 1861 - - - - -	-	38	1	1	2	2	3	3	21,672	1,41,395 3 8	47,412 - 9	1,985 9 1	1,39,409 10 7
TOTAL in 1860 - - - - -	-	28	14	22	-	-	1	2	21,939	1,80,126 1 7	75,367 15 9	1,918 6 2	1,78,207 11 5
INCREASE - - - - -	-	10	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	67 2 11	-
DECREASE - - - - -	-	-	13	21	-	-	-	-	267	38,730 13 11	27,955 15 -	-	38,798 - 10

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Offences committed within the Town and Island of *Bombay*, &c.—continued.

OFFENCES.	CASTES.													
	Europeans.		Indo-Britons and Native Christians.		Hindoos.		Mahomedans.		Parsees.		Other and Unknown Caste.		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON :														
Murder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	5	2
Manslaughter - - - - -	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder.	1	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim.	1	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	11	-
Rape - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sodomy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction - - - - -	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.	55	-	22	-	100	6	60	-	39	-	-	-	285	6
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to person.	348	2	189	26	1,960	142	979	80	208	-	50	1	3,734	251
Breach of the peace - - - - -	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY :														
Burglary - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	5	1
Gang robbery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway robbery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery exceeding 50 rupees - - - - -	12	-	11	-	99	4	24	3	11	-	-	-	157	7
Robbery not exceeding 50 rupees - - - - -	18	-	85	2	935	68	506	16	24	-	11	2	1,639	88
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.	1	-	2	-	46	2	23	1	2	-	-	-	74	3
Embezzlement and breach of trust - - - - -	5	-	5	-	39	1	14	1	4	-	-	-	67	2
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences - - - - -	1	-	1	-	64	2	45	-	5	-	-	-	116	2
In possession of property suspected to be stolen.	1	3	16	6	292	63	211	6	3	-	4	5	527	83
Finding and appropriating property with intent to depose the owner.	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	9	-
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property.	8	-	1	-	14	1	12	1	4	-	-	-	39	2
Forgery - - - - -	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
Arson - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piracy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE LAWS :														
Counterfeiting the current coin - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Uttering counterfeit coin - - - - -	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Possessed of more than 10 pieces of counterfeit coin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defacing the current coin, or fabricating base coin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES :														
Perjury - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-
Conspiracy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Causing interruption to the transmitting of signals along electric telegraph lines by cutting wire near Poona.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Offering a bribe to a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tampering with, uttering and making additions to, messages which had been received at the telegraph office at Indore.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Offering a promissory note of the Bank of Bombay for payment on demand which proved to be false, forged, and counterfeited.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Complaints between masters of ships and seamen.	445	-	11	-	-	-	163	-	-	-	4	-	623	-
Keeping gaming-houses, and gaming - - - - -	-	-	73	-	334	9	272	-	27	-	1	-	707	9
Riotous conduct in the public streets - - - - -	67	-	176	10	1,711	120	917	85	150	1	27	3	3,067	225
Drunkenness - - - - -	166	5	290	13	1,216	69	512	62	38	-	7	5	2,139	154
Breach of License Laws for sale of spirituous liquors, and for keeping places of public resort.	5	1	12	1	59	5	14	-	25	-	1	-	116	7
Found in the streets at night under suspicion.	-	-	1	-	31	2	48	-	4	-	-	-	79	2
Found at night with implements of house-breaking, or in any premises with a felonious intent.	10	-	6	-	69	7	27	1	2	-	1	-	115	8
Furious or careless riding or driving, and driving without sufficient light.	10	-	13	-	387	2	154	-	23	-	26	-	613	2
Playing music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license.	-	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	13	-
Misconduct as police officers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	33	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	45	-
Failing to support families or illegitimate children.	-	-	2	-	19	-	11	-	9	-	1	-	41	-
Discharging fireworks on the public road - - - - -	1	-	3	-	31	-	17	-	1	-	-	-	53	-
Nuisance - - - - -	1	-	42	2	1,787	126	226	11	13	-	4	-	2,063	130
Obstructing the public road - - - - -	2	-	22	14	704	103	340	7	29	-	104	-	1,291	124
Breach of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1836 - - - - -	1	-	14	-	807	85	201	9	50	4	3	-	1,076	96
Breach of the Market Rules - - - - -	-	-	1	1	103	102	79	1	2	-	-	-	185	104
Breach of the Conveyance Act - - - - -	12	1	1	-	44	-	3	-	4	-	4	-	68	1
Breach of the Post Office Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Breach of Arms Act - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using indecent and abusive words - - - - -	14	-	3	-	63	2	38	4	11	-	1	-	130	6
Illtreating animals - - - - -	-	-	2	-	347	-	186	-	21	-	-	-	557	-
Keeping common brothels or lodginghouses for prostitutes.	1	-	-	7	21	13	3	23	6	-	-	-	34	42
Bathing, or washing clothes, &c., on the public roads, tanks, and wells.	-	-	5	-	123	33	32	2	7	-	1	-	167	36
Attempting to commit suicide - - - - -	1	-	2	2	7	2	2	6	2	-	-	-	14	10
Breach of Railway Act - - - - -	4	-	3	-	47	-	12	-	5	-	1	-	72	-
Begging for alms - - - - -	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	4	-	3	-	69	-	13	-	6	-	-	-	86	-
TOTAL in 1861 - - - - -	1,203	12	913	84	11,720	1,037	5,291	321	754	5	234	17	20,171	1,470
TOTAL in 1860 - - - - -	924	10	885	77	12,044	1,130	5,175	468	960	23	209	1	20,197	1,700
Increase - - - - -	279	2	58	7	-	-	116	-	-	-	45	16	-	-
Decrease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	318	93	-	147	206	18	-	-	26	233

Bombay Police Office, 30 January 1862.

(signed) W. Crawford,
Senior Magistrate, and Commissioner of Police.

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of OFFENCES brought to the Notice of the MAGISTRATES of POLICE during the Years 1860 and 1861.

		Offences against the Person.																					
		Murder.		Manslaughter.		Administering Poison, Stabbing, Cutting, or Wounding, with intent to Murder.		Shooting at, Stabbing, Cutting, or Wounding, with intent to Maim, &c.		Rape.		Sodomy.		Abduction.		Unlawfully using means to procure the Miscarriage of a Woman.		Assaulting the Police Officers in the Execution of their Duty.		Assault, Forcible Entry, or Injury to Person.		Breach of the Peace.	
		Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	-	4	4	6	7	4	5	10	11	1	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	196	291	2,675	3,985	6	6
1860	-	5	5	2	2	8	13	10	16	4	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	192	312	2,653	4,274	15	27
Increase	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	22	-	-	-
Decrease	-	1	1	-	-	4	8	-	5	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	21	-	289	9	21

		Offences against Property.																											
		Burglary.		Gang Robbery.		Highway Robbery.		Robbery exceeding Fifty Rupees.		Robbery not exceeding Fifty Rupees.		Receiving Stolen Goods, knowing them to have been Stolen.		Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.		Obtaining Money or Goods by False Pretences.		In Possession of Property suspected to be Stolen.		Finding and appropriating Property with intent to Despoil the Owner.		Unlawful and Malicious Destruction of Property.		Forgery.		Arson.		Piracy.	
		Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	134	154	1,552	1,777	64	76	63	66	102	117	500	610	4	9	29	41	8	8	-	-	-	-
1860	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	145	193	1,326	1,603	45	60	80	87	93	113	490	585	6	8	8	9	7	7	1	1	1	3
Increase	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	174	19	16	-	-	9	4	10	25	-	1	21	32	1	1	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	39	-	-	-	-	17	21	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3

		Offences against the Coinage Laws.								Miscellaneous Offences.													
		Counterfeiting the Current Coin.		Uttering Counterfeit Coin.		Possessed of more than Ten Pieces of Counterfeit Coin.		Defacing the Current Coin or Fabricating Base Coin.		Perjury.		Conspiracy.		Causing Interruption to the Transmission of Signals along Electric Telegraph Line by cutting Wire near Poona.		Offering a Bribe to a Signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.		Tampering with, altering and making Additions to, Messages which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore.		Offering a Promissory Note of the Bank of Bombay for Payment or Demand which proved to be False, Forged, and Counterfeited.		Complaints between Masters of Ships and Seamen.	
		Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	-	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	6	8	4	20	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	202	623
1860	-	1	3	5	7	1	1	1	1	7	15	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	407	
Increase	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	34	216	
Decrease	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Offences brought to the Notice of the Magistrates of Police—*continued.*

Miscellaneous Offences— <i>continued.</i>																					
		Keeping Gaming Houses and Gaming.		Riotous Conduct on the Public Streets.		Drunkenness.		Breach of License Laws for Sale of Spirituous Liquors, and for Keeping Places of Public Resort.		Found in the Streets at Night under Suspicion.		Found at Night with Imple-ments of Housebreaking, or in Premises with a Felonious Intent.		Furious or Careless Riding or Driving, and Driving without sufficient Light.		Playing Music in the Streets without License, or contrary to the Conditions of Licence.		Misconduct as Police Officers.		Failing to Support Families or Illegitimate Children.	
		Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	-	188	716	1,547	3,282	1,665	2,293	118	123	51	81	93	123	521	615	7	13	39	45	42	42
1860	-	145	708	1,694	3,708	1,251	1,679	192	200	52	68	95	121	411	479	17	58	23	26	33	33
Increase	-	43	8	-	-	414	614	-	-	-	13	-	2	110	136	-	-	16	19	9	9
Decrease	-	-	-	147	426	-	-	74	77	1	-	2	-	-	-	10	45	-	-	-	-

Miscellaneous Offences—continued.

		Discharging Fire-works on the Public Road.		Nuisance.		Obstructing the Public Road.		Breach of the Con-servancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856.		Breach of the Mar-ket Rules.		Breach of the Con-veyance Act.		Breach of the Post Office Act.		Breach of Arms Act.		Using Indecent and Abusive Words.		Illtreating Animals.	
		Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	-	43	53	865	2,222	663	1,415	855	1,174	245	349	59	69	5	5	-	-	105	136	539	557
1860	-	25	43	644	1,304	268	531	2,129	3,788	168	239	56	69	3	5	7	7	148	189	512	521
Increase	-	18	10	221	918	395	884	-	-	77	110	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	27	36
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,274	2,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	43	53	-	-

Miscellaneous Offences—continued.

	Keeping Common Brothels or Lodging Houses for Prostitutes.		Bathing, or Washing Clothes, &c. on the Public Roads, Tanks, and Wells.		Attempting to Commit Suicide.		Breach of the Railway Act.		Begging for Alms.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 . .	34	76	113	203	24	24	54	72	5	5	75	86	13,544	21,623
1860 . .	17	42	106	173	18	18	3	4	7	7	53	91	13,367	21,893
Increase . .	17	34	7	30	6	6	51	68	—	—	22	—	177	—
Decrease . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	—	270

Bombay Police Office, 30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Crawford,*
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. 3.—RETURN of CORONER'S INQUESTS held in *Bombay*, during the Year 1861, compared with those held during the Preceding Year.

CAUSES of DEATHS.	Homicides.		Poisoning, agency not ascertained.	Suicides.										Excessive Drinking (Alcoholic Poisoning.)	Excessive Smoking.				
	Murder.	Manslaughter.		"Felo de Se."				State of Mind not ascertained. "Open Verdict."					During Temporary Insanity.				Drowning during Delirium Tremens.		
				Poisoning.	Drowning.	Hanging.	Cutting and Wounding.	Poisoning.	Drowning.	Hanging.	Strangling.	Cutting and Wounding.	Poisoning.			Drowning.		Cutting and Wounding.	Shooting.
1860	4	2	3	1	-	-	-	4	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1
1861	4	8	4	4	2	2	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	8	3	1	2	1	-
Increase	-	6	1	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	3	1	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1

CAUSES of DEATHS.	Casual Deaths.														Drowning.	How, or by whom caused, not known.	Stillborn and premature Births.	Miscariage.	Found Dead.	Natural Deaths.	TOTAL.		
	Accidental Poisoning.	Fall of Quarry from Nowjee Hill.	Fall of Stone from Malabar Hill.	Fall of Stone from Cumballa Hill.	Fall of Earth during Digging.	Fall of Buildings.	Falls from Trees.	Falls from Houses and Ships.	Injuries from Carts and Carriages.	Injuries from Horses.	Railway Accidents.	Burnt in Houses on Fire.	Clothes taking Fire.	Miscellaneous Accidents.									
1860	1	3	1	-	-	11	1	12	7	3	3	-	4	11	27	28	1	3	2	1	2	11	162
1861	6	2	-	1	2	18	2	17	8	-	9	7	-	18	37	11	-	1	-	-	4	13	204
Increase	5	-	-	1	2	7	1	5	1	-	6	7	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	42
Decrease	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	17	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-

Bombay Police Office,
30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Crawford*,
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

No. 4.—RETURN of CASES disposed of by the COURT of PETTY SESSIONS during the Year 1861.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases Disposed of by the Court.	Number of Persons Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted and Discharged.
Robberies above 50 rupees - - -	5	5	5	-
Robberies below 50 rupees - - -	17	25	11	14
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen - - -	1	3	2	1
Embezzlement - - -	3	3	3	-
Selling opium without a license, or breach of the Opium Laws - - -	4	5	3	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences - - -	2	2	2	-
Cases against Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856 - - -	4	4	1	3
TOTAL in 1861 - - -	36	47	27	20
TOTAL in 1860 - - -	16	17	11	6
INCREASE - - -	20	30	16	14
DECREASE - - -	-	-	-	-

Appeal . . . 2

Bombay Police Office,
30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Crawford*,
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

No. 5.—RETURN showing the OFFENCES for which Persons of the Age of 14 Years and under were brought before the Magistrates of *Bombay*, from 1 January to 31 December 1861.

OFFENCES.	Convicted.	Discharged.	TOTAL.
Rolberies - - - - -	74	52	126
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.	1	4	5
Embezzlement and breach of trust - - - -	1	1	2
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods by false pretences.	-	2	2
Riotous behaviour on the public road - - -	10	29	39
Assaulting or resisting police officers - - -	-	1	1
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to person or property.	15	27	42
Drunkenness - - - - -	9	-	9
Gamblers - - - - -	30	14	44
Found possessed of implements, or on any premises with felonious intent.	2	-	2
Found possessed of property suspected of being stolen.	17	14	31
Nuisance - - - - -	76	18	94
Riding or driving furiously, or without light - -	9	-	9
Obstructing the public road - - - - -	50	9	59
Breach of the Conveyance Act - - - - -	1	-	1
Breach of the Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856 -	5	2	7
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property -	1	2	3
Exposing for sale meat, fish, &c., unfit for human food.	8	-	8
Using false weights and measures - - - -	1	1	2
Using abusive or insulting words, to provoke a breach of the peace.	1	2	3
Illtreating animals - - - - -	19	-	19
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, wells, &c.	8	3	11
Attempting to commit suicide - - - - -	-	1	1
Begging for alms - - - - -	-	1	1
Discharging fireworks on the public road - -	3	2	5
TOTAL in 1861 - - -	341	185	526
TOTAL in 1860 - - -	255	162	417
INCREASE - - -	86	23	109
DECREASE - - -	—	—	—

Bombay Police Office,
30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Crawford*,
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

No. 6.—RETURN of MORTALITY for the Town and Island of *Bombay* for the Year 1861.

Months.	Europeans.			Indo-Britons and Indo-Portuguese.			Native Christians and Jews.			Mussulmans.			Parsees.			Jains and all Hindoos.			Other and Unknown Castes.			Total.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	
January -	14	-	1	4	-	-	36	5	3	290	16	4	59	1	-	649	29	15	2	-	-	1,054	51	23	1,128
February -	9	-	1	7	-	-	34	10	-	242	77	4	49	3	1	567	81	18	3	-	-	911	171	24	1,106
March -	21	-	-	2	1	-	30	21	-	302	221	-	56	28	2	607	248	10	2	-	1	1,020	519	13	1,552
April -	25	2	1	3	1	-	36	10	1	255	152	4	74	46	-	642	280	11	5	-	-	1,040	491	17	1,548
May -	21	1	1	1	-	-	23	6	-	275	59	5	56	41	-	698	213	15	1	-	-	1,075	320	21	1,416
June -	24	-	-	6	-	-	22	1	1	246	23	1	77	20	4	690	86	13	5	-	-	1,070	130	19	1,219
July -	37	-	1	5	-	-	43	2	-	305	3	4	72	3	1	714	52	10	3	-	1	1,179	60	17	1,256
August -	21	-	1	6	-	-	44	-	-	242	1	-	56	1	-	636	19	6	3	-	2	1,008	21	9	1,038
September -	16	-	1	3	-	-	42	1	-	280	3	1	40	-	-	686	12	8	4	-	1	1,071	16	11	1,098
October -	10	-	1	4	-	-	43	1	2	257	3	-	52	1	-	641	33	12	2	-	-	1,009	38	15	1,062
November -	15	-	-	3	-	-	47	2	-	280	3	-	51	-	2	731	32	15	-	-	3	1,127	37	20	1,184
December -	22	-	1	3	-	-	43	8	1	305	44	2	73	5	1	813	433	6	5	-	5	1,264	490	16	1,770
Total in 1861 -	235	3	9	47	2	-	443	67	8	3,279	605	25	715	149	11	8,074	1,518	139	35	-	13	12,828	2,344	205	15,377
Total in 1860 -	229	78	6	33	6	1	396	122	12	2,988	558	26	781	87	14	7,133	2,176	87	17	1	11	11,577	3,028	157	14,762
Increase -	6	-	3	14	-	-	47	-	-	291	47	-	-	-	-	941	-	52	18	-	2	1,251	-	48	615
Decrease -	-	75	-	-	4	1	-	55	4	-	-	1	66	38	3	-	658	-	-	1	-	-	684	-	-

Bombay Police Office,
30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Crawford*
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

(No. 1129 of 1862.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To *W. Crawford, Esq.*, Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th January last, No. 74, submitting Annual Police Returns showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay during the year 1861.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council observes from these Returns that there has been an increase of 180 (or 1·3 per cent.) in the number of offences reported, but a decrease of 259 (or 1·2 per cent.) in the number of offenders apprehended. It does not appear to what extent this is due to the failure of the police to apprehend parties charged with offences. On this point your opinion should be submitted.

3. Out of the cases which were brought to trial in 1860, 71 per cent. were attended with convictions, and 29 per cent. with acquittals. His Excellency in Council is glad to observe that in 1861 75 per cent. of the cases resulted in conviction, and only 25 per cent. in acquittal.

4. The value put upon the property stolen and embezzled during 1861 is less than that for 1860, but the Governor in Council also observes that the quantity recovered is considerably less. The explanation given in the 28th and 29th paragraphs of your letter is, however, satisfactory.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to observe the decrease of 23 per cent. in the number of Parsees apprehended during the year under report.

6 In conclusion, I am desired to observe that there are some slight discrepancies in the totals of the Returns submitted by you, but the general result is shown with sufficient accuracy in the annexed comparative statement, prepared in this office.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *M. J. Shaw Stewart*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
5th April 1862.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (framed from the RETURNS submitted by the SENIOR MAGISTRATE of POLICE, *Bombay*), showing the State of Crime and the Efficiency of the Police in the Years 1860 and 1861.

YEARS.	Remaining Untried at the end of the Preceding Year.		Offences Reported and Offenders Apprehended during the Year.									
			Against Person.		Against Property.		Against Coinage Laws.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.	
	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.
1860 - -	12	13	2,898	4,662	2,205	2,673	8	12	8,256	14,546	13,367	21,893
1861 - -	15	24	2,906	4,315	2,460	2,864	7	8	8,171	14,436	13,544	21,623
Increase -	3	11	8	-	255	191	-	-	-	-	177	-
Decrease -	-	-	-	347	-	-	1	4	85	110	-	270

YEARS.	For Trial during the Year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Remaining Untried at the end of the Year reported on.		Value of Property believed to be Lost.			Value of Property Re- covered.		
	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.						
1860 - -	13,379	21,906	9,508	15,496	3,828	6,386	15	24	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1861 - -	13,559	21,647	10,164	16,063	3,351	5,578	6	6	1,78,207	11	5	75,367	15	9
Increase -	180	-	656	507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease -	-	259	-	-	477	808	9	18	38,798	-	10	27,955	15	-

(signed) *M. J. Shaw Stewart*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX (G).

(No. 30 of 1862.)

No. 9 of 1862.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To Captain *R. L. Playfair*, Assistant Political Resident, in charge of Residency, *Aden*;
to *M. J. Shaw Stewart*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, *Bombay*.

Sir,

Aden, 18 January 1862.

I TRANSMIT, for the information of Government, the usual Judicial and Conservancy Returns of *Aden* for the year 1861, as per margin. (A.)—5. 6. 10. 12.
13. (B.) (C.) (D.)

2. In last report I showed that during the past four years there had been a constant and steady decrease in the number of cases tried; now I am happy to say that the decrease is still more marked, the total number being 545, or 194 less than last year, and 441 less than in 1857.

1857, No. 986.
1858, " 769.
1859, " 749.
1860, " 739.
1861, " 545.

3. The first class—"offences against the person"—calls for no special remark: deducting the cases of "petty assault," the number of more aggravated offences is the same in the last two years.

4. There was only one offence committed against the person accompanied by violence, and this did not occur within my jurisdiction. Two biggaries belonging to the Engineer Department were charged with having bound, robbed, and otherwise illtreated one of their comrades, and the case was sent by the military authorities to the Civil Court for trial. As there was no evidence forthcoming, the prisoners were acquitted.

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CHAP. VI.
Bombay.

5. The Tabular Statement, No. 13 (A), attached, is sufficiently explanatory regarding the other offences tried.

6. In Table 10 (A) no offences are recorded as having been tried by the Political Resident. In explanation of this, it must be borne in mind that I acted both as Resident and First Assistant for the greater part of the year under review.

7. The following is an abstract of the prisoners in gaol during 1860, compared with the previous year:—

	1860.	1861.
Aggregate of the average daily number of all classes - - -	63,107	52,908
Daily average - - - - -	172	145
Number remaining in gaol on the 31st December 1859 and 1860 -	164	178
Number admitted during the year - - - - -	357	207
Number released - - - - -	340	247
Ditto escaped - - - - -	-	1
Ditto died - - - - -	3	4
Ditto executed - - - - -	-	-
Remaining 31st December 1860 and 1861 - - - - -	178	133

8. The Convicts' Casualty Report is attached, marked C. Of the four convicts whose deaths are therein detailed, one died from sheer old age and debility; another, one of the state-prisoners lately sent from Sind, was upwards of 70 years of age; and the other two, though only 40 and 43 years of age respectively, had been 16 and 13 years in confinement.

9. Remunerative in-door labour progresses satisfactorily; attached, marked B, is a summary of the receipts and expenditure on this account, and the following abstract exhibits the net profit derived from each branch of industrial art during the past three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Net profit of printing-press - - - -	998 2 2	1,382 14 7	1,334 7 10
Type purchased during the year - - -	307 2 3	—	—
Bookbinding plant purchased during the year	189 - -	130 14 -	—
Net profit on bookbinding - - - -	-	385 15 6	460 9 -
Miscellaneous manufactures - - - -	931 2 7	1,082 5 8	760 6 -
Realised by sale of vegetables grown in gaol garden.	74 11 6	112 3 -	66 12 6
Realised by grinding wheat - - - -	-	257 13 -	307 11 -
Actually received from proceeds of outdoor convict labour.	-	1,090 10 -	784 14 -
Miscellaneous receipts - - - -	16 8 3	58 11 3	17 11 3
Saving actually effected by substitution of convict for hired menial labour.	-	150 - -	150 - -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	2,608 10 9	4,601 7 -	3,882 7 7
Deduct Bookbinder's wages (as instructor) -	17 8 1	462 - -	—
Actual Net Profit - - - Rs.	2,591 2 8	4,139 7 -	3,882 7 7

10. Although the actual amount realised during the present year falls short of that of 1860, nevertheless, there has been a decided advance in reality. In 1860 there was a daily average of 172 prisoners, who yielded a net profit of 4,139 rupees; in 1861, 145 prisoners yielded 3,882 rupees; the present year's income, if calculated according to last year's rate, would be 172 : 145 :: 4,139 : 3,489—which is 393 rupees less than has really been realised.

11. The

11. The value of convict labour not actually charged for (gaol servants not included) was Rs. 943. 2., of which sum Rs. 500. 14. represents labour expended in repairing the gaol buildings, and making a paper manufactory; the remainder was on account of various petty repairs, for the execution of which there were no local funds available.

12. The paper manufactory had not commenced to yield any return before the end of the year. It is now, however, in tolerably good working order. I do not anticipate much direct profit from this work, but the indirect gain will be considerable, as it enables me to employ a number of prisoners within the gaol, and, as a consequence, to dispense with some of the Sebundee guard. Without making any allowance for the value of paper and pasteboard which may be sold or used, I estimate that during the present year at least 500 rupees will be saved by reducing the Gaol Guard.

13. The following table shows the various descriptions of work on which the prisoners were engaged during the past two years. From this it will be seen that the average daily number of prisoners employed outside the gaol has been reduced from 426 to 297 :—

DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR.		1860.		1861.	
		Aggregate Number.	Average daily Number.	Aggregate Number.	Average daily Number.
1. Hard labour outside gaol.	Masons - - - - -	1,452	3·967	1,350	3·699
	Carpenters - - - - -	51	0·139	219	0·600
	Labourers - - - - -	7,089	19·369	4,700	12·877
	Water-carriers - - - - -	6,311	17·243	3,907	10·704
	Miscellaneous - - - - -	714	1·951	670	1·835
TOTAL - - -		15,617	42·669	10,846	29·715
2. Hard labour inside gaol.	Printers - - - - -	1,889	5·161	1,739	4·765
	Bookbinders - - - - -	1,364	3·727	1,403	3·844
	Carpenters - - - - -	1,088	2·973	920	2·520
	Tailors - - - - -	1,189	3·249	1,109	3·038
	Chickmakers - - - - -	3,308	9·038	3,008	8·243
	Rattan-workers - - - - -	2,894	7·907	2,357	6·457
	Coirworkers - - - - -	2,497	6·822	2,505	6·863
	Painters - - - - -	42	0·115	72	0·197
	Matworkers - - - - -	634	1·732	606	1·660
	Mochies - - - - -	479	1·309	339	0·929
	Grinders - - - - -	-	-	1,940	5·315
	Weavers - - - - -	995	2·719	317	0·868
	Miscellaneous - - - - -	6,022	16·453	4,562	12·334
	Paper-makers - - - - -	-	-	412	1·129
	TOTAL - - -	22,401	61·205	21,229	58·162
3. Gaol servants -	Cooks - - - - -	4,057	11·085	3,410	9·367
	Sweepers - - - - -	1,602	4·377	1,460	4·000
	Gardeners - - - - -	366	1·000	365	1·000
	Mussals - - - - -	732	2·000	730	2·000
	Monitors - - - - -	1,098	3·000	1,095	3·000
	Storekeepers - - - - -	366	1·000	365	1·000
	Barbers - - - - -	366	1·000	365	1·000
TOTAL - - -		8,587	23·462	7,799	21·367
4. Without hard labour.	Light labour - - - - -	155	0·423	-	-
	Debtors - - - - -	2,194	5·995	1,906	5·222
	Sick and excused - - - - -	3,399	9·287	2,912	7·978
	Attending sick - - - - -	804	2·197	674	1·847
	Temporarily detained - - - - -	2,743	7·495	974	2·668
	Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,241	3·390	1,532	4·197
	Excused on account of holiday - - - - -	5,966	16·300	5,031	13·784
TOTAL - - -		16,502	45·087	13,029	35·696
GRAND TOTAL of Prisoners - - -		63,107	172·483	52,903	144·940

14. The average earning of each prisoner was Rs. 26. 12. 4., being an increase of Rs. 2. 1. 9., as compared with 1860.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

15. The following table shows the cost of each prisoner per annum for the three last years :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ADEN GAOL.		
	158 Prisoners in 1859. 172 " 1860. 145 " 1861.		
	1859.	1860.	1861.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Rations - - - - -	8,564 14 8	8,184 5 4	6,785 - -
Money allowance - - - - -	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	8,564 14 8	8,184 5 4	6,785 - -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	54 3 4	47 9 4	46 12 8
Fixed establishment - - - - -	2,727 2 4	1,981 9 4	1,872 - -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	17 4 2	11 8 4	12 14 6
Extra establishment - - - - -	4,599 4 6	4,161 4 -	3,586 2 -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	29 1 9	25 15 -	24 11 8
TOTAL - - - - -	7,326 6 10	6,142 13 4	5,458 2 -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	46 5 11	37 7 4	37 10 2
Hospital Establishment :			
European medicines - - - - -	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	—	—	—
Bazaar medicines, &c. - - - - -	475 10 4	592 2 4	163 6 -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	3 - 2	3 7 1	1 2 -
Sick diet - - - - -	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	—	—	—
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets - - - - -	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	475 10 4	592 2 4	163 6 -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	3 - 2	3 7 1	1 2 -
Clothing, including blanket and bedding - - - - -	- - -	- - -	111 13 -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- 12 4
Contingencies - - - - -	308 9 6	279 8 -	164 9 9
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	1 15 3	1 10 -	1 2 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs - - - - -	- - -	1,733 7 -	989 10 7
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	- - -	10 1 3	6 13 2
Gross cost of maintenance - - - - -	16,675 9 4	16,932 4 -	13,672 9 4
Gross cost per prisoner - - - - -	105 8 8	100 3 -	94 4 6

16. Deducting the value of the prisoner's earning, the actual cost of each would be as follows :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Gross cost per prisoner - - - - -	105 8 8	100 3 -	94 4 6
Average earnings - - - - -	16 6 5	24 10 7	26 12 4
ACTUAL COST - - - - -	89 2 3	75 8 5	67 8 2

which shows a very considerable progressive decrease in the expenses of the gaol.

17. Here I may appropriately acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Kinloch Forbes' letter No. 4201, dated 23d ultimo, in which he observes that there appears to be great room for economy in the Aden gaol. I trust that the foregoing remarks will prove that this subject has ever received my anxious consideration. The year regarding which the above quoted observation was made has been followed by two others, in both of which there

there has been a marked decrease of expense, and I am confident that in that now commenced there will be a further diminution.

18. The high price of provisions at Aden must always raise the rate of each prisoner's subsistence above that of other gaols, and the necessity of maintaining a considerable guard to watch the prisoners in the present temporary building, as well as the perishable nature of the buildings themselves, which constantly require extensive repairs, tend to swell the gross expense.

19. But I think that the comparison exhibited between the gaol at Aden and those of other places is hardly a fair one; certainly it is not complete. It matters less that the expense is high if the earnings of the prisoners are in due proportion.

20. I have no means of knowing what amount is earned by prisoners in other gaols in the Bombay Presidency, and I do not allege that, in this respect, the Aden Gaol is superior to them; but I have before me the Report of the Inspector General of Gaols in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1859-60, and I find that out of the 54 gaols under his superintendence there is not one in which the prisoners' earnings approach the average of the Aden Gaol, and only one in which they exceed the half.

21. Nevertheless, making all due allowances for earnings, I am aware that the maintenance of prisoners in Aden must always be attended with considerably greater expense than elsewhere, owing mainly to the high price of provisions.

22. The following scale of prices charged by the Commissariat Department and by the gaol contractor will show how much higher both are than the Indian rates. I may mention that the Commissariat rates are lower this year than they have ever been before:—

	Per	Commissariat Rate.	Gaol Rate.
Curry stuff - - - - -	28 lbs.	3 - -	3 - -
Dhall - - - - -	"	1 11 6	1 8 -
Flour, second sort - - - - -	"	1 14 3	1 8 -
Ghee, first sort - - - - -	"	6 10 -	5 - -
Oil, cocoanut - - - - -	"	6 7 -	4 - -
Salt - - - - -	"	- 3 -	- 4 -
Tamarind - - - - -	"	2 - -	1 12 -
Vegetables - - - - -	"	- - 6	- 1 6
Wood - - - - -	784 lbs.	2 14 -	2 3 -
Cost of each prisoner per diem { Hard labour	- - - - -	- 2 4 10	- 2 1 86
{ Light labour - - - - -	- - - - -	- 1 11 32	- 1 - 10

23. Attached, marked D, is an account current of the municipal fund during the past year, and the following shows the receipts of the fund during each year since its institution in 1854:—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	YEARS.	RECEIPTS.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1854 - - - - -	8,564 3 2	1858 - - - - -	20,430 7 1
1855 - - - - -	13,529 5 4	1859 - - - - -	31,705 5 1
1856 - - - - -	23,334 1 8	1860 - - - - -	31,169 4 5
1857 - - - - -	23,053 8 2	1861 - - - - -	38,012 9 9

24. The aggregate of the receipt side during 1861 is *Rs.* 38,012. 9. 9., but from this the sum of *Rs.* 6,144. 1. 6. should be deducted, as that amount is an unusual item of receipt, being subscriptions realised on account of the new Civil hospital; with this deduction the amount exceeds that of last year by *Rs.* 699. 3. 10.

25. The new Civil hospital is ready for occupation: only one wing, however, with the out-houses, dispensary, and waiting hall, are finished: the remainder will be gradually completed as funds are available for that purpose.

26. A fine ancient reservoir above the Roman Catholic chapel has been cleaned out and repaired at an expense of *Rs.* 1,381. 7. 3.; this is quite unconnected with the system of tanks in the Taweela Valley.

27. The other items of disbursement require no explanation.

28. It is my pleasing duty to record that all the subordinates in the various departments under my control have discharged their duties entirely to my satisfaction.

I have, &c.

R. L. Playfair,

Assistant Political Resident, in charge of Residency.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

(A).—No. 5. FIRST and SECOND ASSISTANTS to the Political Resident.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on the 1st of January	—	—	—	—	—
Apprehended during the year	986	769	746	725	545
Referred by transfer	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	986	769	746	725	545
Discharged without trial	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted	36	21	12	45	25
Committed to Political Resident	12	—	3	14	—
Under trial 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

(A).—No. 6. POLITICAL RESIDENT.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Committed during the year	12	—	3	14	—
TOTAL	12	—	3	14	—
Discharged without trial	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted	1	—	—	—	—
Convicted	11	—	3	14	—
Referred to Government of Bombay.	—	—	2	—	—
Under trial 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

R. L. Playfair,
Assistant Political Resident.

(A).—No. 10. STATEMENT of SENTENCES passed by the under-mentioned Officers during the year 1861.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding One Month.	Imprisonment not exceeding Six Months.	Imprisonment not exceeding One Year.	Imprisonment not exceeding Two Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding Three Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding Four Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding Five Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding Six Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding Seven Years.	Expulsion.	Death.	TOTAL.
By Political Resident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ First Assistant Political Resident.	—	1	231	15	70	51	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	396
„ Second Assistant Political Resident.	—	—	73	2	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	124
TOTAL	—	1	304	17	112	56	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	520

R. L. Playfair,
Assistant Political Resident.

(A).—No. 12. PRISONERS in Gaol on the 31st of December 1861.

	1861.
Imprisonment for life, with hard labour	71
Ditto - above 14 years	11
Ditto - from 10 to 14 years	4
Ditto - from 7 to 10 years	7
Ditto - for less than 7 years	33
Ditto - without hard labour	7
TOTAL	133
Deaths in the year	4

R. L. Playfair,
Assistant Political Resident.

(A.)—No. 13. TABLE showing the Number of Persons apprehended and brought to Trial in 1861, and the result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.					
			Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding Six Months.	Above Six Months, and not exceeding One Year.	Above One Year, and not exceeding Two Years.	Expulsion.	Acquitted.
No. 1. Offences against Person.	Assault, with wounding - - -	3	-	2	1	-	-	-
	Importation of slaves - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Riot and assault - - - -	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
	Petty assault - - - - -	99	87	11	-	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -		121	105	13	1	-	-	2
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with violence.	Burglary, wounding, or personal injury.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence.	Burglary, unattended with aggravating circumstances.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Theft - - - - -	62	12	47	1	1	-	1
	Receiving stolen property - -	8	1	5	-	-	1	1
	Fraud - - - - -	6	-	3	-	-	-	3
	Trespass - - - - -	4	3	1	-	-	-	4
	Suspicion of theft - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	2	5
	Snatching - - - - -	6	4	2	-	-	-	6
	Attempt at theft - - - - -	8	1	7	-	-	-	8
	Accessory to theft - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Apprehension with suspicious property.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -		104	22	66	2	1	3	10
No. 5. Forgery, &c.; offences against currency.	Forgery - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
No. 6. Miscellaneous -	Returning after expulsion - -	30	-	18	-	-	12	-
	Refusal of duty - - - - -	20	-	20	-	-	-	-
	Rescue - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Other offences included in above	265	195	49	2	-	9	10
	TOTAL - - -	317	195	89	2	-	21	10
GRAND TOTAL - - -		545	322	168	5	1	24	25

R. L. Playfair, Assistant Political Resident.

(B.)—ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Convict Labour in the Aden Gaol during the Year 1861.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Balance on hand 1st January 1861 -	1,412 5 6	By Materials used in printing department	200 3 9
Received from out-turn of work in the printing department.	1,534 11 7	„ Materials used in bookbinding department.	93 13 9
Received from out-turn of work in the bookbinding department.	554 6 9	„ Materials used for manufactures - -	1,125 8 5
Received from out-turn of work in manufactures.	1,885 8 11	„ Miscellaneous - - - - -	15 - -
Realised by the sale of vegetables grown in the gaol garden.	66 12 6	„ Centage paid to gaoler on the net profits of the gaol manufactures.	124 6 2
Realised by the sale of bran - - -	2 6 -	„ Petty supplies for gaol use - - -	164 9 9
Realised by the sale of old stores - -	12 - -	„ Clothing issued to convicts - - -	111 13 -
Received from contractor for grinding wheat.	307 11 -	„ Repairs to gaol building - - -	246 1 6
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	3 5 3	„ Materials used for works for paper manufacture.	424 9 11
Convict labour employed in town - -	784 14 -	„ Cash, a contribution for the erection of the new Civil Hospital.	1,500 - -
		„ Paid into the Public Treasury on account of gaol establishment.	1,872 - -
		Balance on hand, 31 December 1861.	665 15 3
GRAND TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	6,564 1 6	GRAND TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	6,564 1 6

Aden Gaol, 31 December 1861.

R. L. Playfair, Assistant Political Resident.

C.—GAOL HOSPITAL, ADEN.

STATEMENT exhibiting the CASUALTIES of the CONVICTS transferred to Aden who have been confined in the Gaol at that Settlement from 1 January to 31 December 1861, required by Government Letter, No. 953, dated 30 April 1842.

No.	Zillah.	Names of Prisoners.	Crime.	Removed to what Place, and When.	Natural Death, and When.	Escaped, and When.	Released, and When.	From whence Transferred.	REMARKS.
1	Sind	Goolam Hoosain	Robbery, with violence	- - -	1 Jan. 1861	- - -	- - -	Shikarpoor	Under treatment for scrofulous enlargement of the glands of the neck; died suddenly from pneumonia.
2	Sind	Futcol Buldir	Wilful murder	- - -	22 Mar. „	- - -	- - -	Bombay	Old, and blind of both eyes.
3	Sind	Moorad Khan	- - -	- - -	7 May „	- - -	- - -	Sind	Had been three months in the sick list, with abscess, the previous year; was aged, but not infirm.
4	Concan	Rama bin Mhadoo	Gang robbery, with force	- - -	21 Aug. „	- - -	- - -	Bombay	Had before admission to gaol suffered amputation of the penis. The cicatrix sloughed, but this again healed, although he was of scorbutic diathesis; but he suddenly died of dropsical effusion into the thorax.

Total number of convicts on 1st January 1862 144
 Ditto - - ditto Escaped - - None.
 Ditto - - ditto Casualties - - 4

Daily average number of sick - - - 7
 Number of sick this day - - - 9
 P.S.—General number - - - 426

Aden, 1 January 1862.

J. F. Steinhauzer, Civil Surgeon, Aden.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the ADEN MUNICIPAL FUND for the Year 1861.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on hand 31st December 1860	3,668 8 6		<i>Establishment of Police Court.</i>		
Received on account of Fines	2,538 15 -		Permanent establishment	3,514 7 3	
Poundage	185 5 9		Contingencies	1,027 8 9	
Summons	1,965 1 -				4,542 - -
Tax on Camels on hire	263 12 -		<i>Police.</i>		
Donkeys	461 8 -		Paid to complete police establishment	744 - -	
Boats	1,082 - -		Pony allowance to Subedar	180 - -	
		6,496 9 9	Boat establishment	26 - -	
Assessment for watering and sweeping the town	3,104 - -		Contingencies	285 10 -	
on coal depôts	333 1 10	3,427 1 10			1,235 10 -
Fees on Instalment paper	83 7 -		<i>Conservancy of Town.</i>		
Mortgage notes	57 12 -		Permanent establishment for watering and sweeping town	3,495 - -	
Light pass	23 6 -		Contingencies	7 2 -	
Arm pass	45 4 -				3,502 2 -
Deeds of sale	61 - -		<i>Water Supply.</i>		
Protests	495 5 -		Permanent establishment of wells and tanks	4,605 9 2	
Affixing office seals	55 - -		Contingencies	898 8 7	
Water tickets	72 4 -				5,504 1 9
Deeds of reference	26 - -		<i>Public Works.</i>		
Powers of attorney	68 - -		Constructing new civil hospital	14,586 9 6	
Certificates of discharge	3 8 -		Cutcha House for residency gig's crew	99 8 -	
Registering and discharging seamen, &c.	261 - -		Planting and watering trees	665 7 -	
Boat, donkey, camel, and buggy licenses	303 4 -		Repairs to ancient reservoirs	1,381 7 8	
Liquor licenses	600 - -		Banian well	160 1 4	
Certificates of naturalization	130 - -		Police stations	148 5 9	
Provisional certificates of registry	20 - -		Cadi's court	45 1 -	
Certificates of sale of country craft	14 - -		Police court at Steamer Point	285 1 6	
Grants	38 - -		Small-pox hospital	13 14 5	
Bonds	6 - -				17,385 7 9
Administering estates	68 9 9		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Other documents	28 6 -	2,460 1 9	Centage on Quit-rent	125 13 7	
Received on account of Banian well	4,188 8 -		Taxes	143 14 10	
Tamela well	1,890 8 6		Subsistences of patients in civil hospital	296 9 -	
Realised by sale of water from reservoirs	5,670 8 -	11,749 8 6	Maintenance of paupers in small-pox hospital	34 6 -	
Confiscated property	48 8 -		Contingencies	1,130 3 6	
Old building materials	215 4 -				1,730 14 11
License for sale of poisonous substances	120 - -				
Received from Treasury on account of scavenger carts	600 - -				
Unclaimed property	404 6 -				
Receipt from Point Branch police office	30 6 -				
Interest on Government securities	130 13 11				
		1,549 5 11			
Quit-rent	- - -	2,517 4 -			
Subscription for civil hospital	- - -	6,144 1 6			
GRAND TOTAL	Rs. 38,012 9 9				

(Errors excepted.)

2 January 1862.

R. L. Playfair, Assistant Political Resident.

No. 1210 of 1862.—Judicial Department.

To the Political Resident at Aden.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Playfair's letter of the 18th January last, No. 9, forwarding Judicial and Conservancy Returns of Aden for the year 1861, and to transmit to you copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the subject.

RESOLUTION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council finds some difficulty in reviewing these returns from a certain vagueness in the expressions used by Captain Playfair. In the 2d paragraph, for example, he refers to 545 cases tried during the year 1861, and in Statement A., No. 5, he gives 545 as the number apprehended during the year, referring apparently to the number of prisoners. In future reports the Political Resident should be requested to show, in the first place, the number of offences committed, or registered as having been committed during the year, dealing in a separate statement with the number of individuals apprehended, and the proportion of them acquitted or convicted.

A copy of the Report of the Commissioner of Police in the Southern Division, for the year 1860, together with the resolution passed on it, should be sent for the information and guidance of the Resident, as indicating the manner in which the information required by Government should be prepared.

The Honourable the Governor in Council highly approves of the Municipal Administration of Aden during the year.

Extracts from this Report of the paragraphs bearing on the prison discipline should be sent to the Inspector General of Prisons, with a request that he will favour Government with his opinion on the subject.

These proceedings should be reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *M. J. Shaw Stewart,*

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
11 April 1862.

APPENDIX (H.)

GENERAL REPORT on the PRISONS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for 1861.
(No. 691 of 1862.)

From the Inspector General of Prisons to the Acting Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Sir,

IN submitting to Government the Annual Report of the gaols under the control of this office for the year ending on the 31st December 1861, I have the honour to state, in explanation of its meagre details, that I received charge of the duties of this office at a date subsequent to that with which the present report closes.

2. From the want of personal knowledge of the working of the department during the period under report, and in the absence of any recorded data from my immediate predecessor on the subject, I regret that it is not in my power to furnish more than the statistical information contained in the annexed Tabular Statements, together with extract copies of Reports from the Session Judges on the administration of the gaols under their charges, as well as from the Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Reports.

3. I consider that several of these Reports, especially those noted in the margin, are so able and display so much zeal and interest in the numerous subjects treated, that they would lose much of their value by being presented in the form of condensed summaries.

Poona.
Session Judge.
Civil Surgeon.

Ahmednuggur.
Assistant Session Judge.
Civil Surgeon.

Dhoolia.
Session Judge.
Gaol Superintendent.
Civil Surgeon.

Ahmedabad.
Session Judge.
Civil Surgeon.

Dharwar.
Civil Surgeon.

4. For future guidance, however, I await the instructions of Government on this point.

5. I have also appended to this Report an unfinished Memorandum styled in the Report for 1860 as Appendix J. This, I believe, was the last official document prepared by the late Dr. Ogilvie; it is for this reason, as well as for the valuable information it contains, that I have considered it advisable that it should not be omitted.

6. The death of the late Inspector General of Prisons would under ordinary circumstances have been a sad and serious blow to the department, to which he had devoted with so much zeal his rare talents and energies, but occurring at a time when he was gradually and against serious difficulties, but at the same time successfully, reforming the whole gaol administration of this Presidency, and bringing it into a condition of improved health, order and economy, the loss is doubly to be lamented.

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7. In carrying out the principle originated by this able officer, it will be my endeavour to complete, as far as in my power, the system which he advocated, and which it was his untiring purpose to bring to perfection.

8. The instructions laid down in Despatch No. 50, of the 24th December 1861, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, and received with your letter No. 622, of 18th February 1862, will be strictly followed out in the report for the current year, which it shall be my endeavour to submit with punctuality, the delay in the present instance having been caused by circumstances which shall in future be avoided.

9. Since receiving charge of this office on the 4th February last, I have had an opportunity of inspecting the gaols at Tanna, Poona, Dharwar, with the subsidiary gaol at Devekope and Rutnagherry; the latter and the Dharwar gaol not having been visited since 1857.

10. I need not at present enter into further details which legitimately belong to the report for the current year, but merely state that considerable reduction has since the beginning of the year been effected in gaol guards. At Tanna a reduction of three sentries, at Poona of three, at Dharwar of one, and at Rutnagherry two, have been recommended to be reduced.

11. There exists at the latter gaol the expensive anomaly of a gaol guard over 150 prisoners, being numerically the same as was before considered sufficient for the safe custody of 460 convicts.

12. In reference to paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Report for 1860, by the late Dr. Ogilvie, and the concluding paragraph of the Government resolution thereon, I have the honour respectfully to request that Government will be pleased to issue such instructions on the subject therein mooted as may clearly define the position of Civil Surgeons in relation to the Inspector General of Prisons.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. G. Wiehe, M. D.,

Inspector General of Prisons Office,

Camp Rutnagherry, 30 April 1862.

Inspector General of Prisons.

GENERAL REPORT.

THE total average criminal population distributed over the gaols of this Presidency, exclusive of those of Sind, the Political Agencies, Independent States, Jagheerdars, &c., during the year ending on the 31st December 1861, amounted to 3,286, the details of which are given in the subjoined table:—

No.	GAOLS.	Average Strength in 1860.	Average Strength in 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Poona - - - - -	394	278	—	116
2	Ahmednuggur - - - - -	231	240	9	—
3	Sholapoor - - - - -	171	174	3	—
4	Dharwar - - - - -	425	488	63	—
5	Rutnagherry - - - - -	180	176	46	—
6	Sattara - - - - -	288	169	—	119
7	Mahableshwur - - - - -	24	10	—	14
8	Dholia - - - - -	331	476	145	—
9	Tanna - - - - -	648	431	—	217
10	Surat - - - - -	101	136	35	—
11	Broach - - - - -	69	51	—	18
12	Kaira - - - - -	153	172	19	—
13	Ahmedabad - - - - -	470	485	15	—
TOTAL - -		3,435	3,286	335	484

2. These figures would appear to indicate a diminution of crime, the decrease in the number of prisoners being 149, as compared with the year 1860. But it must be borne in mind that, in addition to the exceptions specified in paragraph 1, the prisoners convicted by Mamlutdars, Foujdars, Mahalkuries, and undergoing sentence in district prisons or lock-ups, are not included in the above table.

3. Until the gaols indicated above be placed in relation with, and under the control of, this office, as is, I believe, the case in the divisions of the Presidency of Fort William, it is impossible that the statistical information furnished can be otherwise than partial and incomplete.

4. It would appear from Appendix A. that there has been an increase of juvenile committals to the number of 68, as compared with 1860. There is, however, a decrease of re-committals, as shown in Appendix B., the contrasted number being 14. This still leaves an increase of 54 under these two heads; but deducting this number from the total decrease for the year, there remains 95, which shows the real decrease in the number of prisoners in our goals during 1861.

5. The

5. The Poona and Ahmedabad Gaols exhibit the maximum of juvenile committals, as also of recommittals; while Dhoolia and Sholapoor are equally distinguished for the absence of either.

6. In Appendix C. are given in a tabulated form all admissions and deaths, during the year 1861, which have occurred in hospital. Cholera prevailed epidemically in but one of the gaols, viz. Dharwar: there were 116 cases, of which 60 proved fatal.

Sanitary Condition
of the Gaols during
1861.

7. The disease, which had for some time been prevalent in the neighbourhood of the station, made its appearance on the 10th of June among the convicts from Rutnagherry, who had arrived the previous day, exhausted by exposure, fatigue, and irregular diet, as described by Dr. Mills, the Civil Surgeon, in his Gaol Sanitary Report, extracts from which are subjoined. The disease, which was of a virulent type, continued till the 5th of July—two cases only having occurred subsequently.

8. The total number of deaths in the gaols from all diseases amounts to 204, being a ratio to strength of 5·6, and, exclusive of cholera, of 3·9.—(*Vide* Note to Appendix C.)

9. These figures show a slightly increased ratio over that which obtained in 1860: if, however, we exclude 5 deaths from old age, 2 from leprosy, and 1 from gunshot wound (which occurred at Kaira, in a prisoner who attempted to escape), we have a rather more favourable result—viz., 5·3; exclusive of cholera, 3·7.

10. In order to show to what extent such diseases as atrophy, scurvy, diarrhœa, and dysentery prevail in our gaols—diseases which cripple our efforts at improvement, swell to a large extent the annual mortality, and considerably enhance the expenditure by the supply of extra rations, or the substitution of more expensive ones, and by the use of costly remedies in their treatment—I have subjoined a table as a supplement to Appendix C.

11. This table is useful, as showing at a glance in which particular gaol, and in what numbers, any of these dreaded diseases prevail. The Surat and Ahmednuggur Gaols stand at the head of the list, followed by Sholapoor, Tanna, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Dhoolia, Sattara, Dharwar, Poona, and Rutnagherry; the latter being, in respect to these particular diseases, the healthiest of the gaols, although it stands third on the list in Appendix C.—Sattara and Ahmedabad showing, inclusive of all diseases, the smallest rate of mortality.

12. The Surat Gaol exhibits the highest rate of mortality, exclusive of cholera, during the year, being an average of 14·0. The improved conservancy arrangements now in operation should have tended to a more favourable result; these, however, do not appear to have been at all neglected. The unhealthy nature of the season, and causes operating from without, viz., the locality in which the gaol stands, together with the unfavourable effect the transfer of the prisoners from the Broach Gaol seems to have produced on their health, are the chief causes of this large rate of mortality.

13. Next on the list in regard to high rate of mortality stands Dharwar, showing a ratio of 5·8, exclusive of cholera, and of 13·8, if we include the deaths from this disease, which showed itself in none of the other gaols. In this gaol were received many hopeless cases from the subsidiary gaol at Devkope up to the end of September last, which tended greatly to swell the mortality rates.

14. As the subsidiary gaols established at Devkope, Munmar, Patus-road, and Gogo are under experiment, it would have been very desirable to have supplied Government with a tabular statement similar to Appendix C. and its supplement; but I regret that, from the hospital returns from the two former gaols having been incorporated in the returns of the Dharwar and Dhoolia gaol hospitals up to October 1861, I am only enabled to supply the information for Devkope and Munmar from October to December inclusive.

15. The returns from the Patus-road and Gogo Field Gaols do not appear to have been forwarded to this office at all, nor does any record exist of their having been incorporated in other gaol returns. In order, however, to enable me to supply the information required for the current year, I would request that copies of the monthly and annual hospital returns from the Gogo and Patus-road gangs be directed to be regularly furnished to this office.

16. The only table, therefore, I am able to submit is one to include the admissions and deaths in the hospital of the Devkope and Munmar gangs—in the former from 1st October, and in the latter from the 15th September to 31st December 1861.

17. Although the mortality at Devkope from June to September last was excessive, 27 deaths having taken place, the majority from diarrhœa, yet it is satisfactory to note that during the three last months of the year not a single fatal case occurred.

18. Not so, however, at Munmar; six deaths occurred, five being from diarrhœa and dysentery, during the same period. The deaths antecedent to this cannot be ascertained from the Civil Surgeon's annual returns. In neither of these gaols has atrophy occurred, although scurvy has prevailed to some extent at Devkope, and diarrhœa at Munmar.

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19. The excessive mortality at Devakope previous to October last is, no doubt, attributable to the extremely ill-selected spot on which the prisoners' huts were erected. A small open space, fringed by jungle and surrounded on parts of three sides by hills, and faced by a large muddy or rapidly-drying tank, the advanced season of the year, the insufficient clothing, damp floors, malplacement of the prisoners at night, and constant exposure to rain and cold, were certainly a conglomeration of fertile sources of disease, such as are, happily, very seldom met with, and against the recurrence of which every possible measure of precaution should be adopted.

Cost of Gaol Guards.

20. The total cost of guarding our gaols during 1861 has been *Rs.* 98,278. 15. 1., against 1,28,769 rupees for 1860, showing a saving of *Rs.* 30,490. 0. 11. per annum, which is a rather more favourable result than anticipated by Dr. Ogilvie in the General Report for 1860.

21. Since the close of the year, however, still further reductions have taken place, and others are in contemplation, which will no doubt, in my next report, exhibit still further improvement in this hitherto extravagant item of gaol expenditure.

22. That more extended reductions are necessary, a reference to Appendix D. will clearly show. The gaols at Sattara, Rutnagherry, and Kaira there exhibit a remarkable, but very unfavourable, contrast to those of Dhoolia and Ahmedabad.

Cost of Gaol Establishment.

23. Equally with our gaol-guards did the gaol establishments call for heavy reductions. From *Rs.* 60,810. 6. at the beginning of the year 1860, they were reduced, by unremitting perseverance on the part of Dr. Ogilvie, and by willing co-operation on the part of the judges, during the same year, to *Rs.* 39,259. 6.; being an average cost per head of *Rs.* 17. 10. 1. at the commencement, and of *Rs.* 11. 6. 10. at the close of 1860.

24. The total cost during the period under report has amounted to *Rs.* 34,833. 3. 5., being a reduction of *Rs.* 25,977. 2. 7. since the beginning of 1860, and of *Rs.* 4,426. 2. 7. during the past year. This has chiefly been effected by the discharge of superfluous peons, and the substitution of convict labour for that of hired blacksmiths, barbers, methers, &c.

25. To render our establishments, however, thoroughly efficient—to put a stop to peculation, fraud, and breaches of gaol discipline—to ensure, if possible, the honesty and goodwill of our gaol-servants, it is absolutely necessary to give them a higher scale of pay, to place them more on an equality with the increased efficiency which will be exacted from them, as well as on a footing similar to other departments of the State.

26. A revised scale of salary, as directed by Government in their letter No. 838, of 8th March last, will shortly be submitted for gaolers, which it is intended shall also include all subordinate servants.

27. The “revised schemes” referred to in Dr. Ogilvie's last report are not, I regret to say, on the records of the office. The reasons adduced in paragraph 28 for delay in the re-organization of our gaol establishments appear to me to postpone the subject to so indefinite a period that I cannot concur in the views therein expressed.

28. The Judges are loud and earnest in their representations on the subject, and, in my opinion, the underpaid and inefficient condition generally of our gaol establishments, and gaol peons especially, call for an early remedy, and altogether without reference to the time when the Public Works Department of our gaols may be perfectly or permanently organized.

Provisioning.

29. The price of provisions having considerably increased during the last five, and especially during the last two years, we are prepared to find a corresponding increase in the cost of provisioning the convicts in our gaols. With strict economy, however, during the period under report, it will be seen from Appendix F. that there has been a slight decrease in the general average per head; but, owing no doubt to local circumstances, the Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad, and Surat Gaols show a slight increase: the average for 1860 was *Rs.* 23. 9. 9., and that for 1861 *Rs.* 22. 3. 10. per head.

30. I have little doubt that, by uniform and rigid economy (as, for instance, in the quantity of fuel, which is included in the above charges, being decreased, in consequence of most of the prisoners' food being cooked in messes of not less than 25, and not more than 30, by the plan successfully adopted by Dr. James at Dhoolia, and described in his interesting report), as also by strict adherence to the system of giving hard-labour prisoners hard-labour rations only on the days when actually employed on such labour, that considerable reduction may still be effected.

31. By adopting also a graduated scale of hospital diet, which will afford no temptation to a prisoner to malingering, as is, I am afraid, now too often the case, the end in view may still further be obtained.

32. A uniform standard of diet for all the gaols will shortly be submitted for sanction, which, I trust, will be found to embrace all the points above alluded to.

33. The question of the merits of the contract and departmental systems of provisioning is still undecided, as far as this Presidency is concerned. This subject will demand fuller notice in a future report, when all the information which has been called for from the other Presidencies has been collected, and compared with that which has been supplied from our own gaols.

34. Those

34. Those noted in the margin adopt the departmental system, and deduce results from it favourable to Government; while the remainder uphold the contract system, as being more economical, and less open to speculation.

Dhoolia. Sattara.
Dharwar. Kaira.
Sholapoor.

35. Local circumstances, and probably interests, affect materially the question at issue, and render cautious interference the more necessary.

36. The contingent charges for 1861 show a slight decrease as contrasted with those for the previous year, but the average is still not so low as in 1859. If we exclude, however, from the gross amount of Rs. 8,170. 14. 1., the sum expended on expensive articles which were indispensable, but the necessity for which is not periodical, and which in one gaol alone amounted to upwards of 400 rupees, the average is reduced from Rs. 2. 8. 6. in 1860 to Rs. 2. 1. 5. in 1861.

Contingent Charges.

37. The average cost (*vide* Appendix H.) of clothing each prisoner during the last year was Rs. 2. 2.; this shows a difference over the previous year of 4 annas and 3 pies per head in favour of 1861, and is the lowest charge that has been recorded since 1857.

Clothing Charges.

38. In some gaols, as Poona, Dhoolia, and Sholapoor, the average cost has been very small, and in the two former especially has it been so. In Poona each prisoner has not cost the State more than the very trifling sum of 9 annas and 4 pies, and in Dhoolia Rs. 1. 1. This saving has been entirely effected, as reported by the Judges, by abandoning, on the recommendations of Dr. Ogilvie, the old system of periodical supplies of clothing, and by substituting one of occasional distribution.

39. This mode will, I trust, now be introduced in all the gaols; and although it will entail more rigid attention and supervision on the part of the Judges and their subordinates, still I have no doubt that they will adopt it in a spirit of hearty co-operation.

40. I propose, with the sanction of Government, already solicited, to substitute a blanket-coat, at the commencement of the rains, for the cotton one in use—made so loose as not to hamper the movements of the shoulders and arms, and of such materials as I have no doubt will prove ultimately a great saving to Government, besides having the advantage of protecting those important viscera which are so prone to disease during the rains and cold season. By the adoption of this plan the second blanket supplied to some gaols will be dispensed with.

41. Appendix I. shows the amount of charges on account of petty repairs for the last five years. A considerable decrease is apparent for the past year, the charge per head being 5 annas 1 pie, against 10 annas and 6 pies during 1860, being a reduction of 5 annas and 5 pies per head—a result far more favourable than was anticipated by Dr. Ogilvie in his last report.

Petty Repairs.

42. In consequence of regular Returns not having been supplied to this office during 1861, I am unable to give even an approximation to the actual charges incurred on account of gaol hospitals.

Medical Charges.

43. It were better to exclude these charges altogether than create confusion by supplying inaccurate and untrustworthy data.

44. That these charges are amenable to considerable reductions there can be no question; and I trust that, during the current year, the civil surgeons will lend themselves earnestly to the work, and extend to me their earnest assistance and co-operation with this object.

45. I would beg to bring to the favourable notice of Government the services of the superintendent of the Dhoolia Gaol, Dr. James (the only civil surgeon who holds such an appointment), and to point out that by his exertions, aided by the sound advice and experience of Mr. Richardson, the session judge, the expenses of the Dhoolia Gaol have been reduced almost to a minimum, and great improvements introduced and successfully carried out in the various departments of the gaol.

46. Three gaols have been abolished during the year—viz., the Broach, Mahableschwur, and the Town Gaol of Tanna. The financial results of this measure have been very satisfactory, but the transfer of the prisoners from Broach to Surat has been attended with increase of sickness among the Broach prisoners.

47. Be the cause of this sickness what it may—the brackish water of Surat, or other causes yet, I believe, undecided—the transfer of these prisoners to the Ahmedabad or Rutnagherry Gaol becomes very advisable.

48. In connexion with the subsidiary gaol at Munmar, I am enabled to submit, in Appendix K., a summary of expenditure incurred during September, October, November, and December, in connexion with this gaol. I am indebted for this interesting information to Mr. Richardson, the Judge of Khandesh.

49. From this it will be seen that each prisoner costs Government 4 annas and 3 pies per diem. This appears to be exclusive of the salary of the superintending officer and the guard of the Bheel Corps. Were these items included, the average would probably be raised to 5 annas.

50. Computing the daily work performed by each convict at 2½ annas, which is a maximum valuation, and in excess of the Government scale of two-thirds of the price of free-labour, there would still remain a debit of three annas per diem.

51. This subject will, however, be further illustrated when submitting the reports on the working of these subsidiary gaols, called for by Government after the lapse of one year from their organization.

52. As the dates on which these field-gangs were formed all vary, and as it will be necessary to fix a date for report, so as to include in it the results of the working of all the gaols, it is my intention, should Government so sanction, to submit a report on the 1st August, including all returns from the four gaols up to 11th May, the date corresponding with that on which the Patus gang was formed in 1861, and by which time the Devekope gang will have been transferred to the frontier.

53. This arrangement would give one year to the Patus, nearly eleven months to the Devekope, about eight months to the Munmar, and four months to the Gogo gang.

(signed) C. G. Wiehe, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(A.)

CONTRASTED STATEMENT showing the Number of JUVENILES committed to the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency during the Years 1860 and 1861.

ZILLAHS.	Number Committed to Prisons.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1860.	1861.		
Poona - - - - -	1	65	64	—
Nuggur - - - - -	12	8	- -	4
Sholapoor - - - - -	8	- -	- -	8
Dharwar - - - - -	2	7	5	—
Rutnagherry - - - - -	3	7	4	—
Sattara - - - - -	5	2	- -	3
Mahableshwur - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Dhoolia - - - - -	13	- -	- -	13
Tanna - - - - -	8	5	- -	3
Surat - - - - -	5	2	- -	3
Broach - - - - -	2	1	- -	1
Kaira - - - - -	3	13	10	—
Ahmedabad - - - - -	19	39	20	—
TOTAL - - -	81	149	103	35

(signed) C. G. Wiehe, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(B.)

CONTRASTED STATEMENT showing the Number of CRIMINALS recommitted to the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency during the Years 1860 and 1861.

ZILLAHS.	Number of Criminals Recommited.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1860.	1861.		
Poona - - - - -	30	28	- -	2
Nuggur - - - - -	13	21	8	—
Sholapoor - - - - -	26	- -	- -	26
Dharwar - - - - -	31	41	10	—
Rutnagherry - - - - -	14	17	3	—
Sattara - - - - -	3	1	- -	2
Mahableshwur - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Dhoolia - - - - -	14	- -	- -	14
Tanna - - - - -	3	5	2	—
Surat - - - - -	32	51	19	—
Broach - - - - -	26	5	- -	21
Kaira - - - - -	18	22	4	—
Ahmedabad - - - - -	36	41	5	—
TOTAL - - -	246	232	51	65

(signed) C. G. Wiehe, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(C.)
TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in each Gaol of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1861, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

No.	NAMES of ZILLAHS.	Fever.		Eruptive Fever.		Disease of the Lungs.		Disease of the Liver.		Disease of the Stomach and Bowels.		Epidemic Cholera.		Disease of the Brain.		Dropsy.		Rheumatic Affections.		Venereal Affections.		Abscess and Ulcers.		Wounds and Injuries.		Diseases of the Eye.		Diseases of the Skin.		Other Diseases.		Total Admissions.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength, exclusive of Cholera.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.							
1	Poona	36	-	2	-	13	1	1	-	52	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	10	-	31	1	22	-	2	-	8	-	49	1	243	9	270	33	3.3
2	Nagpur	165	-	1	-	8	1	4	-	111	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	11	-	21	-	13	-	8	-	4	-	53	2	405	15	226	6.6	6.6
3	Sholapur	141	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	74	1	-	-	26	-	-	-	23	-	4	-	31	-	21	-	4	-	-	-	51	5	385	8	173	4.6	4.6
4	Dharwar	224	4	6	-	24	3	1	1	166	27	116	60	6	-	-	-	23	2	8	1	103	1	25	2	12	-	17	-	212	3	943	104	751	13.8	5.8
5	Rutnagerry	47	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	49	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	14	-	10	-	74	-	35	-	9	-	13	-	59	3	323	3	175	1.7	1.7
6	Sattara	53	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	-	16	-	10	-	2	-	2	-	8	-	140	3	231	1.3	1.3
7	Mahabeshwar	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	10	-	-	-
8	Tanna	88	-	3	-	20	2	1	-	47	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	1	4	-	54	-	14	-	10	-	15	-	95	2	363	10	443	2.2	2.2
9	Dhoolia	71	4	-	-	18	-	3	-	117	9	-	-	7	-	-	-	24	-	4	-	144	1	37	-	6	1	4	-	33	2	470	18	549	3.2	3.2
10	Surat	104	3	1	-	5	-	6	1	145	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	14	-	33	1	14	-	3	-	19	-	15	4	376	20	142	14.0	14.0
11	Breach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Kaira	81	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	66	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	38	-	18	1	3	-	57	-	15	1	289	5	178	2.8	2.8
13	Ahmedabad	227	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	172	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	63	1	38	-	6	-	36	-	19	4	585	9	486	1.8	1.8
TOTAL		1,240	13	13	-	114	8	16	2	1,036	77	117	60	62	1	4	2	143	3	78	1	609	5	248	3	65	2	175	1	609	26	4,529	204	3,634	5.6	3.9

* These figures include the statistics of the Develope and Munwar Subsidiary Gaols.

(signed) C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

SUPPLEMENT No. I. to APPENDIX (C.)

TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in each Gaol of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1861, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

No.	NAMES OF ZILLAHS.	Atroph.		Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Scurry.		Total Admissions.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.				
1	Poona	-	-	29	-	15	1	1	-	45	1	270	0.3
2	Nagpur	7	1	46	4	58	6	6	1	119	12	226	5.3
3	Sholapur	2	2	22	1	39	-	4	2	67	5	173	2.8
4	Dharwar	1	-	4	-	25	2	102	1	248	63	488	12.9
5	Rutnagerry	-	-	20	-	11	-	7	-	38	-	175	0.0
6	Sattara	1	-	22	2	11	-	-	-	34	2	231	0.8
7	Tanna	3	1	11	8	27	1	-	-	72	10	443	2.2
8	Dhoolia	-	-	55	4	1	1	-	-	57	5	220	2.3
9	Surat	8	4	90	9	29	1	3	-	130	14	142	9.8
10	Katra	2	-	49	3	7	-	1	-	59	3	178	1.6
11	Ahmedabad	11	4	58	-	16	2	-	-	85	6	486	1.2
TOTAL		35	12	406	31	239	14	157	4	954	121	3,032	3.9

(signed) C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

SUPPLEMENT No. II. to APPENDIX (C.)
TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in each of the Subsidiary Gaols in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1861, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

No.	NAMES.	Fever.		Eruptive Fever.		Diseases of the Lungs.		Diseases of the Liver.		Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.		Epidemic Cholera.		Diseases of the Brain.		Dropsies.		Rheumatic Affections.		Venereal Affections.		Abscess and Ulcers.		Wounds and Injuries.		Diseases of the Eye.		Diseases of the Skin.		Other Diseases.		Total Admissions.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength, exclusive of Cholera.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.					
1	Devoko (3 months)	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	17	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	15	-	159	-	263	0.0	0.0
2	Munmar (3½ months)	22	-	-	-	1	-	62	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	24	-	7	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	131	6	329	1.8	1.5
	TOTAL	119	-	-	-	1	-	74	5	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	41	-	10	-	1	1	9	-	18	-	290	6	592	1.0	1.0

See Note in Appendix C.

C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

SUPPLEMENT No. III. to APPENDIX (C.)
TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in each of the Subsidiary Gaols of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1861, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

No.	NAMES.	Atrophica.		Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Scurvy.		Total Admissions.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.				
1	Devoko (3 months)	-	-	7	-	1	-	6	-	14	-	263	0.0
2	Munmar (3½ months)	-	-	65	4	1	1	-	-	68	5	329	1.5
	TOTAL	-	-	62	4	2	1	6	-	70	5	592	0.8

C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

(D.)

GAOL GUARDS.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Annual Cost of Guards during 1861.	Average Cost per Convict during 1861.	
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Poona - -	278	7,524 1 2	27 1 -	
2	Nuggur - -	240	6,276 - -	24 2 4	
3	Sholapoor - -	174	4,096 - -	23 8 7	
4	Dharwar - -	488	17,136 - -	35 1 -	
5	Rutnagherry - -	176	13,416 - -	74 6 5	
6	Sattara - -	169	16,087 8 -	95 3 -	
7	Mahableshwur - -	10	82 8 -	8 4 -	Abolished 4th Feb. 1861.
8	Dhoolia - -	476	6,015 - -	12 10 2	
9	Tanna - -	Not received.		—	
10	Surat - -	136	5,940 - -	43 10 9	
11	Broach - -	51	2,881 4 -	56 7 11	Abolished 31st May 1861.
12	Kaira - -	172	10,488 8 3	60 15 -	
13	Ahmedabad - -	485	8,341 1 8	17 3 2	
	TOTAL - -	2,855	98,278 15 1	34 6 9	

(signed) C. G. Wiehe, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(E.)

GAOL ESTABLISHMENT.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Annual Cost of Establishment during 1861.	Average Annual Cost per Convict during 1861.	
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Poona - -	278	4,255 13 4	15 4 11	
2	Nuggur - -	240	2,066 8 -	8 9 9	
3	Sholapoor - -	174	2,051 9 8	11 12 7	
4	Dharwar - -	488	5,816 2 10	11 14 8	
5	Rutnagherry - -	176	2,590 1 3	14 11 5	
6	Sattara - -	160	2,250 - -	13 5 -	
7	Mahableshwur - -	10	11 - -	1 1 7	Abolished 4th Feb. 1861.
8	Dhoolia - -	476	1,933 - -	4 - 11	
9	Tanna - -	431	3,267 - -	7 9 3	
10	Surat - -	136	1,887 - -	13 14 -	
11	Broach - -	51	1,033 12 -	20 4 3	Abolished 31st May 1861.
12	Kaira - -	172	1,879 8 9	10 14 10	
13	Ahmedabad - -	485	5,791 11 7	11 15 -	
	TOTAL - -	3,286	34,833 3 5	10 9 7	

(signed) C. G. Wiehe, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(F.) STATEMENT showing the whole Cost of Provisioning for the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, and Charge for One Prisoner in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
		Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.
1	Poona	280	6,591 9 7	Rs. a. p. 23 8 10	330	7,124 15 6	Rs. a. p. 21 9 5	362	7,932 2 7	Rs. a. p. 21 14 6	394	9,856 11 -	Rs. a. p. 25 - 3	278	6,075 7 7	Rs. a. p. 21 13 8
2	Nagpur	277	5,053 4 5	18 3 10	283	5,757 10 2	18 3 7	214	4,045 13 2	18 14 6	231	4,614 4 -	19 15 7	240	5,042 - 2	21 - 1
3	Sholapur	185	2,839 -	15 5 6	207	2,874 13 8	13 14 2	209	3,378 9 2	16 2 8	171	3,847 15 6	22 8 -	174	3,054 1 5	17 8 10
4	Dharwar	627	9,487 13 1	15 2 1	582	7,887 4 10	13 8 10	509	7,651 5 3	15 - 6	425	6,959 3 9	16 5 11	488	8,272 7 6	16 15 2
5	Rutnagherry	257	4,928 2 9	19 2 9	408	9,136 12 5	22 6 3	327	7,603 11 5	23 4 1	130	3,388 10 7	26 1 -	176	4,702 7 3	26 11 5
6	Sattara	275	8,510 7 -	30 15 1	302	9,422 11 9	31 3 2	287	9,317 - 1	32 7 5	288	9,657 6 3	33 8 6	169	4,729 2 1	27 16 8
7	Mahableshwar	77	2,757 15 8	35 13 1	46	1,824 9 8	39 10 8	20	795 6 6	39 12 4	24	910 9 1	37 15 -	10	310 11 9	31 1 2
8	Dhoolia	292	4,448 15 7	15 3 9	392	6,281 15 5	16 - 4	335	5,510 6 -	16 7 2	331	5,623 15 10	16 15 10	476	7,090 4 7	14 4 3
9	Tanna	532	11,633 10 8	21 13 10	600	13,885 15 3	23 2 3	638	15,567 7 1	24 6 5	648	17,579 - 5	27 2 -	431	11,781 6 10	27 5 4
10	Surat	164	3,572 14 4	21 12 7	145	3,103 11 6	21 6 5	107	2,530 -	23 9 10	101	2,667 - 2	26 6 6	136	3,859 1 10	28 6 -
11	Broach	79	1,940 8 -	24 9 -	101	2,790 8 -	27 10 -	87	2,626 13 6	30 3 1	69	2,406 7 7	34 14 -	51	759 15 6	14 14 5
12	Kaira	160	1,980 1 4	12 6 -	157	2,397 5 6	15 4 3	163	2,746 9 11	16 13 7	153	2,992 8 -	19 8 11	172	3,715 13 -	21 9 7
13	Ahmedabad	478	7,977 1 9	16 11 -	528	8,480 4 9	16 - 11	500	9,320 9 -	18 10 3	470	10,610 - 2	22 9 2	485	13,689 5 8	28 3 7
TOTAL		3,683	71,721 6 11	19 7 6	4,081	80,368 10 5	19 11 1	3,758	79,025 13 3	21 - 5	3,435	81,113 12 7	23 9 9	3,286	73,082 5 2	22 3 10

C. G. Wiehe, M. D., Inspector General of Prisons.

(G.)

STATEMENT showing the Cost of CONTINGENT CHARGES for the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and Charge for One Prisoner in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
		Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.
1	Poona	280	917 2 1	Rs. a. p. 3 4 4	330	1,067 6 2	3 3 9	362	870 5 3	2 6 5	394	1,321 5 9	3 5 8	278	1,142 6 3	4 1 8
2	Nagpur	277	354 15 6	1 4 6	283	736 9 10	2 9 1	214	449 5 -	2 1 7	231	555 2 10	2 6 5	240	462 10 1	1 14 10
3	Sholapur	185	420 12 6	2 4 4	207	457 3 7	2 3 4	209	526 1 -	2 8 3	171	476 3 7	2 12 6	174	139 14 9	- 12 11
4	Dharwar	627	654 14 2	1 - 8	522	1,435 6 11	2 7 5	509	824 11 4	1 9 11	425	673 10 3	1 9 4	488	512 15 3	1 - 9
5	Rutnagherry	257	1,127 10 8	4 6 2	408	856 10 4	2 1 7	327	755 - 10	2 4 11	130	356 3 7	2 11 10	176	304 15 8	1 11 8
6	Sattara	275	1,647 8 8	5 15 11	302	1,385 4 7	4 9 5	287	1,002 1 8	3 7 10	288	922 1 5	3 3 2	169	789 2 9	4 10 8
7	Mahableshwar	77	43 11 4	- 9 1	46	35 1 10	- 12 2	20	25 12 9	1 4 8	24	10 6 -	- 6 11	10	- - -	- - -
8	Dhoolia	292	617 4 5	2 1 9	392	1,060 2 8	2 11 3	335	590 9 7	1 12 2	331	694 1 6	2 1 -	476	1,786 - 9	3 12 -
9	Tanna	532	2,070 - 2	3 14 3	600	2,087 15 4	3 7 8	638	1,310 7 2	2 - 10	648	1,572 1 3	2 6 9	431	1,066 14 3	2 7 7
10	Surat	164	254 -	1 8 9	145	230 6 8	1 9 5	107	220 6 8	2 - 11	101	359 3 9	3 8 11	136	585 12 2	4 10
11	Broach	79	77 - 8	- 15 8	101	44 11 10	- 7 1	87	58 2 7	- 10 8	69	103 6 4	1 7 11	51	44 11 10	- 14 -
12	Kaira	160	269 2 3	1 10 11	157	270 9 7	1 11 7	163	325 14 5	1 15 11	153	274 5 5	1 12 8	172	330 3 3	1 14 8
13	Ahmedabad	478	949 13 1	1 15 10	528	928 4 8	1 12 1	500	689 15 10	1 12 6	470	1,387 2 -	2 15 2	485	1,005 3 1	2 1 2
TOTAL		3,683	9,403 15 6	2 8 10	4,081	10,885 14 -	2 9 6	3,758	7,848 14 1	2 1 5	3,435	8,095 5 8	2 8 6	3,286	8,170 14 1	2 7 9

C. G. Wiehe, M. D., Inspector General of Prisons.

(H.) STATEMENT showing the whole Cost of Clothing for the Years 1867, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and Charge for One Prisoner for each Year, in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
		Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.
1	Poona	280	666 13	2 6 1	330	620 4	1 14 1	362	21 4	5 8 1	394	1,334 1 4	3 6 2	278	163 6 9	5 8 1
2	Nagpur	277	506 12 9	1 13 3	283	424 9 8	1 8 -	214	473 12 6	2 3 5	231	631 2 8	2 11 8	240	563 3 6	2 5 6
3	Sholapur	185	209 1 2	1 2 1	207	319 1 1	1 8 8	209	402 14 8	2 14 10	171	315 15 3	1 13 6	174	309 8 -	1 12 6
4	Dharwar	627	894 4 5	1 6 9	582	1,239 13 9	2 2 1	509	1,172 - 8	2 4 10	425	682 10 2	1 9 8	488	1,328 14 6	2 11 6
5	Rutnagerry	257	479 4 9	1 13 10	408	754 11 4	1 13 7	327	525 8 -	1 9 9	130	213 3 8	1 10 2	176	471 6 9	2 10 10
6	Sattara	275	842 3 3	3 11 -	302	1,033 11 10	3 6 9	287	1,488 11 -	5 3 6	288	1,189 2 5	3 15 3	169	606 11 11	3 9 6
7	Mahabeshwar	77	287 4 2	3 11 8	46	273 - 4	5 14 11	20	114 - 9	5 11 3	24	107 12 4	4 7 10	10	12 8 -	1 4 -
8	Dhoolia	292	591 15 9	2 - 5	392	709 7 1	1 12 11	335	673 1 1	1 11 4	331	405 11 11	1 3 7	476	506 9 5	1 1 -
9	Tanna	532	909 4 7	1 11 4	600	1,075 12 5	1 12 8	638	1,398 11 5	2 3 1	648	1,405 3 3	2 2 8	431	402 3 5	- 14 11
10	Surat	164	117 12 11	- 11 6	145	152 3 11	1 - 9	107	108 4 10	1 - 2	101	128 4 6	1 4 4	136	478 12 11	3 8 4
11	Broach	79	67 1 3	- 13 7	101	108 4 4	1 1 2	87	111 3 4	1 4 5	69	65 11 1	- 15 2	51	16 13 5	- 5 3
12	Kaira	160	356 2 10	2 3 7	157	534 2 -	3 6 5	163	457 10 9	2 12 11	153	436 7 2	2 13 7	172	658 3 7	3 12 11
13	Ahmedabad	478	1,242 6 4	2 9 7	528	1,582 5 2	2 15 11	500	1,505 8 5	3 - 2	470	1,361 8 11	2 14 4	485	1,477 10 11	3 - 8
TOTAL		3,683	7,170 7 2	1 15 1	4,081	8,827 6 11	2 2 7	3,758	8,362 11 6	2 3 7	3,435	8,226 14 8	2 6 3	3,286	6,993 1 1	2 2 -

C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

(I.) STATEMENT showing the Cost of Petty Repairs for the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and Charge for One Prisoner for each Year, in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
		Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Num. of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.
1	Poona	280	6 3 11	- 5 3	330	72 5 3	- 3 6	362	12 7 11	- 8 6	394	168 6 10	- 6 10	278	17 2 3	- 11
2	Nagpur	277	91 13 7	- 5 3	283	48 9 4	- 2 9	214	113 12 -	- 8 6	231	99 4 -	- 6 10	240	194 6 10	- 12 11
3	Sholapur	185	8 14 7	- 9 -	207	69 - 4	- 5 4	209	156 - -	- 11 11	171	175 9 1	- 5 5	174	45 6 1	- 4 1
4	Dharwar	627	16 12 7	- 5 -	582	20 7 9	- 6 -	509	105 7 10	- 3 4	425	18 14 1	- 8 -	488	34 9 4	- 1 1
5	Rutnagerry	257	6 - 2	- 4 -	408	19 13 3	- 9 -	327	16 10 8	- 10 -	130	77 3 7	- 9 6	176	40 9 8	- 3 8
6	Sattara	275	128 1 2	- 7 5	302	46 7 7	- 2 5	287	112 3 7	- 6 3	288	192 4 6	- 10 8	169	292 11 7	1 11 8
7	Mahabeshwar	77	298 9 8	3 14 -	46	387 4 10	8 6 8	20	617 13 3	30 14 3	24	104 1 10	- 5 -	10	12 8 8	1 4 -
8	Dhoolia	292	95 10 -	- 5 2	392	279 4 1	- 11 4	335	25 8 4	- 1 2	331	104 1 10	- 5 -	476	70 14 10	- 2 4
9	Tanna	532	591 12 6	1 1 9	600	901 11 3	1 8 -	638	389 15 8	- 9 9	648	279 5 4	- 6 10	431	92 3 10	- 3 5
10	Surat	164	22 5 -	- 2 2	145	23 3 3	- 2 6	107	286 14 11	2 10 11	101	61 13 11	- 9 9	136	- 4 8 -	- 14 4
11	Broach	79	183 7 9	2 5 2	101	205 11 5	2 - 7	87	104 - 2	1 3 2	69	62 10 5	- 14 6	51	51 14 2	- 4 9
12	Kaira	160	50 4 -	- 5 -	157	79 8 -	- 8 1	163	34 15 4	- 3 5	153	50 10 4	- 5 3	172	202 4 1	- 6 8
13	Ahmedabad	478	504 7 11	1 - 10	528	246 14 7	- 7 5	500	244 2 10	- 7 10	470	287 2 2	- 9 9	485	1,058 13 4	- 5 1
TOTAL		3,683	2,003 7 2	- 8 8	4,081	2,400 4 7	- 9 4	3,758	2,220 - 6	- 9 5	3,435	1,577 6 1	- 10 6	3,286	1,058 13 4	- 5 1

C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

(K.)

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE of the MUNMAR SUBSIDIARY GAOL during the Months of September, October, November and December 1861.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Total Population.	Total Aggregate Number of Convicts during the Four Months.	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Cost of the Military Guard.	Cost of the Permanent Subsidiary Gaol Establishment.	Cost of the Police Horsemen and of the Poona Irregular Horse.	Contingent Expenditure.	Cost of Clothing.
407	31,233	255.92	Rs. a. p. 2,355 5 3	Rs. a. p. 1,279 7 11	Rs. a. p. 1,060 - -	Rs. a. p. 418 - 1	Rs. a. p. 255 11 6
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Cost of Dieting.	Medical Charges.	Total Cost of the Subsidiary Gaol during the Four Months.	Average Cost per Convict during Four Months.	Average Cost per Convict per Diem.	Average Cost of Dieting each Convict during Four Months.	Average Cost of Dieting each Convict per Diem.	Average Cost of Clothing during the Four Months.
Rs. a. p. 3,476 3 2	Rs. a. p. 451 6 5	Rs. a. p. 8,298 2 4	Rs. a. p. 32 6 9	Rs. a. p. - 4 3	Rs. a. p. 9 10 11	Rs. a. p. - 1 3	Rs. a. p. 1 - -

C. G. Fiecke, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

EXTRACT from REPORT of the Session Judge of Poona for the year 1861.

WITH reference to your Circular letter No. 1208, dated the 6th December last, calling for

1. Return of cost of provisions, &c.
2. Return of convict labour and of Gaol manufactures.
3. Ditto of juveniles.
4. Ditto of re-committals.
5. Ditto of average number of Prisoners in the Gaol.
6. Ditto of admissions in the Gaol.

a condensed history of the gaol under my charge for the year 1861, I have the honour to append herewith Returns, marginally noted, which I trust will supply the necessary information on the points enumerated in the list which accompanied your letter under reply.

The subjoined letter from the Civil Surgeon, No. 6, of the 17th ultimo, and its accompaniments, give details of sufficient prominence on all that relates to the important subject,—the health of the convicts during the year.

General Management and Discipline.

The number of cases in which punishments were inflicted for breach of prison discipline during the year 1861 was 77, whereas the number of similar cases in 1860 was only 45.

This result is recorded notwithstanding the removal from this gaol of most of the Chinese and Malay prisoners, who are comparatively difficult to manage, and it is ascribed, probably with some reason, to repeated changes in the office of gaoler during the year under review, arising from the difficulty of finding a person with the requisite qualifications for the office on account of the smallness of the salary.

Reduction of Expenditure.

Agreeably to the suggestions made by the late Inspector General of Prisons, a large saving has been effected in the various branches, such as maintenance, management, and custody of the gaol, the provisioning and clothing prisoners, and establishment, as will be seen from the figures stated below :—

Saving effected by permanent reduction in the number of gaol peons and of other menial servants - - - - -	Rs. a. p. 2,303 - 1
---	------------------------

[A further reduction in the number of peons is practicable, but it cannot be carried out with safety until the isolation by railings of each of the radial wards, alluded to in my letter, No. 1305, dated 26th October 1861, is effected].

In 1860 the cost of guarding the prisoners amounted to Rs. 9,765, but in consequence of reduction in the number of sentries in 1861 the expenditure on this head was Rs. 7,524. 1. 2.; thus a saving has been effected under this head of - - - - -

2,240 14 10

The cost on account of the hospital establishment in 1860 was Rs. 612, whereas in the year under report it amounted to only Rs. 360. This diminution of charges arises from reductions in the establishment, and amounts to - - - - -	Rs. a. p.
	252 - -
The charge on account of Contingencies in 1860 amounted to Rs. 1,321. 5. 9., while that of 1861 was Rs. 1,249. 13. 6., which shows a reduction in the latter year of - - - - -	71 8 3
TOTAL - - - Rs.	4,867 7 2

This reduced item is still susceptible of a further reduction for the following reasons:—

Expenses incurred on account of prisoners temporarily located in the	Rs. a. p.
Government Garden at Dapoorree - - - - -	4 2 -
Ditto at Patul - - - - -	- 12 -
Value of Padlocks - - - - -	422 - -
Ditto of Dark Lanterns, and other articles of dead stock - - -	95 5 6
Rs.	522 3 6

As these charges are not of yearly occurrence, it is but fair to eliminate them from the item of Rs. 1,249. 13. 6., and when this is done the result would undoubtedly appear far more favourable, and would give an average of Rs. 2. 3. 8. per man, which is less by Rs. 1. 1. 11., as compared with the cost per man on this account in 1860.

Had not the cost of medicine, which used to be supplied up to 1860, and paid for by the Commissariat Department, been disbursed by the gaol in 1861, an actual saving of Rs. 107. 7. 3. would have been shown in the gaol contingencies, and a further reduction in the average cost per man.

The diminution in the Contingent charges in the year 1861 is, without regard to the new charge on account of medicine, mainly attributable to the following economical arrangements:—

The prohibition of lighting lamps in the gaol during moonlight nights.

The practice of providing prisoners with earthen pots (when broken through their negligence) from portions of their authorised rations, instead of charging them in a contingent bill, as before.

The strictest economy exercised in the prices paid for, and in the expenditure of, stationery.

Provisions.

The total expenditure on account of provisioning the prisoners in the Poona gaol in 1860 was Rs. 9,856. 11., and that in 1861 was Rs. 6,075. 7. 7. The average cost per man in 1860 was Rs. 25. 0. 3., and in 1861 Rs. 21. 3. 7. These averages show an apparent decrease, but, in fact, such was not the case. This decrease was caused by the transference of most of the Chinese and Malay prisoners, who are usually allowed, in greater or less proportions, opium, tobacco and mutton.

The charges on account of clothing purchased for prisoners in 1860 was Rs. 1,334. 1. 4., and the charge on the same account in 1861 was only Rs. 163. 6. 9. The great decrease perceptible under this head is chiefly attributable to two causes, viz.:—

I.—In 1860 a large number of kumlees was purchased to meet the demands of the whole of that year, but many of the prisoners having subsequently been transferred to other places, a large number of these articles remained on hand, and were utilized in 1861.

II.—The late Inspector General of Prisons, Dr. Ogilvie, prohibited the practice of supplying clothing to prisoners twice a year regularly, and restricted the issue of it to those prisoners only who absolutely required it, without reference to length of time.

The introduction of this system of supplying clothing has caused a considerable saving to the State without any inconvenience.

Petty Repairs.

The expense on this account in 1860 was Rs. 168. 6. 10., and that in 1861 was Rs. 17. 2. 3. The latter difference arises mainly from the expense of making eight doors for the store and cook rooms in the gaols in 1860.

The cost of ordinary repairs in the year 1860 was Rs. 379. 3. 2., and in the year just closed 665 rupees. The repairs during the former year were made departmentally, while in the latter they were executed by the Public Works Department.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of Dr. J. G. Fraser, Civil Surgeon of Poona, for the year 1861.

DURING the past year the average number of prisoners has been 270, and the number admitted into hospital 248; the number remaining in hospital at the end of last year was 12, making the total number under treatment during the year 260; of whom 238 have been discharged, three have been liberated, nine have died, and 10 remain in hospital.

The mortality has amounted to nine casualties from the following diseases:—Asthma, 1; enteritis, 2; acute dysentery, 2; chronic dysentery, 1; diarrhœa, 1; ulcers, 1; senectus, 1.

Of the diseases which have prevailed during the year, the most numerous have been guinea-worm, 43 cases having been under treatment, of which 40 were discharged, two were liberated, and one remain in hospital. This disease has been chiefly confined to new prisoners, but has not occurred among those who have been for any length of time in gaol. Although the cases were numerous, none of them presented any remarkable feature of peculiarity.

The next most numerous class of disease after guinea-worm has been fevers, of which there have been 35 cases of the intermittent quotidian type under treatment, and one case of remittent fever.

The cases of intermittent fever were most common during the wet monsoon season, and during the cold weather they were generally treated with quinine and other tonics, and readily yielded to the treatment adopted.

After fever the next most prevalent disease was diarrhœa, of which 31 cases have been treated in the hospital. This disease was almost entirely confined to the monsoon season—from June to October. The great fall of rain during last monsoon, being 26 inches and 60 cents. in excess of the average of previous years, may be presumed to have been the principal cause of the prevalence of this disease. One case terminated fatally.

Following the diseases in the frequency of their occurrence, we next come to dysentery, of which there have been 15 acute cases, and two chronic; two cases of acute and one of chronic dysentery have terminated fatally. The same remark regarding the excessive fall of rain, and the prolongation of the monsoon into the month of October, may be taken as a cause of the great prevalence of this disease. Several of those who have suffered from this disease had previously been under treatment for diarrhœa and fever.

Of diseases of the lungs and pleura, there have been 13 cases, seven of acute catarrhus, five of asthma, and one of acute bronchitis; one case of asthma terminated fatally.

There have been a few cases of syphilis, rheumatism, and ophthalmia, and none of these diseases have prevailed to any great extent.

There have been 28 cases of phlegmœn and abscesses, and 20 cases of contusio, but they are all slight cases, the majority being cases of abrasion of the skin, in consequence of the rubbing of their fetters round the ankles.

It is satisfactory to observe the absence of scurvy and atrophica, or any of those diseases which are usually met with in ill-ventilated, badly drained, and over-crowded gaols.

The average number of daily sick has been 12·0, 10 males and two females:—

Per centage of treated to strength	-	-	-	-	-	96·3
Ditto - deaths to strength	-	-	-	-	-	3·3
Ditto - deaths to treated	-	-	-	-	-	3·4

Of the nine deaths which occurred, two were cases (one of dysentery and one of diarrhœa) which had been sent in from the gang detachment at Patus; and if these two cases are deducted from the number of deaths, the proportion will be—

Per centage of deaths to strength	-	-	-	-	-	2·5
Ditto - of deaths to treated	-	-	-	-	-	2·6

The greatest number of prisoners admitted into hospital, according to their duration of imprisonment, has been among those of less than three months imprisonment, but the greatest proportionate number according to their strength, has been among those of under 12 months.

The proportion of towns-people and others of sedentary habits who have been admitted into hospital has been more than double the proportion of those of jungle and wandering tribes. This is quite the reverse of what usually occurs when jungle or wandering tribes are committed to gaol, but the numbers of jungle tribes committed to the Poona Gaol during the past year are too few for the purpose of attaching value to the result of the proportion of their admissions into hospital, as compared with towns-people.

The greatest number of admissions according to the age of prisoners has been of those under 30 years, but the greatest proportionate number according to their strength has been of those under 20 years of age.

It is satisfactory to observe that there has been no case of cholera in the Poona Gaol during the year, and only one case of varicella, and one case of rubeola.

The vaccination of all unprotected prisoners has been carefully attended to on their first admission into the gaol.

Although only one case of scurvy appears as having been admitted into hospital, the disease has manifested itself in several instances in sponginess of the gums, &c., but these cases were immediately treated with extra vegetables and scorbutic mixture, without rendering their admission into hospital necessary, and the symptoms of the disease very soon disappeared.

The

The average strength of prisoners in the gaol during the past year has been considerably less than during many previous years. This is in consequence of the change in the mode of employing convicts introduced by the present Government, all able-bodied prisoners being employed under European officers as superintendents to construct roads throughout the Presidency.

Their employment in this way is an experiment, the result of which will, after a fair trial, be pronounced to be either a success or a failure in a financial point of view. On this point it does not form any part of my duty to express an opinion; but as regards the health of the prisoners employed on the construction of the roads, as compared with the health of those employed within the gaol, the experiment has been a failure, the sickness among the Patus gang having been much greater than among the prisoners in the Poona Gaol.

EXTRACT from REPORT of the Session Judge of Dhoolia for the year 1861.

In conformity with the request conveyed in your letter No. 12816, of the 6th December 1861, I have the honour to forward an original report from Dr. James, the superintendent of the gaol at Dhoolia, with accompaniments, and beg to add the following remarks:—

Sanitary Condition.

2. I beg to draw your attention to the improved sanitary condition of the gaol, contrasted with the Mortuary Returns for former years, which have been regularly reported to your predecessors. Omitting the leprous convict, who cannot be strictly termed a patient under treatment, and whose disease can be taken as a sequel of imprisonment, 12 convicts under treatment have died in the gaol during 1861, making the average number of deaths to the population of the gaol less than 2 per cent. Four convicts from the gang working at Munmar, died at Dhoolia between September and 31st December 1861, but they were all men from other gaols. Three other convicts died at Munmar who were neither under treatment by the civil surgeon of Dhoolia, nor under his direct charge as superintendent. It is a fact much to be lamented that rather a heavy mortality, compared with the population, has marked the progress of the subsidiary gaol, and that in almost every instance the fatal cases have been among those not natives of Khandesh. I shall, however, leave the superintendent in some future report to explain the causes connected with the deaths among the convicts in the subsidiary gaol after the twelve months have elapsed, upon which the Secretary of State has called for reports. I shall remark elsewhere on the occupation of the convicts in the gaol at Dhoolia, and merely request your attention to the superintendent's remarks on the first heading of the report, and to observe that, prior to the detachment of 150 convicts from this gaol in September last, the superintendent had been in the habit of allowing the convicts employed in the industrial occupations of the factory to work for two hours every morning without the walls of the gaol; they were then conducted to the river to bathe, and on returning were allowed their principal morning meal at 11 a.m., between which hour and 1 p.m., I have invariably, since I have had charge of this gaol, directed that the convicts be allowed perfect rest and leisure; work being resumed at 1 p.m. till 4 p.m. in the short days, and till 5 p.m. from 1st February to 31st October. To forward the wishes of his Excellency Sir George Clerk, all the convicts have, during this year, been exercised for a few minutes before returning to work at 1 p.m., in "the extension movements," and in a few rounds in the largest ward at "the double," under the observation of overseers appointed from their own number.

Population of the gaol, 652.
Deaths from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1861 :
Daily average in hospital, 13.
Died, 7, from the gang at Munmar.
Total deaths, 20.
Population of the subsidiary gaol, from
1 September to 31 December 1861
407; and deaths, 7.

General Management and Discipline.

3. Since the introduction by Dr. Pelly in 1852 of industrial occupations, the silent system, to a certain degree, has been the rule of the establishment; and though I regret to observe that Dr. James appears to accept some relaxation of the rule as the necessary accompaniment of working in gangs, I can assure you that written orders to observe strict silence among the convicts at all hours, and to report any departure from the rule, are among the standing orders of the gaol, which are displayed on a board at the outer gateway and in the factory, and are read every Sunday morning to the convicts by the Nazir of the Court; and that, however Dr. James may be disposed to dispense with the silent system, I invariably punish either the peon or guard, or the convicts whenever I am aware that talking or disputing, or other breach of discipline, has been committed, and the peon has omitted immediately to inform the gaoler. I do not wish you to understand that the silent and separate system as observed at Winchester Gaol, or at Bridewell, or other reformatory criminal establishments in England, is either practicable or desirable at Dhoolia. The convicts' sleeping wards are not calculated to carry out the system, neither are the convicts of so refractory a temperament as to require such discipline. They are simply directed to abstain from talking among themselves or with the guard, and generally from speaking on any subject at all times; and the warders are directed to report any convict transgressing the rule. I have now had charge of the gaol for nearly eight years, and did not experience, even during the crisis of 1857, the slightest difficulty with any of the classes of offenders under my charge, nor on any occasion was any of them severely punished for breach of discipline, though, as the returns forwarded quarterly to you will

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show, there were trivial punishments awarded for breach of the rule of silence; but by far the greater number are punished for neglect of task work, a system of tasks being assigned to every occupation in the indoor or outdoor employment, for the due completion of which by each convict the peon on guard over him is held responsible, and on his reporting the deficiency the convict is called on to explain or to suffer some slight punishment for neglect of duty; but I beg to be distinctly understood that no man is punished without being allowed to dictate his own explanation, and without a written order for the punishment, which, if that of stripes, is not executed till the civil surgeon has ascertained that the convict is in a state of health and able to undergo punishment of that description.

4. On the occasion of Dr. Ogilvie's visit, during December 1860, he remarked that the surface drainage was imperfect, and that covered drains should be converted into open water-courses, and that cisterns for the reception of the surface drainage and for the surplus washings at the wells, &c., &c., should be formed on three sides of the gaol. He suggested a variety of alterations in the precincts of the gaol, and, upon his recommendation, Government sanctioned a grant of 1,000 rupees, in a Letter No. 585, of 23d February 1861, for the purpose of carrying out the "dry method of disposing of the filth" of the gaol, &c. &c. This system has necessitated the building of four new *lieux d'aisance*, with roads of hard concrete material to conduct carts to the external orifices, under which iron vessels, half filled with fresh earth, are deposited twice a day by the conservancy gang; and I believe I can assure you that, except the blue washing of the out-walls of the gaol, all the suggestions of the Inspector General have been fully carried out entirely by convict labour, with the assistance of a hired bricklayer from the 2d to the 31st December 1861. The cisterns have been excavated, but not lined with masonry, from the want of funds and of skilled labour.

Provisioning Prisoners.

The contract system has been abolished in this gaol since 1st August 1856, and provisioning of the convicts is carried on departmentally. Former reports and returns made by me to your predecessors will show that the latter is the more advantageous to the State. I had instructed the Deputy Nazir in charge of the Subsidiary Gaol at Munmar in September, to continue the same system as obtains in the gaol, but I find that, under instructions from Captain Greig, the engineer officer, recourse was had to a contractor, and the result has been the heavy bills and high charges, which have been laid before you, for the last four months of the year under review, for which I trust you will not hold this department responsible, because, although the check exercised by the superintendent and myself is general, yet there are some times over which a special check is almost impossible, when the distance from Dhoolia to the Subsidiary Gaol is considered, and also that neither the Civil Surgeon nor the Session Judge have any assistant to whom their duties might be delegated during an occasional visit or residence near the Subsidiary Gaol. The practice of appending a price current for the month will, to some extent, obviate the temptation to overcharge, but nothing but continued and unexpected supervision can counteract the temptation to diminish the rations served out, but to maintain the prescribed quantity in the accounts. The convicts, when I visited them in November, complained loudly of the rations being insufficient; and, on a subsequent visit, Dr. James, having satisfied himself of the necessity for it, ordered parched gram to be given to the convicts during the hours preceding their 11 A.M. meal. I must acknowledge I was struck with the altered appearance of many of the convicts, with whose usually healthy and robust figures their long residence in the gaol had made me acquainted. All long term convicts had, till September, been occupied in the factory, and the Civil Surgeon, after a visit or two, agreed with me that the hard work, or deficiency of diet, had reduced the condition of almost all the convicts at Munmar. Subsequently Dr. James, after a recent visit, expressed himself satisfied with the result of the increased diet. I regret that Dr. James has not alluded to the Subsidiary Gaol, which is as much under his management, as Civil Surgeon, as under mine as Session Judge.

Reduction of Expenditure.

6. With regard to the reduction of expenditure during the past year, the result on paper

During August 1860:—Rank and file, 42 per diem.
During December 1860:—Rank and file, 30 per diem.
During January 1861:—Rank and file, 30 per diem.
During December 1861:—Rank and file, 15 per diem.
During March 1862:—Rank and file, 12 per diem.
Increase in prices, more than one-third.
Increase in total cost of dieting each convict, less than one-fourth.

has rather a paradoxical appearance. There has been a very considerable reduction in military guards and in the gaol establishment, so that the State has been charged only 68 rupees to every 100 it was called to pay during 1860; but the number of convicts has decreased, as may be seen by the Tabular Statement in Appendix (C.) of the superintendent's report, so that for every 100 convicts guarded, clothed, and fed, during 1860, there were but 66 persons to maintain during 1861. The cost

of all articles of food, and that of the chief breadstuffs, has increased from 35½ per cent., especially during 1861, upon the prices paid during 1860, so that we must accept with the advance of the day that each convict was dieted during 1859 for eight pies per diem, and cost the State, during 1860, nine pies; but during 1861 the State paid for each convict's board some trifling fraction below 11 pies per diem, and that sum is exclusive of medical charges, and the cost of attendance during sickness; and thus admit that the superintendent has effected a saving to the State in provisioning. The superintendent's report also shows that one man in every 50 passed one day in the hospital under treatment, the cost of which varied with his disease, and of the cost of which no other returns are on the record of this department,

department, except the pay of the two medical attendants; and charges which, I perceive, have been debited to the Factory Accounts, in monthly sums vary from Rs. 1. 10. 10. in October to Rs. 8. 15. 4. in January 1861, and these expenses alone will add somewhat to the charges Dr. James has omitted in his Statement C., to Note Medical Charges and Petty Repairs. I am aware that during 1859 these petty repairs were, at the requisition of the Acting Judge, Mr. Forbes, made by the Engineer's Department, whose subordinates were, I am informed by a report from the Nazir, occupied from April to December 1859, at a cost estimated at Rs. 2,309. 14. 1., while during the year under review, exclusive of the amount of bills (contingent) from time to time submitted for audit upon charges made for the introduction of all the amendments directed by the late Dr. Ogilvie, there has been a small charge of Rs. 70. 14. for blue-washing the interior of the gaol during December 1861, which must be included in the year's expenditure, and therefore, though the cost of establishment and of guards has been reduced, as shown in the margin, each convict has cost the State Rs. 55. 5. 11. per annum, and the total charges amount to Rs. 12,239. 8. 9. for 1861. The expenditure has been, therefore, reduced 22 per cent. by substituting 12 rank and file for 42, and by allowing 20 peons instead of 36, the number allotted to the gaol establishment in September 1849 (Government Letter No. 3478, dated 5th September 1849), but owing to the increased prices of all articles of food and clothing, the cost of a convict has been increased from Rs. 44. 9. 8. during 1860 to Rs. 49. 15.* during 1861. How much the cost to the State has been decreased by earnings of convict labour will be shown under the appropriate heading.

GAOL ESTABLISHMENT.

1860.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Gaoler -	45	0	0
2 Jemadars -	19	0	0
4 Havildars -	26	0	0
36 Peons -	153	0	0
1 Smith -	10	0	0
2 Mussalchee -	8	8	0
2 Sweepers -	8	8	0

Total - Rs. 270 0 0

1861.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Gaoler -	45	0	0
1 Jemadar -	9	8	0
2 Havildars -	13	0	0
10 Peons -	42	8	0
2 Sweepers -	8	8	0

Total - Rs. 118 8 0

MILITARY GUARD.

1860. Rank and File, Rs. 42 - 1861, Rank and File, Rs. 12.

Total gross charges for 1861, Rs. 12,239. 8. 9.

Total gross charges for 1860, Rs. 15,804. 10. 5.

* Or Rs. 55. 5. 11., including the Superintendent's pay.

Gaol Guard and its Cost.

7. There has been a marked decrease in the cost of this branch, not only in the number of sentries, but native officers have been diminished, and I have since January last, directed that convicts under sentence of solitary confinement shall be locked into the solitary cells without the hitherto observed precaution of indenting on the officer commanding at Dhoolia for an addition of three rank and file to guard the cell. If the cells cannot be rendered sufficiently secure to resist all efforts of the convict to effect his escape from within them, the construction of the gaol must be far more faulty than my experience leads me to believe.

8. The cost of the guard was, during 1860, 3,929 rupees, and has been reduced to 2,406 rupees during 1861, a saving to the State of six rupees per cent., the strength of the relative guards being noted in the margin.

Decreased cost of the Military Guard, Rs. 1,521 per annum. Savings, 61½ per cent. Strength of the guard in March 1861, 12 rank and file.

During 1860:—In August, 42 rank and file per diem; and in December, Officers 3, rank and file 30, total 33.

During 1861:—Officers 3, rank and file 15, total 18.

During March 1862:—Rank and file 12.

Gaol Establishment.

9. During the last 12 months under review the establishment was reduced from 36 peons to 20 men; but the complement of four havildars and two jemadars was retained as absolutely required for the superintendence of the convicts, and for the maintenance of discipline, and for the various other duties in the gaol and garden; thus one jemadar superintends the provisioning and clothing departments, and has the stores kept in perfectly clear order, weighs out and distributes the daily rations as required; the other, until September, was engaged in the garden; one havildar is over the factory, and one over the conservancy gang and over the door, and the fourth directed the working of every gang engaged on the extramural improvements directed by your predecessor in the neighbourhood of the gaol.

From 1849 to 1860, inclusive:
1 Gaoler, 2 Barbers,
2 Jemadars, 2 Sweepers,
4 Havildars, 1 Smith.
36 Peons.

During 1860:
1 Gaoler, 20 Peons,
2 Jemadars, 2 Sweepers.
4 Havildars.

From September to 31 December 1861:
1 Gaoler, 10 Peons,
1 Jemadar, 2 Sweepers.
4 Havildars.

10. On the detachment of convicts being ordered, under Dr. Ogilvie's letter No. 1388, of 17th August 1861, to be sent to the Munmar-road, I reduced the number of peons in the gaol to 10 men, 2 havildars, and 1 jemadar; and 2 sweepers are still retained, the monthly expenditure for gaol establishment being 119 rupees since September against 192 for the preceding eight months. On the permanent establishment, as sanctioned in 1849, a smith was allowed. He has been dispensed with since August 1860, and the two barbers were entertained among the 20 peons from the commencement of 1861, but when they refused to wear belts, or to employ themselves as peons, inasmuch as convicts had been by that time taught to perform the duty of barbers, and the occupation of the gaol servants was no longer required, I discharged them. The sweepers are absolutely necessary, or guards would be required to conduct the convicts, who compose the conservancy gang, to the filth pits on occasions when the gaol sweepers perform the duties required. The saving to Government on the gaol establishment during 1861 has been 49·85 decimals per cent. on the cost of the same establishment during 1860.

From January to August 1861, inclusive, 192 rupees per mensem.
From September to December, inclusive, 119 rupees per mensem.
Sweepers are indispensable for the hospital, and for night work.
Saving on permanent gaol establishment nearly 50 per cent. during 1861.